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The Griffin

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The Griffin

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Unless otherwise indicated,
the opinions expressed
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President's Report



Linda Forbes

Never a dull moment is perhaps the best description of the past three months.

Our AGM marked the introduction of a change in Board structure. We now have five Board members dedicated to developing networks within geographic regions outside HRM and reporting to the Board about heritage concerns in those areas: Margaret Herdman (Cape Breton), Trudi Bunting (Pictou to Guysborough), Joe Ballard (Colchester and Cumberland), Bria Stokesbury (the Valley), and Michael Tavares (South Shore).

The provincial government has not abandoned its plan to dismantle the Dennis Building but the Trust is still hopeful that a better solution will be found. As we wrote to Minister Koussoulis: *The Trust, and many members of the public, no doubt, would like to see the building retained but made accessible and healthy, adapted to modern needs without discarding the original materials. The Dennis Building is historic, both architecturally and because of its association with a prominent political and business leader in pre-Confederation Nova Scotia. It is a significant component of the ensemble of buildings around Province House. We encourage you to accept Mr. Duffus' offer [to inspect the building . . . at no cost to the government]. Such a visit would allow discussion of the shortcomings of the building and possible solutions to any problems encountered, in order to meet*

the government's needs related to this and adjacent properties. To date the offer has not been accepted.

The Halifax Infants' Home was demolished just before the July 1 weekend, days after architect Syd Dumaresq and representatives of several groups met with the President and other Saint Mary's officials to hear the bad news that the Board of Governors had decided to proceed with their original plan. Diplomacy having failed, an attempt to find outside funding to save the building was underway when the wreckers arrived. It was a heartbreaking end to more than a year's efforts.

The Trust will continue to encourage responsible stewardship of the Church of England Institute building (the Khyber). HRM staff have recommended selling the building; Council will discuss the recommendation in early September. Ownership of the Khyber, in the centre of the Barrington Street Heritage Conservation District, offers Halifax the opportunity to lead by example. In recent years, the Khyber has suffered from lack of maintenance and apparent lack of interest by the municipality.

Good heritage policies and planning rules can result in developments that are sympathetic to historic buildings and their settings. We are looking forward to a new emphasis on communicating the nature and extent of the Trust's concerns (and accomplishments) with respect to planning for heritage conservation. This is a positive outcome of the Board's decision to withdraw its applications for judicial reviews of several HRM decisions. The decision had been contemplated for some time and the Board took action in mid-August.

Please feel free to contact me at 423-4807 or president@htns.ca.

Cover image: The Khyberside, by Michelle SaintOnge, screen print (courtesy of the artist)

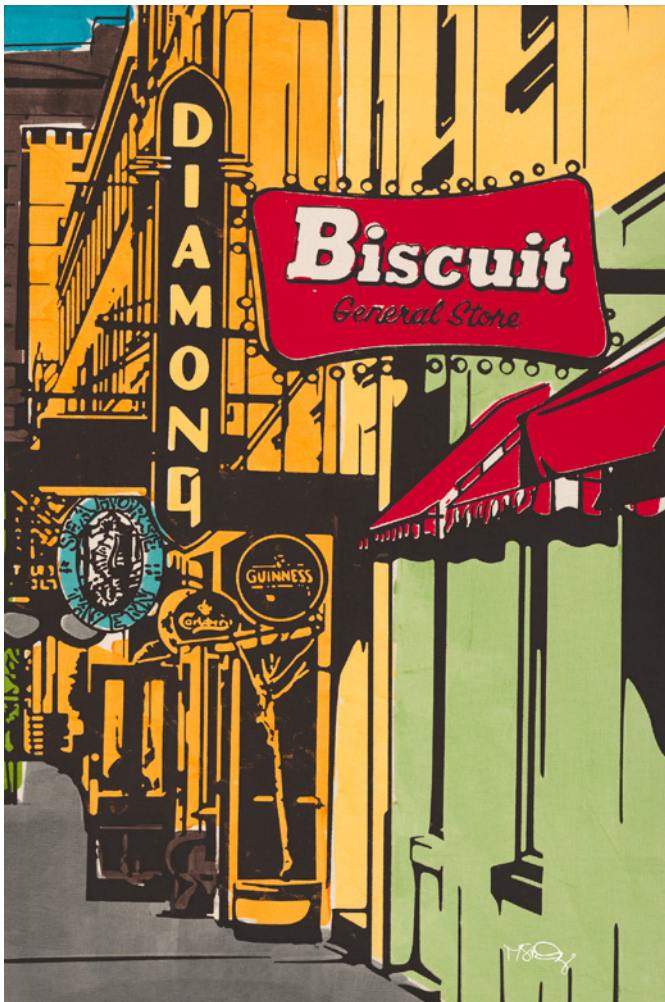
ARTIST

Michelle SaintOnge

Named one of *Progress Magazine's* 'Young and Fearless', Ms SaintOnge has been creating distinct contemporary silkscreen artwork that continues to catch the attention of art lovers all over the world. Ms SaintOnge's hand-illustrated and silk-screened artwork has been repeatedly featured in galleries, magazines and television shows, including *The Martha Stewart Show*. Her collections now include corporate artwork, print and pattern for licensed products, and collections of limited-edition hand-printed canvasses for select galleries in Canada and the US. Screen prints may be purchased at www.michelle-saintonge.com or by emailing info@michellesaintonge.com.



Above: Gottingen Street, by Michelle SaintOnge, screen print (courtesy of the artist)



Left: Argyle Street, by Michelle SaintOnge, screen print (courtesy of the artist)

Below: Granville Square, by Michelle SaintOnge, screen print (courtesy of the artist)



Allen Penney: Clifton House - Unveiling the Complexities Behind a Picturesque Estate

Janet Morris

In the quiet town of Windsor, Nova Scotia, sits a beguilingly simple but grand property known as the 'Clifton Estate'. The setting and house are idyllic. As noted by author and historian Beckles Willson, "It is at the end of a short wide avenue of elms. It is low and spacious within. It is the kind of house a poet should live in ..." Indeed, a literary figure of some renown did reside in the house, though it was not likely the inspiration for his literary persona, Sam Slick, as Thomas Chandler Haliburton resided there several years after the appearance of his literary creation. Haliburton's notoriety has placed its stamp on the house, which is also known as 'Haliburton House'.

Beckles Willson, while a tenant there, penned his reflections on this house and Nova Scotia in his book, *Nova Scotia: The Province That Has Been Passed By*. Reflecting on this beautiful home prompts the response, "What a good thing!"

Allen Penney, in his research presented at the public talk on May 15, revealed that this architectural masterpiece has been subject to a bewildering series of modifications since it first graced the landscape.

Social aspirations are reflected in the naming of houses, but 'Clifton Estate' has no known derivation. The estate is an expression of early 19th century British landscape architecture, in which the countryside was valued as a place for healthy living. The acreage surrounding the house was considered to be as important as the building itself. But, perhaps, once the grounds were laid out, there would indeed be attention paid to the house, probably reflecting the aspirations of the people who would live in it. Another building of this genre was Jefferson's 'Monticello'.

We know that, in 1833, Haliburton purchased 57 acres and, by 1837, a villa

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA
Public Lecture

Allen Penney

The Clifton Estate
Windsor, Nova Scotia

Thursday, May 15th
7:30 pm

Museum of Natural History
1747 Summer Street, Halifax

Admission is free
Everyone welcome

For more information call 423-4807 or visit our website
www.htns.ca

had been erected on the site. In 1839, Louisa Neville Haliburton was residing in the house while her portrait was being painted by John Valentine.

Portraits of the Clifton Estate are (perhaps) less reliable than portraiture of well-to-do persons of the period. Mr Penney demonstrated how a drawing by Bartlett presented more of a mythical cottage than an accurate representation. An 1840 estate drawing by John Hall was also shown to be unreliable. A

family painting of the estate including the house was classified as a "mythical picturesque drawing" by Mr Penney. The 1871 Church map, showing the condition of the house in 1868, also has demonstrable problems – superimposing an air photo, one finds the driveway going through the lodge house. Mr Penney postulated that the driveway was re-aligned when the lodge house was built, probably by Ezra Churchill, after 1870. There are two stone gateposts still

visible supporting this contention.

Mr Penney uncovered the complexity of the many additions (and subtractions) to the house revealing at least four stages of construction. The wings were constructed at different times. There was found to be a pebble foundation beside a more solid foundation. Square logs as well as round logs with bark still present underpin different parts of the house, suggesting different construction phases. An only slightly invasive inspection shows painted shingles *behind* a more solid stone foundation.

In or about 1851, the space between the two wings was infilled. An 1871 drawing shows “an amazing collection of outbuildings”. At about this time, a Greek revival porch was added, based on the portico of London’s Athenaeum Club. In 1871 Senator Ezra Churchill purchased the home. He probably added the tower. At some point a sunroom was added; and it collapsed in 1924.

Churchill died in 1874 and the house was subsequently occupied by a succession of tenants. In 1904, then owner George Towell attempted to change the use to a hotel. This adaptive reuse ran amuck as he tried to annex ten outbuildings to the house. In or about 1909, Beckles Willson occupied the house as a tenant, leaving in 1916 to serve as a war correspondent, though his wife spent Christmas of 1917 at Clifton. There was a fire after the Willsons left. Then, by 1920, there was a new owner who added a *porte-cochere*.

Mr Penney revealed some perplexing modifications to the interior, including a secret door, a possible swimming pool (?), and changes to insert modern plumbing.

In 1934, the provincial government commissioned measured drawings of the house. At that time the double roof was still evident. In 1940 the house was made a provincial museum and restored back to its pre-1851 configuration.

Perhaps now the Clifton Estate (Haliburton House) can live more or less undisturbed for another 180 years.

Making the Most of Heritage Registration

This issue includes several items on registered heritage properties and cemeteries in various parts of the province. Some, such as Haliburton House (Clifton Estate), the subject of Allen Penney’s lecture in May, are provincially registered, providing a higher level of protection and, in this case, because the property is part of the Nova Scotia Museum network, a high level of care and public access. Many more are registered at the municipal level, highlighting the rich history and built heritage of individual Nova Scotia communities. Most of these properties are maintained by private owners at their own expense, with limited public assistance, yet they contribute to the ambience that enriches our streetscapes and draws tourists to our shores.

National historic sites, provincially registered sites, and many of our municipally recognized properties are listed with details on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP). This is a federal/provincial/territorial collaboration (<http://www.historicplaces.ca>) that brings together information from all parts of the country, ranging from historic private homes or important early cemeteries to sites as varied as Halifax Citadel, HMCS *Sackville*, the Métis village of Batoche in Saskatchewan, or Beechey Island in Nunavut. The website of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture, and Heritage provides details on the Heritage Property Act, the Special Places Protection Act, and the Cemeteries and Monuments Protection Act. It also provides a link to the CRHP (see <http://cch.novascotia.ca/exploring-our-past/heritage-property/historic-places>) and information on how to search for historic properties in Nova Scotia.

To a large extent, we depend on the initiative of municipalities and individual property owners to promote registration and share information on important built-heritage resources around the

province. Thus we could benefit from more resources devoted to registration incentives, raising awareness of heritage registration, and encouraging more property owners to apply. Research to support the application process can uncover intriguing aspects of our history, as Todd Kramers describes in his article on 276 Portland Street, Dartmouth, in this issue. We hope in the future to highlight more new discoveries or insights from other recently designated properties in the province.

– Donald Forbes

SPECIAL EVENT

Church and Cemetery: Heritage in Transition

This October, the Places of Worship Committee of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia is presenting two case studies of how change is taking place in our church buildings and burial grounds. Rev. Iain Macdonald will open with the story of how a four-point charge of the United Church in rural Hants County dealt with what has become the all-too-common challenge of downsizing to deal with declining attendance and increasing maintenance costs. Then Prof. Bruce Elliott of Carleton University will explain the reasons for the creation of Holy Cross Cemetery in south-end Halifax and present a contextual analysis of the evolving iconography, materials, and forms of the markers found in this last resting place for nineteenth-century Halifax’s Irish Roman Catholic community. The evening will close with discussion of the issues addressed by our two speakers.

Time and Place:

Thursday, October 9, 7:00 – 9:00 pm, in the Mary Holmes Room of St Andrew’s United Church, 6036 Coburg Road, Halifax, B3H 1Y9

Doors Open Halifax 2014

Hugh MacKay

In June 2014, Halifax welcomed its second Doors Open event, joining over 60 communities across Canada, and thousands of other communities around the world, in celebrating their local built environment. The fundamental mandate of Doors Open is quite simple: to make available to the general public free access to buildings of historical, contemporary, or architectural significance and to generate interest in our built environment.

This year, the public had the opportunity to explore the interiors of 40 of Halifax's most interesting buildings. By providing public access to these buildings and engaging the public in the event, Doors Open Halifax plays a significant role in increasing awareness and promoting discussion of our built environment.

The Doors Open Halifax Heritage Society is a non-profit organization established to develop, administer, and govern the event. An Organizing



Doors Open participants rode the elevators to experience the atrium skylight in the Dominion Public Building (courtesy Doors Open Halifax)

Committee operates under the Board of Directors and is responsible for venue selection, volunteer management, promotion, publicity, and event management. The Board and the Organizing Committee are comprised entirely of

volunteers.

Unlike the 2013 inaugural year, the challenge for 2014 was not in finding enough buildings, but in selecting a range from the candidate buildings that would be representative of the diversity of the city. Several favourites from 2013 were retained for the 2014 program including Halifax City Hall, Government House, the Bank of Nova Scotia Main Branch, the Dominion Public Building, the Halifax Club and the Women's Council House. Other notable buildings that could not be included in 2013, such as Province House, the Provincial Court House, and the Town Clock, joined the program in 2014. A strong line-up of Places of Worship was once again presented, including St Mary's Cathedral Basilica, St Paul's Anglican Church, St Matthew's United Church, Ummah Masjid Community Centre and Mosque, St Antonios Antiochian Orthodox Church, Beth Israel Synagogue, All Saints Cathedral, and the Chapel at the University of King's College. Opening the doors of Halifax Fire Station No. 2, the Ragged Lake Transit Garage, and the Mill Cove Water Pollution Control Plant



Visitors take in the historic ambience of the Legislative Library in Province House (courtesy Doors Open Halifax)

offered a popular glimpse into major municipal infrastructure facilities. Academic facilities participating included Dalhousie University, the University of King's College, Saint Mary's University, the Sacred Heart School of Halifax, the Halifax Grammar School and C.P. Allen High School in Bedford. Heritage, community service, and entertainment buildings that joined the 2014 program included the Cambridge Military Library at Royal Artillery Park, Neptune Theatre, Africville Museum, Halifax VIA Rail Station, and the Lord Nelson Hotel. A full listing of the 2014 venues can be found on the website (www.doorsopenhalifax.com). Also at the website, suggestions for 2015 venues are being accepted at this time.

The total number of visits recorded at the 40 participating venues was 37,512, more than double the 2013 total of 16,502 visits. In descending order, the top fifteen venues for visitors were (1) Old Town Clock – 3,809 visits, (2) Halifax City Hall – 2,523, (3) Province House – 2,234, (4) Bank of Nova Scotia Main Branch – 2,233, (5) St Mary's Cathedral Basilica – 1,958, (6) Government House – 1,891, (7) Halifax Club – 1,811, (8) Halifax Provincial Courthouse – 1,789, (9) Halifax Fire Station No. 2 – 1,648, (10) St Paul's Anglican Church – 1,546 visits, (11) Dalhousie University Ocean Sciences Building – 1,419, (12) Dominion Public Building – 1,289, (13) Cambridge Military Library – 1,203, (14) Neptune Theatre – 1,180, (15) St Matthew's United Church – 1,157.

Doors Open Halifax plays a significant role in increasing awareness and promoting discussion of our built environment

Most Doors Open events across Canada and elsewhere depend largely, if not entirely, on government funding, principally at the local government level. From the outset, the financial model



The iconic Halifax Town Clock was the most visited venue (courtesy Doors Open Halifax)

for Doors Open Halifax was based on obtaining commercial sponsorship revenue as the primary funding source. To this end, the organizing committee embarked on a plan to secure support from those business sectors having an interest in our built environment. This plan was focused on the financial sector (banks and insurers) and the property sector (developers and managers). In 2014, Doors Open Halifax successfully operated on a break-even budget that was 80% financed through private sector sponsorships with the remainder coming from government grants.

Volunteers are the mainstay of Doors Open Halifax. Each venue requires two sets of volunteers: one set from the Doors Open team to welcome visitors, conduct visitor surveys, and provide information on neighbouring venues and the overall event; and a second team from the venue itself, who act as the building interpreters and guides,

giving voice to the design and functions of the building. The Doors Open Halifax Organizing Committee developed a thorough Volunteer Management Plan, complete with a Volunteer Manual and Volunteer Training Sessions. Over 400 volunteers worked at Doors Open Halifax, and the most consistent comments on our Visitor Surveys were the positive remarks concerning the helpfulness and the enthusiasm of our volunteers. We are deeply grateful to all of these volunteers and delighted that so many of them came out to celebrate with us at our Volunteer Appreciation Event at Keith's Brewery. Volunteers for 2015 Doors Open Halifax will soon be able to register on our website at www.doorsopenhalifax.com.

The immense popularity of Doors Open Halifax reveals people's curiosity about the buildings in our community, particularly the history and the function of these buildings. This leads to increased access, awareness, and advocacy for our built heritage. The tremendous growth experienced in 2014 and the broad engagement of the local population, which accounts for greater than 90% of the visitors, has established Doors Open Halifax as an annual event and a not-to-be missed date on our cultural calendar.

Your comments and suggestions are welcome via email to info@doorsopenhalifax.com.

Hugh MacKay is President of the Doors Open Halifax Heritage Society, which is supported by the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, the Association of Nova Scotia Museums, the Heritage Canada Foundation, Universal Properties, Scotiabank, and other community and corporate stakeholders.

The Peter Bonnett House, Annapolis Royal

Hal Oare

This historic residence, located at 430 St George Street in Annapolis Royal, was originally the home of Peter Bonnett, High Sheriff of Annapolis County. It was constructed between 1833 and 1840 in the Gothic Revival style. The land was bought from Thomas Chandler Haliburton, famous Nova Scotia author then taking up residence at Clifton House, Windsor¹, and is reputed to be the site of an earlier Acadian dwelling. The original home featured a widow's walk, gothic windows and a large garden. The Bonnett family resided here until 1870.

The original home featured a widow's walk, gothic windows and a large garden

Both during Peter Bonnett's residency and in the decades following, the home was severely modified ('updated') and, by the late 1800s, many of the original features were removed. Eventually it was turned into a two-family dwelling. Many of the changes reflected the Victorian style in vogue at the time. Further alterations in the 1980s turned the home into a four-unit apartment building. Today, the house presents in a Greek Revival style, noted in the municipal heritage registration (1982), with character-defining elements that include: truncated gable bell-cast roof; heavy overhang and return of cornice, large front dormer with decorative trim cutting through the main cornice; form and massing; decorative detail on the dormer; open front porch with heavy overhang and columns; setback from street; and wood clapboard cladding².

The home was purchased in early 2014 by Barry and Sharon Moody, who intend on restoring it to a single-family home and then selling it. They are faced with the challenge of whether to return it to its original style or to retain the Victorian features and alterations of the late 19th century and acknowledge the



Peter Bonnett House, c. 1840 (all photos courtesy of the author)



Parlour fireplace (not original)



Renovations underway, interior of side bay



Stairs to second level

stylistic evolution. At present the interior has been gutted, with walls showing plastering slats, and floors in various widths of planks. Restoration will be a major undertaking, which includes the removal of some walls to improve functionality while maintaining the character of the house. The basement will require a poured concrete floor and stairs will need to be replaced or strengthened. The task will involve bringing the house

up to code while maintaining its historic character. The Moodys also plan on restoring the gardens and are inviting any ideas that the public may have on the garden layout.

This is not a short-term endeavour,

nor one for a less committed owner. However Barry and Sharon have a dream and a constantly evolving plan to restore the house and its gardens to their former grandeur. The home will regain its status as one of the structural gems of St George Street and an important contribution to the built heritage of Annapolis Royal. Visitors are welcome to view the restoration progress on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

Hal Oare has been a member of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia for many years, has contributed his photographic skills to the Dartmouth Heritage Museum and various house tours, and his photographs have appeared previously in The Griffin.

The home of Peter Bonnett, High Sheriff, built on the foundations of an old French cellar, has been pitifully changed from the first design showing delightful Gothic windows with shutters and a railing around the top of the roof. This latter was overlaid with copper and had a stairway leading to it. The house was beautifully furnished with old mahogany, china and silver, which, on the death of the Bonnetts, became scattered about the neighbourhood. Among the silver was a coffee pot belonging to Mrs Bonnett's grandfather, a Colonel de Lancey – one in which his female slave made coffee and poisoned him, from the effects of which he died in 1804. "He had foolishly promised her her freedom at the time of his death."

This house had a high hawthorn hedge, and a pretty garden about which rumour lurked, for it came to be looked upon by some people as a treasure place. History relates that at various times digging used to go on around the trees.

Source: Katherine Hale, in "A Street of Old Houses," Chapter IX in: Canadian Houses of Romance. Toronto: Macmillan, 1926, p. 75. Courtesy of Canadian Poetry (www.canadianpoetry.ca)

¹See report on Allen Penney lecture in this issue
²Taken from Canadian Register of Historic Places (www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=3033)

276 Portland Street, Dartmouth, and the Charles Pearce family

Todd Kramers

This modest but substantial home on the outskirts of the old Town of Dartmouth has a rich history which contributed to its recent registration as a Municipal Heritage Property. The history of Dartmouth is intertwined with the history of the harbour ferries and the history of the ferries in the early 20th century is, in many respects, intertwined with the life and career of Charles Edward Pearce, who had 276 Portland Street built for his family in 1902.

The property

The house was one of the first built on a section of Portland Street between the Five Corners and Old Ferry Road. It backs on to St George's Tennis Club, one of the oldest tennis clubs in Canada. In the surrounding area, there is a high proportion of surviving family homes dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, constructed in a variety of styles.

276 Portland Street is a two-storey, wood-frame dwelling influenced by the Second Empire style, with a mansard roof and shed dormers. There is modest exterior decoration: pediments above the dormers, dentil motifs, and an



The recently designated Municipal Heritage Property at 276 Portland Street, Dartmouth (2014 photo courtesy of the author)



Members of the Dartmouth Ferry Commission in their office in 1934; Charles Pearce is standing third from left in the back row; Mayor Walter A. Topple seated at left (courtesy of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society [A05567])

ox-eye window beside the front door. The enclosed front porch was added sometime after the First World War and reflects the sympathetic addition of a common post-war feature to an earlier form. The interior is largely intact and features original doors and fittings, fireplaces, radiators, a pantry, baseboards and other wood trim.

Plans for the house were prepared by the architect Herbert Elliot Gates, whose later public projects included the Nova Scotia Technical College (1908) on Spring Garden Road and the Provincial Building (1935) on Hollis Street (in collaboration with Andrew R. Cobb and William M. Brown). Gates also designed the Dartmouth Ferry Terminal (1906 –



View of the home at 276 Portland Street from the side at rear; Helen may be one of the children in the foreground and the woman at the door is most likely Nettie; the house at 274 Portland Street next door had not yet been built (courtesy of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society [A05712])

since demolished), where Charles Pearce worked most of his life.

The Charles Pearce family

Charles Pearce was born in Dartmouth on 21 August 1873. He was an engineer, like his father and grandfather, both of whom had sailed to Nova Scotia from Cornwall in 1863 to work in the Waverley gold mines. Later, all three would become chief engineers on the Dartmouth ferries. The house at 276 Portland Street was built in the summer of 1902, shortly before Charles' marriage to Nettie Euphemia Wallace. Their first child, Helen Madeline Pearce, was born in 1904. Their second child, Ronald Edward Pearce, was born in 1917.

For a time Charles served on the *CS Mackay-Bennett*, a transatlantic cable repair ship based out of Halifax. The *Mackay-Bennett* is well-known for her part in the *Titanic* story; her crew recovered nearly all of the bodies found after the tragedy. Charles had joined the



The home at 276 Portland Street shortly after its construction, viewed from James Street, with the flagpole of St George's Tennis Club visible in the background (courtesy of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society [A05703])



Helen Pearce in front of the house, date unknown but likely c. 1910 (courtesy of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society [A05692])

Dartmouth Ferry Commission by then, but may still have known some of the men charged with that grim task.

Charles was promoted to chief engineer in 1915, completing a unique inter-generational hat-trick. He served as chief superintendent from 1933 to 1945, presiding over the ferry service during the busiest period in its history.

Charles maintained daily logs from 1915 to 1945. His log books are held in the Municipal Archives, and the entries open a fascinating window on the day-to-day business of ferrying passengers, vehicles, and goods across the harbour. Occasionally they provide glimpses of wider dramas, including the Halifax Explosion in 1917, when Charles and his colleagues kept the ferries in service through the night, taking the injured to Halifax and bringing back rescue workers and supplies to Dartmouth. The log books reveal something of the man as well as his vocation, and preserve a measure of his voice through time.

Towards the end of his career, Charles oversaw the design and

construction of the *Governor Cornwallis*, the last harbour ferry to be built in Dartmouth. Charles called on William Roué, a naval architect and his long-time neighbour on nearby James Street, to draw the plans. Roué is best remembered for designing the *Bluenose*. The *Governor Cornwallis* was launched on 20 November 1941. Unfortunately she had a short and troubled life. After a series of technical issues (exhaustively recorded in Charles' log books), the *Governor Cornwallis* caught fire on 22 December 1944 and was beached on George's Island, from which she finally slid off and sank to the harbour bottom¹.

Charles Pearce retired from the Dartmouth Ferry Commission in 1945. This does not appear to have been linked to the *Governor Cornwallis* episode – he was 72 in 1945 and due a rest. Charles died in 1956 (he lived just long enough to see the Angus L. Macdonald Bridge open and begin to transform Dartmouth and the relationship between its citizens and the harbour ferries). Charles' wife, Nettie, remained in the house until her death in 1972.

Charles' and Nettie's son, Ronald, was a chemist at the Imperial Oil Refinery in Dartmouth during the Second World War. Later, he worked for Standard Oil in New York and Bogota, Columbia. Their daughter, Helen, lived at 276 Portland Street her entire life, from 1904 to 1994. She never married. Those basic facts conceal a spirited and independent personality. Helen joined St George's Tennis Club as a child and played there much of her life. She had a long career of her own as an accountant at the Montreal Trust Company in Halifax. She wrote letters to the local papers and was not shy in her views on the matters of the day. A neighbour who knew Helen recalls being told by her mother, "If you're going to be single, do it like Helen."

The long association of the property at 276 Portland Street with the Pearce family, and Charles Pearce in particular, adds an interesting chapter to the social history of Dartmouth. The recent registration of the house as a municipal heritage property celebrates both this

history and the architectural value of the building as part of an integrated streetscape in the Five Corners neighbourhood.

Todd Kramers is the owner and occupant of 276 Portland Street with his wife, Jane. Their children, Maarten and Margot, are the latest occupants to take to the tennis courts behind their home.

Source: Details on Charles Pearce's career with the Dartmouth Ferry Commission are drawn from Joan and Lewis Payzant's history of the ferries, Like a Weaver's Shuttle (Nimbus, 1979).

¹The wreck is still in place and the plan of the vessel is clearly visible in side-scan sonar records (Ed.)

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia Illustrated Public Lecture Series

September 18
**Dirk Werle:
Of Spy Planes and Flying
Canoes: the 1921 Air Survey
of Halifax in the Wake of
the Great War**

October 16
**Gordon Hammond:
Some Surviving Barns of
the Eastern Shore**

November 20
**Laura DeBoer:
Deconstructing While Re-
storing: Buildings Archae-
ology at the Morris Office**

All talks take place at 7:30 pm

Museum of Natural History Auditorium
1747 Summer Street, Halifax
Information 423-4807

Captain Thomas Roy House, Maitland, 1878

Elizabeth Burke

An opportunity awaits to become the next custodian of a wonderfully conserved home in the heart of Maitland, Nova Scotia's first Heritage Conservation District.

Captain Thomas Roy was a descendant of one of the founding families of Maitland and distinguished himself by becoming the youngest captain ever to sail out of Maitland. By the time he was in his 30s, he was in a position to build this significant home. Although the \$3500 cost to build would seem a mere bagatelle by today's standards, at the time it was considered a princely sum.

The shingled, 1½ storey home was built in a modified Gothic Revival style, with steeply pitched roofs, peaked dormers intersecting the roof eaves, and Gothic fretwork on the front verandah. Elements of Greek Revival architecture are seen in the side-lit front door with transom light and the corner pilasters. The asymmetry of the façade with a gabled front on one side is nicely balanced by the verandah with decorative trim on the abutting wing. The bay on the façade and the east wing are original; the west bay (right side in photo) was added in the 1920s.

The interior of the home is illustrative of the Victorians' penchant for displaying their affluence in the public rooms, with a more restrained style in the other, more private, parts of the house. The impressive entrance foyer and principal rooms have 10 foot ceilings with deep crown mouldings, highly detailed ceiling medallions, generous baseboards and door mouldings, and hardwood floors. The pièce-de-résistance in the foyer is the Cuban mahogany stairway. If Cuban mahogany were available today, the cost to replicate this stairway is estimated to be in the high five figures. There are three ornamental fireplaces on the main floor and, in keeping with the era, there is a



back stairway for the servants and a trap door in the pantry to provide access to the basement cold room. The second floor has the original pine floorboards and two of the spacious bedrooms have fireplaces.

The residence was built by Harris Neil, a local builder who constructed some 60 buildings in the area as well as doing finish cabinetry on vessels. His name is carved into the brickwork in the basement. Incorporated into the design was a system to collect water from the roof; it was directed into piping in the walls and emptied into a cistern in the basement. Water could then be pumped at the sink rather than making a trip to the well – a mod-con at that time. The elaborate ceiling medallions were the work of an itinerant plasterer, whose work can be found in many other fine homes in Maitland.

Over its 136 year life, the owners of this beautiful heritage home have respected the layout and integrity of the design. Although the original six bedrooms have been reduced to three to allow for baths and a library on the main floor; the adaptations were done with minimal intervention.

As offered today, the 3,010 square

foot home has formal living and dining rooms, a grand foyer, library, sitting room, kitchen, 2½ baths, and three generously sized bedrooms. The 21,500 square foot lot is landscaped in keeping with a Victorian home and there is a detached garage with power. The lucky new owner will not need to come with their list of tradespeople – the home is in excellent condition with updated systems, efficient heating options, and many recent upgrades.

The Captain's House has been both a B&B and a home-based antiques business, illustrating there is scope for an entrepreneur owner. This author can envision a tea room in the stunning front parlours. Or one could simply enjoy living in this well preserved period home.

The Captain Thomas Roy House, 8828 Highway 215, Maitland is for sale at \$178,900. MLS No. 45207057. Contact Fran Grant of RE/MAX Fairlane Realty in Truro at 902-986-8900. (photo courtesy of the realtor)

Sources: Kevin Neil, a great-grandson of the builder and a former owner of The Captain's House; and archival materials.

Old Stones: from Exploration to Preservation



Two of the older monuments in the Robie Street Cemetery, Truro (Mary Boyd, died 1790 aged 41 years and her mother Elizabeth Gourley Johnson died 1776 aged 50 years); note damage caused by misguided cleaning, particularly on the left-hand stone.

Donald Forbes

Death is one of life's few certainties – it brings loss and sorrow, but also an opportunity for those who remain to reflect on and celebrate lives well lived and to erect memorials to the lives and contributions of our ancestors. The grave markers, usually stone but sometimes wood or other materials, are components of our common built heritage. The cemeteries in which they are found are special places of quiet reflection, remembrance, and cultural significance. Nova Scotia has a rich history and an abundance of historic cemeteries with stones dating back to 1720¹. There are older Acadian and Mi'kmaq burial grounds, but older gravestones with inscriptions are unknown.

On the weekend of May 24-25, 2014, the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia (GANS) organized a two-day workshop on the "old stones" of Nova Scotia cemeteries, their history and distribution, the stories that their inscriptions bring down to us through the years, the cultural variability and evolution of grave-marker designs, and the care and preservation of the markers. The venue was the former Nova Scotia Agricultural College, now the Faculty of Agriculture of Dalhousie University,

in Bible Hill near Truro. Two very old and historic graveyards are located nearby: the Robie Street Cemetery in Truro, a municipally registered property with burials dating from 1760; and the Onslow Island Cemetery, established in 1763 across the Salmon River in Onslow. The GANS workshop included a field trip to the latter, where many of the speakers were present and able to demonstrate points from their talks with direct reference to old gravestones. Workshop participants had easy independent access to the Robie Street Cemetery, where the oldest stones surround and define the footprint of the earliest Planter church in the region, begun in 1766 and removed in 1857.

Speakers at the workshop included Dr Allan Marble, President of GANS and a long-time supporter of the Heritage Trust², who spoke on gravestone inscriptions, "a unique source of genealogical information." Kevin Barrett and Sean McKeane, representing the provincial government, explained the Heritage Property Program, the Cemetery and Monuments Protection Act, and the Special Places Protection Act. Bill Curry described the experience of a small group of dedicated volunteers who literally reclaimed from the bush three historic cemeteries in the Port Maitland

and Beaver River area of Yarmouth County. Gary Wright, in a highly animated talk, described simple methods for creating maps of cemeteries and the placement of headstones using basic measuring tools. He illustrated the methods with an example from his work in the Tufts Cove Cemetery in north-end Dartmouth. The talk included demonstrations of simple techniques such as pacing and sighting a 90° angle with arms outspread, inducing calisthenics in the audience. Reverting to a quieter style, Deborah Trask³ introduced participants to the fascinating evolution of gravestone design in Nova Scotia, posing the question "What can a gravestone tell you besides names and dates?" Finally, Heather Lawson, a highly experienced restoration stone mason and sculptor, reviewed methods that have been used over the years to preserve stone markers and the development of best practices used today. She also provided graphic evidence of the permanent damage



Later grave marker in the Onslow Island Cemetery (Annie M., beloved wife of Capt. T.D. McLauchlin, died 1822 aged 33 years, also an infant son); note the change of style over the three decades from 1790 to the 1820s (both photos courtesy of the author)

Heritage Trust Office Moves to Heart of Historic Dartmouth

misguided preservation or cleaning efforts can wreak on the integrity of the stone and the preservation of inscriptions.

In his introductory talk, Allan Marble noted the importance of cemetery inscriptions as genealogical records. They often record dates of birth and death, sometimes associated places or other details, and may include the names of spouses, children, or other family members. In combination with other sources such as vital statistics, census returns, newspaper obituaries, probate records, and church registers, grave-marker inscriptions can validate names, clarify relationships, and sometimes fill in missing details. How rich is this “database” in stone? Dr Marble attempted to answer the question based on his experience in Annapolis County, where there are 131 cemeteries and 11,274 gravestones (1973 or earlier). He counted 20,910 inscriptions, averaging 1.85 per gravestone. In all of Nova Scotia, he estimated the number of deaths over the past 40 years at about 280,000. Assuming that each had an inscription and that the average number of inscriptions per grave marker was the same as above, the number of gravestones erected in Nova Scotia since 1974 would be about 150,000.

Despite the quizzical looks from some acquaintances who asked “You did what on the weekend?”, this was an inspiring experience and opened new perspectives on the rich built heritage of our province.

¹Gravestone of Bathiah Douglass (wife of Samuel Douglass), died October 1, 1720, aged 37, buried in the Garrison Cemetery, Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal. This is undoubtedly far from the oldest burial in the cemetery, which was used by the French military, Acadian settlers, the British military, and the Parish of St. Lukes.

²See report of Allan Marble’s March 2014 HTNS lecture in the last issue of *The Griffin*.

³See Trask, Deborah, 1978. *Life How Short, Eternity How Long: Gravestone Carving and Carvers in Nova Scotia*. Halifax: Nova Scotia Museum.

Having been evicted by the city from the Khyber Building on Barrington Street in March 2014, the Trust was obliged to look for new office space. After a lengthy search and consideration of many options, we were pleased to find a new home in historic premises close to the city centre in downtown Dartmouth. Since June, the Trust has been settling in to an old semi-detached home on Ochterloney Street, now used as offices by Dartmouth Non-Profit Housing Association. This building dates from 1837 (extended in 1858) and is located next door to the oldest building in Dartmouth, the Quaker Whaler House (1786), which is maintained as a museum by the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society. The new office has parking, excellent bus connections, is just a five-minute walk from the ferry connecting with downtown Halifax,

and is close to other Dartmouth attractions such as Christ Church (Anglican) (1817), the Dartmouth Post Office, Grace United Church (rebuilt after the Halifax Explosion), two Andrew Cobb buildings (First Baptist and the former Greenvale School), historic cemeteries, and other heritage and community resources in Dartmouth. The Trust is currently sharing the office space with the Friends of McNab’s Island Society. Besides the second floor with offices and a large meeting room, a ground-level room beside the door offers the potential for a street-front presence in an area with considerable foot traffic, including local residents, commuters, workers in nearby offices, and tourists. A sign to identify the office will be put up in the near future. The Trust would welcome volunteers from the membership to staff the office during posted hours.



The Quaker House (Dartmouth Heritage Museum) with the HTNS office next door and view across the harbour at the foot of the street (photo by Don Forbes)

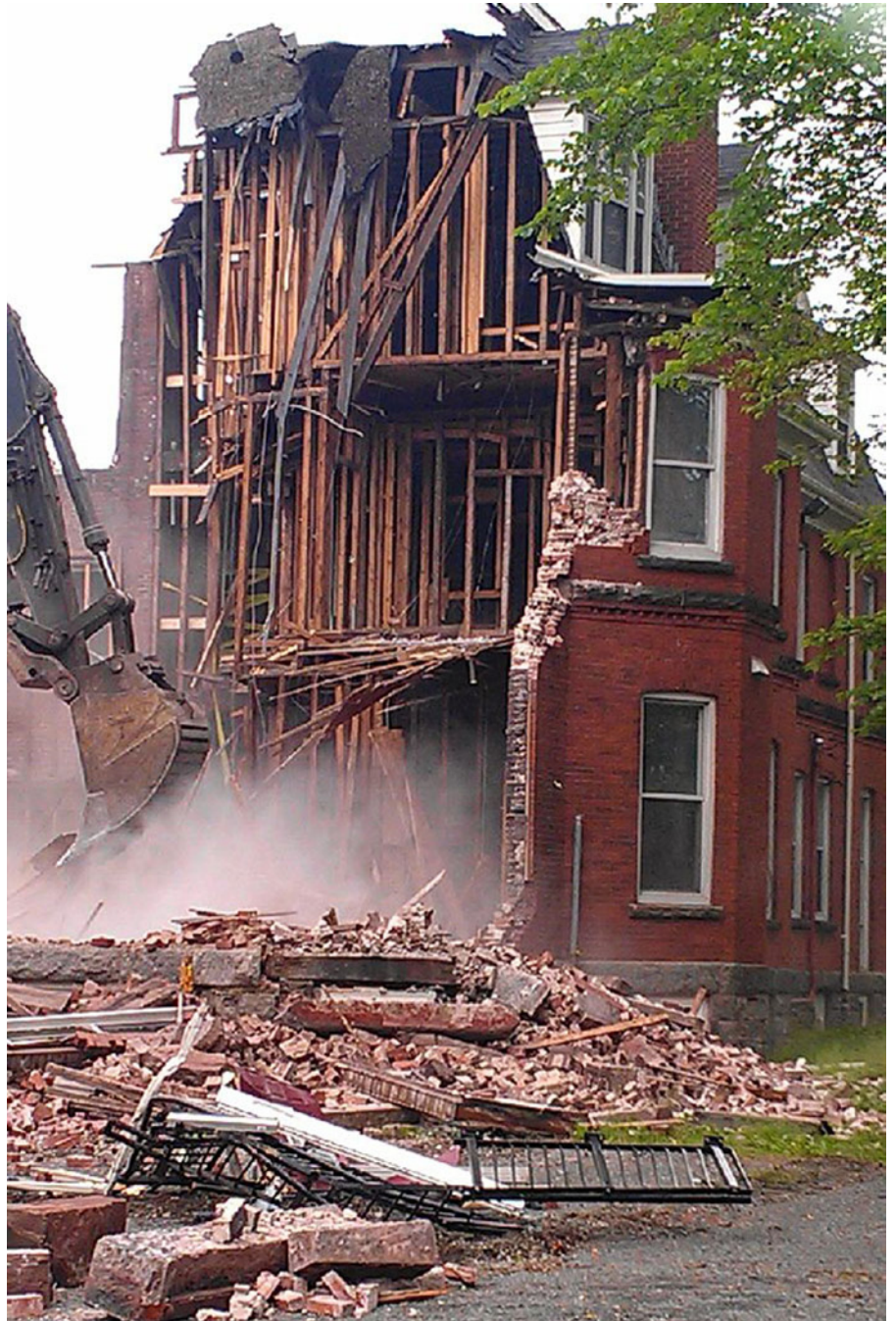
Halifax Infants' Home Demolished

We promised in our last issue to keep our readers informed. Unfortunately, the news is not good.

On June 27, Saint Mary's University (SMU) moved rapidly to demolish the Halifax Infants' Home. This building (designed by the well-known Nova Scotia architect J.C.P. Dumaresq) was widely recognized, not only for its architectural merit, but more importantly as a monument to the history of women in Halifax and a testament to their efforts in support of unwed mothers, victims of rape, and those suffering domestic abuse. The building was later known as the Women's Hospital and provided general maternity care. SMU purchased the building 14 years ago and used it for teaching purposes, but found the space to be surplus when a new building was completed next door.

Little thought was given to repurposing the Infants' Home for alternative uses, though many options were suggested. The Trust was active in collaboration with alumni, students, faculty, and other volunteer groups in advocating for the building's preservation and repurposing. All of these efforts and the outpouring of support were insufficient to save it. Not only has the building been demolished, but there was almost no effort to save any of the materials, as the structure was torn down in the space of a few hours. This action tarnishes the reputation of Saint Mary's University, whose demolition of Enos Collins' home, Gorsebrook (to make way for a hockey rink), was the event that triggered the creation of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia in 1959.

More than half a century on, the university has acquired and demolished a structure with arguably a much richer meaning and importance for the residents of Halifax. We regret to report this sad outcome.



Demolition underway, 27 June 2014 (photo courtesy of Tish Manuge)

Bill Hockey: Making a Better World - Economic and Other Benefits of Preserving our Built Heritage

Janet Morris

One of the most important issues faced by heritage preservationists is the re-tooling of heritage buildings. Just as society has changed from agrarian to post-industrial, buildings have to adapt if they are to last. "Use it or lose it" is an important mantra for ensuring our heritage survives. Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia is currently addressing the re-use of the Morris Office building, the fourth oldest structure in Halifax; other challenges for repurposing buildings have proved less successful – one is reminded of the Halifax Infant's Home and the Commercial Cable Company in Hazel Hill. Heritage advocates must be imaginative as well as practical.

Architect Bill Hockey, in his talk at our Annual General Meeting in June, addressed the economic benefits and challenges.

Important to his approach, Hockey asks "How do I fit my client's needs into this space," not "How do I redesign the space for my client's needs?" He suggests that people leave their egos at the doorstep and let the building give the answers. In doing so, the economic savings in re-tooling the existing structure can be significant – and he had the numbers to prove it, worked out over his extensive career in architectural conservation. The level of intervention is proportionate to the savings: thus the best and most economic use is the current one, wherein savings of 25% to 41% can be achieved over building a new structure of identical square footage. The greater the intervention, the less the saving. To gut the interior of a building is not as cost-effective, although it is still possible to save about ten per cent relative to the cost of new construction.

The ecological savings are directly proportional to the amount of the structure that can be saved, both in terms of reducing needless landfill, and in terms of embodied energy in the

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA
Public Lecture

William (Bill) Hockey
Architectural
Conservation Services

Development
of Built Heritage:
Approaches for
Cost-Effective
Reuse of Historic
Buildings

- Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia Annual General Meeting prior to the lecture
- Thursday, June 19, 2013
● AGM 7pm ● Lecture 7:45pm
- Everyone welcome
- Admission is free

For more information call 423-4807 or visit our website
www.htns.ca

existing structure. I would add that there is a cultural benefit: retaining a building preserves continuity in our communities – important in a rapidly changing world.

Mr Hockey warns we would not want to go back to the last century, when fires regularly consumed whole sections of a community. There are costs of meeting fire and other code requirements, especially when a change of use is implemented. Code compliance can be intrusive and comes with cost. How-

ever, a skilled architect or project manager can work around new rules without impairing the results, a subject addressed in the second part of his lecture on "what makes a successful project". New building code equivalency rules allow a building to comply provided it meets the intention of the rule without applying the letter of the law. It would be helpful if the alternative compliance measures were worked into
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Khyber Building at Risk



Artwork by Emma Fitzgerald (courtesy of the artist)

The Khyber Building at 1588 Barrington Street, Halifax, is a long-time hub of cultural activity and artistic energy in the heart of the city. The former Church of England Institute, dating from 1888, is currently owned by the city and has been a municipally registered heritage property since 1981 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=2369>). For a number of years, it housed the Khyber Centre for the Arts, a much valued artist-run space in the downtown. In March 2014, as a result of staff concern about the need for asbestos remediation, the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia and the Khyber Arts Society were asked to vacate the property. At least in the case of the Arts Society,

this was expected to be a temporary relocation, following previous Council direction that the building is to be used as an arts incubator. It was therefore a surprise when the Khyber appeared in a July 25 staff report listing properties to be considered surplus. Of the 18 properties on that list, six including the Khyber were recommended for sale at market value. A decision on the fate of the building was deferred by Council on July 29, giving supporters until early September to advocate for retention of this cherished facility. Readers may wish to contact their Councillor and see the petition mentioned in the following reminiscence by Emma Fitzgerald.

I remember my first time going to the Khyber, it was summer of 2004. The red walls of the downstairs bar glowed and made an impact after an afternoon of wandering the deep grey fog that can engulf Halifax in summer. That September I volunteered there, painting the upstairs gallery walls white. Finding fellow artists immediately upon arriving in Halifax surely impacted my decision to stay after finishing school 4 years later. This drawing brings back memories of a Flamenco dance-off I once witnessed in the bar: red on red, and so much passion. The bar has since closed, and the building is now vacant. Hoping that discussion and the right support can come to the rescue. A petition to preserve the building and its use as an artist-run centre can be found here: <http://www.thepetitionsite.com/814/625/729/save-the-khyber/>

Emma Fitzgerald Art & Design
www.emmafitzgerald.ca

Bill Hockey: Making a Better World - Economic and Other Benefits of Preserving our Built Heritage

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the Code. The problem is that building inspectors are warned that they could be held personally liable if the alternative compliance measure fails.

There are means by which the economics of preservation could be significantly improved. We have all seen buildings needlessly demolished and parking lots created in their place. The Income Tax Act permits 100% write-off of demolition costs, including against other income, while to renew a building there may be significant investment required, and an owner can write off only about 4% of the building a year. Mr Hockey is clearly advocating that heritage preservationists pursue policy changes at the federal level if we want to retain our built heritage. We have work to do!

What's in a Name? The L. Higgins & Co. Sign, Barrington Street, Halifax

Garry D. Shutlak

The demolition of the Roy Building on Barrington Street has revealed the L. Higgins & Co. sign on the newly uncovered wall of the building north of the demolition site (formerly 83 Barrington Street)¹. This wall and its sign have been hidden since the construction of the Roy Building in 1897. Although the building appears to be a brick structure from the Barrington Street façade, the sidewall is wooden. The brick façade was at some time added to the face of the wooden structure found in the Hopkins' *Atlas of Halifax*, 1878, Plate A. By comparing Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* of October, 1889 and the Goad *Fire Insurance Plan* of May, 1895, the brick façades front and rear and a two-storey brick addition at the rear date from between 1890 and 1894. The building began life as a private residence on Barrington Street, became a gas and brass fitter plumbers establishment, and a variety store, before being occupied by the Higgins firm. This last business first appears in the 1893/94 McAlpine's *Halifax City Directory*, page 218.

L. Higgins & Co.

Proprietors of the Parlor Shoe Store: "Fine Footwear at Sensible prices. One Price Only and that Strictly Cash. 83 Barrington Street." The firm moved into the Roy Building at 79 Barrington Street in 1898 and then to the Palace Block at 166 Granville Street. It was listed in directories until 1910. James J. Harris (1862-1929) was the Manager during this period and was located in Yarmouth when the company's factory was built there in 1906.

L. Higgins & Co. was headquartered in Moncton, New Brunswick, the owner being Lester Hastings Higgins (1860-1931). The firm provided boots and shoes and were the sole Maritimes agent for the Toronto Rubber Shoe

Manufacturing Company and later for the Maple Leaf Rubber Company. There is little information relating to the business, but the firm opened a factory in Yarmouth in 1906 and had agencies in Halifax and Pictou. Many general stores in small communities like St Peter's and Mahone Bay carried their products. The company was still advertising in 1917. Mr Higgins was also a developer. With C.H. Mott of Saint John as his architect, he built the Higgins Block, Main Street, Moncton in 1904 and enlarged it in 1909. This was followed by the Empire Block in 1914 and alterations and additions to the Victoria Block in 1915. All three of his buildings are designated heritage structures in the City of Moncton.

Garry Shutlak is Senior Reference Archivist at the Nova Scotia Archives and a frequent contributor to The Griffin.

¹Thanks to Tony Edwards for spotting this heritage sign as the demolition proceeded.

Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

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The Capture and Occupation of Downeast Maine, 1814-1815/1818, by G. Frederick Young, Saint Mary's University, Wednesday September 17, 7:30 pm.

'A Tense and Courageous Performance': the Leadership of the Honorable Allan J. MacEachen in the Creation and Passage of Bill C-227, the Medical Care Act, 1966, by Ross Langley, Dalhousie University, Wednesday October 15, 7:30 pm.

The Monuments Women: Captain Edith Standen and the Restitution of Looted Art, by Kirrily Freeman, The Phyllis R. Blakely Memorial Lecture, Wednesday November 19, 7:30 pm, at Royal Artillery Park, 1575 Queen Street, Halifax (Note different location).

Putting the War of 1812 to Rest, by Deborah Trask, Nova Scotia Museum, Wednesday December 10, 7:30 pm.

For further information, see <http://www.nshs.ca>.

Yarmouth County Museum and Archives

22 Collins St. Yarmouth, NS B5A 3C8

Grilled cheese lunch, September 25, 11:30 am - 1:00 pm. Includes sandwich, tomato soup, a brownie, and tea and coffee. \$6 per person.

The Yarmouth County Museum and Archives' Fall Gala, November 8, 7:00 - 11:00 pm. '50s sock hop theme. Come dressed in costume! Mock casino, auction, and licensed bar. Note location: Yarmouth Lions Club, 87 Parade St. Yarmouth
Annual Christmas tea, December 6, 2:00 - 4:00 pm. Includes tea and festive sweets. \$10 per person. For more information, contact Ingrid Deon, Assistant Director, Yarmouth County Museum and Archives, tel: 902-742-5539, e-mail: ycmuseum@eastlink.ca



Higgins sign on old wall beside the demolished Roy Building, 4 August 2014 (photo courtesy of Tony Edwards)

Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

Acadian House Museum/ l'Acadie de Chezzetcook

79 Hill Road, West Chezzetcook, NS, B0J 1N0
Seaside Christmas on the Eastern Shore, Saturday-Sunday November 15-16, 10:00 am - 5:00 pm. Crafts, bake table, games and tickets. Enjoy a luncheon and visit our museum to see the old fashioned Christmas tree and decor.
 tel: 902-827-5992; e-mail: wcgdcig@bellaliant.com

Cole Harbour Heritage Farm Museum

471 Poplar Drive, Cole Harbour, NS, B2W 4L2
Corn Boil & Ceilidh, Saturday September 6, 4:30-6:30 pm. Corn-on-the-cob aplenty and a selection of seasonal home-made salads from the farm's own garden, home-made gingerbread cookies, and beverages (served in the yard). Everything fresh, local, and delicious! Live musical entertainment. \$12/adult and \$6/child.
Harvest Weekend, Saturday-Sunday October 4-5, 1:00-4:00 pm. Come out to the farm for a special two-day celebration of harvest traditions and activities: food preparation and preservation, textile and handcraft demonstrations, woodworking and blacksmithing along with some seasonal fun. The Rose & Kettle will be serving traditional harvest fare and home-baked goodies. Admission by donation, to support the Farm.
Harvest Dinners, Sunday-Monday October 12-13, 6:30 pm. A three-course indulgence featuring some of the Rose & Kettle's most popular fare: autumn vegetable soup and homemade biscuits, roast turkey with seasonal sides and all the trimmings, and choice of pumpkin pie with cream or gingerbread with lemon sauce for dessert. \$25/adult and \$12/child under 12. Advance reservation & ticket purchase required.
Annual Christmas Craft & Bake Sale, Sunday, November 30, 11:00 am - 3:00 pm. Both heritage homes are filled with crafts and Christmas gift ideas. A generous selection of home-baked treats are for sale at the farm bake table (with baked goods provided by society members and the farm kitchen). Complimentary hot-spiced cider and door prizes! Free Admission
 tel: 902-434-0222; e-mail: farm.museum@ns.alianzinc.ca; www.coleharbourfarmmuseum.ca

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Monthly meetings at the Nova Scotia Archives, 6016 University Avenue (at Robie Street), Halifax.
Tour of Nova Scotia Archives and its Holdings, with Garry Shutlak, Senior Archivist, Wednesday September 24, 7:00-9:00 pm.
'Show Us Your Research' - Tips on the use Microsoft PowerPoint, presenter TBA, Tuesday October 28, 7:30-9:00 pm.
5th Annual Brick Wall Busters, with Ginny Clark, Dr Allan Marble, and Doug Cochrane, Tuesday November 25, 7:00-9:00 pm.
 For further information, see <http://www.novascotiaancestors.ca>.

Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia in partnership with the Shubenacadie Canal Commission

Made in Nova Scotia: the Past at Work - Open House at the Fairbanks Centre, Locks Road, Dartmouth, Sunday September 28, 11:00 am - 4:30 pm. Explore our industrial heritage through displays, demonstrations, and activities featuring hand-made furniture, boat building, blacksmithing and tinsmen, rope-making, antique tools, railways, and more.
 For more information, call the Shubenacadie Canal Commission at 902-462-1826.

Memory Lane Heritage Village

5435 Clam Harbour Road, Lake Charlotte, NS B0J 1Y0
Musique Royale Concert and Dinner, September 6, 5:00-6:30 pm, dinner at 7:00 pm. Suzanne Rigden soprano & Rich Coburn piano. \$52 (some concert-only tickets at \$25).
Traditional 1940s Christmas Dinner, Saturday-Sunday November 15 & 16, dinner 6:00 pm (cash bar 5:30 pm), \$25/person.
Candlelight Concert with 'Musical Friends', Saturday November 15, 5:00 pm, good-will donation.
Candlelight Concert with 'Steeple Chasers Choir', Sunday November 16, 5:00 pm, free admission.
 tel: 902-845-1937; toll-free: 1-877-287-0697; e-mail: info@heritagevillage.ca

Mahone Bay Settlers Museum

578 Main Street, Mahone Bay, NS B0J 2E0
Scarecrow Festival, Friday October 3 to Sunday October 5, 10:00 am - 4:00 pm.
Father Christmas Festival, Friday November 28 to Sunday December 7, 12:00 - 4:00 pm.
 tel: 902-624-6263; e-mail: info@settlersmuseum.ns.ca

Parkdale-Maplewood Community Museum

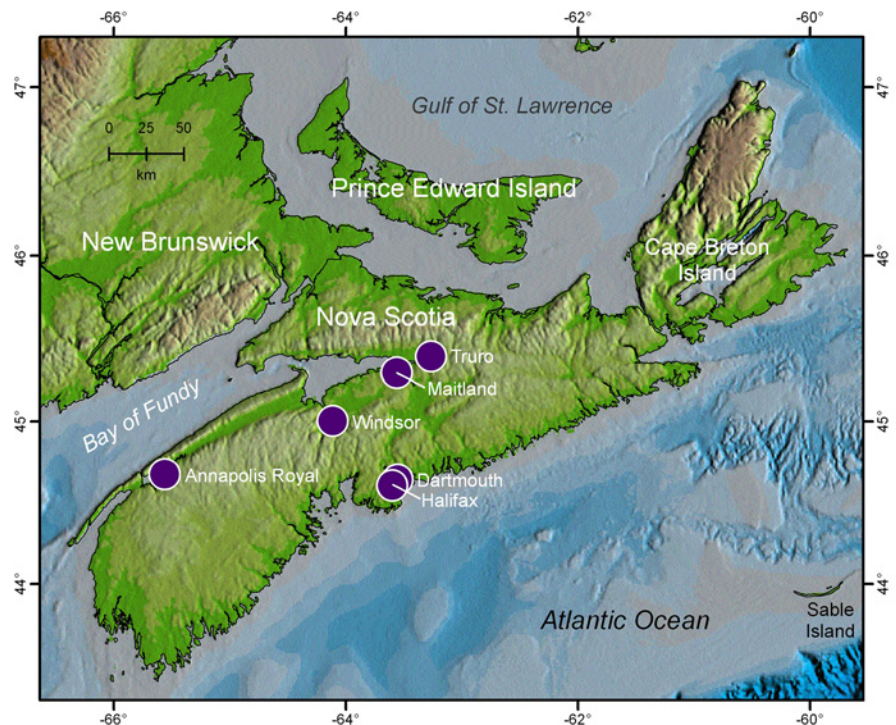
3005 Barss Corner Road, Maplewood [not Barss Corner], NS B0R 1A0
Heritage Blueberry Festival, September 6, 12:30 - 5:30 pm. Come and enjoy a meal of Lunenburg County Sausage & Sauerkraut, Pudding, Solomon Gundy, Smeltz Potato, Hodge Podge, Sauerkraut Salad, Bread or Rolls, Blueberry Pie and Blueberry Grunt with Ice-Cream. We have local crafts, baked goods, entertainers and demonstrators on hand that day for your enjoyment. tel: 902-644-2893.

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Unless otherwise noted, lectures are on Wednesdays, September to May inclusive, 7:30 pm. at the Nova Scotia Archives, 6016 University Avenue (at Robie Street), Halifax.

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Locations of subject matter in this issue



Base map data courtesy of Geological Survey of Canada, Natural Resources Canada