



December 2004

The Holiday Edition

Volume 29, No.4

ISSN 0384 7335

The Griffin

A PUBLICATION OF HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

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Old St. Edward's Church, Clementsport

by Nora Tomlinson Peach

"Clementsport, eleven miles from Digby and nine miles from Annapolis. Here is a neat country church in a beautiful situation and in good repair... ." (Archdeacon Willis reporting to the Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1829)

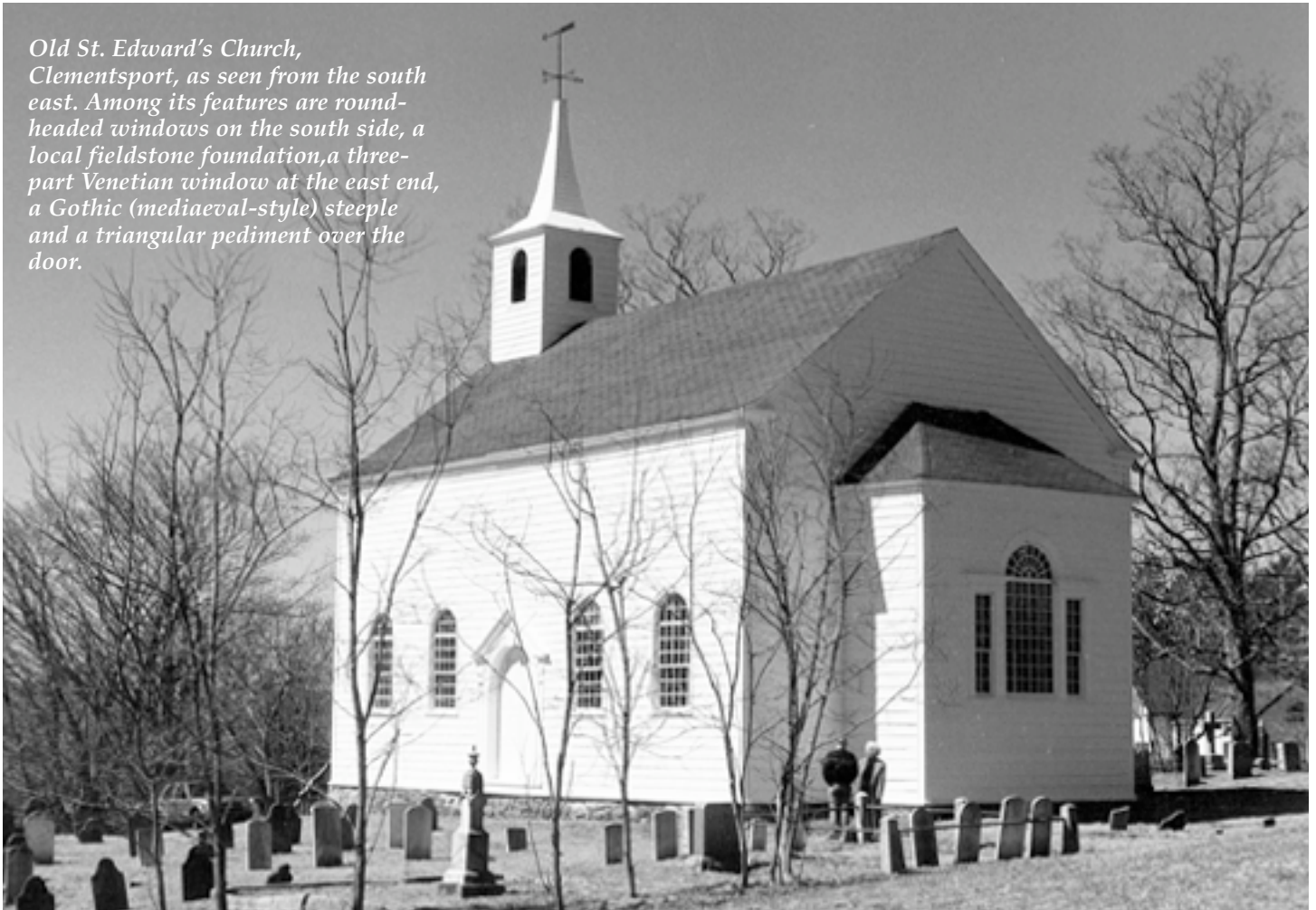
The village of Clementsport grew up around the mouth of the Moose River where it flows into the Annapolis Basin. The village is situated mainly on land

granted in 1784 to Captain Douwe Ditmars, a Loyalist of Dutch descent from Long Island, New York.

Neighbouring lots to the east and west along the shore of the Basin were granted to other Loyalists of Dutch and English ancestry. Behind these, inland and to the south, lots of various sizes were laid out, along

Continued overleaf

Old St. Edward's Church, Clementsport, as seen from the south east. Among its features are round-headed windows on the south side, a local fieldstone foundation, a three-part Venetian window at the east end, a Gothic (mediaeval-style) steeple and a triangular pediment over the door.



Church: *Continued from Page 1*
what became known as the Waldeck Line and the Hessian Line. These lots were for disbanded mercenary soldiers from the part of Europe now known as Germany who fought on the British side in the American Revolutionary War.

Behind these lots, on what was known as the Negro Line, land was granted to former slaves who had gained their freedom by moving from the revolutionary side of their owners to the Loyalist cause.

In 1784, Clements Township, of which the village of Clementsport is a part, consisted mainly of English, Dutch and German Protestants and a few people from an earlier wave of settlers, called New England Planters, who had come after the expulsion of the Acadians.

Those who were settled in Clements Township in 1783-84 were refugees who came to Nova Scotia with few belongings, and, in some cases, were destitute. At first, these people would be fully occupied clearing land, building shelters and growing crops for food. There would be a great desire for social gatherings to strengthen the community and maintain traditions through this disorienting period of their lives in the wilderness of a new land.

John Christopher Wagner, former chaplain to the 1st Ansbach Battalion, came as a settler to Clements in 1783 and was granted lot #16 on the Hessian Line. The church was an important part of the lives of the early settlers, and Pastor Wagner would have ministered to the people as they moved from the revolutionary struggle to life in Nova Scotia. It is likely that there was a modest building in Clements for church and school use in the years following 1783 and before the building of St. Edward's officially began in the early 1790s. A variety of buildings, including Ditmars' barn, were used for church services in the early days.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

(SPG), founded, funded and directed in London by the Church of England, had sent missionaries to the neighbouring areas. Both Reverend Jacob Bailey, the Society's "Frontier Missionary", rector of Annapolis parish from 1781 until his death in 1808, and Reverend Roger Viets, the Society's missionary, who became rector of Digby in 1786, ministered to the people of Clements. Both men were Loyalists. Clements Township was and is part of the County of Annapolis and, until 1841, part of the Parish of Annapolis.

Although Pastor Wagner's ministry was needed and probably accepted by the people, it seems from letters of the time that Rev. Jacob Bailey resented Wagner's presence and his German Protestant background. At the end of 1785, the pastor disappeared from the scene leaving the SPG missionaries to minister to the people of Clements.

This probably accounts for the story that the Church of St. Edward at Clements was originally Lutheran. W.A. Calnek, in his *History of Annapolis County*, originally published in 1897, writes that "The old church at Clementsport, built by the Dutch and Hessian and other German Loyalists, was originally Lutheran and called the 'Church of St. Edward.'..."

In 1790 the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, received a petition from 50 families for a church. The Bishop requested funds from the government and from the SPG for the building of a church at Clements. The site chosen was on a hill on Douwe Ditmars' land overlooking the Annapolis Basin. The story is that the land was given for one peppercorn. On the deed, dated February 27th 1797, the price was five shillings. The work of building began in the early 1790s and was completed around 1795. The church was consecrated during the Bishop's visit in September 1797. Unfortunately,

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A quarterly newsletter
published by
HERITAGE TRUST OF
NOVA SCOTIA

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Submissions are welcomed.
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February 1, 2005

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Church: *continued from Page 2*

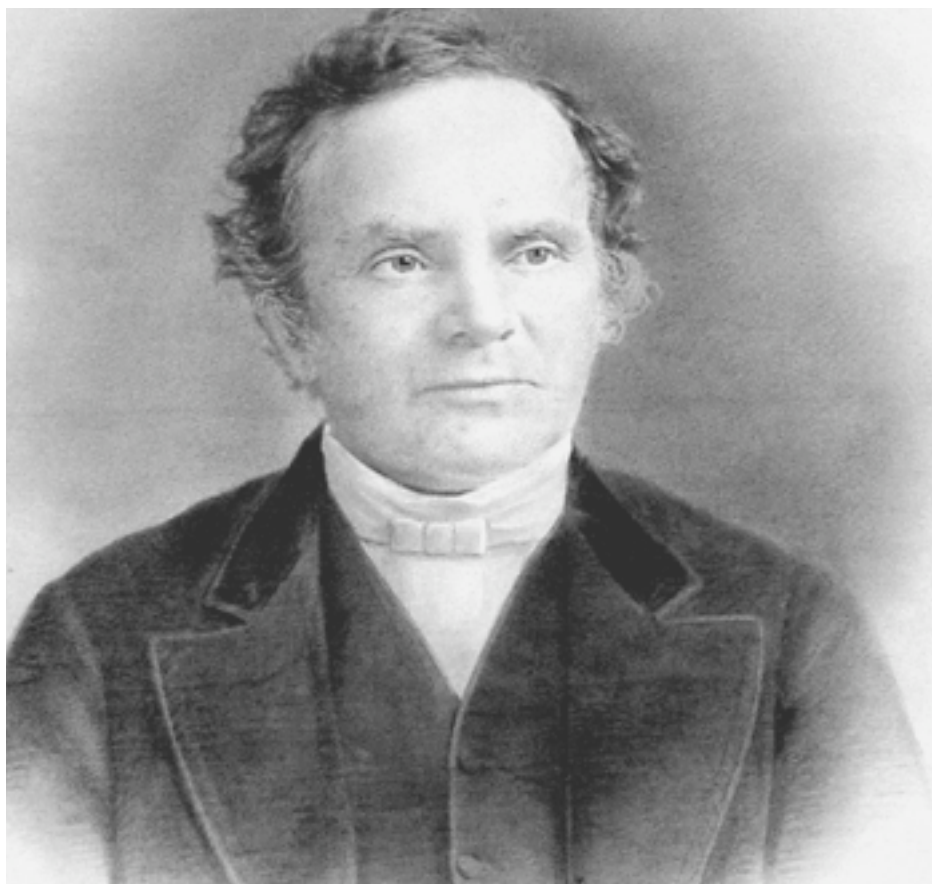
Douwe Ditmars died six months earlier; he is buried on the south side of the church.

Apparently Bishop Inglis took a great interest in the location and style of the churches in his diocese, so we have here an amalgam of the Classical style prevalent in England and New England Meeting House features. We can assume that some among the disbanded soldiers who settled along the Waldeck and Hessian Lines had tradesmen's skills, such as carpentry, which they contributed to the building of the church.

The foundation of Old St. Edward's Church is of local fieldstone. The sills, squared timbers and boards are from the pine trees felled on the hill nearby. Plaster for the walls and arched ceiling came from burning clam shells on the beach at the mouth of the Moose River. Notable features include the row of round-headed windows on each of the long sides, a three-part Venetian window at the east end, and a Gothic (mediaeval-style) steeple, set on a square base, at the west end. The round window (oculus) in the west gable and the triangular pediments over the doorways are other features characteristic of the Palladian style, then popular in English churches, which Inglis wished to evoke.

Looking around you from the hilltop, you can appreciate how well Inglis, with land provided by Douwe Ditmars, succeeded in placing his church in a prominent position. As well as being a symbol of duty to God, the church also served as an important landmark visible from the sea, and for thirty years after it was built an oil lamp was lit in the tower as a guide.*

An early entry in the Vestry Book, dated February 27th, 1797, begins: "We the Subscribers do Promise to Pay to the Church Wardens, for Building Each of us pew in Clements Church, the Sum of two Pounds—The above Sum to be Paid as soon as the



Rev. William Minns Godfrey, a missionary with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Pews are Built." The list that follows includes English, Dutch and German names. The plan of the interior of the church includes 29 family pews (23 named) plus four pews in the northwest corner, under the gallery, reserved for Blacks (slaves and former slaves).

A double-decker pulpit was located in the centre of the eastern end of the nave under the sounding board, which still hangs from the ceiling. At a vestry meeting dated April 24th, 1848,

It was Resolved 1) That the Pulpit in the old parish church called St. Edward's be taken down and put up near the corner of the Chancel and a reading desk in the other corner And that a Square Singing pew be fitted where the pulpit and reading desk stands at present.

Up to this point a few musicians, accompanied by bass viol and flute, led the singing from the gallery. This was common in England at the time as readers of Thomas Hardy's novel, *Under the*

Greenwood Tree, will be aware.

Even though the English language and the Anglican form of worship and church governance became predominant, a tradition developed at St. Edward's of the singing of a Dutch hymn before the service and a German hymn at the end. This continued until 1859 with the deaths, at age 87, within six months of each other, of John Conrad Hertrick and Henry Trimper, the last of the soldiers who arrived in 1783.

Over the years the congregation at Clements made several requests to have their own missionary, but it was not until 1841 that the Reverend William Minns Godfrey, SPG missionary born in England, was received as resident minister. In May of the same year a request was presented to the Lord Viscount Falkland, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, that Clements become a separate parish. In November of that year the Vestry "...Resolved

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St. Edward's Church: the view of the sanctuary culminates in a three-part Venetian window.

Church: *Continued from Page 3*

that a Parsonage be built after a plan produced by Rev. W. M. Godfrey and ...that the Parsonage be ready for habitation by 1842."

Repairs and interior painting of the church were begun in 1857 and completed in 1858. In 1880 the church was again in desperate need of repairs.

New St. Edward's Church was built to replace the old church around 1894. It is located at the bottom of the hill closer to the centre of the village, which had become a busy centre with general stores and wharves. The Dominion Atlantic Railway (DAR), the "missing link" between Annapolis and Digby, was completed in 1891 when a station was built at Clementsport for passengers and freight.

Consent was given for the demolition of the old church, but this never happened. In 1916, the Rev. A.W.L. Smith was appointed rector of Clements Parish. He was opposed to the demolition of the old church and made plans for its restoration. Rev. Smith, aided by Mr. L.V. Shaw, raised funds for this work and asked the local population to contribute artifacts

(such as photographs, household items and other memorabilia from the early days of settlement) for a museum to be housed at the west end of the church, in the gallery and the two vestries below.

The church is still consecrated and a service is held on the third Sunday of August each year. The church and museum are open from mid-June to the end of August if there are funds available to pay for a guide.

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Hessians in Annapolis County, by Ira Maxwell Sutherland, Acadia University, May 1956

Clements Township: Its History and its People, 1783-1870, Acadia

University, May 1957

The Hessians of Nova Scotia, compiled by Johannes Helmut Merz, 1994 (updated October 1997), German Canadian Book Publishing, Hamilton, ON

**Welcome to one of the oldest churches in Nova Scotia* (booklet), prepared by Alison Peach, 1999. ☒

Author and city heritage advocate will lecture in Halifax, Jan.10

Anthony Tung, author of *Preserving the World's Great Cities* will deliver the Carmichael Lecture at Neptune Theatre, January 10, at 6:00 p.m.

He will speak on the cultural importance of preserving heritage architecture and how it is possible to blend the needs of new development with the preservation of the historical elements which makes us unique. Admission is free.

The Carmichael Lecture 2005 is presented by the Downtown Halifax Business Commission, in association with Crombie Properties and BMO Bank of Montreal. ☒

HELP WANTED

The international organization, The Association for Gravestone Studies, will be holding their first international AGS Conference and Annual Meeting outside the US in Halifax, June 23-26, 2005, at Saint Mary's University. Help in organizing this event would be most welcome. Call Deborah Trask at 902-275-4728 www.gravestonestudies.org ☒

Where did they live?

Sir Samuel Cunard (1787-1865)

Samuel Cunard's first family home was next door to his parents at what was then 257 Brunswick Street, by Proctor's Lane. Directly down the hill, where the new sewage treatment facility is being constructed, was his shipping office, on the harbour. When the DAR Railway line was being extended downtown in 1917, Cunard's former office, built of ironstone, had to be blown up to be demolished, says historian Garry Shutlak.

The site of the Cunard home-
stead on Brunswick Street – the houses are long gone – is the present day Cunard Court. There the young Samuel looked after his sheep.

"The Cunard property" on Oakland Road, of which only the gatehouse remains on the north-west corner at Robie, was "Oaklands", one of the several great houses overlooking the North West Arm. It was built in the 1850s by Samuel's son, William. (See Garry Shutlak's article in *The Griffin*, June 2004.)

Samuel Cunard's daughter Sara Jane, who married Gilbert Franklyn, lived at "Emscote", a substantial Victorian home, off what is now Franklyn Street, near John Howe's property. Cunard himself moved his business office

to England in late-career and lived there, in London, until his death.

At an excellent public lecture in October at the Maritime Museum in Halifax delivered by U.S. historian Stephen Fox, a local audience was reminded of the importance of Sir Samuel Cunard, once the Canadian best known around the world. Fox was generous in his acknowledgement of the work of the late public archivist, Phyllis Blakeley, who throughout her professional life gathered information about

Samuel Cunard for the major biography she hoped to write in her retirement. Readers of Stephen Fox's recent book, *Transatlantic: Samuel Cunard . . . [et al]*, will find Cunard's story, based on Phyllis Blakeley's work.

For information about the Halifax-based Cunard Steamship Society, visit the website: www.cunardsteamshipsociety.com. Note also the current exhibit at Pier 21, "Cunard on Canvass - The Langley Collection". N. O'B ☒



The home of the Cunard family, 257 Brunswick Street, Halifax. The photo, courtesy of the NS Archives and Records Management, is circa 1870.

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia Public Lecture Series

These illustrated lectures will be held in the auditorium, Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax.

Thursday, January 20, 7:30 pm

"Historic Court Houses of Nova Scotia". *Speaker:* Prof. Philip Girard, Dalhousie University Faculty of Law.

Thursday, February 17, 7:30 pm

"Great Fires of Halifax".
Speaker: Don Snider, Historian, Regional Firefighters'

Interpretation Centre, Halifax.

Thursday, March 17, 7:30 pm

"Historic Post Offices of Halifax".
Speaker: Deborah Trask, Nova Scotia Museum Curator Emeritus.

Thursday, April 21, 7:30 pm

"How Saint John Succeeded Where Other Historic Cities Have Failed". *Visiting speaker:* Jim Bezanson, former Chair, Heritage Canada Foundation.

Thursday, May 19, 7:30 pm

"Historic Barrington Street, Halifax". *Speaker:* Bill Plaskett, Heritage Conservation Planner.

Thursday, June 16, 8:00 pm

(following the Annual General Meeting)

"The Royal Legacy: Prince Edward in Halifax, 1796-1800".
Speaker: Bill Naftel, Public Historian (retired), The Public Archives & Parks Canada. ☒

Randall House, Wolfville: A historic museum keeps up with the modern age

by Heather Watts

A small historic house museum like the Randall House in Wolfville faces many challenges in keeping up with the modern museum world. Standards and the expectations of visitors are constantly rising. The Nova Scotia Museum's triennial evaluation of all museums who receive funding from the provincial government looks for those rising standards to be reflected locally. Fundraising and volunteer renewal as well as record keeping for a museum with a large collection, are an ongoing concern.

The Wolfville Historical Society is now facing these problems. It was formed in 1941 in an effort to save the T.A.S. DeWolf house (where Tim Hortons now stands) from demolition. A small museum was operated there for a few years but the costs of moving that house, when the owner

required the site for his business, were prohibitive and it succumbed to 'progress'. Fortunately the Randall House on the Old Post Road overlooking the harbour became available, and the Society was able to acquire it for a museum in 1947.

Today Curator Heather Davidson greets visitors and answers the many enquiries that come in from the public from June to September. She has a particular interest in the architecture of the house. Built perhaps as early as 1786, the Randall House was owned by three generations of the Randall family between 1812 and 1927. The interior of the three-storey home has been little changed, acquiring hot water only three years ago when the Social Committee rebelled. Eardley Randall, the last of his family to live in the house, carved his ini-

tials in the panelling of the attic stairs and planted Jerusalem artichokes along the front bank.

When the current Board took office in 2003, significant changes in management were already underway. An overhaul of the Society's governance had been completed, and this winter under President John Whidden's leadership a resource manual and a long-range plan will be ready. New members are being attracted to replace the devoted volunteers who have been forced to retire due to illness or age.

Inside the Randall House, the back parlour has been converted to a temporary exhibit room where changing exhibits, focusing on the people and the history of Wolfville, are presented throughout the summer. The Victorian parlour now highlights the DeWolf family after whom the town was named. Other rooms in the house are being renovated as the displays and interpretation are re-evaluated.

Outside in the tangled garden that Eardley once kept, the old diseased elms have come down, and next summer scented old fashioned roses and heritage perennials will bloom. A herb garden stands close to the back door and Eardley's Jerusalem artichokes have been reintroduced.

This winter a decision must be made by the membership. Will the new coat of exterior paint be the traditional white of mid-Victorian Wolfville, or will the Society continue to change its image and adopt one of the historic colours used here 200 years ago when the Randall House was young? We hope you'll visit us next summer to find out.

Heather Watts is Secretary of the Wolfville Historical Society. She has a great recipe for Jerusalem artichoke soup. ☞



Randall House. Built perhaps as early as 1786, the Randall House was owned by three generations of the Randall family between 1812 and 1927.

Heritage Canada Foundation Annual Conference 2004 held in Saint John, N.B.

by Janet Morris

This year's conference was held in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, and the Trust encouraged as many people as possible to attend. Several Heritage Trust members attended and were treated to a very enlightening conference and a truly beautiful city. There were less than 140 registrants at the conference, a disappointing national turnout, but Nova Scotia was well represented.

The City of Saint John is a recipient of the coveted Prince of Wales Prize awarded annually to a municipal government which has shown exemplary commitment to heritage preservation within its jurisdiction. Four walking tours were conducted on the first and last days of the conference. There were events, receptions and an awards ceremony held in historic venues.

The tour of churches in "the Uptown" focused on some beautiful stone churches which are facing the monumental problem of sustaining a building as the congregation dwindles. These edifices surely should receive significant municipal support, rather than continually hitting the pockets of their limited members.

A walking tour entitled "Infill - Good and Bad" focused on some current efforts to maintain streetscapes while accommodating new business. Overall, these have been imaginative and innovative, and a credit to the city. Saint John's Heritage Development Officer, Jim Bezanson, former Chair of Heritage Canada, deserves a great deal of credit for the success of these efforts.

Mr. Bezanson is clearly a hands-on heritage guy. When a heritage building in the city is threatened, he seems to be ready to step up to the plate and take it on, rather than let the building be lost altogether. His commitment has led to his owning seven heritage buildings in the city. He has



One of the survivors from Saint John, N.B.'s great fire of 1877.

converted these into apartments, and we had an opportunity to view one of his apartments in the course of a session on repairing and restoring old windows, and they are indeed beautiful, inside and out.

The walking tour "Residential Homes of Saint John" was spectacular. The town has many blocks of beautiful brick (and some stone) largely town-house buildings constructed after the great fire of 1877. The reconstruction spoke of the city's prosperity and spirit. To wander these streets on a sunny Sunday morning in September was truly like being transported in time to the Victorian era; I felt I was in a time warp. Surely this is the largest intact example of residential heritage architecture surviving in English Canada.

The conference keynote speaker was Anthony M. Tung, who delivered his first lecture, "The Global Conservation Crisis", with such command of the litany of lost heritage world-wide throughout time, but especially within the

last century, that the audience was silent and, well, stunned. His book, *Preserving the World's Great Cities - The Destruction and Renewal of the Historic Metropolis* is such an eloquent exposé of "the ravages of time", and particularly our time, that it ought to be mandatory reading for every person on the municipal voting list. Tung's thesis is that historical conservation is the most proactive tool of city planning, and to advance this we need protective, binding laws and regulations with no loopholes. To preserve our heritage without binding laws requires heroic efforts and will tire you out. This is a concern of heritage advocates around the country. Many times he emphasized the need for binding regulation, citing the preserved section of New York as proof that rules, not guidelines, are necessary. Tung concluded by saying that a beautiful city is created by human volition: do we want to destroy our heritage or preserve it? It is all a matter of choice.

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His second address was entitled "The Culture of Conservation" which nicely balanced his first presentation. Haligonians will have an opportunity of hearing this compelling speaker in January 2005 at the annual Carmichael Lecture.

The second speaker at the conference was Dr. Herb Stovel, who addressed "Stewardship Issues in Canada today: Where are we?" After the sobering address by Mr. Tung, Dr. Stovel's address was somewhat more optimistic and a sort of counter-point. Dr. Stovel



Saint John's Heritage Development Officer, Mr. Jim Bezanson, former Chair of Heritage Canada, leads a session on old windows.

suggests that we must believe that our own efforts will make a difference. He looked at possible means of preserving our past. One is acquisition, but this is obviously a very limited possibility. A second means is regulation. Unlike Mr. Tung, Dr. Stovel feels that laws do not, in the long term, save buildings; people save buildings, and people must know their history in order to preserve them. Dr. Stovel feels that enacting binding laws is not the Canadian way. Where the legislation is strongest, the people refuse to come forward to designate their buildings. He notes that we have constitutional difficulties



A Saint John, N.B. streetscape of brick town houses.

– the federal government has no jurisdiction to regulate private property, but it has set out policies and directives (not binding laws) with financial incentives tied to certain projects that implement these guidelines.

Dr. Stovel asks, "What can we do to try to improve things?" His answer is largely education. In Ontario a landowner contact scheme is in place so people can learn about tangible personal benefits within the context of developing a heritage property for their own use. He praised the Heritage Canada Foundation's "Open Doors" annual event. His message was "talk to owners instead of trying to control them". He also suggests we create a framework which supports quality objectives, and praised the federal government's Historic Places Initiative for its standards and for recording what we have.

The role of government in Canada, in Dr. Stovel's mind, is to broker connections that are sensitive to heritage development. They should have store-front visibility; they should be active in generating funds for historic initiatives; and they should provide education that will stimulate interest in these projects.

Governments should ensure that nothing is lost without a great deal of thought.

Another session on Stewardship was conducted by Toronto developer, Michael Tippin. This time the topic was the stewardship of private heritage property. Mr. Tippin presented the keynote address a few years ago at a Heritage Canada Conference in Toronto on the economics of heritage preservation. His thesis is that people will pay a premium to occupy heritage space – both commercial and residential. His strategy is to acquire threatened buildings, which are often available for bargain-basement prices due to what people consider the monumental task of refurbishing them. Tippin looks for corner buildings with additional street visibility, as these will become the landmarks of the new streetscape. He will do the best job possible in highlighting their historic features, inside and out, as the maintenance of the historic fabric is the key to the successful economic revitalization of the building. The very well-known restoration of the Flat Iron building in Toronto by Mr. Tippin's company illustrates all of these strategies. The greatest testimony



Another of Saint John, N.B.'s many interesting brick buildings.

to the success of the economics of these projects is Mr. Tippin himself, a tall, slight man of great energy and surprising youth (he appears to be about 30 years old), whose projects have made him a millionaire several times over.

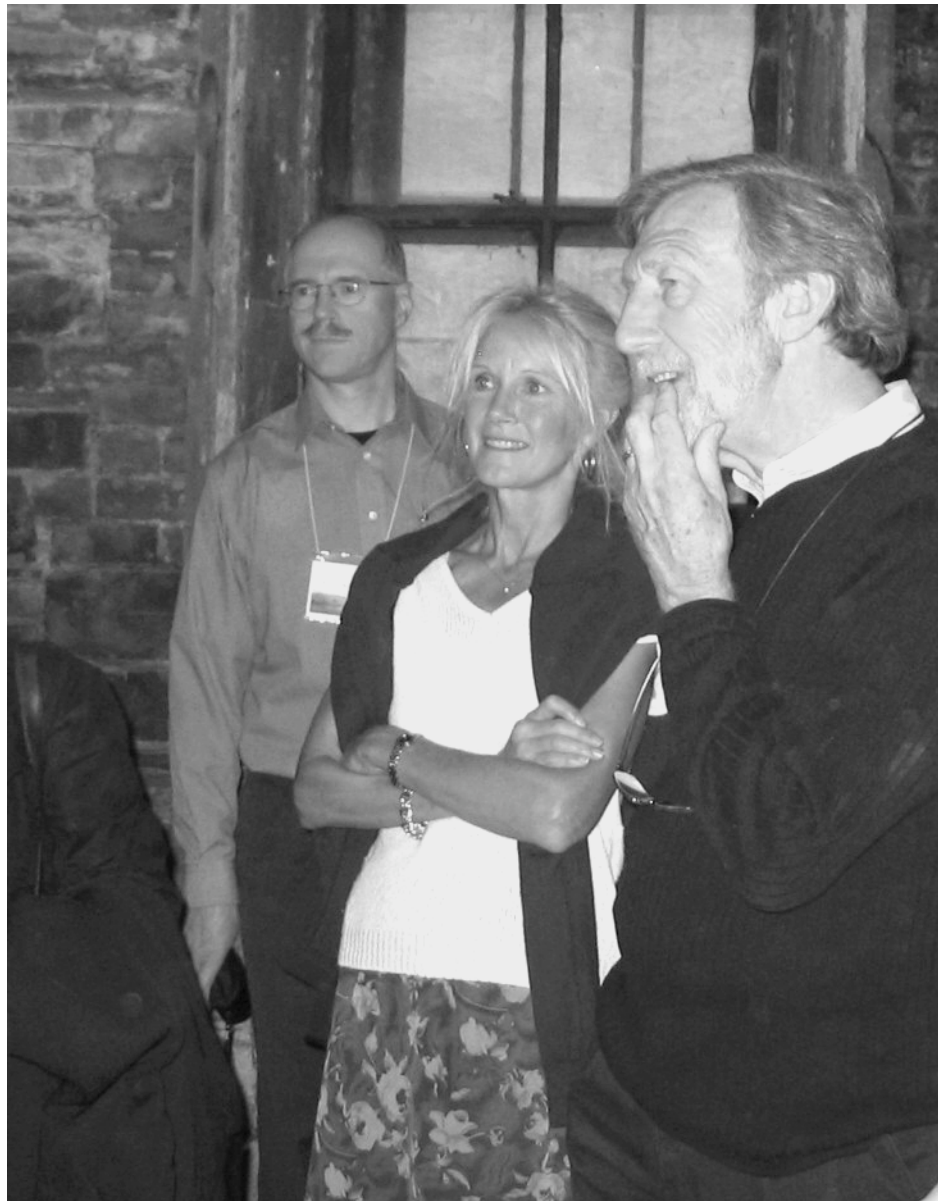
An awards ceremony and reception was presented at the Imperial Theatre National Historic Site. This venue showcased the restoration of an old-style theatre of the genre lost to Halifax with the construction of the Maritime Centre on the site of the Capitol Theatre. The Imperial faces one of two lovely green squares in the old City. The Town of Perth, Ontario, won this year's coveted Prince of Wales Prize, and slides of that city were shown. The Heritage Canada Achievement Award went to the staff and inmates of Westmorland Institution of New Brunswick, who restored the 18th century Methodist Dorchester Pioneer Cemetery, cataloguing, cleaning, repairing and reconstructing 223 gravestones, developing many skills and great pride in the very visible effects of their work.

Delegates enjoyed the opening reception in the historic Union Club, a kitchen party in the Saint

John Arts Centre, a former Carnegie Library, and wonderful dinners in historic homes thanks to the fabulous hospitality of Saint Johners. We are certain to return to Saint John, and this time will probably stay in one of the many historic bed-and-breakfast establishments within easy walking distance of the downtown core. Indeed, the conference hotel – a beautiful site overlooking the harbour – was quite wonderful, but I am sure the bed-and-breakfast establishments would have appreciated our patronage, and they would certainly be hosting appreciative guests.

The conference included tour sessions on technical conservation

issues, all offered by Jim Bezanson: (1) Storefronts: How to preserve and enhance a commercial building's character; (2) How to prepare conservation plans for buildings; (3) Masonry: a hands-on demonstration session; and (4) Windows. One criticism of the conference was that these sessions overlapped other presentations. Perhaps the conference would have been even more informative if these sessions had been scheduled for the evenings or an additional day so that these important and practical considerations would not be missed. Without more "how-to", we will lose the knowledge and skills necessary to preserve our heritage buildings. ☒



Among those attending the windows session is Sandra Sackett, editor of the Griffin.

Truro's changing scene: brickbats and bouquets

by Janice R. Zann

It is always a reality check to visit other countries to find how they treasure their historic buildings, many hundreds of years older than any of ours. I learned on a recent trip to the southern Spanish town of Almuñécar that the provincial government of Andalucía had fined the local town council 150,000 Euros (about \$250,000) for demolishing the listed Casa Revuelto, a beautiful building with an inner courtyard and fountain, located in front of a 15th-century church. Moreover, the council was ordered to rebuild the house to its original design at their expense.

In the Costa del Sol village of Frigiliana, a frequent winner of prizes for the most picturesque and best maintained of the numerous 'white villages' that cling to the sides of the Sierras like snowdrifts, present legislation concerning any changes to properties is very strict. In fact, owners needing to repair a leaking roof sometimes have to wait for up to twelve months for permission from the provincial government's Council for Culture! A change of rules, however, is underway that will require such permission only if an alteration to the façade is desired.

Here in the town of Truro, the demolition in 2002 of our municipally-registered 1912 Civic building, designed by renowned architect Leslie Fairn, was opposed by Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, the Heritage Canada Foundation, Truro's Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC), and a large vociferous segment of the community. The uproar appears to have resulted, finally, in a change of Council attitude that will surely have a positive impact on the revitalization of the old town.

A Strategic Plan for Truro was set in motion in 2003, conducted by a facilitator, and involving many sections of the general pub-



The former Immanuel Baptist Church

lic. In addition, in 2004, financing for hiring the consulting firms, Glenfinnan Heritage Resources Management and Ekistics Planning and Design Limited, to develop a Strategic Heritage Plan for the town, has been provided by Council. Sessions involving the Heritage Advisory Committee were held throughout the summer, and at a public workshop on August 18 there was general consensus of the buildings and sites which need to be preserved. A final document will be presented

to Council in January for their consideration.

Council has also agreed to provide \$100,000 for external repairs to the Nova Scotia Normal College, the Henry Busch-designed 1878 Second Empire building, which is the architectural jewel in Truro's civic block. Unfortunately, it is almost hidden from view by the 1967 Library and the new Fire Hall completed this summer. This latter building was opposed both by a heritage architect and the committee set up to study an alternate use of the existing 1899 Fire Hall. Their conclusion, that the building could be renovated and upgraded to suit the needs of 21st-century fire fighters for comparatively little money, was rejected outright by the Mayor. He insisted on the new building, despite the expense. A recent suggestion put forward by the Strategic Heritage planners for saving the Old Firehall, has been

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The Nova Scotia Normal College is slated for some external repairs by Truro Town Council. The building is considered the architectural jewel in the town's civic block.

Kenny-Keefe House 977-981 Young Avenue *by Garry D. Shutlak*

On December 27th, 1899, architect J.C. Dumaresq applied to build a new wooden building at 155 Young Avenue for Jeremiah F. Kenny on the east side of the street, one-hundred-and-eighty-five feet from Inglis Street. In accordance with Chapter 28 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia 1896, the main wall of the residence was fifty feet from the present street line.

The Queen Anne style residence was designed by J.C. Dumaresq in November 1899 and revised in March 1900. The Truro firm of Spencer, Turner & Logan supplied all the interior finishes. The main house was approximately 46 by 41 ft., consisting of a basement kitchen and pantry, servants' sitting room, wine room, water closet, laundry and furnace room, soft and hard coal cellars. The ground floor had a vestibule, entrance hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room and pantry. The second floor was divided into two bedrooms, a sewing room, a dressing room, bathroom and water closet. The third or attic floor was divided into three bedrooms, lumber room, linen room and bathroom. At a right angle at the back of the main house was the 55.6 by 23 ft. carriage house, a two-storey wooden structure with a mansard roof. The building included a coach house, 23 by 23 ft, a harness room, single and box stalls.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenny moved into the residence in August 1900. Unfortunately, however, Jeremiah Francis Kenny did not live long in his home. On February 28th, 1902, he died and on March 2nd, 1902, was interred at Holy Cross Cemetery. At the time of his death, Jeremiah Kenny ran his own business, J.F. Kenny Company, Fire & Marine Insurance Agents. He had begun his career in the mercantile establishment of his father, Sir Edward



No. 977, the Kenny-Keefe home of David Keefe, is in the Queen Anne Revival style.



No. 981, the renovated coach house.

Kenny, and his uncle, Thomas E. Kenny, owner of "Thornvale." At the time of his death Mr. Kenny was married to Helena Henry, daughter of William A. Henry, father of Confederation and Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. By marriage, J.F. Kenny was a brother-in-law of Sir Malachi Daly, Admiral Charles George Fage and Surgeon-Colonel Joseph R. Kehoe. Three of his brothers were members of the Jesuit order and one sister was the

head of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Halifax.

Mrs. Helena Kenny lived in the Young Street house until 1906. In 1907, Captain Harry M. Elliot, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery was in residence. In 1908 and 1909, F. Blanchard McCurdy was *in situ*. McCurdy also lived for a time at "Gorsebrook", owned "Oaklands" and "Emscote" on Francklyn Street. From 1910 until

Continued on page 12

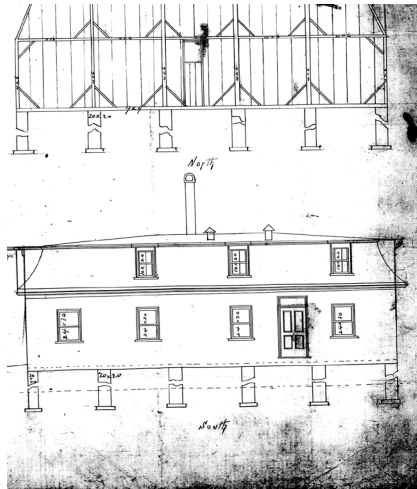
House: *continued from page 11*

1937, 153 Young Street, formerly 155, was the home of Thomas F. Courtney and his family. Mr. Courtney lived there with his wife, Ella, and their children Thomas F., Hilda, Ella and Basil.

Thomas F. Courtney was proprietor of T.F. Courtney & Company, wholesale wines, liquors and spirits. They were the agents for "Four Crown" scotch and joint distributors of Anheuser-Busch lager beer. The trade of the firm extended throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Thomas Courtney died of a heart attack at the Sheldrake Rod & Gun Club in 1936.

The house was vacant for several years, beginning in 1938. It was purchased by Bernard W. Cross and divided into five units. In the 1941 directory, the tenants listed were A.H.W. and Elizabeth Landon, Moira Drummond, Joan Hodson, Eric B. and Vida Hanright, and W.G. Ross and Caroline Ross. Mr. Cross also took out a permit to demolish the stables at the rear. Oral history says that the building was partially burned in a fire, date as yet unknown.

In 1945, the derelict and partially demolished coach house and stables, now 25 by 23 ft., was converted into a residence occupied by Desmond and Janet Piers. This



An architectural drawing of No. 981, the renovated coach house

house was first numbered 155 Young Avenue and is now No. 981.

In 1974, Wilfred T. and Anna Keefe moved into the coach house and then in 1985 occupied the main floor unit of 977 Young. Wilfred Keefe died in 1989. He was a founder and owner of the food and beverage firm, Granite Group Limited, as well as real estate and development interests. Anna Keefe continued to live there until her death in 1999. Their son, David Keefe, took over the residence. In 2003, his brother Patrick moved into the top floor unit, having also purchased the one-and-a-half-storey bungalow at 957 Young Avenue.

This original one-and-one-half-storey bungalow was built in 1952 on what was the south lot or lawn of the original Kenny house. It

house was built for Reginald A. Horne and his wife, Edna, and was originally 151 Young Avenue and then was renumbered 957. Mr. Horne resided in the 957 Young Avenue house until his death in 1997. The house then became the residence of Donald A. Leet. In 2003, Patrick Keefe had architect Geoffrey Keddy enlarge and alter the bungalow into a two-and-one-half-storey house. He moved into the residence in August of 2004.

David Keefe has decided to occupy a larger part of the main house as his family grows and will also occupy the second floor of the residence. This reduces the number of apartments to three. As I write the demolition is taking place. David plans to use the surviving architectural plans to rehabilitate the existing exterior and interior structure. Unfortunately, the plans that survived are those presented to city staff for council approval and may not truly represent the working drawings of the original structure.

Photos -Stephen Smith. ☒



No 957, recently renovated and enlarged, is the home of Patrick Keefe.

Support for the Future

Should you wish to remember the work of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia in your Will, a suggestion for wording might be:

I give and bequeath to the Board of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia the sum of \$____, the following stocks and bonds, or ____% of the residue of my estate.

If you wish to designate a specific bequest (e.g. an employee's salary, a property), please call the President at 902-442-8366. ☒

Heritage for sale

Century home in Lunenburg County



This 1903 home, surrounded by 100-year-old oak trees, is located in the seaside hamlet of Rose Bay, minutes from the beach and 45 minutes from Halifax, with an ocean view from top balcony. Professionally restored with 8-foot ceilings, some original tin ceilings, hardwood/softwood floors, original woodwork, wainscoting, 12-inch baseboards, Boston Oak hand-carved staircase, butler's pantry, and original servants' back staircase; full 8-ft. ceiling attic with widow's walk. New features include main floor second bathroom and laundry, double balcony/veranda at front of house, deck at back. PRIVATE SALE ONLY, \$184,500. www.virtualfsbo.com/homes/799

Owner information: Mildred Blanchard, ph. 902-766-0209; fax 208-275-3849 ☒

A lighthouse saved in Canning

Canning's new landmark, the Lighthouse, now rests one kilometre closer to where it began. It was first moved in the 1950s, the period of considerable destruction of lighthouses, three kilometres inland to a pig farm where it was used to house the animals. (There are chew marks to tell the tale.) Last spring, Canning-based industrial arts teacher Kevin Wood engineered the movement of half the lighthouse. It has now been resurfaced and contains a light with a timer and has become a constant presence in the village, where the museum has it in view.

Some 250 of Wood's Grade 6-8 students from Northeast Kings Education Centre helped to rebuild the 100-year-old Borden wharf light. The two top-most sections were moved by crane from the school to the side of the Habitant River. Wood obtained the plans for the original structure from Ottawa and started work last fall. They took a break during winter and completed the construction in the schoolyard in June.

In recent years the Lighthouse was used as a tourist bureau. When that closed, the village gave

the building to the Fieldwood Heritage Society and that group got in touch with Wood. With a \$27,000 grant from the Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society and the Kaplan Fund, the reconstruction was financed. (The Kaplan Fund – from Welch's grape juice earnings! – supports built heritage projects, including other lighthouses in Nova Scotia, notably Digby and Port Greville.) Wood calls the experience a fine example of community co-operation. Long-time resident Merritt Gibson is hopeful that vandalism will be curtailed thanks to the involvement of the local youth.

The lighthouse is now on the site of the original wharf and waterfront, a monument to Canning's early days as a small port.

With thanks to Wendy Elliott and *The Kentville Advertiser*, and to Dan Conlin of the Maritime Museum. N.O'B. ☒

Annual Dinner, November 2004

The Trust held its annual dinner this year for the first time at The Halifax Club on Hollis Street, a fine example of Victorian Halifax architecture built in 1862.

We were delighted to honour five longstanding and faithful volunteers this evening. Volunteers who kept the Trust office running smoothly without fail for more than ten years. Alan Parish presented certificates of appreciation to Doris Butters, Claudia Giles, Bonita Price, Margaret Pugsley, and Helen Robb.

The Griffin also presented a very special award this year. Garry Shutlak, a faithful contributor to every issue of *The Griffin* since it began (except one – new editor error!), was presented with the first and only Griffin Mug. Well, like *The Griffin*, as Anthony Lamplugh, chairman of *The Griffin* Committee noted,

Continued on page 16

Truro: *Continued from Page 10*

its inclusion in the design of a much-needed new Library.

The nationally-recognized 1883-1884 Post Office, featured in Dr. Elizabeth Pacey's *Landmarks of Nova Scotia*, has been the subject of much controversy, due principally to the enormous cost overruns during its long renovation. It now has a three-storey addition at the rear and serves as the new Civic building, with sufficient space for the Council Chambers. The renovation of this Thomas Fuller-designed structure is believed to have cost over \$4.5 million.

The future of the 1893 Queen Anne-style former Immanuel Baptist Church, built by the Blaikie Brothers of Great Village and purchased by John Henry in 1996, is once again in limbo. The cost of heating and maintaining this huge building is very high, and since Henry's hopes for a community development plan for an upscale restaurant and

performing space have foundered, he will demolish and replace it with an apartment block unless a buyer steps forward very quickly.

The good news, however, is that Truro's business and cultural groups have finally joined together to establish a community development project which will see the former Empire Theatre complex on Prince Street converted into the Marigold Cultural Centre. This will encompass a performing arts theatre, together with visual arts and business-oriented spaces.

Another positive event this summer has been the Municipal Heritage registration of the Colchester County Museum. This was originally the science build-

ing of the Nova Scotia Normal College. Built in 1902, the design suggests the Beaux Arts Movement.

In the recent Municipal election, new candidates challenged the incumbents in all three Wards, and a strong but unsuccessful effort was made to unseat the Mayor. All former Councillors were re-elected. However, a serious error on the part of the town's Returning Officer (and C.E.O.), who issued incorrect voting lists, resulted in many people voting in the wrong Ward. The error would have been undetected but for the fact that a candidate in Ward One won the second position by only two votes from two candidates who were tied. A Supreme Court judge will decide whether or not to void the results and call another election for that Ward. Whatever the outcome, Council seems to be realizing the importance of the preservation of the remaining historic buildings in any plans for revitalization of the town of Truro. ☐



In Memoriam: Shirley Burnham Elliott 1916-2004

Shirley Burnham Elliott was born in Port Williams in 1916 and died on October 15th in Valley Regional Hospital. She lived in retirement in Wolfville, which she considered her home and where her father had been a family doctor for decades. Shirley was a graduate of Acadia and of Simmons College (Library Science), Boston. She had an almost thirty-year career as the Legislative Librarian of Nova Scotia, during which she brought an archaic library into the modern world and helped countless researchers, from Premiers to schoolchildren, with their pursuits.

Shirley had a great love for Nova Scotia – its heritage and history – and a prodigious knowledge of its life and times. She contributed several titles to the record, including a biographical

directory of two centuries in the Legislature, an account of "Nova Scotia in Books from 1752" and of the Agents-General in London and, of course, her *Nova Scotia Book of Days: A Calendar of the Province's History* (1979).

When she retired to Wolfville, Shirley was active on the town's Heritage Committee and later in the fight to save the Seminary Building at Acadia (see *The Griffin*, June 1996). She was shocked when the train service to Halifax ended. With other members of CFUW Wolfville (Canadian Federation of University Women), she was instrumental in preserving the local railway station and its handsome restoration as the new Memorial Library. She was a former Board member of the Heritage Trust and a member of the Antiquarian Club of Halifax.

Last year her beloved younger

brother, Robbins, died. Her only sibling, he was a major presence in the town and in the Kings County Historical Society.

Shirley was an imposing figure, with her height and her strong character and with a remarkable sweetness in her personality. Many have noted her kindness and generosity. She loved a laugh and was responsible for considerable mirth amongst her friends. What stories she could have told if her professional discretion had not restrained her! Premier Hamm commented on her "talent, vast experience, knowledge base and commitment to her community" and noted that "Shirley Elliott has always been respected, admired and trusted for her contributions to Nova Scotia's heritage".

We have lost one of our "great ladies". N.O'B ☐

Our Origins: the Griffin logo

In 1959, the fine house known as "Gorsebrook", on the south-west corner of Inglis and Tower Road, was ordered demolished by the City for reasons of public safety. Once an Adamesque house of elegance and architectural interest, it had become a handsome derelict.

One result of the unusual public outcry was a meeting in March, 1959, that led to the founding of the Heritage Trust (see *The Griffin*, September 2003, p. 8). Modelled on the National Trust of Great Britain, it was to be a province-wide, non-profit association, at first called the "Provincial Trust". By July, however, a letter written by the first President, Victor deB. Oland, had "Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia" on its letterhead, with the now familiar griffin logo.

Thanks to Pam Collins making a trip to the Dalhousie Archives, we have reproduced the page from the D.C. MacKay Papers which shows the original drawing and description of the logo which was in fact designed by Donald Cameron MacKay, the noted teacher, artist, author and the Principal of the College of Art – the NSCAD of its day. MacKay was also a heraldic specialist, as shown in his use of its antique vocabulary:

Vert, a griffin, segreant, regardant on armed and langued azure - bearing the flag of Nova Scotia, argent a saltire azure, an inescutcheon or, double tressurer flury-counter flury, a lion rampant gules. A gold griffin with a blue beak and claws holding the flag of Nova Scotia. The griffin was the guardian of ancient treasure, here he is shown bearing the flag of Nova Scotia, advancing to the future but regarding the past. He is represented as the fore part of an eagle, with Ears, and the powerful hindquarters of the lion. (signed DCM)

The copyright of this design, which belonged to the artist, came



to Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia upon his death. NO'B (with thanks to Pamela Collins for her notes)

❖ Heraldic terms used ❖

vert - green;
segreant - said of a griffin/griffen when depicted standing on its hind legs with its wings addorsed

(back-to-back) or rampant;
regardant - looking behind or backwards;
on armed and langued azure - clawed and tongued of a particular colour, here it is blue (*azure*);
argent - the metal silver, shown as white in heraldic illustration;

Continued on page 16

Origins: *continued from Page 15*

saltire - the diagonal of St. Andrew's cross, or letter X;

inescutcheon - a small escutcheon or shield born within and upon a greater shield;

or - gold;

tressure fleury-counters fleury - a double tressure (a border or hem, a diminutive of the orle [a fillet within a border used in the royal arms of Scotland]) ornamented with a fleur de lys in both sides, the flowers being reversed alternately. In the arms of Scotland, the fleur is divided by the border.

gules - red. ☞



Dinner: *continued from Page 13*

deadlines are not always met, so a "mock up" of Garry's mug-to-come was given to him and the Real McCoy should arrive in a few days! *sds*

Annual Dinner Lecture

Janet Chute, historian, Mount Saint Vincent University, presented the last of this Acadian series of lectures, and spoke on "The Acadians and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia".

Dr. Chute's theme was the confused relationships among the Mi'kmaq, the Acadians and the British in Nova Scotia in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Despite the common impression that the native people and the French formed a common alliance against the British, it seems that the Mi'kmaq's support of the Acadian cause varied according to circumstances, and sometimes the Acadians found themselves in an ambiguous position between the two groups. On the whole, though, the blood ties established between the Mi'kmaq and the Acadians ensured that good relations were maintained among them, and today many Acadians are proud to recollect their métis ancestors. *JD* ☞



HTNS President Alan Parish welcomes members to the 2004 Annual Dinner. All photos on this page and the next, courtesy Arthur Carter.



Janet Chute, historian, MSVU, delivers this year's annual dinner lecture.



Long-time HTNS office volunteer, Margaret Pugsley.



Alan Parish present Helen Robb, HTNS office worker with her certificate.

Notes on the HTNS Fall lecture series

Nova Scotia and the Age of Sail

The Trust's first fall lecture was given by Charles Armour, who spoke on Nova Scotia in the Age of Sail.

Descended from a family of ship-builders and ship owners, Dr. Armour shared his passion for the sailing ships of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with an appreciative audience. Tracking down the history of a Nova Scotian vessel from its construction to its final demise is often complicated, and the distinction between builders and owners frequently blurred, with some owners building and some buying their ships, and some also owning shares in ships outside their own fleet. Many of the vessels were built in southwestern Nova Scotia, and the builders included some Acadians. Both ship-building and ship-owning tended to be a family affair, with several generations involved, and made more interesting by the fact that ships' captains often married

into the families of the owners. Vessels changed owners, nationalities and names, but Dr. Armour has been able to trace the careers of many of them.

The lecture was illustrated with a selection of ship portraits taken from Dr. Armour's exhibition at the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, "Masters of the Sea: Tall Ship Portraits from the Age of Sail." Just as the builders and owners of vessels tended to be family groups, so the painting of their portraits was frequently a family affair, with fathers, sons and brothers all employed in the task, making their work difficult to identify since their signatures were often similar. In some cases the signatures were non-existent and the artist could be identified only by his style of painting. Many of the portraits were made in foreign ports since Nova Scotia-built vessels travelled all over the world. There were a number of other sailing ship enthusiasts among the audience and some interesting discussions took place.

JD ☒

Archaeology at Belleisle

October's meeting of the Heritage Trust was held jointly with the Nova Scotia Archeological Society and focused on the houses built by the Acadians at Belleisle on the Annapolis River.

Dr. Marc Lavoie of the Université Ste-Anne has conducted digs at a number of Acadian sites over the years. He has recently worked at Belleisle, which was one of the sites settled by Acadians moving out from Port Royal towards the end of the seventeenth century, and the largest area of drained marshland on the Annapolis River. The excavations were concentrated on hollow areas which appeared to be man-made, and which were found to be the foundations of several homes constructed in typical Acadian style, including the home of the Savoie family.

Marc compared the findings from the excavation of the houses with the documented history of the Acadians in that area, showing how the artifacts and other material recovered during the excavations reflected the lives of the inhabitants. Pottery imported from France in the early days of the settlement later gave way to English artifacts, just as under British rule trade with Boston replaced the French supply ships. Bones found near the houses suggest that the Acadians sold the good cuts of meat to the garrison at Port Royal and retained the poorer pieces for their own use. Houses that were burned, perhaps as a result of British raids in the early years of the eighteenth century, were rebuilt on the same foundations, only to be destroyed again at the time of the Expulsion.

Marc plans to be working at Belleisle again next summer during the months of May and June and will welcome volunteer diggers. JD ☒



Long-time Griffin contributor, Garry Shutlak holds The Griffin Mug, after presentation from Griffin Committee Chairman, Anthony Lamplugh.



Doris Butters receives a certificate in acknowledgement of her dedicated service to the Griffin. HTNS President, Alan Parish made the presentation.

Books

New for Christmas and the holiday season



Ashore and Afloat. The British Navy and the Halifax Naval Yard Before 1820. Julian Gwyn. University of Ottawa Press. 366 pp. Illustr. Paperback. \$35.00

Escape! (Fiction: Amherst, Trotsky's son, a jail escape). John Reid. Fernwood. For young adults. 128 pp. Paperback. \$12.95

Explosion in Halifax Harbour. The Illustrated Account of a Disaster that Shook the World. David B. Flemming. Formac. 96 pp. 100 illustr. Paperback. \$24.95

Fortress Halifax. Portrait of a Garrison Town (1749 - 1945). Mike Parker. Nimbus. 224 pp. 200 photos. Paperback. \$24.95

Glen Margaret. An illustrated history. Anita Legally Four East. 128 pp. Paperback. \$19.95

New from Nimbus - Images of Our Past series (paperback):

Historic LaHave River Valley. Sheila Chambers, Joan Dawson, Edith Wolter. 160 pp. 150 photos. \$21.95

Historic North End Halifax. Paul Erickson. 144 pp. 220 photos. \$19.95

The Historic Town of Pictou. Monica Graham. 144 pp. 140 photos. \$19.95

Heritage Treasures. The historic homes of Ancaster, Burlington Dundas...etc (Ontario). Susan Evans Shaw. Formac. 160 pp. 100 photos by Jean Crankshaw. Paperback. \$34.95

Joe Howe to the Rescue (19th Century Halifax - Fiction). Michael Bawtree. Nimbus. For young readers. 152 pp. Illust. Paperback. \$12.95

Nova Scotia Landmarks. Portrait of a Province from the Air. Len Wagg. Formac. 132 pp. 120 col. photos. Clothbd. \$55.00

Ontario House Styles. The distinctive architecture of the province's 18th and 19th century homes. Rob't Mikel. Formac. 128 pp. 100 col photos. Paperback. \$34.95

The Oxford Companion to Canadian History. Ed. G. Hallowell. Oxford U. Press. 800 pp. Clothbd. \$79.95

Paintings of Nova Scotia. From the collection of AGNS. Selection and text by Mora Dianne O'Neill. Nimbus. 128 pp. 100 col. photos. Hardbd. \$40.00

Preserving the World's Great Cities. The Destruction and Renewal of the Historic Metropolis. Anthony M. Tung. Three Rivers/Random House. 469 pp. Paperback. \$29.95

Sods, Soil and Spades. The Acadians at Grand Pré and Their Dykeland Legacy. Sherman Bleakney. McGill-Queen's. 256 pp. 88 illustr. Hardbd. \$49.95

Tommy's New Block Skates. (18th Century Valley - Fiction). Garth Vaughan. Nimbus. For children. 32 pp. Illustr. Paperback. \$16.95

N.O'B

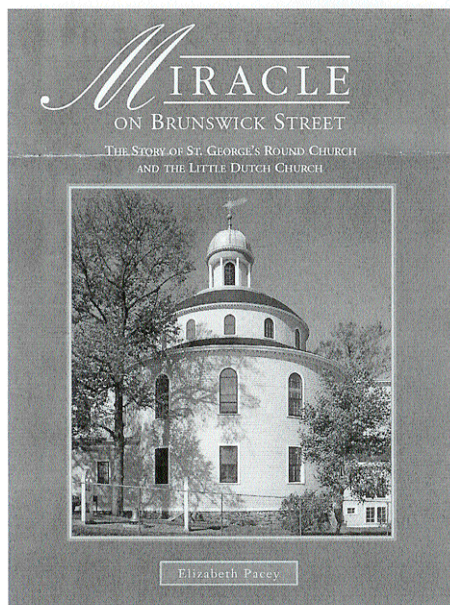


Winner of the
2004 Dartmouth Book Award
for Non-fiction

Miracle on Brunswick Street

by Elizabeth Pacey

A history of Halifax, evolving through two of the city's heritage churches



"Robustly researched, this chronicle of Halifax's glorious St. George's Round Church and its predecessor, the Little Dutch Church, is as much an engaging narrative about the struggle of pioneer congregations as it is about unique architecture."

—*Heritage*, The Magazine of the Heritage Canada Foundation

"The author never loses sight of the connection between these two remarkable buildings and the history of both city and province; her book is not simply the chronicle of one parish, but throws light upon a much larger canvas."

The appealing qualities of the narrative is Pacey's interest in personality. Her book is studded with lively sketches of individuals..."

—Henry Roper, *The Chronicle Herald*

Available at local bookstores

Author's royalties will be donated to the church

Nimbus Publishing Ltd. Retail price: \$29.95, 280 pages, 156 illustrations

Programs sponsored by other societies

Acadian Museum and Archives

West Pubnico, NS. Contact: Diane Poirier, 902-224-2170

Amherst Township Historical Society

c/o Cumberland County Museum, 150 Church Street, Amherst. Contact: Barb Thompson, 902-667-2561. Meets six times year, last Tuesday of the month at 7.30pm

Argyle Municipality Historical and Genealogical Society

Tusket, Yarmouth County.
www.argylecourthouse.com

Art Gallery of Nova Scotia

1723 Hollis Street, Halifax. For details on hours, admission, exhibitions, lectures, films, concerts, tours, etc., contact Jeff Grey, 424-2903.

Exhibit: "The Acadian heritage in prints/ L'Acadie: un témoignage en gravure" until January 16, 2005.

Bedford Heritage Society

9 Spring Street, Bedford. Dates, times of meetings, programs, etc., contact Tony Edwards, 835-3615.

Charles Macdonald Concrete House of Centreville

19 Saxon Street, Centreville, NS.
Contact: Stephen Slipp, 902-455-0133;
www.concretehouse.ca

Chester Municipal Heritage Society

Old Chester Train Station or Box 629, Chester, NS B0J 1J0. Contact: Gail Smith, 902-275-3266

Colchester Historical Museum

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

Cole Harbour Heritage Farm Museum

471 Poplar Drive, Dartmouth.
Contact: Elizabeth Corser, 434-0222
The museum is open every day year round for inquiries and other services, by appointment. Meeting space, with or without catering, also available.
Contact: Elizabeth Corser, 434-0222/
farmmuseum@ns.sympatico.ca
Monday, February 14
Valentines Dinner, 7 p.m. \$25/person
Tuesday, March 29
Annual General Meeting and potluck supper, Cole Harbour Woodside United Church, Bissett Road, 6 pm.
Everyone welcome.

Costume Society of Nova Scotia

Meets 7.30 pm, third Monday of the month, September to March at Nova Scotia Centre for Craft and Design, 1683 Barrington St., Halifax.
Information: contact 454-2266

Cumberland County Museum

150 Church Street, Amherst, NS.
Hours, events - contact Barb Thompson, Amherst Township Historical Society, 902-667-2561

Cunard Steamship Society

Contact: John Langley, Box 427, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0; 902-295-1147;
www.cunardsteamshipsociety.com
Exhibit: "Cunard on Canvass: The Langley Collection", Pier 21, until September 2005

Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society

Evergreen House, 26 Newcastle Street, Dartmouth (former home of Dr. Helen Creighton). For hours, events, etc., contact: 464-2300.

Downtown Halifax Business Commission

Monday, January 10
Annual Carmichael Lecture:
Preserving Cultural Heritage, *speaker:*

Anthony M. Tung, Neptune Theatre, Halifax, 6:00 pm; admission free.

Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage

For more information on programs and events, contact FNSH at 1-800-355-6873/423-4677, or visit <http://www.fnsh.ns.ca/>.

Fieldwood Heritage Society

PO Box 8, Canning, NS B0P 1H0; e-mail: fieldwood@ns.sympatico.ca
<http://fieldwoodhs.ednet.ns.ca>

Friends of McNabs Island Society

Contact: 434-2254

Friends of the Public Gardens

Contact: 425-1057.

Fultz House Museum

33 Sackville Drive, Lr. Sackville, NS.
Information - contact Dale Major, 865-4832.

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Events in Akins Room, Public Archives of Nova Scotia. Contact: 454-0322

HRM Library: Alderney Gate Branch

60 Alderney Drive, Dartmouth.
Information: 490-5745.

Kings County Historical Society/Old Kings Courthouse Musuem

37 Cornwallis Street, Kentville, NS.
Monday-Sat., 9 am- 4 pm. Contact: 902-678-6237 or 902-678-6237.
Admission free except where otherwise noted. Donations welcome.

Local Council of Women

989 Young Avenue, Halifax.
Information: 423-5300.
Notice: George Wright's 1904 house,

celebrating its 100th anniversary, can now be rented for special occasions.

Lunenburg County Historical Society

LaHave Fire Hall, LaHave, NS.
Regular meetings, Tuesdays, 7 pm.
Contact: Jane Houser, 902-634-3489.

Mahone Bay Settlers Museum/Cultural Centre

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

Mainland South Heritage Society

Captain William Spry Community Centre, 10 Kidston Road, Spryfield, Halifax. Meets on last Thursday of month, 7:30 pm. Contact: Iris Shea, 475-3505.

Saturday, February 26

Heritage Tea. Annual heritage display of photographs: "Heritage Houses, Past and Present", 1-4 pm.

Maritime Blacksmiths Association

Contact: Barry Allen, 454-2266.

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

Lower Water Street, Halifax.
Information: 902-426-7490.

Medway Area Heritage Society

Contact: Chris Georghiou, e-mail: laughing.dog@ns.sympatico.ca .

Memory Lane Heritage Village

Lake Charlotte, NS Information - contact: 902-845-2501, or 1-877-287-0697

Mersey Heritage Society

Contact: Craig Chandler, e-mail cchandler@seacorcanada.com.

Northwest Arm Heritage Association

Contact: Guy MacLean, 429-9412

Nova Scotia Archaeology Society

Meets at NS Museum of Natural History, Summer Street, Halifax, 4th Tuesday of the month, September-

May. Contact: Rob Ferguson, 426-9509; <http://nsas.ednet.ns.ca/>
January 25

"Archaeology and Outreach in Scots Bay", *speaker:* Michael Deal, Professor of Anthropology,, Memorial University.

Tuesday, March 22

Update on archaeological work at Grande Pré National Historic Site



Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 1679 Lower Water Street, Halifax.
Contact: 424-7490

Parkdale-Maplewood Community Museum & Fairgrounds

Barss Corner, Lunenburg Co., NS.
Contact: Donna Smith, Museum Administrator, osmith@tallships.ca.
Monday, December 20

Christmas Party and raffle draw

Rockingham Heritage Society

For meetings, venues, program, contact Carol Worrell, 443-7073

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Contact: Janet Guildford, 454-5200;
Website: nsgna.ednet.ns.ca/rnshs
Wednesday, January 19

"A Nova Scotian Gael Abroad: Pipe Major Kenneth MacKenzie Baillie."
Speaker: Barry Shears
Wednesday, February 16

Speaker: John Langley, Chairman
Cunard Steamship Society: A talk on Cunard, as yet untitled.
Wednesday, March 23

"Black Halifax and Racial Improvement: The Anglo African Mutual Improvement and Aid Association." *Speaker:* Amani Whitfield. NOTE: This meeting has been rescheduled to the fourth Wednesday of the month rather than the customary third Wednesday

Scott Manor House and Ft. Sackville Foundation

15 Fort Sackville Road, Bedford.
Contact: 835-5368; www.scottmanor-house.ca.

Urban Farm Museum Society of Spryfield

Society meets the second Monday of every month at the Captain William Spry Community Centre, 7:30 pm.
Contact information: 10 Kidston Road, Halifax, NS B3R 1M8; Patricia MacLean, President (902) 477-6087/
e-mail: jamac@ns.sympatico.ca or Donna Foley, Vice President, (902) 477-1772

Wallace and Area Museum

Note: The Wallace and Area Museum is expanding! Construction started in September and will be completed in the spring, with a proposed official opening of the expansion is in June. However, the museum carries on with an ongoing schedule throughout the winter. Contact: 902-257-2191; e-mail: remsheg@auracom.com

Saturday, January 1

New Year's Levee, 1:30 to 3:30 pm

Sunday, January 16

Opening of the winter exhibition the "Roaring Twenties" - a view of the 1920s through clothing, hats, newspapers, business and society, 2:00-4:00 pm.

Sunday, April 3

Opening of the spring display: The Wallace School since 1915, "90 years of Guidance", 2:00-4:00 pm.

Yarmouth County Museum/Historical Research Library

22 Collins Street, Yarmouth, NS. First Friday of the month at 7.30pm: Historical Society Meeting; First Friday of each month at 7.30pm is our Historical Society; second Tuesday of each month, 7pm, Travel Series (admission \$3/person); first Saturday of the month, 10am to noon: Spinners Group. For museum and archives hours: contact 902-742-5539; <http://yarmouthcountymuseum.ednet.ns.ca>

Tuesday, December 14

Armchair Travels: Marilyn Burns will speak on her trip to Alaska, 7:00 pm ☑