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The Griffin

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Diners and Designers Bring Renewed Vitality to Halifax's Former No. 4 Fire Station *by Peter Delefos*

Author's Note:

This is the second in a series of articles that will look at some successful adaptive re-use projects involving historic commercial buildings in downtown Halifax. We began the series, in the Spring issue of the Griffin, with a visit to Film Nova Scotia, located in Historic Properties, on the third floor of the Collins Bank Building, Upper Water Street. In this issue we are featuring McKelvie's Restaurant and MAC Interior Design which occupy, respectively, the lower and upper floors of old Fire Station Number 4 on the corner of

Bedford Row and Prince Streets.

In 1904, the Chicago style of architecture influenced the design of the Number 4 Fire Station. The tall pilasters, the wide Romanesque arches beneath the tripartite set of narrow windows, the ornamentation, and the wide frieze typify the style. The fire station was closed in 1969 when several fire stations were amalgamated and a new central station was built on West Street in Halifax. The first businesses to

Continued overleaf



Halifax's No.4 Fire Station, 1910. See page 4 for the names of those shown here. Photo courtesy of the Halifax Regional Fire Service.

Station: Continued from page 1

occupy the old fire station were the Spaghetti Fire Station and Geppetto's from 1979-81. McKelvie's opened in 1982 and has operated since then as a successful restaurant featuring sea food.

The Griffin's Peter Delefes met with Robert McKelvie, the owner of McKelvie's Restaurant, and with Dawn MacLachlan, of MAC Interior Design.

MAC Interior Design Inc. occupies 3339 square feet of space on the second floor of the building. Dawn MacLachlan and Kara MacGregor are principals in the company. They operate a multi-disciplinary design firm practicing Corporate Hospitality and Retail Design. A few recent projects include the Wyndam Hotel, the offices of Wickwire Holm and several notable restaurants and pubs including Opa in the Park, Ryan Duffy's, Il Mercato and Gio. The firm employs three accredited interior designers, three intern interior designers, an autocad technician, a design technician, a receptionist/office manager and a part-time bookkeeper.

On entering the commodious foyer, one sees two angled floor to ceiling Douglas fir beams and two giant metal turnbuckles which create what Dawn refers to as a 'wow factor'. The original exterior walls of exposed brick and the large rectangular arched window openings beautifully frame historic views of the city, which

include the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Provincial Building, the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia and the Dominion Public Building on Bedford Row. Dawn notes that there is no elevator in the building, which limits accessibility to the office for some people, and at times, it can be a bit drafty. These shortcomings are more than overcome by the many positive aspects of working in an historic setting. One feature Dawn enjoys is the feeling of stability associated with being in an older building. Her clients are impressed with the historic details of the office and the heritage setting of the building. She says that "you can't fake the patina; it's real." When doing some refinishing work in March, 2008, Dawn and Kara skillfully reinforced the relationship between the historic beams and some new customized plexiglas panels in the foyer by framing the panels in Douglas fir. The MAC office is open, flexible and welcoming and includes lots of working space for the firm's professional design team. The elegance of the setting is clearly a source of inspiration for the staff and their clients.

Robert McKelvie has not substantially altered the building since acquiring it in 1981 and establishing McKelvie's Restaurant on the ground level. Wherever possible, natural products are used to maintain the historic flavour of the dining area

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An interior view of the second floor foyer of the former Number 4 Fire Station, now home to Mac Interior Design. Here the two angled floor-to-ceiling Douglas fir beams are clearly visible, as well as the new customized plexiglas panels, recently installed.



The Griffin

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Submissions are welcomed.
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1858, updated from 1760s (Courtesy NSARM F/239-1858 Chester).

Chester Celebrates 250-Year History *by Carol Nauss, Chair, and*

Glenda Redden, Secretary, Chester Municipal Heritage Society

2009 marks the anniversary of the signing of the original Shoreham Grant and the establishment of Shoreham, later to become Chester. During 2009, over 150 events will take place in the village of Chester and throughout the Municipality of the District of Chester to mark the 250th anniversary of the district. Organizations and businesses throughout the municipality are supporting this project, with a special focus on the renovation of Lordly Estate (more commonly known as Lordly House Museum), a planned community museum.

The year began with the New Year's Levee and an announcement of the anniversary by Gary Zwicker, the "Town" Crier. This was followed on February 14 with "Take the Roof Off Winter Ice Dreams" event in Lordly Park,

attended by people of all ages. Participants had a chance to try out cross country skis and snowshoes, play games, "golf", skate at the park, and end the cold day with hot chocolate and cookies at St. Stephen's Parish Centre. Events such as picnics and concerts are scheduled in the park throughout the year. Lordly Park features a playground (built in a day), a natural wetland area, walking trails, open space for games, a horseshoe pit, picnic tables and benches. It is also becoming a favourite wedding location. It is an ideal spot for young and old alike and the site for the Living Nativity in December.

A local merchant has designed the banners that will be installed throughout the municipality; these can be reused in future

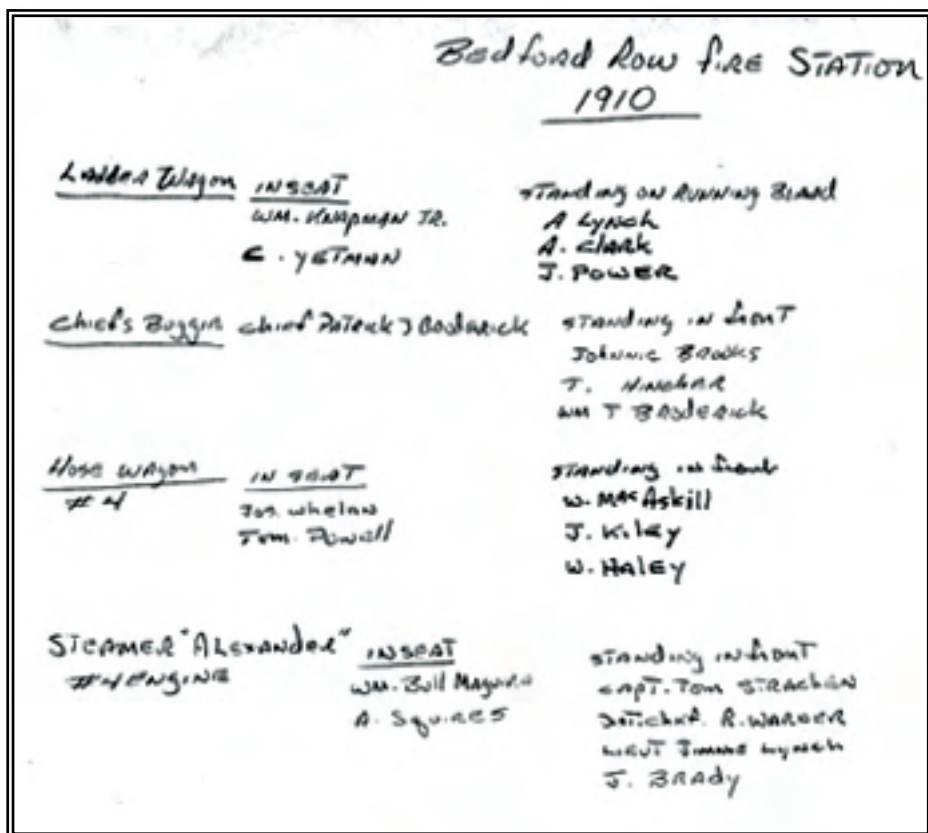
years. Events have already begun with a costume-making workshop and monthly lectures on heritage topics. The first lecture in February featured old Chester photos and history tidbits. This drew 75 people, a success in our eyes, and will be repeated during the summer for those residents who have not yet returned from other climes. The March lecture focused on Forman Hawboldt, who developed the "make and break engine" which changed the face of the fishing industry. In April, Paul Collins, of the NS Department of Tourism, Culture & Heritage, spoke on "Community Museums". These endeavours will, we are sure, foster a greater knowledge of our municipality and engender community pride and cooperation.

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Station: *Continued from page 2*

of the restaurant. The booths are finished in cherry wood. New customized wood-framed arched windows were built to the original standard to replace older ones on the north side of the building. The building was recently converted to natural gas to run the furnace and operate the stoves and ovens. McKelvie explains that natural gas is a cleaner product than propane gas and does not require the use of tanks on the premises. He adds that the history of the building is a big plus. Many people are attracted to the restaurant because it was a turn-of-the-century fire station. In summer, it is frequented by tourists who flock to the downtown area. Its high ceilings, spacious surroundings, and grand windows convey a feeling of openness, privacy and comfort for its patrons. The restaurant is popular with business people, particularly at noon, where they can obtain good fare in a timely fashion, and enjoy private conversations without lowering their voices. With a staff complement of thirty-five, rising to sixty in summer, McKelvie's is one of the largest employers in the downtown area.

In its day, Fire Station Number 4 served an important role, pro-



Above, the original list of the men shown in the cover picture of *The Griffin*. They were attached to Halifax's No. 4 Fire Station on Bedford Row. The photograph of this document is courtesy of the Halifax Regional Fire Service.

viding fire protection to people in the south-end of the city. Today, the iconic structure, with most of its historic fabric still intact, performs a new function - purveyor of creative design services and of gustatory delights to citizens and visitors to our city. At peak

periods, over seventy people find employment in the building and thousands enter its premises over the course of a year. It is one of the economic engines of the downtown and an excellent example of how an historic building can find new life. ☺

Chester: *Continued from page 3*

June, July and August events include: a Founders Tea planned for June at the Captain's House in Chester; a heritage dinner and costume dance for July 18; "A Brief History of Chester - May Contain Nuts," a play commissioned by the Heritage Society, written by Malcolm Calloway, to be produced by the Chester Drama Society at the Chester Playhouse from July 8 - 18; a parade, town crier demonstration, concert and BBQ at Lordly Park for August 1; and a re-enactment of "The Turncoat Victory" on August 8, on the Blockhouse grounds, the actual location of the

original event. The re-enactment tells the story of how the women of Chester foiled a privateer attack on the village, saving it from the fate of Lunenburg, which was sacked and burned the next day by the same privateers. Genealogy information and displays, including Heritage projects produced by school students, will be available.

Although not specifically 250th anniversary events, the annual heritage auction will be held at the Chester Train Station on July 11, and the Chester House and Harbour Tour will be held on August 22. In the Fall, the churches are planning to hold anniversary services. Other groups throughout the municipality have planned or

are in the process of planning special events to mark the 250th anniversary. A list of events will be advertised in the local paper, *The Clipper*, and an insert in the *Progress Enterprise*, our regional paper, is being designed. Current listings of events can be found at www.chesterbound.com/anniversary.htm. Mannequins in period costumes will be located in various locations throughout the municipality with monthly information cards about the events that are being planned.

We invite you to join us for this year of celebration as we reach the venerable age of 250.
The Chester Municipal Heritage

Continued on page 6

Where did they Live and Work?

Further Notes on S. Howard & Son (Queen Building) Hollis St., Halifax, and the Howard Family

by Garry D. Shutlak

The following article is part of a series. E. Lambie wrote about Sarah Howard in Vol.34, No.1

On New Year's Day, 1857, the three-storey wooden building at the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets, owned by Nicholas Vass, was destroyed. This site was known as the "Vass Lot" or "Vass Corner". Nicholas Vass was the father of Ann Vass, mentioned in the last *Griffin*. After the fire, a former tenant, William Stewart, opened his restaurant and oyster bar in a two-storey building; it was subsequently demolished.

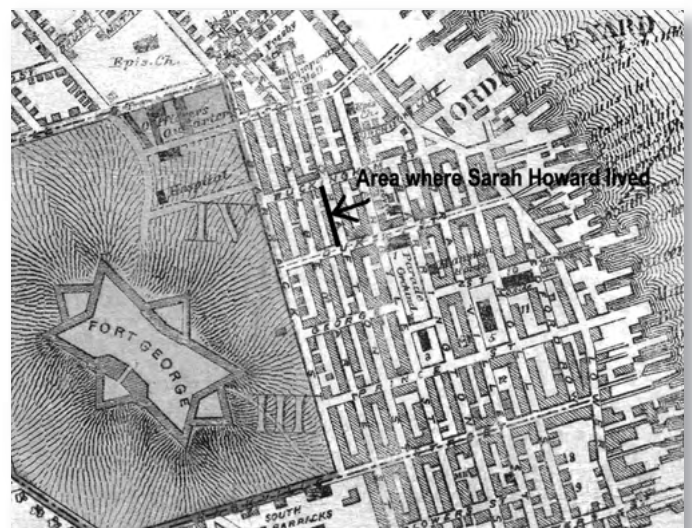
In July 1867, Robert Brunton took the \$24,000 contract to build the Elliot & Busch- designed S. Howard and Son building at the corner of Prince and Hollis Streets. The firm opened its new premises in April 1869. The five-storey building accommodated both the wholesale and retail departments. In 1880, Henry Howard renovated the building, had an elevator added, the first in the Maritime Provinces, and re-named it the "Queen Building". The ground floor was occupied by Stephen Tobin, representative of the Queen's Insurance Company, and S. Howard & Sons. This firm closed its doors in April 1881. In 1883 the building suffered a disastrous fire and a man lost his life. The following year, \$9,000 was spent to repair the building under the supervision of contractor, M.E. Keefe.

Henry Howard Senior (1822-1860) was a pork dealer. Sarah Howard (1818-1871) owned a shop at 105 Granville Street. (For an image of Mrs. Howard's shop see NSARM, Virtual exhibits: Joseph S. Rogers' *Photographic Advertising Album*, image 44, Smith Bros, Wholesale and retail goods.) Her home was on the

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From right to left: Smith Brothers (99 Granville St., east side); 101 Granville St. appears vacant; Geo. Alexander, Dry Goods (103 Granville); J. Cornelius, Silversmith and Watch Maker (107 Granville); Henry Found, Tailor (109 Granville); and Dechezeau & Crow, Kitchen & House Furnishings (111 Granville). I assume that No. 105 is likely No. 103 Granville in this photograph. Originally McDonald and Company only occupied 101 Granville Street. After Mrs Howard moved, their address became 101-103 Granville. However, they were re-numbering streets at this time and it is even possible that 105 Granville was on the other side of the street. (Courtesy NSARM)



Right, A.F. Church's Topographical Township Map of Halifax County, 1865. (Courtesy NSARM)

Chester: Continued from page 4

Society expresses its appreciation for financial support from the Department of Canadian Heritage, through its "Building Communities Through Arts and Heritage" (BCAH) program, the Municipality of the District of Chester, and Gold Reserves A.F.N., all of which will assist with the various events. ☞



Where: Continued from page 5

west side of Grafton Street in the block between Duke and Buckingham. The 1869/70 city directory has her living on the west side of Robie Street opposite the Commons, just north of Quinpool Road (see plate L, Hopkins' *City Atlas of Halifax*, 1878). She moved to the east side of 19 Pleasant Street (see plate E, Hopkins' *Atlas*) and at the time of her death lived at 133 Lockman Street, on the east side near the corner of Artz Street (see plate E, Hopkins' *Atlas*).

Sarah Howard died *intestate* in 1871 and her estate was divided among the children: William, Sarah L., Henry, Ebenezer, Emma and John C. William was a mariner but all the other sons worked in the firm. The firm was dissolved in 1880 by Henry and John.

In 1873, Henry Howard bought an estate on the Isle of Wight and married in England. At the time of the 1881 census, John Howard was living in London. He worked as an agent, and became a member of the Canadian High Commission in 1882 and Agent-General for Nova Scotia in 1891, a post he held until his death in 1929. His brother Ebenezer, aged 31, was a retired glover, living in Brighton with his wife and son in 1881. Emma was an annuitant in Lewisham, Kent. Sarah Loder Howard, Mrs. George J. Fluck, remained in Halifax. ☞

Reminder for Membership Renewal

If you haven't yet renewed your membership for the January-December 2009 period (check your envelope's address label for the year of expiry), please consider adding a donation to your cheque to help support the Trust's work. Our free weekly walking tours in Halifax from Spring to late Fall have been received enthusiastically by residents and visitors from around the world. Classroom talks and heritage awards have taken the Trust into the schools, another valuable

contribution to building public awareness of our heritage. As costs rise, it is a challenge to cover the cost of producing and distributing *The Griffin* to members throughout the province and beyond. Your donations will assist these varied activities. Tax receipts will be issued for all donations.

\$5 (student) ☞ \$10 (senior)
\$15 (senior couple, single)
\$20 (family) ☞ \$25 (group) ☞



Aspire to inspire future generations of Nova Scotians to keep historic places alive. Giving to the Heritage Trust through a bequest, large or small, helps to support our work protecting built heritage. Our heritage is our future. For more information contact the Trust by phone at 902-423-4807 or by e-mail at heritage.trust@ns.sympatico.ca.

*Photo courtesy of NS Historic Places Initiative,
Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage*

Thursday, June 18 at 7:10 pm Annual General Meeting

8:00 pm

Guest speaker: Jonathan Fowler

**Interpreting Acadian Houses in the
Pre-Deportation Period**

Historical Archaeological Perspectives

The study of domestic architecture in early colonial Nova Scotia offers an opportunity to gain valuable insights into the lives of those who once lived here. Summarizing the state of our current knowledge of Acadian domestic architecture, and highlighting the results of recent archaeological excavations in the Annapolis Valley, this illustrated talk suggests ways in which these findings may shed light on questions of social life and identity in early Nova Scotia.

☞ Auditorium, Museum of Natural History, Summer Street, Halifax ☞

Heritage in Our Communities

How an Individual Can Make A difference:

The Case of Peter Saulnier

The community of Spryfield does not even exist on most maps of Nova Scotia, being a community within a community. Nevertheless, it has its own history and spirit, and people who have nurtured this community. Peter Saulnier was one. Neither an historian nor a trained archivist, he was merely a soul who noticed his community and recorded it in several ways.

As a child he recorded stories from old timers, and in 1959, at age 12, he took a photo of the old Pinegrove Hotel just before it was torn down. It may be the only photo of the old hotel as it existed in its later years. He and his family had lived in this building. Is the building where you grew up still standing?

Photographs are now easily taken and easily distributed digitally. Will this increase our recording of history or will it devalue such images, easily lost with the press of a *delete* button?

By his mid-forties, Peter was looking for a means of making his photographs and information available to the public, and it was his suggestion that led to the founding of the Mainland South Heritage Society. The Society became the home for all his photographs of buildings, and a depository for other community enthusiasts. As a fundraising event, the 1992 heritage calendar was a sell-out, making such photographs widely available. Mr. Saulnier was approached by local teachers to talk to their classes about the history of their community. He published articles in the *Chebucto News* and the *Mainland South Reporter*. A man of many talents, he started building replicas of local houses and businesses, past and present. These models increased his awareness of the features of the buildings and, relatively late in his short life of 61 years, gave him

a new appreciation for them.

Peter Saulnier died in August, 2008, but his memory is perpetuated by the Mainland South Heritage Society, which began a memorial scholarship in Peter's name, to be awarded each year to a deserving history student at J.L. Ilsley High School. His replicas of old buildings in the Spryfield area remain on display in the Captain William Spry Library.

Many of us will enjoy longer lives than Peter Saulnier. We should all work as hard to ensure that our community's history is preserved. Knowing your local history will add meaning to your life, as it did for Mr. Saulnier. *JM with thanks to Iris Shea*



Peter Saulnier's replica of William Topple's Pinegrove Hotel



Invitation to Tea

❁ ❁
*The Committee of Management
of Victoria Hall invites
members of Heritage Trust to view
the Hall and meet some of our
Committee members at an
Open House and Tea
Thursday, June 11 at 2:30 o'clock*

∞ *Parking at the back,
off Creighton Street* ∞



Intrinsic Beauty of Old Port Medway Cemetery Inspires C

One in a series about the care of, and stories behind, old Nova Scotian cemeteries.

The Old Port Medway Cemetery is located on Port Medway Road in the fishing village of Port Medway, near the community wharf and the Port Medway Lighthouse Park (Municipal Heritage status pending for the lighthouse, built in 1899). The first written reference to the cemetery is from the Liverpool Township's Proprietors' Records of Tuesday, March 28, 1786: "voted that a Publick Burying Ground containing one acre of land be allowed and laid out in Port Medway." However it was not until October 27, 1820 that the Old Cemetery was officially deeded from Milton and Phebe Foster to the inhabitants of Port Medway (Book 7, p. 330).

In the meantime, many burials had already taken place. The earliest stone is the winged-skull slate marker of the "Connecticut Yankee" Samuel Mack, who died in 1783 at the age of 47. There are three other eighteenth century slate markers of the New England type.

Samuel Mack is of interest not only as the archetypal "Connecticut Yankee" entrepreneur, the founder of what was to become the Edward Doran Davison lumber empire, which relocated to Bridgewater after the devastating fire of 1865, but as a slave-holder. (He advertised for the return of run-away slave Chance.) Mack was the great uncle of Joseph Smith Jr., the Mormon Prophet (Samuel's brother Solomon was Smith's maternal grandfather) and foster-parent to William Burke, credited with being the first permanent settler in North Queens. Samuel Mack was responsible for establishing the Macks as the dominant family at Port Medway Mills, later Mills Village, finally Mill Village.

What makes the Old Cemetery unique is its size (about 300 monuments memorializing approximately 350 people), its beautiful waterfront location overlooking the outer harbour, its location next to the historic Seely Hall, its proximity to the Port Medway Lighthouse Park, and the variety and quality of its monuments. It contains a veritable encyclopedia of motifs and symbols (flowers, birds, hands, crosses, lambs, urns, willows, open book, and purely decorative scroll-work), types of monument (field stones, slates, sandstones, "white stones", granites, "white bronze" [really cast zinc], and cement) and a wide variety of inscriptions, from poetic to prosaic. In addition to the stones presumed to have been imported from New England, monument companies from Liverpool, Halifax, Kentville, Saint John, and St. Thomas, Ontario are represented.

Reflecting its historical importance as a tangible link to the past locally, province-wide and beyond, the Old Cemetery was registered as a Heritage Property by the Municipality of the Region of Queens in 2007, and by the Province of Nova Scotia in 2008.

Since 1945 the cemetery had been cared for and administered by the Old Cemetery Association, until its merger with the Greenwood Cemetery Company in 2002 to form the present Port Medway Cemeteries Committee, a provincially registered not-for-profit society chaired by Ricky Baker. The cemetery is maintained by this small core of volunteers who mow the grass, cut back brush, trim trees, clean up blow-downs after storms and generally keep the cemetery ship-shape.

Around 1990, a major armour-rock project was completed to protect the rapidly-eroding sea-side cliff, after skeletons were exposed. As Marguerite Letson puts it in her book *Port*: "When

the last trump sounds 'Granny' Cohoon and her friends may find themselves back in Cape Cod from whence they came, or, who knows, they may have to collect their bones from the shores of Old Plymouth, from which their ancestors set sail in the Mayflower."

In 2007, a group of Port Medway artists, led by Fran Whitelaw and



The broken stone, the semi buried stone, and the "leaning" stone, hence Heather Lawson's program of "straightening, Heather Lawson, Heather Cohoon, her friends and family, are near the eroding

Rachel Summers, got together to discuss the possibility of a group show and recognized the potential of the dis-used and un-maintained cement-block building (former fish plant warehouse) on the Lighthouse Park property. And wishing to contribute something back to the community, they agreed to contribute 25% of their sales to the Old Cemetery. Presenting a very successful show in the warehouse, featuring a grand opening with refreshments and live music—all paid for by the artists themselves—and a popular

Community Support *by Robert Whitelaw*

cemetery tour, they succeeded in their three goals: show-casing local artists, calling attention to the potential of the warehouse building, and making a significant contribution to the Old Cemetery.

Given the great success of this event, and other plans for utilizing the facility in 2008, the Municipality completed necessary



workers" are pretty much self explanatory: need work; repair, and stabilization." The graves of Granny water's edge.

maintenance: shingled the roof, reinstalled electricity, and did some interior work. In 2008, the artists staged their second show under more civilized conditions, once again making a substantial donation to the Old Cemetery; the building was used for a number of other functions, including children's art programs, and a very successful major exhibit of old photographs and other historical material, *Old Port: Scanning the Past*.

Also in 2008, following a one year hiatus, the reconstituted Port
June 2009



Detail from Samuel Mack's headstone of carved marble, the earliest gravemarker in the cemetery. Mack was a transplanted Connecticut Yankee, Bridgewater lumber merchant, and great uncle of Joseph Smith Jr., the Mormon Prophet.

Medway Readers' Festival under the leadership of Betty Lou Hemeon, once again presented a sold-out season of three readings. Proceeds, donated to the Old Cemetery, were immediately used to install a sign, and commission an assessment report and plan of action from Heather Lawson, restoration stonemason.

Thanks to the generosity of the Port Medway artists, the Readers' Festival, private donors, and promised financial support through the Province of Nova Scotia's Heritage Property Program, we have planned an ambitious summer program, which includes the implementation of the Lawson Report: restoring and stabilizing grave markers; remedial site work;

and beginning the process of mapping, photographing, transcribing inscriptions, and documenting makers and special characteristics of each stone, in accordance with accepted heritage cemetery guidelines..

The 2009 Readers' Festival and the Port Medway artists will once again contribute to the on-going work at the Old Cemetery. ☺

His and hers stones show the use of high grade marble and exquisite three-dimensional sculpted qualities, rather than being simply incised; the images are similar but far from identical. Eldred was a successful merchant, entrepreneur and shipping magnate.



David Stirling's Churches

April's Heritage Trust Lecture was given by Garry Shutlak, senior archivist at Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management, and an authority on old Nova Scotia buildings. His subject was the architect David Stirling, who was responsible for some fine buildings in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, including many churches.

Stirling was born in Scotland in 1822, the son of a stonemason from whom he seems to have acquired his original training and interest in buildings. He left Scotland in 1847 for St. John's, where he worked on the construction of the cathedral with Giles Gilbert Scott and William Hay, and went on to design the Bank of British North America. He came to Halifax in 1850 where he designed several more buildings including another branch of the

same bank, before going to Pictou two years later, where he married Jane Fullerton. His wife died in childbirth in 1854, and Stirling then went first to Saint John and then to Toronto, where he worked for three years on Osgoode Hall. On returning to Halifax in 1862, he and William Hay formed a partnership and established the architectural firm of Hay and Stirling. One of their early projects, and their first church, was the Cathedral in Bermuda, designed by William Hay but with very similar features to the churches built by Stirling in Halifax.

Stirling went on to build a number of Halifax churches, including Trinity Anglican Church on Jacob Street, built in 1865, and oriented north to south instead of the traditional east-west alignment. This was followed by St. Mary's (later St. Mark's) Anglican Church on Russell Street, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Gottingen Street, the Kay Street Methodist Church and Grove Presbyterian Church on Duffus Street. All of these churches were destroyed in the Halifax Explosion. Also by Stirling and lost to the Explosion was St. John's Presbyterian, one of the many churches to be found on Brunswick Street. Other Halifax churches designed by Stirling include Bethany Church in Armdale and the Grafton Street Methodist Church, which became St. David's Presbyterian.

Stirling also worked in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where he remarried in 1869, and collaborated with Andrew Dewar on the construction of St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral. Their original structure lacked a finished front and was later completed by W. Critchlow Harris, who added a wooden front which was destroyed by fire. (A subsequent brick front also burned, and the present front is a modern

replacement.)

Stirling designed several more churches in Nova Scotia. The original All Saints' Anglican Church in Bedford was a Stirling church, set in the graveyard, and now a private dwelling. It was replaced by the present building designed by W. C. Harris. Fort Massey Presbyterian (now United) Church at the corner of Tobin Street in Halifax is another extant example of Stirling's work. St. James' Anglican Church at Herring Cove was designed in 1872 by W.C. Harris when he was an apprentice with the firm of Stirling and Dewar. Elsewhere in Nova Scotia, Stirling built a multi-denominational church at Ellershouse at the request of the local community leader, Franz von Ellershausen, to serve the area's mixture of Lutheran, Presbyterian and Anglican settlers. Knox Presbyterian Church in New Glasgow is another of his churches, as is the Hensley Chapel at King's-Edgehill School in Windsor, built in partnership with W.C. Harris.

Stirling continued to work on Prince Edward Island in partnership with Harris. They built St. James' Presbyterian Church on Parnell Street in Charlottetown. The church at Tryon, PEI, was built by Harris, working from Stirling's office, in 1879.

Stirling died in Prince Edward Island in 1887, leaving a rich legacy of churches and other buildings. Most of his church designs were variations on the early English and Gothic styles, with the exception of the Kay Street Methodist Church which was built in the Romanesque style. His churches had many distinctive features including much ornate detail, large, impressive doorways and high, round windows. Garry showed slides of both exteriors and interiors of many of Stirling's churches, and promised further lectures on Stirling's secular designs at a later date. JD ☺

Photo Contest to Focus on Romantic, Family-Oriented Grand-Pré

Les Ami(e)s de Grand-Pré are organizing a photo contest to showcase Grand-Pré as a romantic and family destination. There are 2 categories : 1) a photo of a wedding, a honeymoon, or renewal of marriage vows at Grand-Pré, and 2) a photo of a family visit at Grand-Pré. The aim is to create an online photo album. For further details on rules and prizes, please see www.rootsweb.com/~nsgrdpre/

The Oldest Piece of Architectural Timber in Atlantic Canada: the Grand Pré Aboiteau

by Sally Ross

After undergoing two years of conservation treatment, the aboiteau found in May 2006 by Robert Palmeter and Donald Kennie near Grand-Pré National Historic Site is now in the Visitors' Centre. Instead of lying in water-logged clay, it is resting on trestles for public viewing. An aboiteau is a long wooden sluice or culvert which was used by the early Acadians to drain the salt marshes so they could plant crops. It included a clapper valve that prevented sea water from flooding the fields at high tide, but allowed fresh water to flow out at low tide. Normally the aboiteau was placed on the bed of a stream or creek and was integrated into the wall of a dyke. Like all the early aboiteaux, the one found at Grand-Pré was made from a hollowed out log covered on the top with short hand-hewn lathes. The clapper valve and the lathes were still intact. The aboiteau was accidentally broken into two sections by a backhoe when it was discovered. Although a number of aboiteaux have been discovered over the years in lands once farmed by the Acadians, this is the first aboiteau that scientists have actually analysed and dated



The Acadian aboiteau found in Grand-Pré dates back to 1686 and was made from a pine tree that began its life around 1412. The two sections of the aboiteau are shown here, above, in the Visitors' Centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site. (V. Tétrault) Below, archaeology students from Saint Mary's University help with the excavation of the aboiteau discovered by chance by a backhoe operator near Grand-Pré National Historic Site in May 2006. (J. Fowler)



using modern technology. A recent report published by André Robichaud and Colin Laroque reveals some amazing findings. Very shortly after the aboiteau was discovered, André Robichaud took samples of the wood with an increment borer exactly like those used by foresters to estimate the age of living trees. He took core samples from the hollowed out log that formed the sluice and also from the two intact logs that were lying parallel to the sluice. The samples were then examined using scanning electron microscopes at the Dendrochronology Lab at Mount Allison University. First of all, Robichaud and Laroque discovered that the

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Oldest: *Continued from page 11*

aboiteau was made from a hollowed out white pine tree (*Pinus strobus*). In some ways this is surprising since hemlock, cedar and tamarack are usually considered to be much more resistant to rot. Since the aboiteau was always going to be waterlogged, the Acadians obviously knew that pine would survive just as well. And it did! Cellular analysis indicates that the logs found beside the aboiteau were either red or black spruce, most likely the former (*Picea rubens*).

After establishing what type of wood they were dealing with, the scientists were then able to carry out experiments in order to determine when the trees were cut down and how old they were when they were cut. The ring-width data from the two spruce logs and from the aboiteau itself were crossdated with regional reference chronologies. The spruce sample was compared to a sample from the Soullard House in Annapolis Royal. The sample of white pine from the aboiteau was compared to a sample of white pine from Government House in Halifax. Although the pine tree was only about a foot wide, Robichaud and Laroque were able to count 274 growth rings. Their study shows that the pine tree was cut down in 1686. In other words, the aboiteau was made from a pine tree that was already at least 80 years old when Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic in 1492! The cut date of the spruce logs indicates that the spruce tree was felled in 1682. Based on these cut dates, scientists and archaeologists conclude that the aboiteau was probably installed by the Acadians not long after they settled in Grand-Pré. Since it is known that Pierre Melanson and his wife Marguerite Mius d'Entremont were one of the first families to move from Port-Royal to Grand-Pré, they may well have participated in the installation of the aboiteau. In addition to this

aboiteau, the exhibition hall at Grand-Pré National Historic Site also houses the aboiteau discovered in 1996 at the Melanson Site not far from Annapolis Royal. It is also a very old aboiteau, although the exact age is not known. Dykes and aboiteaux constitute a lasting signature of the Acadians in the maritime landscape. The aboiteau discovered at Grand-Pré is truly awe-inspiring not only because it is over 300 years old, but also because the tree from which it was made started its life around 1412. As Jonathan Fowler, archaeology professor at Saint Mary's University, points out, "the

Grand-Pré aboiteau is probably the oldest piece of architectural timber found in Atlantic Canada."

The aboiteau has been installed with an interpretation panel at the Visitors' Centre in Grand Pré. A hands-on model of an aboiteau may also be seen at the Kings County Museum, Kentville. The Société Promotion Grand-Pré is a non-profit organization that represents the Acadian community and that has collaborated with Parks Canada for 10 years to ensure the development and integrity of Grand-Pré National Historic Site. Please contact www.grand-pre.com for further information. ☺

Heritage for Sale



Murray Manor 225 Main Street, Yarmouth

This lovely Gothic Revival house, built as a cottage *circa* 1846, is featured in Stephen Archibald and Sheila Stevenson's book, *Heritage Houses of Nova Scotia*. The five bedroom, 2.5 bath house has served as a Bed & Breakfast for more than twenty-five years. One can choose among rooms named for local lighthouses: the Briar Island Room, the Cape Forchu Room, the Seal Island Room or the Cape Sable Room. The house has been redecorated in refreshing whites and blues on the main floor. The outstanding features of the house are the original tall, gothic windows with double hung sashes and multi-light glazing, together with the smaller

upper storey windows with three-over-three glazing. The second storey windows are "pet friendly", being set in the knee walls. The house is capped

with a low pitched, bellcast hipped roof with symmetrically placed inset chimneys, though unfortunately the six original fireplaces have been removed.

The house sits on about 2/3 acres surrounded by a stone wall dating back to the 1820s when a rock cottage stood on the property. The property is adorned with beautiful gardens and privacy hedges, and is situated directly opposite the international ferry link to Maine. There are two outbuildings which are being restored to a nanny suite. Municipally registered.

MLS #90197708 \$339,900
Diane MacDonald, The Real Estate Store, 345 Main Street, Yarmouth, B5A 1E7, (902)749-6933 or <http://dianemacdonald.com>. ☺

Nova Scotia's Historic Courthouses

The March Heritage Trust lecture was given by the Vice-President of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, Philip Girard, who teaches law, history and Canadian studies at Dalhousie. He brought all these interests together in an illustrated talk on the historic courthouses of Nova Scotia built before 1914.

There were 17 of these old courthouses before the burning of the Pictou courthouse in 1986, which reduced the number to 16. From the oldest of these structures, built in Tusket in 1805, to the most recent (Digby, 1910) Philip traced an evolution of style that represents not just the changes in architectural taste, but also the changes that took place in this period in the administration of justice.

Many of these extant buildings are still used for their original purpose, while some have become museums or are used for a variety of community activities. The courthouse at Tusket, for example, now a National Historic Site, is presently a museum, while the second oldest at Annapolis Royal, also a National Historic Site, is still in use as a courthouse. The one at Sherbrooke Village serves both purposes.

The construction of a courthouse was the responsibility of the county in which it stood. Originally, most cases, particularly civil suits, were heard by Inferior Court magistrates in informal surroundings in their own communities, while the Supreme Court in Halifax dealt with more serious crimes that were referred to it. At the end of the eighteenth century, the judges of the Supreme Court began to travel on circuit to conduct trials in the county towns. Whereas courts originally met in private homes, churches or other public buildings, from the 1820s onwards the circuit judges expected more appropriate surroundings in which to conduct their

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Historic Pre-1914 Nova Scotia Courthouses

Location	Year of Construction	Material	County	Builder/Architect
Tusket*	1805	Wood	Annapolis	Unknown
Annapolis Royal*	1837	Granite & Wood	Annapolis	Francis Le Cain (Fairn 1920s)
Barrington	1843	Wood	Shelburne	Unknown
Guysborough	1843	Wood	Richmond	Elisha Randall
Arichat	1847	Wood	Richmond	Alex McDonald
Liverpool	1854	Wood	Queens	Wm Hammond
Antigonish	1855	Wood	Antigonish	Alex McDonald
Pictou (burned 1980s)	1856	Wood	Pictou	David Sterling (Scotland-NS)
Sherbrook	1860	Wood	Guysborough	Alex McDonald
Halifax*	1860	Sandstone	Halifax	Wm Thomas (England-Ont)
Amherst	1889	Sandstone	Cumberland	Unknown
Baddeck	1890	Granite & Wood	Victoria	Unknown
Lunenburg	1892	Brick & Sandstone	Lunenburg	Henry Busch
Bridgewater	1893	Wood	Lunenburg	G. & F. Boehner
Kentville	1903	Brick & Stone	Kings	Leslie Fairn
Truro	1904	Brick & Sandstone	Colchester	J.C. Dumaresq
Digby	1910	Brick	Digby	Leslie Fairn

* National Historic Site

business, and purpose-built courthouses began to appear.

Because the buildings were a local responsibility, their design reflected local tastes and were usually the work of local builders and architects. The materials were obtained locally and local labour was employed. Before 1850, it was normal for the court buildings to include a jail. This facility provided separate accommodation for different classes of offender. The Tuskent courthouse offered a window with six panes for its criminals, while debtors were entitled to the luxury of a twelve-pane window. The early buildings reflected the simple classical traditions of settlers from New England.

The courthouses were often used for other purposes in between circuit sessions, not only as a venue for local sessions of the peace, but also for political meetings and other public events, as polling stations and as military enlistment centres. The bell tower on the Tuskent courthouse did duty as a fire alarm, and in 1849, in his book, *The Old Judge*, T. C. Haliburton described the use of a courthouse for public entertainment such as fairs, sales, games, etc. In 1862, however, at the sessions of the peace at Sherbrooke, a request to use the court premises for a dancing school was turned down, though the Antigonish courthouse was also used for vaudeville and plays.

The manner in which justice was delivered influenced the style of the interior of the courthouses, which, particularly in the early examples, included a spectators' gallery. Trial by jury was the norm in early days, even in civil cases, and it was felt that the general public, too, should be able to observe the proceedings. As time went on and the number of trials by jury diminished, less provision was made for spectators and later courthouses like those at Truro and Digby were built without galleries.

The earliest courthouses were built of wood, or with stone at the lower level and wood above. A good example is the Annapolis Royal courthouse, which has a granite lower floor comprising the jail, while the second floor, where the court meets, is built of wood. Later, however, because of the risk of fire, stone or brick was used, beginning with the sandstone Halifax courthouse built in 1860. Only the Bridgewater courthouse (1893) was constructed of wood after that time.

The presence of a courthouse was a source of civic pride, and some of the later ones, particularly those in Halifax, Amherst, Truro and Digby, are very grand buildings. They were built in what was considered to be the county town, which led in some counties to a good deal of rivalry as to which town should have this honour. In Cumberland County, River Philip failed to displace Amherst, while Bridgetown challenged Annapolis Royal unsuccessfully, but still hosted the spring session for about 60 years. Kentville won out over Wolfville in Kings County, and Weymouth had to give way to Digby. The long-standing rivalry between Bridgewater and Lunenburg was only resolved by the establishment of a courthouse in each town, now finally replaced by the single "Justice Centre" for Lunenburg County recently opened in Bridgewater.

The evolution of Nova Scotia's courthouses was illustrated throughout the lecture with images of the buildings, from the simple wooden structures of early days to the more elaborate later wooden buildings of the 1850s, of which, Liverpool courthouse is a fine example with its massive pillars and pediment. The Pictou courthouse, designed by Scottish architect David Stirling/Sterling, was particularly splendid, with rich ornamentation and fine stained glass windows. The later buildings made of brick and stone were also impressive structures, in keeping with the more grandiose

domestic architecture of the period. The final images were of the old Halifax courthouse, which Philip contrasted with a view from the harbour of its late 20th century counterpart. The lecture concluded with questions and discussion. *JD The March 2005 issue includes photographs of the Antigonish and Annapolis County courthouses.* ☺

Recent Non-Fiction

Historic Baddeck – Jocelyn Bethune. Nimbus Images of our Past series. \$ 21.95 pb.

Coal Black Heart. The Story of Coal and the Lives it Ruled – John DeMont. Doubleday. 352 pp. \$34.95.

The Lion and the Lily. Nova Scotia 1600 to 1760 – Peter Landry. Trafford Pub. 631 pp. \$44.00 pb.

Settlement, Revolution and War. Nova Scotia 1760 to 1815 – Peter Landry. Trafford Pub. 380 pp. \$28 pb.

Ghost. Buildings and Architectural Vision – Brian MacKay-Lyons. Princeton Architectural Press. \$38.95 pb.

Rise Again! The Story of Cape Breton Island – Robert J. Morgan. Breton Books. \$21.95 pb

Ghost Towns of Nova Scotia – Mike Parker. Pottersfield. 176 pp. \$21.95.

Nova Scotia. Photographs by Len Wagg, foreword by Silver Donald Cameron. Nimbus. 90 pp. \$29.95.

St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg – Shirley Woods. \$10.00 pb. Available at the church.

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Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

Acadian Museum/ l'Acadie de Chezzetcook

79 Hill Road, off Route 207, West Chezzetcook

July 1 – Aug. 31: Experience 1850s family life in Grand Desert and Chezzetcook, \$2, family \$5.

July 1, noon: Grand opening.

Aug. 6, 1 pm: Children's Day.

Aug. 16: Acadian celebrations.

May 10 to mid-Oct., 10-4:30 pm, Fri.

10-7 pm: La cuisine de Brigette (café), traditional cooking. 827-2893.

Annapolis Heritage Society

\$3 adults, \$2 senior/child, \$7 family.

O'Dell House Museum, Annapolis

Royal, 9-5 pm daily

North Hills Museum, Granville Ferry, Mon.-Sat. 9:30-5:30 pm, Sun. 1-5:30 pm

June 12, 13, 14: Spring Writers'

Workshop with Charlotte Gray, vice-

chair of Canada's National History

Society, Fri. eve., Sat. and half-day

Sun. Register in advance.

June 20, 9 am: Historic Encampment, Atlantic Living Heritage Association.

July 12, 10-4 pm: Artifacts and

Interiors. Artists create works based

on museum and its collection. Art for

sale July 12 and on display to Sept. 6.

www.annapolisheritagesociety.com or

532-7754.

Bridgewater Heritage & Historical Society

June 7, 2:30-4:30 pm: Traditional

English High Tea, Fairview Inn,

Bridgewater. Entertainment & ticket

draw. Tickets 543-2233.

Books Continued from page 14

Congratulations to Bill Naftel, from our Christmas book list, for winning the inaugural Democracy

250 Atlantic Book Award for

Historical Writing and the

Dartmouth Book Award for Non-

fiction, for his *Halifax at War*.

Searchlights, Squadrons and

Submarines, 1939 – 1945. Formac.

\$24.95 pb. N O'B ☞

June 2009

Carmichael Stewart House Museum

86 Temperance Street, New Glasgow

June to Sept., Mon.- Sat. 9:30-4:30 pm.

Garden planted with 1880s plants.

Free.

Chester

Aug. 22, 10 am: House and Harbour

Tour, from Chester Train Station,

North St. and Smith Rd. (Tourist

Bureau). 275-3826.

July 11, 10 am: Annual Heritage

Auction, at Chester Train Station.

Call 275-3826 to arrange to drop off

items.

Cole Harbour Rural Heritage Society

471 Poplar Drive (off Cole Harbour Rd./Rte 207)

Mon.-Sat., 10-4 pm, Sun. & hols., 12-4 pm to Oct. 15

Sat., June 13, 4:30-6:30 pm: Rhubarb

Rhapsody, full supper with selection

of rhubarb desserts, \$10 adult, \$7

child.

Sat., July 11, 2-4 pm: Strawberry

Social, super-sized homemade short-

cake, fresh berries and real cream, \$9

adult, \$7 child.

Sun., Aug. 16, 2-4 pm: Garden Party,

elegant afternoon tea with light classi-

cal music, \$15.

www.coleharbourfarmmuseum.ca or

434-0222.

Cumberland County Genealogy Society

Aug. 14-16: Cumberland 250

Genealogy Workshop, Wandlyn Inn,

Amherst

Ruby Bjarnason, ccgs@auracom.com,

661-7278.

Cumberland County Museum & Archives

150 Church St., Amherst.

Tues. to Fri., 9-5 pm, Sat. 12-5 pm, \$3

adults, \$5 family.

Sat., June 6, 10-5 pm: *Museums across*

the Marsh, six museums with a con-

nection to the Tantramar Marshes:

Keillor House (Dorchester), the

Boultenhouse Heritage Centre (limit-

ed access to the Campbell Carriage

Factory Museum) in Sackville, the

Monroe House (Port Elgin), Fort

Beauséjour in Aulac, and Cumberland

County Museum and Archives.

Sat., June 20, 9-5 pm: Museum Day

yard and book sale, family barbecue,

children's games, music and enter-

tainment, free tours of museum from

noon to 5 pm.

June 30 to Aug. 1: Local artists and

artisans.

July 2, 6 pm: Royal Costume Dinner,

\$20, limited seating.

www.creda.net/~ccmuseum/ or 667-2561.

Dartmouth Heritage Museum,

26 Newcastle St.

Tues.-Sun., 10-5 pm (closed weekends

1-2 pm) \$2

May 20-Aug. 20: *A Tale of a Chocolate*

City: Dartmouth and the Chocolate

Factories, Motts, Moirs, Chandymen

and Sweet Women.

www.dartmouthheritagemuseum.ns.ca or

464-2300.

Fishermen's Life Museum

10309 #7 Hwy, Head of Jeddore

9-5 pm daily to Oct. 15, \$3.50 adult,

\$2.50 senior/child, \$7.75 family.

June 13-20: *Rhubarb A Plenty*.

July 1-31: *By Gone Buoy*s.

July 11, 10-2 pm: Antique Day, antique

cars and engines.

Aug. 1-31: *Home is Where You Hang*

Your Hat. Bowlers, bonnets, beanies

and caps, come in and have a look

and a little chat. There was a time

when a well dressed man or woman

would not leave the house without a

hat.

Aug. 12-13: Folk Art

Sept. 1-18: *Hooked on Mats?*

889-2053 or <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/flm>.

George's Island Tour

June 13, 10-5 pm and June 14, 9-5 pm.

Advance tickets only, 451-1221 or

www.ticketatlantic.com \$15, \$5 (6 and

under). www.pc.gc.ca or 426-5080

Highland Village, Iona

June 1 to Oct. 18, 9:30-5:30 pm, adults \$9, youth (6 to 17) \$4.

June 17, 2-3:30: *Mary's Bonny Plaid* natural dyeing workshop, \$10.

Sun., July 26, 3 pm: Anniversary Service, Malagawatch Church (free admission to service).

July 29-31: 3-day Gaelic folklife immersion program.

Tues., August 11: Musique Royale.

August 19, 7-9 pm: Candlelight storytelling tour, \$12 adult, \$28 family, \$5 students. Prepay.

1-866-4GAELIC (1-866-442-3542) or <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/hv/index.html>.

House tours

Aug. 22, 10 am: Chester House and Harbour Tour. 275-3826.

Sept. 18-20: Lunenburg Heritage Society. www.lunenburgheritagesociety.ca, 634-3498.

Oct. 3-4: Dartmouth Heritage Museum. www.dartmouthheritagemuseum.ns.ca, 464-2300.

Lunenburg Heritage Society

Knaut Rhuland House Museum (ca. 1793), 125 Pelham St.

June 7-Sept. 30, Mon.-Sat. 11-5 pm, Sun. 12-4 pm, \$2, family \$5.

Lunenburg, The First 100 Years, featuring *Cannon & Costume*.

June 7: Founding Families Tea, free admission.

July-Aug., Sun. 2-3 pm: Heritage Bandstand concerts.

Aug. 2, noon-4 pm: Nova Scotia Folk Art Festival, juried show, live auction, fiddle music, food. War Memorial Arena, Lunenburg.

www.nsfolkartfestival.com, 634-4565.

Mainland South Heritage Society and Urban Farm Museum Society of Spryfield

Sat., June 13, 10 am: Heritage Walk to the Rockingstone. Meet at Capt. Spry Comm. Centre. ishea@eastlink.ca.

Thurs., July 30, 7-8:30 pm: Evening in the Garden, music, storytelling. ishea@eastlink.ca.

Aug. 14-16: Sambro Sou' Wester Days. harnish@hfx.eastlink.ca.

Mersey Heritage Society

Commemorating its 10th birthday and the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the Liverpool

Township.

July, date TBA: Archaeology at an eighteenth century dwelling (still in use).

830-2226 (Craig Chandler), www.mersey.ca or merseyhersoc@netscape.net.

Parkdale/Maplewood Community Museum

3005 Barss Corner Rd., Maplewood Mon.-Fri., 9-5 pm (except July 1) and Sat. 9-5 and Sun., 1-5 pm as of July 4 July 15, 11:30-1:30 pm: Christmas in July Tea, sandwiches and sweets, \$5, bake table.

<http://parkdale.ednet.ns.ca>, 644-2893.

Port Medway Readers' Festival

167 Long Cove Road, Port Medway Proceeds support Port Medway Cemetery restoration.

Sat., July 11, 7 pm: Don Hannah reads from *Ragged Islands* (intro. by Rita Howell).

Sat., July 25, 7 pm: Donna Morrissey reads from *What They Wanted* (intro. by William Kowalski).

Sat., August 15, 7 pm: Kate Christensen reads from *The Great Man* (intro. by Calvin Trillin).

\$12 (includes the Firehall Party). www.portmedwayreadersfestival.com or Cate Bird, PO Box 58, Liverpool, NS, B0T 1K0.

Queens County Museum

109 Main Street, Liverpool Mon.-Sat. 9:30-5:30 pm, Sun. 1-5:30 pm, \$2 (5 and up), \$5 family.

Wednes., July & Aug., 2-4 pm: Hometown Tea.

354-4058 or www.queenscountymuseum.com.

Chebucto Airport Help Needed

Peter Lawson is looking for photos, documents and stories from the 1920s and 1930s about Halifax's Chebucto Airport. Contact: (902) 475-5555; 414-5 Ramsgate Lane, Halifax, NS B3P 2S6; caperbooks@yahoo.com.

Ross Farm Museum

New Ross

9:30-5:30 pm to Oct. 31, \$2 (6-17 yrs.) \$6 adult, \$15 family (1-2 adults), \$5 senior.

Sun. 9:30-11 am, free admission.

June 6-7: Annual pumpkin seed planting. 1-877-689-2210.

Village historique acadien de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Lower West Pubnico

Wednes., 1:30-3 pm: Tea with homemade cookies or biscuits, \$3.

June 6, 1:30-3 pm: Mouthwatering rhubarb dishes, entertainment, \$6/ \$5 members.

July 8, 1:30-3 pm: Strawberry desserts, live music, \$6/ \$5 members.

Aug. 5, 1:30-3 pm: Blueberry desserts, music, \$6/ \$5 members.

Aug. 15: National Acadian Day, entertainment for kids & adults.

www.villagehistorique@ns.aliantzinc.ca or 762-2530.

Waverley Heritage Museum

1319 Rocky Lake Drive, Waverley

June 23, 7 pm: Bernie Hart, "Shubenacadie Canal", free admission.

July 24 & Aug. 21, 2-4 pm: Heritage Summer Afternoon Tea. 861- 2427.

Wile Carding Mill

Sat., July 18: "Breakfast with the Birds", continental breakfast and walk on trail to LaHave Rail Bridge, identifying birds with Susan Wile's help.

Sat., July 26: "Natural Dyeing Workshop" following a walk along the trail toward Hebbleville, collecting plant material, must pre-register. Heather O'Dell, 543-8233.

Yarmouth County Museum

22 Collins Street, Yarmouth

Sat., July 18, 9 am: Mammoth Garden & Yard Sale.

Sun., July 19: Volunteer Appreciation Day.

July 20 & 21, noon to 8 pm:

Professional Antique Appraisers' Road Show, Education Wing, call for times and reservations, \$15 for three items. 742-5539 or

<http://yarmouthcountymuseum.ednet.ns.ca>