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The Griffin

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The Griffin

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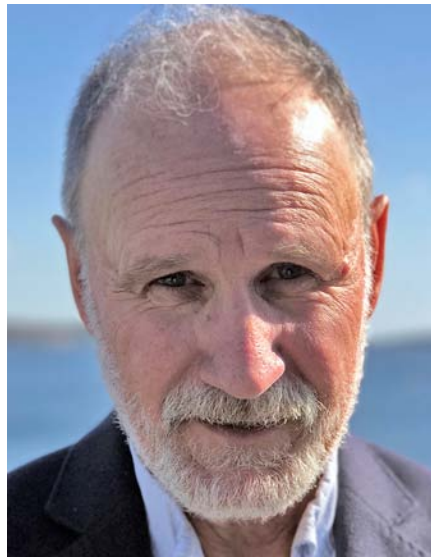
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President's Report



Andrew Murphy

This is my second President's report, and I remain troubled by the enormity of the task before us to preserve what is left of the built heritage in Nova Scotia. There are, as we know, two main forces in the province affecting heritage. In Halifax, extreme development pressures, caused mostly by inappropriate over-zoning, tend to put a price on retaining heritage. Outside the city, the problem is often just the opposite. Declining populations and changing times make it hard to keep the lights on in much of our rural and small-town heritage. Preserving our rural churches is an especially daunting task.

Yet we have *some* bright news. After years of dedicated effort, Schmitzville was at last proclaimed a Heritage District this fall. Another victory was the Town Clock restoration. Parks Canada had planned to replace the windows with aluminum-clad, simulated divided lite glazing; the columns were to be plastic. HTNS intervention resulted in a more appropriate restoration. Our streak continued with a 6-0 decision by the Halifax and West Community Council to reject an inappropriately high and unsympathetic tower behind St Patrick's Glebe House on Brunswick Street. Finally,

perhaps best of all, was the designation of the Dennis-Kenny Building on Granville Street, largely through the hard work and persistence of the Maritime Institute for Civil Society (MIRCS), who have become great allies in our quest to preserve heritage here in Nova Scotia.

There are also some wonderful successes outside of HRM. In September, I had the pleasure of attending the provincial Heritage Conference in Annapolis Royal. I was inspired by the level of preservation and thoughtful planning that has rejuvenated this small town, turning it into a mecca for tourists, artists, and recent retirees. The icing on the cake was seeing how this town, so full of heritage, is still actively place-making. New from 2017 is the waterfront Oqwa'titek Amphitheatre, which marks the coming together of Mi'kmaq of L'sitkuk and the citizens of Annapolis Royal to commemorate and renew their historic bond of friendship first established over 400 years ago. Nearby stands a bronze statue of Daurene Lewis, Canada's first black female mayor. I had the honour of serving with Daurene on the Africville Heritage Trust board, and I applaud Annapolis Royal's celebration of her groundbreaking contributions and dynamism as their former mayor.

My second story of rural resilience is that of Great Village. John DeMont of the *Chronicle Herald* wrote an intriguing article about its success this spring, but it was not until my return trip from the National Trust conference in Fredericton that I had a chance to see it for myself, along with two of our young board members, Brent Schmidt and Krystal Tanner. Our intended 20-minute stay stretched to two hours, during which we noted hundreds of other visitors, despite it being late October! Especially clever is the reuse of the Dumaresq-designed St James United Church as a museum and antique outlet. Great Village is truly one of our province's special places, and I believe the economic activity generated by this successful antiques hub will keep its heritage intact for generations to come.

Cover image: A View of Saint Paul's, circa 1900 (Halifax), by Dusan Kadlec, oil on canvas, 16"x12" (courtesy of the artist's family)

In Memoriam: A Tribute to Dusan Kadlec (21 December 1942 – 12 September 2018)



Pier 2 by Moonlight (study), circa 1920 (Halifax Waterfront), by Dusan Kadlec, oil on canvas, 16"x12" [note dogs]

Elizabeth Burke

Dusan Kadlec arrived in Halifax in 1968 with his wife and two small children, having fled his homeland in Czechoslovakia after the invasion of that country by Russian occupying forces. He was 26 years old and a recent graduate of the prestigious Academy of Fine Arts in Prague. At that age he had already begun to make his mark as an artist and was receiving both private and government commissions. In 1967 he was invited to design twelve icons depicting Czechoslovakian fables for installation in

the Czech pavilion at the 1967 International and Universal Exposition (Expo 67) in Montreal.

As his knowledge and love for the City increased., he started his large body of historic Halifax paintings.

Kadlec's arrival in Halifax coincided with a period of modernization, during which many heritage buildings were demolished or left to languish in poor repair. He began to paint some of the city's iconic heritage buildings and "unblemished" streetscapes. As his knowl-

edge and love for the City increased., he started his large body of historic Halifax paintings, depicting the city and harbour front as they would have appeared in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

But this was only a starting point. This prolific artist went on to recreate the past of other Canadian port cities, as well as New York, Boston, and Nantucket. He was the recipient of many artistic awards, is internationally renowned for his vivid and animated historical urban landscapes, and is considered one of the top marine artists of his time. How fortunate we are that this great talent settled



Towing Out, Halifax Harbour, circa 1890, by Dusan Kadlec, oil on canvas, size not available



Boston Harbour and the Old State House by Sunset, circa 1833 [detail], by Dusan Kadlec, oil on canvas, size not available

in Halifax and made such a significant contribution to the preservation of our history.

Dusan was an animal lover and in several streetscapes, he included two of his dogs playing in the foreground.

An avid historian, Dusan undertook extensive research. His attention to detail was meticulous, from the rigging of a sailing vessel down to the place-

ment of a bow on a ball gown. His studio contained mountains of research material, including old maps, historical notes, and a large collection of photographs. His paintings of historic Halifax went beyond presenting a pictorial record of streetscapes, sailing ships, and the waterfront to recreating the spirit of the era.

One can almost smell the smoke of burning coal, sense the hustle and bustle of a busy seaport, and hear

the cries of the children playing in the cobbled streets. His scenes of the waterfront as seen from the harbour are particularly illustrative of what a thriving, prosperous seaport Halifax was in that age. His European training becomes most evident in his use of light to create moody skies and realist waters upon which his vessels sail. An interesting facet of his paintings is the composition which allows for portions of the paintings to be seen as complete paintings on their own. An amusing aspect is his inclusion of faces of people he knew on figures in period attire. The well-known painting, *Charlottetown Conference Ball, Province House, 1864*, includes the faces of his wife and daughter on two of the dancers. Dusan was an animal lover and in several streetscapes, he included two of his dogs playing in the foreground.

His attention to detail was meticulous, from the rigging of a sailing vessel down to the placement of a bow on a ball gown.

I met Dusan a few times when I was an antiques dealer on Agricola Street and again last year when he generously loaned the Trust a painting, *View from Citadel Hill, circa 1870*, for display at Government House for the opening of the photo exhibit, *Witnesses to a New Nation, 150 Nova Scotia Buildings that Saw Canada's Confederation of 1867*. He was a courteous, soft-spoken man with an unassuming manner and a delightful sense of humour. A few wry comments left no doubt as to his views on some of the development seen in Halifax in recent years. A driving force behind his choice of subject matter was to leave behind an enduring legacy of our history for future generations. In this he has succeeded spectacularly.

All painting images © Estate of Dusan Kadlec (reproduced by permission and courtesy of his son David Kadlec)

Halifax Heritage Streetscape and Skyline Preserved – For Now

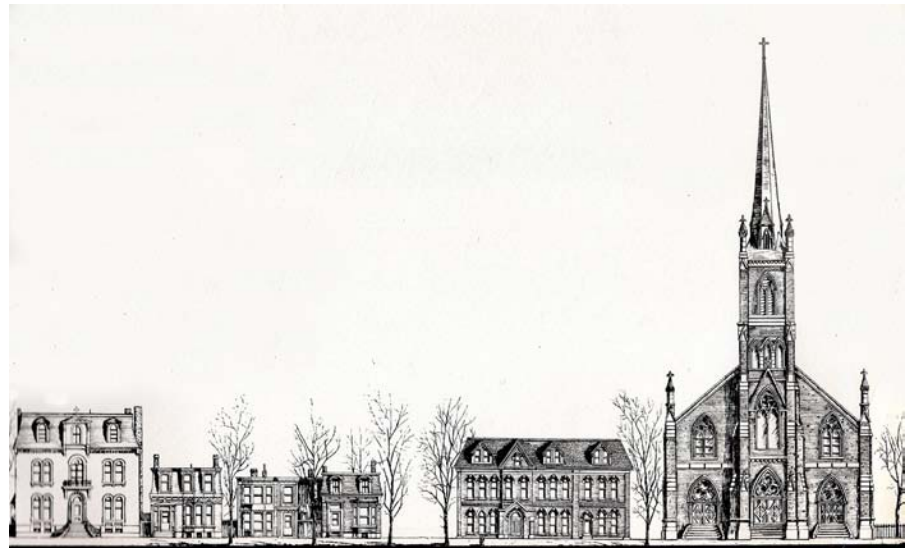
Janet Morris

Just steps away from Downtown Halifax, a historic area vulnerable to development pressure has been preserved. In a decision on November 14, Halifax and West Community Council declined to accept a development agreement proposing a nine-storey building behind the former St Patrick's Church Rectory at 2267 Brunswick Street. An earlier proposal for a 13-storey tower behind the Rectory was rejected by the Planning Advisory Committee in 2016.

The design of the proposed development respected the St Patrick's Church steeple but not the roofline of the church. Brunswick Street at one time hosted seven churches, but only four of these historic buildings remain today (and only two as fully functioning churches). St George's Round Church is across the street and just south of the proposed development.

The site is under a view plane from Citadel Hill, looking north to the epicentre of the Halifax Explosion. Although the proposal did not offend the view plane, the project would have been visible and have compromised the views to the northern part of the harbour. A skyline – especially one with church steeples – is so very important. The (former) Ocean Towers development did much to compromise the skyline of the Brunswick Street area, much as the skyline behind Halifax City Hall is much impaired by the presence of Duke Tower in Scotia Square. The latter obliterates the intended setting for the City Hall Clock Tower and one often sees images of City Hall with the Scotia Square towers air-brushed out. There is a lesson to be learned here.

The Rectory property was de-registered upon application by the church prior to its sale about three years ago. The heritage registration was seen as an impediment for the sale of the Rectory, and the Church was in dire need of funding for necessary repairs. The



brunswick street

a survey of buildings and environs

Part of the streetscape panorama of Brunswick Street by L.B. Jenson, showing St Patrick's Rectory and Church at right (from cover of 1968 publication *Brunswick Street: a Survey of Buildings and Environs*, a report to the Mayor and Council by the Civic Advisory Committee on the Preservation of Historic Buildings)

Heritage Advisory Committee, in the interests of helping to save the Church, and on assurances to the Committee that the Rectory and any development behind it would respect the heritage buildings, agreed to the de-registration. As it turned out, the intended sale did not proceed, but the de-registration remained effective.

Adam Barrett, a prominent local developer with a track record for taking on heritage buildings, purchased the property and undertook a sensitive restoration of the Rectory as well as the Sisters of Charity House (also purchased by Barrett from St Patrick's Church). It is hoped that the sensitivity shown in these other projects will be refined and a better proposal for the back of the Rectory site will ensue. In the meantime, thanks are due to the members of St Patrick's Church and especially to Blair Beed for advocating a smaller building in the face of pressure to support higher intensity development for greater profit.

The area remains under attack by insensitive development. The Brunswick

Street Heritage Area was put in place by planning authorities before amendments to the *Heritage Property Act* enabling heritage districts. It was the first de facto district in Halifax and deservedly so: the area contains an impressive array of 18th and 19th century buildings, celebrated by L.B. Jenson's drawings in a publication by the Civic Advisory Committee on the Preservation of Historic Buildings in 1968 (and replicated in his book *Vanishing Halifax* published the same year). Jenson described the street as "possibly the most varied and interesting concentration of domestic architecture of the nineteenth century remaining intact in Canada." Most of these buildings and most of the context remain extant, but encroachment by insensitive development remains an ongoing threat.

Janet Morris is a long-time resident of Halifax, a heritage advocate, a frequent contributor to The Griffin, and is currently Recording Secretary of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia.

Fergie MacKay - The Pictou Bar Lighthouse: Lighting the Way Into Pictou Harbour



First lighthouse and keeper's house on Pictou Bar, looking northwest toward Lowdens Beach; note people standing near the fence and schooner entering the harbour in the background (date unknown, courtesy of Fergie MacKay)

Donald Forbes

Pictou Bar's fondly remembered lighthouse was the topic of a fascinating talk by Fergie MacKay on 15 November in the Trust's monthly illustrated lecture series. Beginning with a summary of the history of Pictou Harbour and the industry that developed along its shores, he proceeded to walk us through the stories of two successive lighthouses, which stood watch over the comings and goings of sloops, schooners, square-riggers, steamships, motor vessels, fishing boats, and other craft for 170 years. The Pictou Bar Light stood at the outer end of a low sandy spit and marked the edge of the navigation channel.

Timber was exported to Britain from Pictou Harbour from the 1770s and it is said there were 50 vessels loading squared lumber for export in 1803¹. Just a few years before that, Capt. Nathaniel Powell, a native of Wales discharged from the Royal Navy at the end of the Revolutionary War, had settled at Boat Harbour (Powells Head) and engaged in shipbuilding and piloting. In 1818, at

the age of 80, he petitioned Governor Dalhousie for a pilot's licence, saying he was often at pains to row miles out to sea to meet incoming vessels who refused his services for want of a licence.² The request was denied. Nevertheless, by 1841, the year of Capt. Powell's death aged 104, there were 14 registered pilots in Pictou, of whom seven were Powells,^{3,4} sons and grandsons of Nathaniel Sr, who lived to see the erection of the first light at the harbour mouth.

Mr MacKay showed a number of photos of the first light on Pictou Bar, put into operation on 1 March 1834. These also showed the spacious and attractive lightkeeper's house, surrounded by a board and lattice fence, and another outbuilding. In one of these images, we see several people, the keeper, his family, and visitors, standing in various positions around the fence. In the background a schooner under full sail is standing in to the harbour. Another photo shows William Munro, lightkeeper from 1893 to 1912, whose tenure saw the fire that took the first light in 1903 and the building of the replacement

lighthouse.

The first light stood for 69 years, momentous in the development of Pictou. The extension of the Nova Scotia



William Munro, lightkeeper from 1893 to 1912 (courtesy of Fergie MacKay)

Railway from Truro reached its terminus at Pictou Landing in 1867. This was deemed the most practical route because it was convenient for the export of coal from the nearby mines. A station and quay were established for the steam ferry *Mayflower*, which carried passengers the last mile of their journey across the harbour to the Town of Pictou. In the meantime, increased coal shipments added to the tonnage moving in and out of the harbour. Pictou also handled large quantities of agricultural and fish exports from northern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The growth of commerce induced the United States Government to establish a consulate in 1837 (maintained for 60 years) and the Dominion of Canada to build an imposing Customs House on the waterfront in 1874. The growth of shipbuilding around the harbour, in the East River at New Glasgow, and in the many indentations of the nearby shores called for establishment of Pictou as a Port of Registry in 1840. Steamship service to Charlottetown and Quebec was well established by the time of Confederation and the Intercolonial Railway extended its line into the Town of Pictou in 1887.

Meanwhile the lighthouse weathered the destructive August gale of 1873 and the lightkeepers kept the light burning. They and their families were supplied with oil for the lamps and other supplies (food and coal for the family) by the buoy tender *CGS Brant* (the same



The second lighthouse and second keeper's house, showing wharf and shore protection structures (courtesy of Fergie MacKay)



Lighthouse ablaze, afternoon of 5 July 2004 (courtesy of Fergie MacKay)



William Harry MacFarlane, lightkeeper 1921-1946 (courtesy of Fergie MacKay)

vessel mistakenly fired upon from Fort Ives in Halifax Harbour in March 1915, resulting in the accidental shelling of a house on Lucknow Street).⁵

Despite its proximity to Pictou, the lighthouse property had to be self-sufficient for long periods of time. At least some of the keepers supplemented their diet with fresh-caught fish. But they were not entirely isolated. Nearby were the Mi'kmaw community of Fisher's Grant (Boat Harbour), the elite properties of Rustico looking out over the bar, and the farms of Pictou Landing.

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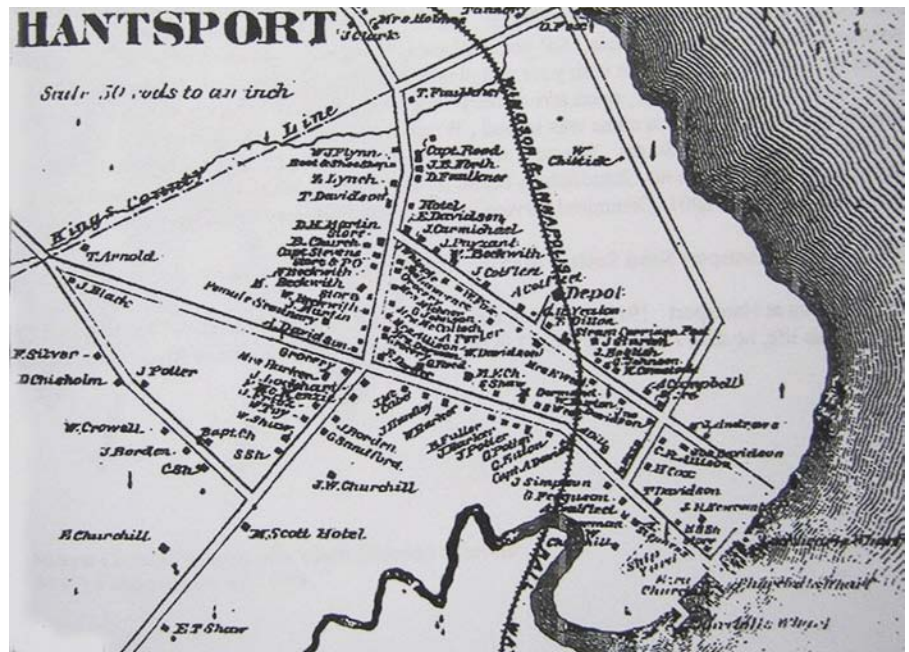
Hantsport: Industry, Business, and Built Heritage

Allen B. Robertson

In April 2018, the author presented a richly illustrated talk entitled *Hantsport: Industries Discovered in a Small Village, as part of the Trust's monthly illustrated lecture series. The following is a brief summary with examples.*

Hantsport, on the banks of the Avon and Halfway rivers, has gone through several changes over its two hundred and more years since it was first settled by British soldier-turned-farmer Edward Barker and his wife Rebecca Chadwick in the 1790s. Farming interests turned to shipbuilding and shipping; then to subsidiary occupations related to ship construction, then branched out into other businesses. After the great Age of Sail, it was manufacturing which grew up, culminating in the Roy Jodrey industries centred on wood pulp, paper, and moulded pulp products. Transitions are taking place once more, as twenty-first century technology, renewable energy, and other entrepreneurial opportunities open up.

Several nineteenth century commercial buildings survive today in Hantsport to remind us of its past businesses. Even homes speak as artifacts of past trades, being the places where families were raised by sea captains, other mariners,



Part of the Ambrose Church map showing Hantsport in the 1860s, with many businesses identified

carpenters and shipwrights, caulkers, blacksmiths, foundry workers, boot and shoe makers, furniture and clock manufacturers, among others. Surviving structures harken to fashions of the eighteenth century, such as variations of Cape Cod and Salt Box houses (one of the latter survives on William Street); others were inspired by Greek and Roman revival styles, and later mansard roofing and dormers. Neo-Gothic designs can be seen in the older churches: Baptist, Anglican, and United (formerly a Methodist chapel).

“Several nineteenth century commercial buildings survive today in Hantsport to remind us of its past businesses ...”

Older photographs, postcards, and prints reveal what has been lost to time and what persists today. Although transformed into modern apartments, the former Hantsport Hotel (or Wall's Hotel) at William and Station streets is recognizable as a three-storey mansard-

roofed building intended for commercial lodging purposes. Further down the street is the old Hantsport Block Factory, which was serially reincarnated as a

HANTSPORT FACTORY,
HANTS COUNTY.

The Subscribers are prepared to supply outfits of
Blocks, Dead-Eyes, Pumps, and Steering Wheels for Vessels,
On reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Treenail Wedges, Ceiling Wedges,
DECK PLUGS, &c.
In large or small quantities.

PLANING, SAWING, TURNING, and JOB WORK done promptly.
LIGHT and HEAVY WAGGONS, and WAGGON WHEELS
made to order.

DAVIDSO & WOOLAVER.

Hantsport Factory advertisement (courtesy of the author)

**It Gives
Perfect
Satisfaction**

A prominent lumber firm bought a Mumford Portable Boiler for one of their sawmills, and a short time afterwards wrote us as follows:

“We are delighted with the new Mumford Portable Boiler. It is all that we expected, in fact it gives perfect satisfaction. Its heating capacity is away beyond the old style Monarch boiler that we had.”

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,
Amherst, N. S.

Advertisement for Mumford Portable Boiler, named for inventor J.A. Mumford of Hantsport (courtesy of the author)

foundry, post office, movie house (later known as the York Theatre before closing), IOOF meeting place, union hall, and medical research centre. Its tin roof and modern siding belie its age, as it was erected in 1846.

“Yeaton’s candy factory ... was a major town employer for several decades”

Storefronts still survive on Main Street (with the large plate glass windows or outlines where these used to be) for the purveyors of groceries, boots and shoes, jewelry, or stationery. A ‘shed’ in back of one home next to St Andrew’s Anglican Church indicates by its nineteenth century windows, shingle siding, and substantially framed, sturdy form that it may have been associated with a small shoe and boot manufacturing site pre-dating 1867. On the opposite corner from Wall’s Hotel is the shop of Yeaton’s candy factory, while the buildings further along Station Street (one alone now survives) were the candy production buildings. It was a major town employer for several decades, with international markets. Later, the MacDonaldis and a younger generation of the Yeaton family carried on the trade after the Second World War. Some of the German-made chocolate moulds of the 1890s and early 1910s (for Easter and Christmas) survive in private hands and with the Robertson candy makers in Truro.

Taking time to look around the town – at architectural details, historical files (the Hantsport and Area Historical Society has an extensive collection and an excellent Facebook site), and local histories – one sees how this particular Nova Scotia community has met a succession of economic challenges. The buildings, both domestic and industrial, are open books on that past. One hopes that Hantsport as well as other communities give thought to a thorough building inventory, with the goal of built-history genealogies. Identification is the first step to a heritage inventory and a guide to preservation and community development.



Yeaton’s candy factory and store at the corner of William Street (foreground) and Station Street (back right), Hantsport (courtesy of the author)



Parade float passing the York Theatre in 1958 (courtesy of the author)

Dr Allen B. Robertson is a native of Hantsport, attended school there before going to university, and authored the history, Tide & Timber: Hantsport Nova

Scotia 1795-1995. He was among the founding members of the Hantsport and Area Historical Society.

Royce Walker – The Forts of McNabs Island

Donald Forbes

The history of military defence installations on McNabs Island, in the mouth of Halifax Harbour, was the topic of Royce Walker's detailed and richly illustrated talk in the Trust monthly lecture series on 19 October 2018. The speaker focused on Fort Ives and Fort McNab, two of five major defence installations on the island. They were parts of the harbour defence complex constructed over 200 years following the founding of Halifax as a strategic military base in 1749. The speaker acknowledged a number of professional and amateur historians and collectors, including: Bill Mont, who was in attendance and provided several images for the presentation; the late Barry Edwards, who was a long time Friend of McNabs and did extensive research on the island; and Roger Sarty, who is a widely recognized expert on Canadian coastal defences and the Halifax Harbour defence complex in particular.

Two dominant themes ran through the presentation. One was the extensive and repeated redevelopment of the fortifications as new artillery technology was developed and deployed in response to a parallel evolution of warship design and armaments. The other was the gradual migration of the primary harbour defence batteries over two centuries from the inner harbour to northern McNabs Island, to southern McNabs Island, and eventually to the outer headlands of Hartlen Point and Chebucto Head.

Construction at Fort Ives began in earnest in 1865 ...

In addition to Fort Ives and Fort McNab (the latter a National Historic Site), Royce identified three other major island installations related to harbour defence: Sherbrooke Tower (the former Martello tower and lighthouse at the outer end of Maugers Beach), Hugonin Battery, and Strawberry Battery – and



Retired 9" (left) and 10" (right) rifled muzzle-loading cannon at Fort Ives, November 2018 (Griffin photo)

a variety of smaller facilities such as wharves, a coal shed, fuel storage berms, barracks, a hospital, a rifle range and searchlight installations. Although most of these have fallen into disrepair and suffered vandalism since they ceased to serve a useful military purpose (and Sherbrooke Tower was demolished in the 1940s), more recent efforts by Parks Canada, the Nova Scotia Government, and especially the Friends of McNabs Island Society have resulted in some site rehabilitation and stabilization, and provision of limited visitor facilities on the island (composting toilets, signage, an interpretation pavilion, and benches).

The first harbour defences in Halifax were smooth-bore muzzle-loading cannon firing spherical balls with a range of no more than a few hundred yards. To achieve cross-harbour coverage, these were located on Georges Island and nearby mainland sites. The Martello Tower on Maugers Beach, the first fortification on McNabs Island, was completed in 1828 and adapted to serve as a lighthouse. In 1864, it had three 24-pounder

guns to provide an outer line of defence across the harbour mouth.¹ Coverage from the other side was provided by comparable batteries at York Redoubt, but these were assumed unable to depress their fire sufficiently to prevent ships passing close to that shore under the heights, beyond the reach of the guns at Sherbrooke Tower.

Fort Ives

Fort Ives was first planned for defence against naval attack in 1762, after the French capture and occupation of St John's, Newfoundland. The site was cleared, but the threat diminished and the work was abandoned. The cleared site was ideal for the game of quoits and became the home of the Halifax Quoits Club for a number of years. Construction at Fort Ives began in earnest in 1865² and continued for a decade. The introduction of rifled muzzle-loading (RML) cannon provided greater range and accuracy of fire, such that Fort Ives could cover the harbour entrance across to York Redoubt and Point Pleasant.



Aerial image of Fort Ives looking southwest, showing retired cannon (lower left of centre), two 10" RML cannon on carriages in emplacements facing southwest (upper left of centre), and emplacements for two 6" BL guns on the west-face obscuring original 9" RML positions (October 2018 image courtesy of Cory Martin)

Facilities at the fort included casemates, stores for coal, bread, and meat, barracks, a guard room, a forge, latrines, and a capstan overlooking the road down to the dock and derrick at Ives Point. An earthen embankment and wooden palisade enclosed the fort in the rear. On the harbour face, in open emplacements with iron shields, the fort mounted three 10" RML cannon facing southwest, five 9" RML guns facing west, and a sixth 9" RML cannon at the junction of the two faces. The cannon could be rotated through an arc on circular rails.

New breech-loading (BL) guns were introduced between 1888 and 1892 and Fort Ives was reconstructed to replace the RMLs with modern BL guns. A three-

gun battery of quick-fire (QF 6-pounder) guns was in place just north of and below Fort Ives by 1891, providing close defence of the submarine minefield located in the main ship channel. The minefield was operated from a test room and observation station completed in 1898 as part of Fort Ives.

...the gradual [seaward] migration of the primary harbour defence batteries over two centuries

By 1903 two 12-lb QF guns on central pivots were located on two of the former RML emplacements overlooking the defensive minefield, supported by new searchlights, replacing

the shoreline 6-pounders. In the same reconstruction period 1899-1903, two 6" BL guns were mounted on top of the original 9" RML positions (these modern guns served as the main armament at Ives Point Battery through World War I). By 1912, after Canada had assumed responsibility for the harbour defences six years before, the minefield was removed and four permanent large searchlights illuminated the passage between Ives Point and Point Pleasant to prevent the intrusion of fast torpedo boats. During the First World War, Fort Ives was a pivotal component of the harbour defence complex, with a garrison of 160 as of April 1916.¹



Carved stone pavement and drain along row of casemates, Fort McNab, November 2018 (Griffin photo)

Fort McNab

Fort McNab was constructed over four years 1888-1892 and was designed to take advantage of the new long-range breech-loading artillery. On completion, Fort McNab mounted two 6" BL guns at each end and a 10" BL gun in the middle. The configuration included a hill-top site with a wide cleared slope affording a clean sweep south to the harbour approaches. Modifications to the fort and its armament continued up to World War I, when it took additional

responsibility for the examination station and a 6-lb QF gun was added to enforce that. The fort was largely neglected between the wars, but an assessment of defence needs in 1937 recommended the establishment of new outer defences consisting of counter-bombardment batteries at Hartlen Point and Chebucto Head.² Armaments at Fort McNab were adjusted with 6" BL guns from Quebec in 1938 or 1939, the 9.2" BL gun was moved to Hartlen Point in 1942, and a 75 mm gun replaced the

Fort McNab was constructed over four years 1888-1892 and was designed to take advantage of the new long-range breech-loading artillery.

6-lb QF 'bring-to' gun in 1943. Facilities added over the first half of the 20th century included a command post, anti-aircraft emplacements, searchlights, range finder pits, range wardens' barn, stables, a telephone office, and a wide variety of other accommodations, messes, stores, lookouts, bunkers, shelters, and other miscellaneous utility structures. The final WW II addition was an operational radar system to track vessels approaching over the horizon, but this was installed just as the war in Europe came to an end in 1945. The fort was maintained in operational status until 1960, when it was closed for the last time.

Misadventures and an island adventure

Royce was asked if the guns on McNabs Island had ever been fired in anger. The answer is no and yes. German U-boats targeted naval and merchant vessels in the harbour approaches in both world wars. Submarine nets were stretched between Ives Point and Point Pleasant in WW I and from Maugers Beach to York Shore Battery in WW II. However, Halifax has never come under attack from naval surface vessels and the fire power designed to counter the most impressive warship guns has never been needed for that purpose. However, the rules requiring examination, combined with miscommunication, led to two embarrassing incidents involving local Canadian vessels.

In August 1914, the provincial Deputy Attorney General, Stuart Jenks, failed to request clearance as he was returning from an outing to Herring Cove. A blank fired from Fort McNab failed to stop him, but a 6" 100-lb shell landing in the water 25 yards off his bow did communicate the message.¹ The following year, on 1 March 1915, Fort Ives fired two 12-pounder warning shots at the CGS *Brant*, which had been doing navigational aids maintenance and was



View from 6" breech-loading gun at north end of Fort McNab, November 2018 (Griffin photo)

exempt from examination, a clearance that had not been communicated to the fort. One of the shells bounced off the water and landed on a home at 10 (now 1020) Lucknow Street, Halifax. Fortunately, no one was in the house and there were no injuries.

Royce kindly led a field trip to McNabs Island on Sunday 4 November, in fine fall weather. This island adventure provided a wonderful supplement to the lecture. It included stops at Fort Ives, Hugonin Battery, Fort McNab, and Strawberry Battery. For those able

to participate, this brought to life the subject matter of his lecture, provided an opportunity for hands-on examination of the defensive structures and the various armaments still located on the island. We also enjoyed the last good picnic weather of the season and fine views of the harbour approaches that the forts of McNabs Island were established to protect.

Royce Walker is Vice President of the Friends of McNabs Island and chairs the McNabs and Lawlor Islands Provincial Park Advisory Committee.

Endnotes:

¹Chard, D. 2008. Military history of McNabs Island. Chapter 10 in Haverstock, G. (ed.), *Discover McNabs Island* (2nd Edition), Friends of McNabs Island Society, Halifax, 61-69.

²Kinsman, B. 1995. Fort Ives, in *An Historical Overview*, on-line version of *McNabs Island: an Historical Overview*, Federation of Nova Scotia Naturalists as a contribution to the park planning process, https://mcnabsisland.ca/fort_ives

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Fergie MacKay - The Pictou Bar Lighthouse: Lighting the Way Into Pictou Harbour

It was a long walk out the beach from Fishers Grant, but people moved about in rowboats and we know that Chief Peter Wilmot visited the light.

A new keeper's house was built in 1919 and became the home of William Harry MacFarlane (lightkeeper from 1921 to 1946), his wife Bessie, and children George and Doris. Harry was succeeded by a relative, John K. MacFarlane, who had grown up at the Caribou Light just west of Pictou Harbour. John stayed on with his wife Evelyn (Evelena) until 1960, when the light was automated. All of the ancillary buildings (house, barn, and shed) were then removed and the lighthouse stood alone, while shoreline erosion threatened to undermine it.

Sadly, on the fine late afternoon of 5 July 2004, just over 100 years since it

was built, the lighthouse was seen to be burning. The location far out the beach, which was partially breached, made it impossible to bring heavy firefighting equipment to the scene and, in any case, it would have been too late. Within an hour, the heavy glass lens had fallen into the interior, the tower had begun to lean, had slowly toppled, and was reduced to smouldering charcoal and ash. The cause has remained a mystery.

Thus 170 years of lightkeeping and its distinctive built heritage at the mouth of Pictou Harbour came to an end.⁶ A prosaic auto light takes the place of the lighthouse today, and the advent of radar and GPS navigation renders it less essential. But we have lost an iconic structure dear to the hearts of local residents and with it the stories

of lightkeeping in Pictou will slowly fade. We were privileged to have Fergie MacKay, with his wonderful memory and pictures, to bring those stories to us.

Fergie MacKay is a retired teacher and long-time resident of Pictou Landing.

Endnotes:

¹Graham, M. *The Historic Town of Pictou*; Halifax: Nimbus (2004).

²*Petition of Nathaniel Powell of Pictou for a licence to be a pilot in the harbour* (19 September 1818), Nova Scotia Archives, RG 7 vol. 1 no. 112, microfilm (reel 15636)

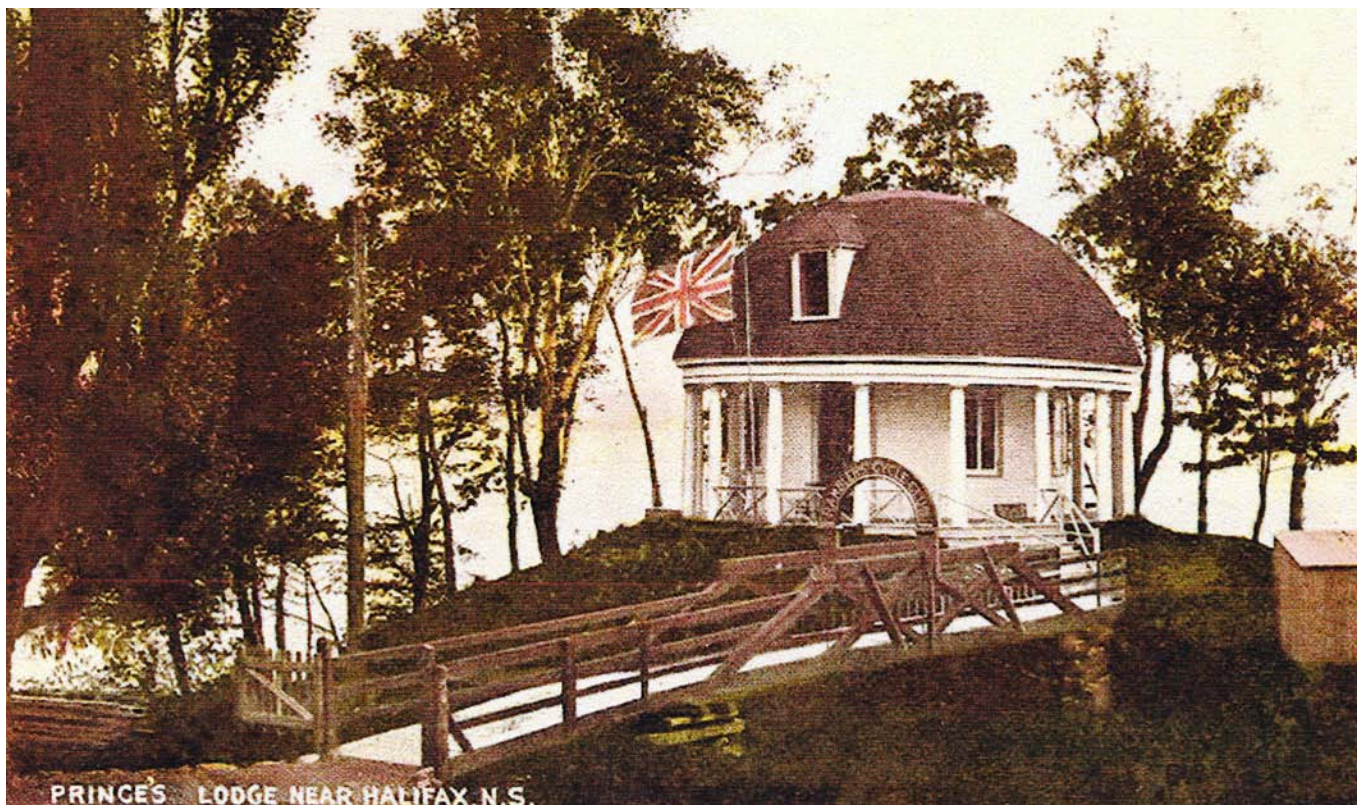
³*Mechanic and Farmer*; Pictou (30 June 1841).

⁴Cullen, M., Aikens, S., and Forbes, M. *Along the Shore of Little Harbour*; Little Harbour Community Centre (1984), p. 26.

⁵See report of Royce Walker's talk, 'The Forts of McNabs Island', this issue.

⁶Ironically, the official name for 'Pictou Bar' is now 'Lighthouse Beach' (<http://www4.rncan.gc.ca/search-place-names/unique/CBQQM>).

Preserving the Stories of Prince's Lodge Rotunda



Rotunda as the home of the Ramblers Cycle Club, after 1895 (courtesy of the Fort Sackville Foundation)

Suzanne Rent

In September, Suzanne Rent gave a talk on the Prince's Lodge Rotunda and how a story she wrote about the building inspired the Facebook group, Stories of Prince's Lodge Rotunda. In this issue, Suzanne shares how the story and Facebook group came together.

It was December 2016 when I drove past Prince's Lodge Rotunda on my way to Bedford. The lights were on and a wreath was on the front door. Like many people in the city and beyond, I was curious about this extraordinary building, but didn't know its entire story. I knew it was built by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, who was in the city with his mistress Julie de Saint-Laurent. I knew the Duke was building garrisons in the city. I had heard people lived there at one time. And that was about it. But I really

wanted to know what was inside. And on the night, I decided I'd find out.

At the time, I was working as a magazine editor and pitched a profile on the history of the Rotunda to Trevor Adams, editor of *Halifax Magazine*. Then I made some calls, first to city officials, who then passed me on to the province, which owns the Rotunda (it's one of several buildings in its inventory). Later, in January 2017, I got a tour inside and it wasn't what I had imagined; it looks like an abandoned home. There's a bathroom and a kitchen with a stove and cupboards. There are sheer white curtains on the windows. The crown moulding is the only original portion of the interior that dates to the Duke of Kent's time in Halifax.

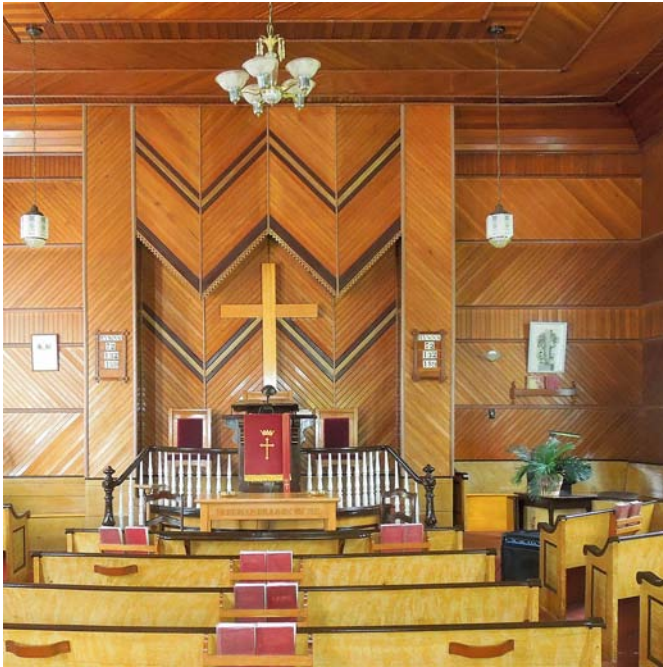
I took a number of photos, including one looking outside one of the windows and out into the wintery Bedford Basin. I posted that on my personal Facebook

account, asking my friends to guess where I was. Several guessed correctly immediately. One friend, Leigh Beauchamp Day, told me that a friend of hers, Wendy Murray, had lived in the Rotunda for a couple of decades. The story suddenly had a new focus: Wendy's life living in Halifax's historic Rotunda.

I also connected with Sharon Ingalls, a local historian and writer, who along with her husband, Wayne, wrote *Sweet Suburb: A History of Prince's Lodge, Birch Cove and Rockingham*. The Ingalls live on Kent Avenue, which is just across the street from the Rotunda and where the heart-shaped pond in Ravines Park is located. Sharon became fascinated with the Rotunda when she and her husband moved to Halifax from British Columbia. She's an incredible source of knowledge about the site and the estate owned by

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Doors Open for Churches 2018



Albany Community Church, 5939 Hwy 10, New Albany, Annapolis Co. 44.78583°N 65.05806°W (courtesy Marg Herdman)



Notre Dame de l'Assomption, 2292 Hwy 206, Arichat, Isle Madame, Richmond Co. 45.510278°N 61.033056°W (Griffin photo)

Marg Herdman

From two counties in 2017, Doors Open for Churches expanded to six including the Cape Breton Regional Municipality in 2018. Two-day doors-open events were held in Kings County on September 22-23, Annapolis County on September 28-29, Inverness and Richmond counties on October 7-8, and Victoria County and CBRM on October 9-10. In total, this year about 80 buildings were opened. The four Cape Breton areas were part of the Celtic Colours events.

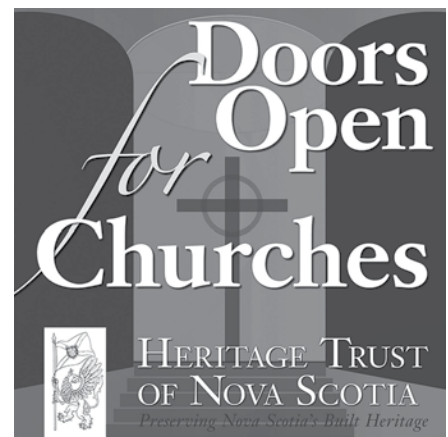
Despite inclement weather affecting some visitor numbers, participants were keen. A number of the churches in Richmond and Inverness which participated in 2017 were open again this year. In one case, a church which had no visitors during the 2017 event had 23 this year. When the decision was made to be a part of the event in 2018, the contact person said that the learning experience for their own congregation was

a good enough reason to be involved once more. A Presbyterian minister whose churches participated for the first time said that, from the point of view of volunteer involvement, it was a great success, that these volunteers were able to share their love of, and pride in, their heritage.

Many of the churches that participated have indicated an interest in being involved in future Doors Open for Churches events. A quote from a minister in one of the Cape Breton churches ("Sign us up for next year") suggests the value that he places on the experience.

The hope is to expand this event to the whole province next year. For 2019 we envision 10 events (two counties per event), with HRM on a separate weekend. I will be reaching out to interested people throughout the province to assist with organizing for 2019. Please call or write if you can help us to get in touch with appropriate churches, whether active, closed or re-purposed (contact@htns.ca or 902-423-4807). This

activity not only helps locals and visitors to appreciate the built heritage in Nova Scotia communities, but it encourages all to understand more about the spiritual connections in these communities too. As a bonus for Heritage Trust, it helps to raise the profile of the organization throughout the province.



Pictou County Museums

Michal Crowe

with contributions from David Avery and Beth Henderson

During the summer of 2017, the Heritage Trust photo exhibit, *Witnesses to a New Nation, 150 Buildings Which Saw Confederation in 1867*, was on display at the Museum of Industry in Stellarton. The exhibit was there for a month and several guest lecturers made presentations on historical highlights of Pictou County, including topics such as the mining industry and the advent of the railway. During these presentations, there was an opportunity to meet members of the surrounding communities and to hear of special organizations and small museums.

The Museum of Industry is one of the larger components of the Nova Scotia Museum network, is well advertised, and quite well known. There are at least 10 smaller museums in the

county, most of which are much less widely recognized, in addition to a number of dedicated collectors who make their collections available to the public through lectures, visits to local schools, or opening by appointment. These smaller collections are important contributors to our cultural heritage and deserve to be better known. Similar small museums and collections are to be found in most corners of Nova Scotia, some in repurposed historic buildings, some (as in one of the examples here) on-line.

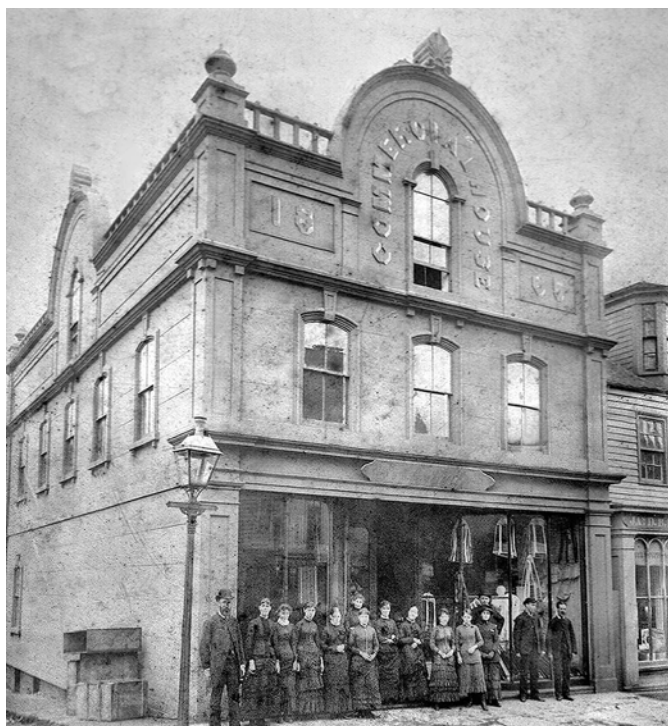
The houses, museums, and collections of local treasures in Pictou County reflect the pride in workmanship of those who created memorable buildings, ships, and other material culture, such as glassware from the Humphreys Glass factory in Trenton. They also bring alive the cultural, military, and industrial history of past generations who have bequeathed this heritage to us. We profile here two small Pictou Co. collections.

Pictou County Military Heritage Museum

2020 Queen Street, Westville NS B0K 1A0
(Open year-round)
902-396-3761, e-mail: david_avery55@hotmail.com

This museum opened officially in July 2006 in the former jail located behind the library and fire department in New Glasgow. Mr Vincent Joyce was responsible for the creation of the museum and was the visionary, founder, builder and president until 2017. Due to generous donations and interest in the museum, it quickly outgrew its original quarters in New Glasgow. The Town Council of Westville was a great supporter and offered to house the museum in the repurposed Drummond School, a brick building which also houses the fire and police departments. There are two rooms devoted to the exhibits, which are housed on two floors.

Since 2017 the museum has been



Commercial House, Water Street, Pictou, 1869 and 2018 (courtesy of Pictou Historical Photographic Society)

led by David Avery CD, a retired history teacher who remains a serving member of the Canadian Forces Reserve, where he is the Training Officer for 219 RCACC, New Glasgow. Exhibits include uniforms of Governor General Michaëlle Jean, Chiefs of the Defence Staff Rick Hillier and Walter Natynczyk, and Major Donald Creighton, who led the inspection of the troops in Winnipeg with the young Queen Elizabeth II in 1959. Maj. Creighton was from Pictou County and served at the end of WW II and in Korea. He retired from the Canadian Armed Forces in the early 1970s and became a school teacher at West Pictou District High School. Part of his ashes are encased in an artillery round and kept in the museum, as per his final request. Mr Avery reports “Yes, sometimes I feel I am being inspected as I work in the museum!”

Other exhibits include a display on Gordon MacDougall, a member of the 1st Special Service Force (also known as the Devil’s Brigade), an élite American-Canadian commando unit in World War II. The museum also holds (on behalf of

the family) the Memorial Cross awarded to Westville’s Robert Melanson.

Pictou Historical Photographic Society

The Town of Pictou was fortunate for 70 years to have photos of town happenings taken by Don MacIsaac. In May 2003, six interested people were determined to maintain this tradition, as Don was at that time an octogenarian. The Pictou Historical Photographic Society was formed with his blessing.

The society’s mission is to collect, copy, preserve, and share old photographs of Pictou and area. This is done electronically, through annual exhibits, and by other means, coordinated by Beth Henderson. The group welcomes any additions to its collection of photos, now numbering in the thousands and archived digitally. The collection is available to authors, researchers, organizations and individuals looking into family or community history. Society members include professional and amateur photographers, historians, writers, computer junkies, and artists. Some have exten-

sive personal photo collections; some are experts in specific subjects; some have technical skills and can improve a poor quality image of an extraordinary moment in time. Others help with the creation of exhibits.

Among numerous other projects, the group has submitted flashbacks with detailed information to the Pictou *Advocate* since 2008, with photos dating from 1860 onward. Photos from the collection have contributed to various books and artistic initiatives. The society also participated in a joint venture to provide historic photos for plaque boards to be displayed in prominent locations in each town in the county.

In addition to private donations, important financial contributions have come from two faithful sponsors: Scotiabank and the Pictou Academy Educational Foundation. The society has a large number of photos of the now-202 year old Pictou Academy and prepared an exhibit to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the school.

Other exhibits of Pictou’s past can be viewed on-line. The Pictou-Antigonish



Former home of Robert Maclellan, Principal of Pictou Academy (1889-1919), 14 School Street, Pictou, circa 1929 and 2017 (courtesy of Pictou Historical Photographic Society)

Regional Library hosts the society's website (www.pictouphotos.ca), which features several of the ten major annual exhibits the group has prepared for display at the deCoste Entertainment Centre in Pictou. Approximately 1800 photos are on-line with more in the queue.

An added bonus of this collection is a wider public appreciation of old photos. For example, town residents now have a constant reminder of the past when they look at the Pictou Pharmasave. This building is located on Water Street and in 1865 was known as the Commercial House. When the present owners took over the building, a society member dropped by with

a photo of what that building looked like in its prime. When the building was refurbished, historical features as well as the store name and date were incorporated in the design. Another example is a restoration of an 1862 home known as the Lorraine Property, which boasted hand-carved wooden decorative elements. Using an historic photograph, the new owners took eleven years in an ongoing project to bring this property back to glory.

Recently, in order to share the photos that were shared with them, the group began posting photos of a variety of subjects on its Facebook page. This has taken off with almost 2600 followers and a large proportion of viewers in

the 25-34 age cohort (predominantly women), demonstrating that interest in historic photos is not confined to an older demographic. This experience confirms the importance and breadth of interest in our history. We need to keep it alive to truly appreciate our past and how we came to be who we are.

Michal Crowe was the prime mover of the Trust's travelling Canada 150 photo exhibit in 2017 and the subsequent publication Witnesses to a New Nation: 150 Nova Scotia Buildings that Saw Canada's Confederation in 1867, published in April 2018.

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Preserving the Stories of Prince's Lodge Rotunda

Sir John Wentworth, Nova Scotia's Lieutenant Governor. Wentworth loaned the estate to the Duke of Kent during the latter's time in Halifax. The Duke built the Rotunda and a few other buildings and features, including the pond, as part of extensive gardens on the property. Today, the Rotunda is the only surviving building from the estate.

After the story, *Living in a Landmark*, was published in March 2017, the response was almost immediate. To date, more than 10,000 people have read the story online, with more reading the article in the print version of *Halifax Magazine*. And then came the emails, most of which were questions about how people could get inside themselves. Others sent me photos of artwork inspired by the Rotunda. I heard from Harold Penny, who told me he and his family lived in the Rotunda in the 1950s. We met for a chat and I wrote another story about Harold's time living there. He shared tales of how the outhouse was tipped over one Hallowe'en and how he found old coins on the beach on the Bedford Basin, just below the Rotunda.

Not long after the articles were published, I set up a Facebook account

sharing historical photos of the Rotunda and any related studies or pieces of trivia. The Facebook group allowed other former residents and experts, notably Sharon Ingalls and members of the Murray family, to share information they had collected about the building and the former estate over the years. To date, the group has more than 750 members and a new name, *Stories of Prince's Lodge Rotunda*.

No other story I've written over the past 20 years has been as popular as *Living in a Landmark*. I still get asked if I offer tours of the Rotunda (I don't). I'm one of a handful of people, beyond its former residents, who has been inside. Stories of this remarkable structure and the people who lived there continue to fascinate me. The Rotunda is a unique piece of architecture in our city, our province, and Canada. The Government of Nova Scotia, which maintains the building, gave it a new paint job and replaced a few of its columns in the summer of 2017. The Rockingham Heritage Society and Sharon Ingalls are now working on an application so that the Rotunda and the site of Prince's Lodge can become a National Historic Site. It

will be some time before we hear about the status of the application, but this is an important step in preserving this iconic structure and a fascinating part of our city's history.

There are other lessons to be learned in the story of the Rotunda. When we preserve historic buildings, we preserve not only their architecture, but the stories of people who have built, lived, and worked in them. All of these people have a special connection to one place. The Rotunda is not only a story about the Duke of Kent and his mistress, but it's a story of Wendy Murray, Harold Penny, and its other residents, as well as of Sharon Ingalls and the community that have rallied to preserve the building over the years. All of these people know how special the Rotunda and Prince's Lodge are.

If you're on Facebook, please check out our page, *Stories of Prince's Lodge Rotunda*.

Suzanne Rent sits on the HTNS Board. You can read her story on the Rotunda and Wendy Murray's life there at <http://halifaxmag.com/features/living-in-halifax-iconic-rotunda>

Reflections on the 2018 National Trust for Canada Conference



Nova Scotia representatives at the National Trust for Canada conference in Fredericton: from left, Krystal Tanner (HTNS Board), Meredith O'Hara (Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society Board), Andrew Murphy (President HTNS), Natalie Bull (Executive Director, National Trust for Canada), Laura LeGresley (Willowbank School graduate, currently working on the Lunenburg Academy), Brent Schmidt (M.Arch., HTNS Board), and Matt Reynolds (M.Arch., with an interest in North Atlantic coastal vernacular architecture); also present but missing from the photo was Juanita Bigelow (Nova Scotia representative on the National Trust for Canada Board)

Krystal Tanner

It has been just over a year since I was elected to the Board of Directors for Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia (HTNS) in the position of Annapolis Valley Representative. Serving on the Board has presented many first-time opportunities, including my first time visiting Shelburne, Nova Scotia, or most recently my first time visiting Fredericton, New Brunswick. I was joined in Fredericton by HTNS President Andrew Murphy as

well as two other HTNS representatives, Brent Schmidt and Laura LeGresley. We were there for the annual National Trust for Canada conference that explored the theme *Opportunity Knocks: Heritage as a Social, Economic, and Placemaking Force*. My normal everyday job is as Curator and Manager of the Randall House Museum, a small community museum in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Attending conferences has truthfully become one of the things that I enjoy the most about my job. As an emerging museum profes-

sional, I understand that conferences are one of the best ways to network with others in your field, so I was naturally excited about attending the meeting that the National Trust for Canada says is the "largest heritage learning and networking event" in Canada. This is not untrue. Not only was I able to reunite with some old friends, but I was able to meet a lot of new people, from all over the country, and who come from every kind of background.

The conference also offered an incredible number of sessions and workshops that in some cases were extremely difficult to choose between. I took away valuable knowledge and resources from the conference that I have already started to implement at my own site to some success. I always find it such a motivating experience being able to learn along with, or learn from, people who have interests in the heritage field. I very much enjoyed the social events that were held each night during the conference, including a very entertaining awards ceremony which highlighted the important work that is being done to preserve heritage across the nation. We also enjoyed an evening at one of the coolest microbreweries I have ever been to, The Picaroons Roundhouse, which is an excellent example of an adaptive re-use project. I have to thank Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia for presenting this opportunity, not only to be able to explore Fredericton for the first time, but to attend such an inspiring conference. Save the date for the National Trust for Canada Annual Conference next year in Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 17-19.



Holiday Heritage Reading

Among the new books available this Christmas are two by our past president, Joe Ballard, and others by members of the Trust.

Joseph M.A. Ballard. **Fairy Dells and Rustic Bowers: The Creation of Victoria Park, Truro, N.S.** SSP Publications, paperback, ISBN 978-0-9868733-6-2, 2018, \$14.95

Joseph M.A. Ballard. **Historic House Names of Nova Scotia.** Nimbus, paperback, ISBN 978-1-77108-668-4, 2018, \$17.95

Joan Dawson. **Nova Scotia's Lost Communities: The Early Settlements that Helped Build the Province.** Nimbus, paperback, ISBN 978-1-77108-603-5, 2018, \$21.95
Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia. **Witnesses to a New Nation: 150 Nova Scotia Buildings that Saw Canada's Confederation of 1867.** HTNS and SSP Publications, paperback, ISBN 978-0-9868733-4-8, 2018, \$29.95

Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

Hammonds Plains Historical Society

General Meetings and Presentations held at the Cornerstone Wesleyan Church, 1215 Hammonds Plains Road, Hammonds Plains NS. All welcome, refreshments provided.

A History of Nova Scotia – A historical perspective reflecting Nova Scotia's communities and peoples: Leo Deveau; Jan 28, 7 pm.

The Origins of Hammonds Plains (1750 – 1820): March 25, 7 pm.

More info: <http://hammondsplainshistoricalsociety.ca> or Facebook

Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia

Public lectures held at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 1675 Lower Water St., Halifax NS
The Industries of Bridgewater: Dec 3, 7:30 pm.
More info: <https://www.industrialheritagens.ca>

Nova Scotia Archaeology Society

Lectures held in Burke Theatre A, Saint Mary's University, 923 Robie Street, Halifax NS
The Bayer's Lake Mystery Walls: Jonathan Fowler; Jan 22, 7:30 pm.
Archaeology at Fort St Louis: Katie Cottreau-Robins; Feb 26, 7:30 pm.
Homo Sacer and the Construction of Home: Myles McCallum; March 26, 7:30 pm.
More info: www.nsarchaeology.com or Facebook

Ross Farm Museum

4568 Highway 12, New Ross NS
Christmas in the Country: Various activities Dec 8, incl. Craft and Gift Market; Dec 9, 10 am - 3 pm.
Winter Frolic: Sleigh rides, hot chocolate, snowshoeing and more; Jan 12 & 13.
Snowshoe Demonstration: Learn the traditional art of snowshoe making, and enjoy experiencing snowshoeing first hand; Feb 16 & 17.
Heritage Day: Take advantage of the holiday to learn some local history and enjoy a day on the farm; Monday Feb 18.
March Break Activities: Each day will have a theme relating to the farm. Hands on activities and crafts that everyone can participate in throughout the day; March 16 - 24.
Wonders of Maple Syrup: We don't tap a lot of trees at Ross Farm Museum, but we still have fun with maple syrup; March 30 & 31.
More info: <https://rossfarm.novascotia.ca>

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Lectures held at the Public Archives, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax NS
Charlie's War: The Life and Death of a South African Soldier in the No. 2 Construction Company, 1917–1918: Kirrily Freeman; December 12, 7:30 pm.
Cricket in Pictou County: John Reid; Jan 16, 7:30 pm.

"Malagash Man": Chief Justice Lorne Clarke and Canadian Judicial Biography: Barry Cahill; Feb 20, 7:30 pm.
Invisible Murders: The Trial for the Murderers of the Emoneau Family of the Township of Lunenburg, NS in 1791: Ken Paulsen; March 20, 7:30 pm.
More info: www.rnshs.ca or Facebook

Scott Manor House

15 Fort Sackville Road, Bedford NS
Olde Fashioned Christmas: The house will be decorated; cider and oatcakes available for a small fee. Admission free, donations appreciated; Dec 1, 10 am – 4 pm; Dec 2, 1 – 4 pm.
More info: <http://www.scottmanor.ca>

Sherbrooke Village

42 Main Street, Sherbrooke NS
Old Fashioned Christmas Festival: Activities include Victorian & Children's Tea, Craft Market and workshops, Dinner Theatre, visits from Santa, dance, concerts, closing parade and fireworks, visits to Whoville, an Ultimate Santa Race, a Guided Lantern Tour of the Village in the Spirit of 1867, and new this year, the Victorian Yuletide Feast; Nov 23-25 and Dec 1.
More info & printable schedule: <https://oldfashionedchristmas.sherbrookevillage.ca>. Or Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ofc.at.vt>

We regret that some of these events have already happened as we go to press. We have retained them to give you a sense of what has been on offer.

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia Illustrated Public Lecture

JANUARY 17

Joe Ballard

The Bluenose Tradition in House Naming

FEBRUARY 21

Don Snider & Jeff Brown
The Oldest Fire Department in Canada

MARCH 21*

David Jones
Fort Clarence

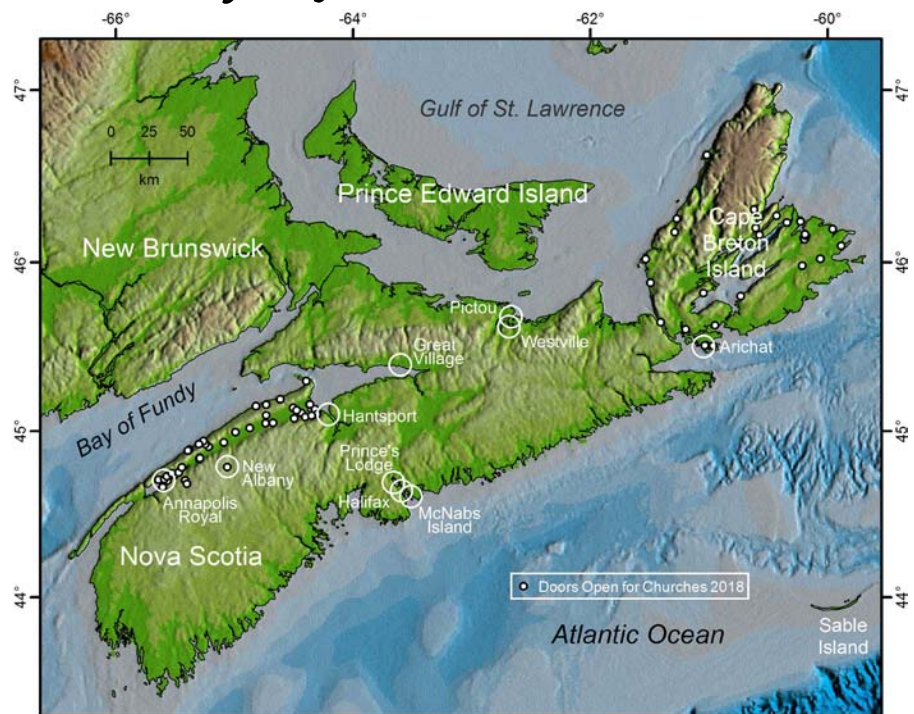
All talks take place at 7:30 pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month

Museum of Natural History Auditorium
1747 Summer Street, Halifax
Access from visitor's parking lot

*N.B. The March lecture will be in Dartmouth (location to be announced in the March issue)

Information 423-4807

Locations of subject matter in this issue



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