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The Griffin

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The Griffin

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President's Report



Joe Ballard

Since this year marks the 150th anniversary of the Dominion of Canada, I'd like to draw attention to Joseph Howe's famous quote: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

One hundred and fifty years of nationhood is a great time to reflect on just what we have done in this most historic part of the country to fulfill Howe's exhortation on a nation's wisdom. Is Howe's oft-quoted message to be read as instruction or forewarning?

In 1917, Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal became the first federally administered national historic site in Canada ... another notable anniversary.

Just when did we recognize the wisdom in "repairing our great structures"? Well, one of the best known preservation initiatives in Nova Scotia goes back 100 years. In 1917, Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal became the first federally administered national historic site in Canada. Site restoration began soon

after. Like the 150 event, this is another notable anniversary – and one for which Annapolis Royal has already initiated celebrations. As a confluence of Mi'kmaw, French, Scottish, and English cultures, the site is thoroughly Canadian. Still, this is not our oldest record of preservation. I was able to dig up a much older example of citizens sounding the alarm to preserve our built heritage before it rotted down. Few will be surprised to learn that the object of that alarm is located on Halifax's Brunswick Street. This street is so endowed with buildings of remarkable historical associations and age that it was afforded special protection in the early 1970s before the Heritage Property Act was introduced to govern such protection.

The specific building I've alluded to is that delightfully plain structure known as the Little Dutch Church. Way back in 1873 (the 150th anniversary is approaching), and coincidentally the year Howe died, Halifax's *Morning Chronicle* printed a citizen's outcry calling for "preservation of this old relic". The writer, revealing that even early preservationists could be prone to a bit of snobbery, argued that since St Paul's had "lost its identity by the late transmogrifications" (that church was enlarged in 1858), the Dutch Church now remained the chief antiquity of Halifax. And, like a seasoned preservationist, employing superlatives wherever possible, the writer appealed to the people, "It is hoped that some of our citizens will come forward, and by a liberal subscription preserve from decay the oldest building but one remaining in the city."

Was this where preservation first took root in our province? Our country? I don't know, but it is the oldest I've come across – proving our young nation showed some early wisdom. Still, all of this prompts one final question. How wise are we now?

Cover image: 11 Company Houses, by Andrew MacDonald, 2015, acrylic on board, 24" x 48", private collection (courtesy of Argyle Fine Art)

ARTIST

Andrew MacDonald

Andy MacDonald was born in Halifax and grew up in Glace Bay, Cape Breton Island. He lived in Calgary for 14 years and is a graduate of the Alberta College of Art and Design. While in art school, Andy's focus was photography and printmaking, which he continues to practice from his new studio in Halifax. Andy has always been interested in the common images and symbols of the past, and celebrates them through painting.

Artist's statement:

The Lights Are On, But Nobody's Home
My art practice in recent years explores artifacts of memory (home, toys, cars) transformed.

My paintings of homes (vessels for memory, nostalgia, and history) are transformed into something foreign, yet hauntingly familiar and devoid of sentimentality, vacant of people and indicators of the life, beyond the artificial and slightly garish light sources within the structures.

The homes become a collection of objects, related through their toy-like colours, imaginary light sources, and pop art reference. My approach to art-making ensures that the process dictates the outcome, leaving both the maker and the viewer surprised with the result.

Andy MacDonald's artwork is available through Argyle Fine Art, 1559 Barrington Street, Halifax, NS, B3J 1Z7 (902-425-9456, gallery@argylefa.com, www.argylefineart.com, www.argylefineart.blogspot.com). Our thanks to the artist and Argyle Fine Art for making these works available.



2629 Robie Street, by Andy MacDonald, 2015, acrylic on board, 36" x 36", private collection (courtesy of Argyle Fine Art)



Poverty Pattern, by Andy MacDonald, 2015, acrylic on board, 36" x 36", private collection (courtesy of Argyle Fine Art)

Open House and Reception at the Waegwoltic Club

The Heritage Trust kicked off Heritage Week on Sunday 19 February 2017 with two events at the historic Waegwoltic Club on the Northwest Arm in Halifax.

Arrangements were made with the Club to open the building to the public and to offer guided tours. Two staff members greeted visitors at the door, presented them with specially printed interpretive sheets, and walked them around the main floor. Among the points of interest were a painting by Frances Jones Bannerman, a daughter of the original owner, and a chair used by HRH the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII. A signed record also attested to the dinner attended by the G8 Heads of State in 1995.

After an hour's rest, the staff were ready for the afternoon reception and award announcement (see p. 15). It was a fine spring-like day and the sun streamed in through the many windows looking out over the Arm. We were especially pleased that His Honour Brigadier-General The Honourable J.J. Grant, CMM, ONS, CD (Ret'd), Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and Patron of the Heritage Trust, was able to attend this event in the home of a former Lieutenant Governor. In his remarks, the Lieutenant Governor referred to the heritage status of Government House (for which the recent renovation received a built-heritage award from HTNS) and highlighted his emphasis on opening it to the people of Nova Scotia, to whom it belongs. Over the past year, Government House has hosted approximately 14,000 visitors at more than 150 events, including the Annual Garden Party, Nocturne, Doors Open, Evenings@ Government House, and summer tours.

The accompanying article provides a brief history of Bloomingdale and is condensed from two articles by the author previously published in *The Griffin* in December 2002 and June 2003.

Bloomingdale and the Waegwoltic Club



The Waegwoltic Club, probably 1950s (courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives)

Garry Shutlak

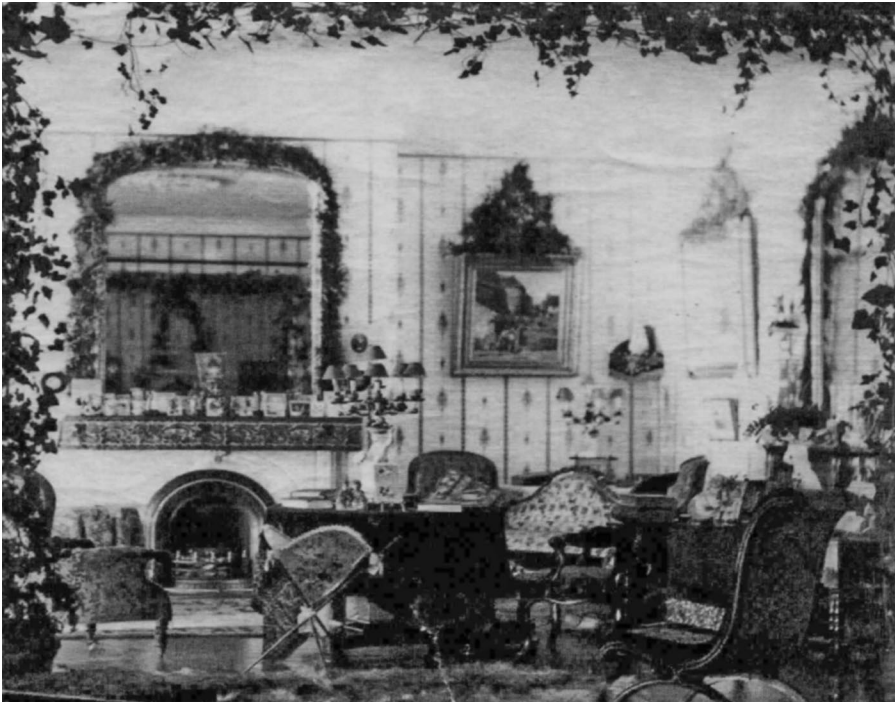
This property on the Northwest Arm in Halifax, now the Waegwoltic Club, was initially part of the land grant to Major General John Campbell. Subsequent owners included Richard John Uniacke and William Pryor. Alfred Gilpin Jones purchased and named the property Bloomingdale in 1861. He then sold a piece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

To ensure that the house lived up to its name, Mr Jones planted sycamore, larch, oak, mountain ash, and lime, as well as cedar, Norwegian spruce and other evergreens at his Arm residence. Bloomingdale and Fairfield were two of the earliest permanent residences built on the city side of the Northwest Arm. Stylistically, Bloomingdale may be described as eclectic, combining features common to Greek Revival, the 'Halifax' house, and the 'Brackette' style mentioned in Allen Penney's *Houses of Nova Scotia*.

Unfortunately no information has yet been uncovered as to the architect

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

The Honourable Alfred Gilpin Jones (1824-1906) was descended from Loyalists who moved to Weymouth, Nova Scotia from Weston, Massachusetts at the end of the Revolutionary War. He amassed his wealth in the West Indies trade and as agent for the Dominion and other steamship lines. It was the firm of A.G. Jones & Company that represented the White Star Line in Halifax after the loss of the RMS *Titanic* in 1912. He entered politics as an opponent of Confederation (1864-1867), and subsequently was a Liberal member for Halifax in the first Canadian Parliament, Minister



Victorian interior of Bloomingdale (courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives)

of Militia in the Alexander Mackenzie government, and served as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia from 1900 to 1906, when he died in office.

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

(1855-1944), Alfred Ernest (1857-1932), Walter Goldsberg (1862-1925), Guy Carleton (1864-1950), and Harry Threadway (1868-1957). The family was related by marriage to the Stairs, Gilpins, Morrrows, Duffuses, and Albros.

Waegwoltic Club

The owner of the Carleton House hotel, Frank Bowes, bought the Bloomingdale property from the estate of the Hon-

ourable Alfred Jones. He also bought the Robert Morrow property, Bircham, which he enlarged and opened as the Birchdale Hotel. Mr Bowes subsequently transferred the property to Bloomingdale Limited, and the new Waegwoltic Club was born. The year-round club for men and women was announced in 1907, with boating, bathing, and tennis in the summer; skating, snowshoeing and tobogganing in the winter; and, initially, some accommodation for bachelors.

Originally, there were grand plans for a clubhouse extensive enough to accommodate 300 boats and canoes, a large motor boat house with adjoining gasoline tank, and an automobile and bicycle garage. These were never fully realized. Nevertheless, in 1908 S.M. Brookfield built a boat house designed by R.A. Johnson for 231 boats. An extension was added the following year. In 1910, when Bloomingdale Limited sold all its assets and franchises to Waegwoltic Limited, a motor boat float, an enlarged veranda and a concrete wall on the beach were built. In 1911, a diving pier and tower were added and, in 1912, a tennis and quoit house was built. The swimming pool opened in July 1964, and the saltwater pool was added in 1972.

Many fine amateur and professional athletes have called the Waegwoltic Club home. The club and its grounds have been visited by many noted Canadians and have entertained Royalty, Heads of State, Governors-General, Lieutenant Governors, Prime Ministers, and Premiers. We can only hope that the club house does not meet the fate of many of the fine old houses and club houses which once dotted the shoreline of the North West Arm.

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

Laura MacNutt: Redefining Adaptive Re-use – Strategies for Practical Preservation of Built Heritage

Donald Forbes
(with notes from the speaker)

In a thought-provoking HTNS lecture at the Nova Scotia Museum on 16 November 2016, Laura MacNutt reviewed some of the dramatic changes in technology and perception that have transpired in recent decades. The global shift to digital tools for business and leisure may have contributed to a growing indifference and undervaluing of built heritage, fostering a preference for digital images over the tangible three-dimensional actuality of older structures. As analogue typewriters and telephone dials have given way to sleek, glossy, glass iPhones and tablets, with the ever-increasing pace of obsolescence and allure of new versions, the 'slow' appreciation of the language of buildings may have been left behind. Profound changes in building materials, construction methods, attitudes, and branding have transformed our urban environment, sometimes with stunning success (as in the new Halifax Central Library), but often mediocre to the detriment of the urban fabric and character.

While nostalgia is frequently cast aside as romantic and impractical, Laura spoke of its importance as an intrinsic element of community and family identity. As an example of the value of nostalgia, she pointed to the "MORSE'S TEAS" sign on the Jerusalem Warehouse in Halifax, so long a welcome beacon to the downtown core and a reminder of the great trading traditions of the city. This was brazenly erased and replaced by a banal "Office Leasing 'Your Name Here' 902.423.2544" sign when new owners, with utter indifference to the cultural significance of the old sign, took possession a few years ago.

Laura called for a shift in the conversation about built heritage, in which pragmatic decisions often lead to the inherent value of buildings being over-



Jerusalem Warehouse ('Morse's Tea building') in 2012 (courtesy Google Street View)

looked and misunderstood. This lack of understanding can lead to redevelopment in which "facile components [of an old building are] indexed into shallow architectural [designs], resulting in a hybrid collection of glass and steel with a mere mask of heritage, [often] referred to as Façadism, or more brutally

Façadomy." The result, clearly evident in the Waterside Centre, (which shares the block with the Morse's Tea building), is "disembodied façades and cliché caricatures of legitimate built structures." Even a new use can degrade the value of a 'preserved' facade, as the Royal Bank branding and obtrusive signs on the Wa-



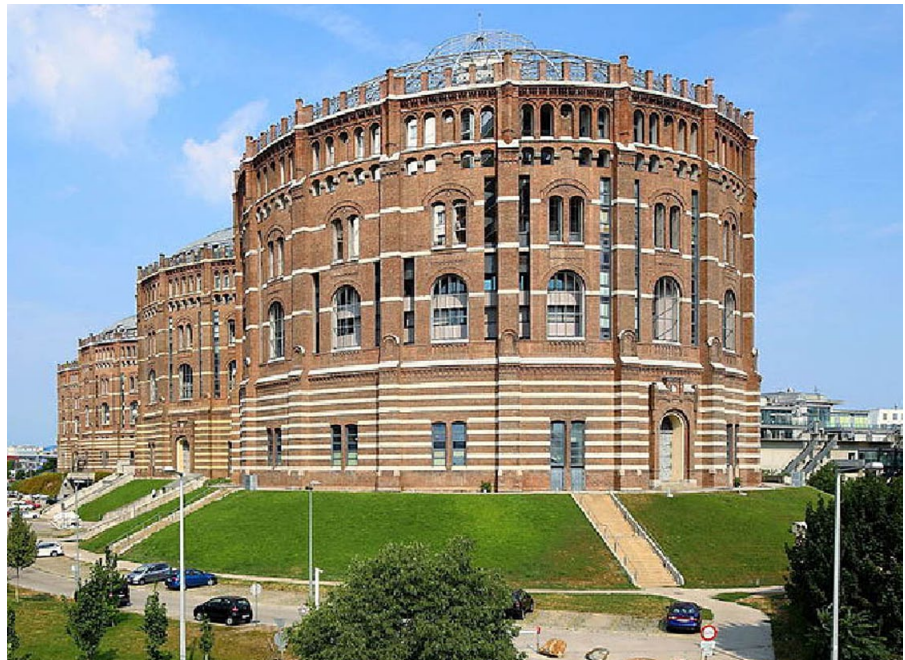
The Reid family gathered in mourning in Little Harbour, Pictou County, 1908, with the old family home (1837), now an artist's studio belonging to the speaker's mother, in the background (family photograph courtesy of the speaker)

terside Centre are entirely at odds with the scale of the older building or the memories of the much-loved O'Carroll's.

The speaker suggested that successful adaptation of an older structure "should not suspend the life of the building or deny its heritage, but rather breathe new life and stimulate a new chapter ... much like a successful organ transplant." If possible, it is also important to retain the building in its original location, although this is not always possible or essential. The 1764 'Morris House' [office building] had already been moved once along lower Hollis Street to become a rooming house (the 'Hollis Hilton') when it was threatened with demolition for development of the 'red verandas' condo project. The bold project which saw this building moved 4.5 km over a frigid weekend to its new location in the North End has allowed one of the earliest buildings in Halifax to be transformed to serve a new residential and social purpose for many years to come (this project, involving a partnership between HTNS, the Ecology Action Centre, and Metro Non-Profit Housing, is in the final phase of interior renovations). The former St Matthew's Church in Walton is another example of an older building which was moved successfully (by water no less) and reconfigured as a retail space for the Avondale Winery¹. Although removed from its original location, it continues to serve a purpose in a nearby village, where it is accessible to members of the original community with family connections to the former church.

In the happiest circumstances, older structures find new owners and purposes that are true to their heritage roots. One of the most fortuitous examples is Laura's ancestral homestead, possibly the oldest surviving home in Little Harbour, Pictou County. Already almost 70 years old when the family gathered for a funeral in 1908, the home more recently was unexpectedly acquired and repurposed by the speaker's mother as an artist's studio.

Laura reviewed the local inventory of older structures in Nova Scotia,



Repurposed Gaswerk Simmering in Vienna, Austria (by Bwag - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=42853989>)

including lighthouses, train stations, manufacturing plants, mines and associated structures, military fortifications, barracks, and magazines, as well as numerous retail and residential buildings. It is often unclear what can be done with some significant structures (such as the Halifax Memorial Library building) and financial woes can derail the most promising initiatives (a case in point being the Nova Scotia Textile plant in Windsor). But she said it is important to recognize these buildings as 'holy grails' of our collective memory and see them as opportunities for transformation. The repurposing of the former Greenvale School in Dartmouth, for which the developer received a built-heritage award from HTNS, is an excellent example².

To conclude the talk, the speaker illustrated dramatic international examples of adaptive re-use. These included the successful adaptation of an urban landmark theatre, El Ateneo Grand Splendid (1919) as an ornate and spectacular bookstore in Buenos Aires; and the Musée d'Orsay, formerly a railway station, the Gare d'Orsay, in Paris. One of the most remarkable transformations was the architecturally magnificent Gas-

werk Simmering, 1896-1899, in Vienna, where four municipal gasometers were re-configured as modern residential complexes. On a more modest scale, we have a number of encouraging initiatives in Nova Scotia, including the 117 year old Bank of Montreal in Sydney, the Kentville Library (news item in the last issue), and the newly opened civic square and library in the former Normal School in Truro (also in the last issue). This last project has not only saved an historic structure but has boosted morale and business confidence in Truro.

Our thanks to Laura MacNutt for focusing our attention on what is possible when creativity and innovation are brought to bear on the conservation of built heritage.

Endnotes:

¹ This project received a built-heritage award from HTNS in 2011 (http://www.htns.ca/awards_past.html#commercial2011)

² The built-heritage award for this project was awarded in 2010 (http://www.htns.ca/awards_past.html#2010commercial)

Purcell's Cove: The Story Behind the Stone



Tramway for cut granite at Purcell's Cove, 17 July 1916 (Gauvin and Gentzell, Foley Brothers no. F84, courtesy of Nova Scotia Archives)

Cole Grabinsky

In September of 2015, I was introduced to Purcell's Cove through work on my thesis project at Dalhousie University's School of Planning. On the surface, Purcell's Cove is a small community located on the western shore of the Northwest Arm. However, the little-known industrial heritage of this site is profound for the building of Halifax and the history of Nova Scotia.

Within the Citadel

Every year, people from around the world come to visit Halifax because of its culture, natural beauty, and history. Thousands flock to historic sites, such as the Citadel, because of their remarkable stories and intrigue. The narratives of these historic sites stretch back to the communities and resources which made them possible.

Many historic buildings ... including the Town Clock, the Citadel, and the façade of St Mary's Basilica were constructed with granite quarried at Purcell's Cove

Historians such as Elsie Millington, who wrote *Purcell's Cove: The Little Place that Helped Build Halifax City*, have recognized the instrumental role Purcell's Cove played in the establishment of Halifax in the early years. Purcell's Cove supplied large quantities of granite and ironstone, which were used in buildings and in the construction of defences. Many historic buildings in Halifax, including the Town Clock, the Citadel, and the façade of St Mary's Basilica, were constructed with granite quarried at Purcell's Cove.

Hidden in the Landscape

The landscape tells a story. At Purcell's Cove, this story extends back 500 million

years to when the geological conditions of this region produced granite ideal for later quarrying. In more recent history, the story of Purcell's Cove is entwined with the founding of Halifax. Shortly after the community was founded in 1749, the first license to quarry lots at Purcell's Cove was granted. The site was selected because the granite could be split into regular blocks which were convenient for transport and construction. Its proximity to the water and to Halifax made it an ideal source of building stone for the growing settlement.

At Purcell's Cove today, evidence of quarrying can be found everywhere. To know what to look for, it is helpful to understand how the granite was quarried. First, the rock was split into regular blocks using a technique called the plug and feather method. Then, cut granite blocks were loaded by crane onto rail cars for transport. After further refinement at a cutting shed, the granite was



Overview of cutting shed, crushing plant, and wharf, with two homes and bare rock on hill beyond, 17 July 1916 (Gauvin and Gentzell, J.P. Porter no. F82, courtesy of Nova Scotia Archives)



Railway, locomotive and cranes in cut-granite quarry, Purcell's Cove, 17 July 1916 (Gauvin and Gentzell, J.P. Porter no. F83, courtesy of Nova Scotia Archives)



Elevated railbed, Purcell's Cove (courtesy of the author)

transferred onto barges at the wharf for shipping. Each stage of this process left behind remnants of industrial heritage in the landscape.

Protecting our Past

A large part of my thesis project was identifying what heritage needed to be protected. Through research, site visits, insight from expert geologists, and trips to the Nova Scotia Archives, I assembled a list of features which make Purcell's Cove a significant heritage site. In *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Second Edition, Parks Canada refers to these features as the "character defining elements" of a place. At Purcell's Cove, the character defining elements I found include the site of the railway tracks, shims and wedges left in the rock, drill

holes, quarry cuts, quarry pits, and a rock wall foundation of a cutting shed. This rich industrial heritage, along with the stunning views of the Northwest

Arm, access to beautiful hiking trails, and proximity to downtown Halifax make Purcell's Cove a place worth protecting.

Land ownership and zoning are the main constraints to heritage conservation at Purcell's Cove. Many historic artifacts are situated on private property. In several cases, private dwellings have been constructed directly on top of old quarry sites. It is difficult to compile a complete inventory of the site because of this reality.

If zoning changed ... the railway and several other character defining elements could be lost

The site of the elevated railway platform is a significant feature at risk to future development. It is located on private property owned by a development company. If zoning changed and a new subdivision was built, the railway and several other character-defining elements could be lost.

Over a year later, I am still fascinated by the stories of quarrying in this area. I hope to see the industrial heritage of Purcell's Cove formally recognized and preserved into the future.

Cole Grabinsky is a recent graduate of Dalhousie University's Bachelor of Community Design program and works to connect people and places.



Quarry cuts at Purcell's Cove (courtesy of the author)

Joseph Haines House, Freeport, Long Island



Joseph Haines House, Freeport (courtesy of Andy Moir)

Situated on a gentle slope “on the north-east side of Dartmouth Cove” on Water Street (formerly Pleasant Street), this pretty house enjoys a view to Northeast Cove and 150 feet of waterfront. The house is thought to date to the 1830s. The earliest record is the deed of sale

from one daughter (Sarah Thurber) to another (Rubina Haines) in 1887, when it was described as one fourth of the property of their father, Joseph Haines.

The house retains its original trim, inside and out. The property is not designated but it appears in an inven-

tory of (registered and unregistered) heritage properties in the Municipality of Digby. This inventory talks about the heavy caps over the windows and describes the front porch as “bracketed with artistic flavour.” There are several outbuildings.

Freeport was settled by Loyalists in 1784-1785. Fishing continues to be the mainstay of the community. Agricultural produce used to be available from the Acadian communities across St Mary’s Bay when water was the principal means of transport. Long Island is now one short and pleasant ferry ride from the mainland.

233 Water Street, Freeport, NS
3 BR, 1.5 baths, 1.2 acres, \$144,500
MLS® Number: 201610427

Contact: Andy Moir
andy.moir@tradewindsrealty.com
902-245-8571 (c) or 902-839-2337 (h)

Andrew MacDonald



Company House 1, by Andy MacDonald, 2015, acrylic on board, 21” x 18”, private collection (courtesy of Argyle Fine Art)



Poverty Lines, by Andy MacDonald, 2015, acrylic on board, 36” x 36”, \$1200 (courtesy of Argyle Fine Art)

LECTURE

Lived-in History: The re-purposing of Downtown Dartmouth's Quaker House and Evergreen

David Jones

The author presented this talk in the HTNS Illustrated Public Lecture series at the Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History on 19 January. The room was filled to capacity and attended by people of all ages and representatives of the local archaeology, museum, and built heritage communities.

In this lecture I summarized the history of two of Dartmouth's best-known heritage homes, outlined a vision for a new, purpose-built, history museum for Dartmouth, and presented my idea, shared with many, for a Downtown Dartmouth Heritage District.

The extensive and significant material culture collection of the City of Dartmouth is currently out of public view in a Burnside storage facility. While waiting for a proper and permanent home, the Dartmouth Heritage Museum operates out of two prominent historic buildings: Evergreen on Newcastle Street and Quaker House on Ochterloney Street.

Quaker House is the oldest known surviving building in Dartmouth and the crown jewel of a potential Downtown Dartmouth Heritage District

This year marks not only the 150th anniversary of Confederation, but also the 150th anniversary of the construction of Evergreen, the home of Judge Alexander James. Quaker House is the oldest known surviving building in Dartmouth and the crown jewel of a potential Downtown Dartmouth Heritage District.

Quaker House (also known as the Quaker Whaler House) was built in 1786 for William Ray, a cooper and sailor from Nantucket. The Quaker Whalers (approximately two dozen families, as opposed to the oft cited forty, belonging to the Society of Friends) came to Dartmouth



Evergreen house is the administrative base of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society and is open to the public for tours (Griffin photo)



Today's Canada Post office at the Corner of Queen and King Street in Downtown Dartmouth stands on the site of the original Quaker Meeting House which was torn down in the early 19th Century (Griffin photo)

in 1785-1786 to establish a new base for their lucrative whaling industry following the American Revolution. The British Government had recently imposed heavy tariffs on whale oil and the

Quaker Whalers avoided these fees by setting up on British territory. Names of prominent Dartmouth Quaker families included Coleman, Starbuck, and Folger. Twelve houses were built for the Quaker



Quaker Whaler House (1786), a crucial part of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum complex, anchors the historic core of Dartmouth along beautiful Ochterloney Street (courtesy of the author)

families. The last to survive, the Quaker House, is located on Ochterloney Street (across from Battery Park and Two if by Sea) and is open to visitors in the summer (operated by the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society).

Evergreen was designed by famous Dartmouth architect Henry Elliott and completed in 1867 for Judge Alexander James. Built overlooking Dartmouth Cove and Halifax Harbour, Evergreen is a prominent Dartmouth landmark and

the current home-base for the Dartmouth Heritage Museum. For decades, it was the residence of Dr Helen Creighton, world famous recorder of Nova Scotian folklore. Evergreen is open year round, Monday to Saturday.

Although interesting museums in their own right, Quaker House and Evergreen do not meet the needs of the vast and important material culture collection of the former City of Dartmouth. These thousands of artifacts currently

reside in a less than ideal storage facility in Burnside, on the edge of Dartmouth. Our artifacts (and their stories) deserve a proper home on this, eastern, side of the harbour. Dartmouth's new museum would serve as a cultural hub for the area, crucial to local identity.

My grandmother taught me that you can change the world with one phone call. If you would like to help build Dartmouth's new museum, please contact your local politicians. Quaker House and Evergreen are represented by Councilor Sam Austin, MLA Marian Mancini, and MP Darren Fisher.

If you visit our two particularly famous heritage houses, you will notice that Downtown Dartmouth is under threat. Lovely historic homes and precious archaeological sites are endangered by the bulldozer and wrecking ball. Entire city blocks are at risk of total destruction. It is time that we protect our built and underground heritage. How do we protect against this poor treatment of our history and archaeology? Let us work together to create a Downtown Dartmouth Heritage District, ensuring strong regulations and the proper government support to maintain the distinct character of our community.

Thank you to the Heritage Trust for inviting me to speak and suggesting this important topic. Thank you to the Board of Directors of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society for research assistance. Thank you to all, over the decades, who have worked hard to protect our built heritage in Downtown Dartmouth.

Visit <http://www.dartmouthheritagemuseum.ns.ca/> for more on Quaker House and Evergreen.

David Jones is an archaeologist and historian from Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. He sits on the Board of Directors of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society. David is the great grand-nephew of Dr John P. Martin, Town Historian of Dartmouth. Recently graduated from Saint Mary's University, David has conducted archaeological excavations and geophysical surveys on cultural heritage sites across Nova Scotia.

Buildings-at-Risk Fund

The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia provides limited funding on an annual basis for small-scale projects (\$500-\$2000) involving historic buildings at risk of deterioration or demolition. Such buildings may have problems which, if not dealt with immediately, could lead to more serious issues regarding the building's structural integrity. Examples of such problems might include:

- water penetration setting up rot and infestation
- frost damage
- deterioration of structural members (cracks, sagging floors, severely eroded timbers, etc.)
- valuable features that might deteriorate if immediate action not taken (such as windows and exterior woodwork)

Individuals, groups, or associations are eligible to apply to the Heritage Trust for a grant from the Buildings-at-Risk Fund. To qualify for the grant, the building must be a registered heritage property or the owner(s) must be willing to agree to registration of the building. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* will be used to assess all applications for financial assistance.

Information concerning the Buildings-at-Risk Grant is available, along with a grant application, on the Heritage Trust website (www.htns.ca). Grant criteria and the Conservation Standards are also on the website (see Committees – Buildings-at-Risk). For further information about the grants, please contact Peter Delefes, Chair of the Buildings-at-Risk Committee at pdelefes@eastink.ca or by telephone at 902-826-2087.

Cora de Jong Greenaway (1915-2017)

It is with great sadness that Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia has learned of the death of Dr Cora Greenaway on 2 February 2017 in the Netherlands.

A founding member of the Trust in 1959, she will be remembered for her deep concern for the painted rooms of Nova Scotia, especially the 'Croscup Room' in Karsdale (now a prominent exhibit in the National Gallery of Canada). Together with the late Joyce McCulloch, a former President of the Trust, she travelled around the province, documenting painted surfaces. This study laid the groundwork for more recent work supported by the Heritage Trust: the production of a video about conservation work in Halifax and the Painted Rooms database project. As part of the Trust's education work, the database is publicly available on-line and will be updated where possible.

Nova Scotia Archives holds the Cora Greenaway fonds. Following is a summary of her life, courtesy of MemoryNS and the Nova Scotia Archives:

Cora (Alida K. de Jong) Greenaway CM, DFA, DHumL, FRSA, teacher, broadcaster, researcher, and author, was born in Medan, Indonesia, 4 July 1915 to Klaas and Bernardine Antoinette Louise (Calkoen) de Jong. She was educated at universities in Europe until the German occupation of Holland in 1940, when she became active in the Dutch Resistance and the subsequent liberation of Holland. On 7 July 1949, Cora de Jong married British Major William (Bill) Greenaway MC and together they immigrated to Canada and settled in Paradise, Nova Scotia. From 1956 to 1979, she worked for CBC Radio as a freelance broadcaster on cultural and heritage subjects. She was a founding member of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia in 1959. From 1963 until 1979, she was a teacher and vice-principal of Dartmouth Academy, a private school in Dartmouth NS. In 1960 she discovered the painted 19th century wall murals of the 'Croscup Room' in Karsdale NS.



Subsequently, Dr Greenaway received funding from the Canada Council and became a full-time researcher on historic interior decorative painting. She discovered and documented examples in private homes (including the work of folk artist Maud Lewis), published several articles, curated an exhibit at the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia (1986), and lectured nationally and internationally from 1980 to the late 1990s. In 2011 she published the book *Painted Dreams*, the culmination of her life's work on the subject. She received multiple awards, including the Order of Canada in 1996. As of 2015, Dr Greenaway had returned to the Netherlands to live in The Hague, where she passed away.

LOOKING FORWARD

Witnesses to a New Nation

Heritage Trust Project for Canada 150

The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia will present a photographic exhibit of buildings which witnessed the birth of Confederation and continue to serve and inspire 150 years later. The goal of the exhibit is to increase awareness of Nova Scotia's proud history through the windows of our built heritage.

The photo exhibit will be enhanced by story boards, videos and guest speakers, as well as house tours. The input from individuals and historical, heritage, and cultural societies has contributed to the database from which we made our selection.

The buildings selected will highlight the varied cultural groups who made Nova Scotia their home. Residences, churches, commercial and industrial structures, as well as public buildings will be represented. Nova Scotia's built heritage and the associated stories help us to understand the contributions made to the Province and Canada by their owners and the impact they made



Parker-Hawboldt House (1837) in Belleisle, Annapolis County (courtesy of Sharon Hawboldt)

upon their communities.

The exhibit will debut in Halifax at Government House as part of Doors Open (June 3-4), followed by a tour around the province beginning with the Museum of Industry in Stellarton (June 6-19), Amherst at the former Margo-lian's/Dayle's (over the July 1 weekend), Shelburne (last two weeks of July), and

the Kings County Museum, Kentville (August). The exhibit will return to City Hall and St Paul's Anglican Church on the Grand Parade, Halifax, for the month of October. Locations will be readily accessible to the public and admission will be free.

For further updates and more information please visit our Facebook page @HeritageTrustNovaScotia or the HTNS website www.htns.ca

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

New Book on Company Houses and Towns

Cape Breton University Press has recently published a book entitled *Company Houses, Company Towns: Heritage and Conservation*, edited by Andrew Molloy and Trust board member Tom Urbaniak. In keeping with the theme of our cover art this issue, the book includes chapters on Cape Breton Island company houses as well as examples from other parts of Canada. We hope to carry a review in the June issue.

AWARD

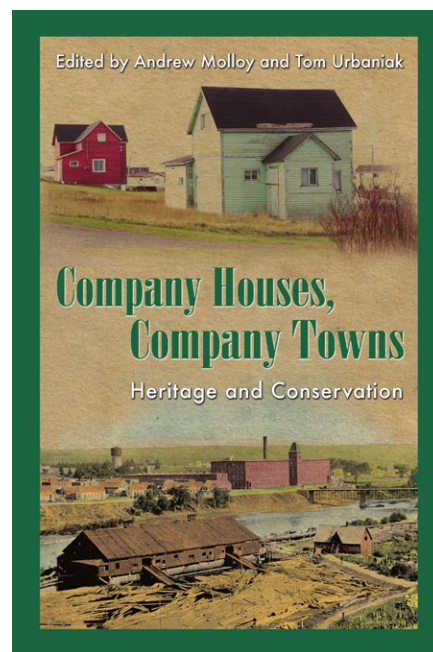
Heritage Excellence Award

In anticipation of Heritage Day, Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia announced an award to a well-respected educator, historian, and writer during an afternoon celebration held at the Waegwoltic Club. The Trust is recognizing James O. St Clair of Mull River, Mabou, Inverness County, for his longstanding contributions to built and other cultural heritage in Cape Breton. Cathy Gillies, President of the Heritage Cape Breton Connection, made the nomination with the support of Catherine Arseneau, Director of the Beaton Institute, and Rodney Chaisson, Director of Highland Village Museum.

Dr St Clair has fostered and encouraged interest in and preservation of buildings of historical value through his

teaching, writings, and broadcasts, as well as his volunteer work. An author of two books about built heritage with Dr Mary K. MacLeod, he is well known for his CBC (Cape Breton) radio appearances and his newspaper columns. Born in Massachusetts, the Harvard-educated historian returned to his maternal grandmother's home when (a friend said) he realized that so many buildings were being lost and he was needed in Cape Breton.

The Award of Excellence in Supporting Heritage Conservation will be presented in Sydney on May 12 at the annual meeting of Heritage Cape Breton Connection. The venue will be The Old Sydney Society's newly acquired and architecturally striking Bank of Montreal building. Such is the admiration and affection for Jim St Clair that we anticipate a standing-room-only event.



Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

Colchester Historeum

29 Young Street, Truro
Forrester's Amazing Normalites: Early (1855-1869)
Normal School Graduates Who Changed the World, Jim Smith and Carol Campbell (Dawson School-house Society), March 23, 7:30 pm
 902-895-6284; colchesterhistoreum.ca

Dartmouth Heritage Museum

26 Newcastle Street, Dartmouth
Edgemere & Rosenberg: an exhibit featuring paintings and photographs of Henry M. Rosenberg, telling his story and the building of Edgemere
www.dartmouthheritagemuseum.ns.ca

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

33 Ochterloney Street, Suite 100, Dartmouth, NS
 Monthly Meeting: **Genealogy and a Magnifying Glass**, March 11, 2 pm

Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 1675 Lower Water Street, Halifax
 Lectures, first Monday of the month, 7:30 pm
Lighthouses, Allan Billard, April 3.
www.industrialheritagens.ca

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

1675 Lower Water Street, Halifax
Arctic Adventures of a Coast Guard Nurse, Theresa McGuire, April 4, 7:00 pm
 902-424-7490; maritimemuseum.novascotia.ca

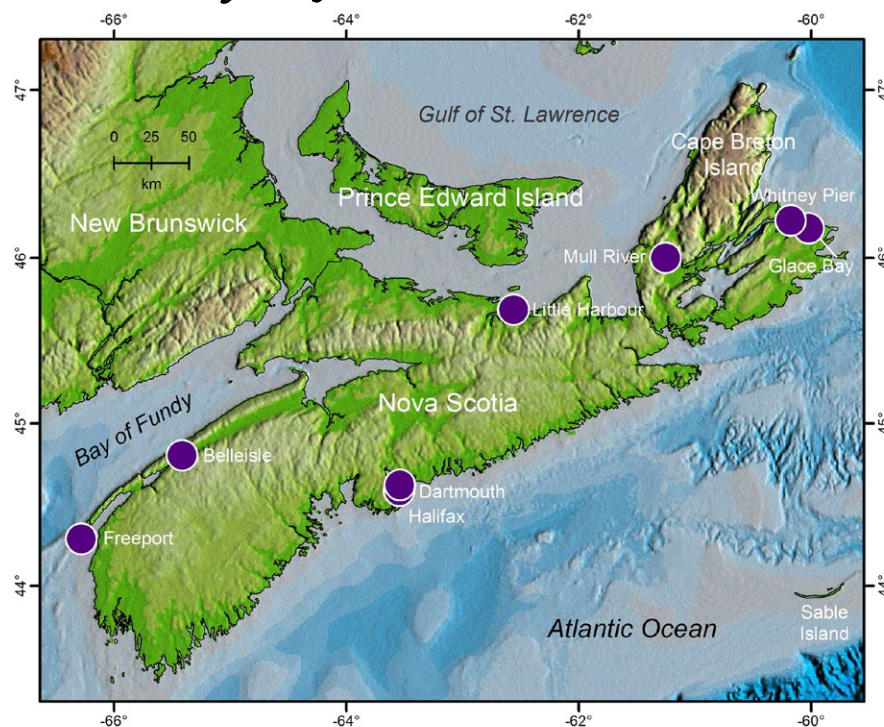
Nova Scotia Archaeology Society

Burke Theatre A, Saint Mary's University, Halifax
Overview of the Historic Resources Program for the Lower Churchill Project, Central Labrador, Dr Fred Schwarz, Stassinu Stantec, Tuesday March 28, 7:30 pm
<http://nsarchaeology.com/>

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Monthly lectures at Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax
The Training of the Jewish Legion at Fort Edward during the First World War, Sara Beanlands, March 15, 7:30 pm
Nebooktook — In the Woods, Mike Parker, April 19, 7:30 pm
The "Fort Point Frasers" and the Great War, Bruce MacDonald, May 17, 7:30 pm
<http://rnschs.ca>

Locations of subject matter in this issue



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

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia

Illustrated Public Lecture Series

MARCH 16

Emanuel Jannasch
Seven Mysteries of St George's Round Church
 This lecture will be at St George's,
 2222 Brunswick Street

APRIL 20

Bill Mont
Growing Up in the Vanished Halifax Neighbourhood of Greenbank

MAY 18

Will Mushkat-Robinson
Leading the Way: Town Planning in Halifax During the Early 20th Century

JUNE 15

Sheila Fougere
One Family's Experience of the Halifax Harbour Explosion and its Aftermath
 preceded by AGM at 7:00 pm

All talks take place on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm

Museum of Natural History
 Auditorium
 1747 Summer Street, Halifax
 (except March 16)

Information: 423-4807