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The Griffin

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The Griffin

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President's Report



Linda Forbes

It may be old news now, but it is still exciting: With a lot of help, *we moved the Morris!* The last weekend of January was a cold and sleepless one for Trust members and others who watched the Morris building as it moved from Hollis Street to the corner of Creighton and Charles. From the early send-off celebration on Friday evening to the final roll onto the lot early Sunday afternoon and the outdoor "Welcome!" party on Monday at the nearby elementary school, spirits were high even when fingers and toes were numb. Windfall Films documented the move for *Massive Moves*, a British television program seen on PBS and HGTV, and plans to air the show in late March. The next phase of Morris work will begin soon. We plan to focus on the Morris building, its early life and its future, in an upcoming issue of *The Griffin*.

Late 2012 and early 2013 saw several changes to the Board. Iain Taylor, a cartographer and owner of several heritage properties in Kings County, is now Vice President, Heritage. Gregory MacNeil has replaced Dan Earle of

Yarmouth as Communities Committee chair. The Communities Committee is responsible for bringing issues of concern in areas outside HRM to the attention of the Board. Gregory is an architect who divides his time between Halifax and LaHave.

In December, Michael Tavares, chair of the Buildings at Risk Committee, presented a \$2,000 cheque to the Fieldwood Heritage Society in Caning to assist with work on the Dickie-Baxter house. The Committee allocates "funding for small-scale projects which promote the preservation of an historic Nova Scotia building or site at-risk."

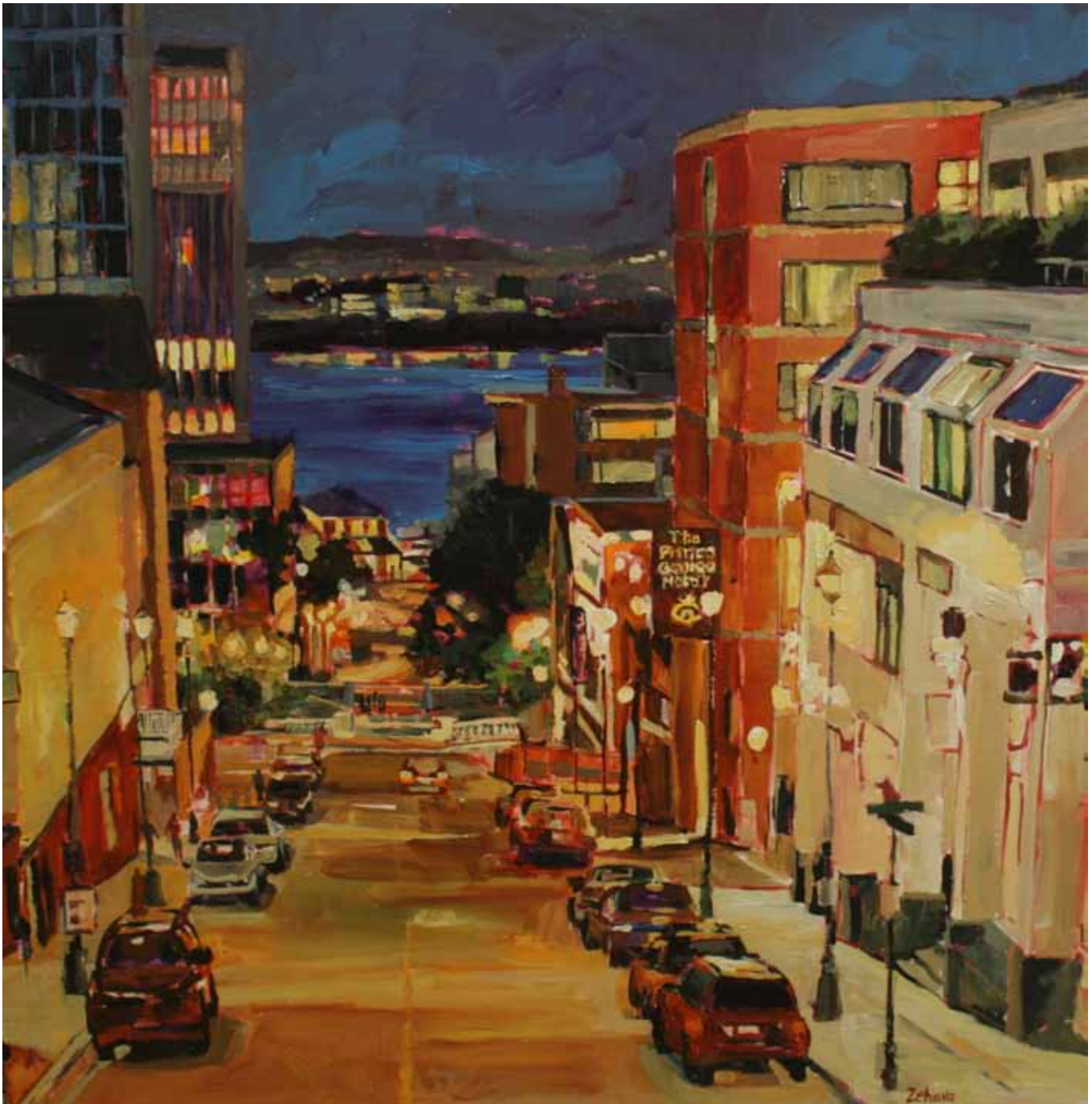
Heritage Day (February 18) began a week of celebrations. To mark Heritage Day, we launched the web-based Painted Rooms database at the George Wright House (Local Council of Women). This project built on work by Cora Greenaway and Joyce McCulloch in the 1970s, following the removal to Ottawa of the Croscup Room, Karsdale. Later in the week, we enjoyed a lecture by Georges Arsenault about traditional winter-time celebrations in the Acadian community. The week ended in elegant surroundings. Our annual Built Heritage Awards ceremony, held this year at Province House, recognized outstanding work on four buildings: the Sinclair Inn Museum in Annapolis Royal, St. Mary's Glebe in Halifax, Truro's Willow Lofts (Willow Street School), and the Rayski House in Grand Pré. As a follow-up to the Awards ceremony, a special Lifetime Achievement Award will be presented to Lyndon Watkins at our dinner in late April.

All these events provide an encouraging start to the year!

Cover image: Detail from *Clearing over Barrington*, by Zehava Power, 40" x 60", acrylic on canvas. (Courtesy of Art Sales and Rental Gallery)

ARTIST

Zehava Power



George Street, by Zehava Power, 30" x 30", acrylic on canvas. (Courtesy of Art Sales and Rental Gallery)

Zehava Power is an Israeli-born Canadian who settled in Halifax in 1992. Known for her warm palette and painterly technique, she has developed a unique artistic style that is a very different direction from her beginnings as a graphic designer.

Much like Renoir, her paintings are inspired by local scenes and events; skaters on the Oval, downtown streetscapes, and

intimate conversations on a park bench are familiar subjects. Using vibrant colours and candid portrayals of daily life, her work engages the viewer with an immediacy that is as rare as it is refreshing.

In Halifax, Zehava Power shows at the Art Sales & Rental Gallery and will be Feature Artist for March 2013.

HTNS Built Heritage Awards – 2012 Winners



The Rayski House, 211 Old Post Road, Grand Pré. (Courtesy of Wilhelmus and Paulien Peters)

**Joyce McCulloch Residential Award:
The Rayski House, 211 Old Post Road,
Grand Pré, N.S. — Wilhelmus and
Paulien Peters**

Wilhelmus and Paulien Peters were awarded the 2012 Joyce McCulloch Award in the residential built-heritage category for their complete restoration of a circa 1880 home of Second Empire style in Grand Pré. It was in parlous condition when Wim and Paulien purchased it and would have been considered a tear-down by many. Wim had fallen in love with the house years ago, and when it came on the market, he seized the opportunity to bring it back to its former glory. The two-storey shingled home has a symmetrical three-bay façade with central entrance,

mansard roof with dormers, and an open verandah. The first persons known to have lived in the house were two granddaughters of Nathaniel Brown, a Massachusetts Loyalist who settled in Grand Pré. It is evident from the foundation that this is the second or possibly third house built on the site.

Doing much of the labour themselves, with all of the family contributing, it took Wim and Paulien over two years to complete the project. Much effort went into the preservation and restoration of original elements. The embossed hot-water radiators were refurbished by a Montreal company. Replacement materials were carefully selected to match the form and material of the original. Hardwood floors were taken

up, refinished, and reinstalled. Modern updates have been added without detracting from the heritage character. The home, which has been decorated in keeping with the period and furnished with antiques, is now available as a short- to medium-term rental. This beautifully restored, elegant home lies within the boundaries of the newly designated UNESCO World Heritage Site of Grand Pré. The house is named in honour of the previous owner, Krystyna Rayski-Kietlicz.



Sinclair Inn Museum, 232 St. George Street, Annapolis Royal. (Courtesy of Elizabeth Burke)

Institutional Award: Sinclair Inn Museum, 232 St. George Street, Annapolis Royal, N.S. — Annapolis Heritage Society

The 2012 Institutional Award went to the Sinclair Inn Museum in Annapolis Royal, owned by the Annapolis Heritage Society. The museum is a designated Provincial Heritage Property and a

National Historic Site. Even in a town as rich in architectural heritage as Annapolis Royal, the Sinclair Inn Museum is a standout. The Inn is the result of the joining of an Acadian home, Soullard House (1708-1710), and a French home, Skene House (1711). At the time of amalgamation in 1781, a new roof was added to unify the buildings, and architectural details were added to give the appear-

ance of a Georgian structure with Classical elements. Frederick Sinclair completed these changes, opening the Sinclair Inn and Tavern. The building continued to serve as an inn into the 20th century. In the 1980s, when the Annapolis Heritage Society acquired the building, the decision was taken to expose the varied construction techniques and finishes used over its 300-year history. The social history of the site is brought to life by the use of videos, with local actors portraying the Sinclair Ghosts — ten people who lived or worked in the building.

The recent restoration project focused primarily on exterior work on the cladding, roof, chimney, windows, and doors, as well as increasing structural support. The quality of the work was exceptional, most notably on the windows, which were removed to the contractor’s shop, painstakingly restored and reinstalled. Five windows were unsalvageable and replacements were custom milled. Some of the carpenters on the project, employed by contractor Sefton Squires, are graduates of NSCC’s Heritage Carpentry program at the Lunenburg campus. With the completion of this project, it is anticipated that the Sinclair Inn Museum will continue for many years to inspire visitors and remain an iconic element in the streetscape of Annapolis Royal.



Willow Lofts, 18 Willow St., Truro. (Courtesy of Elizabeth Burke)

Award for Adaptive Re-use of a Heritage Building: Willow Lofts, 18 Willow St., Truro, N.S. — Willow Lofts Ltd.

Willow Lofts Ltd., a partnership between Ron and Janet Meech and Gar Moffatt, was the recipient of the 2012 Award for Adaptive Re-use of a Heritage Building, to recognize their conversion of the former Willow Street School, a municipally designated Heritage Building, into commercial office space and residential units. The school was designed by local architect E.D. Vernon in the Romanesque Revival style and opened in 1915. The two-storey, red brick and freestone building features a low-pitched, copper-coloured, hipped roof topped by an octagonal cupola, deeply recessed entrances framed by rounded arches, and freestone belt courses characteristic of the style. When the school was declared

surplus in 2008, demolition appeared imminent. When it was purchased in 2010, the several generations of Truronians who had passed through its doors were very supportive of the conversion that would preserve this prominent landmark in downtown Truro.

The conservation work on the exterior of the building saw the copper-coloured roof and cupola restored and the brick work repaired. All the original entrances and windows were maintained. Great ingenuity was called for to integrate the interior structural walls into a workable floor plan to accommodate offices and high-end apartments. The commercial spaces, with their high ceilings and transom windows over doorways, are a charming reminder of the building's origins. The balconies on the north and south sides, a necessary addition for the residential units, were

cleverly cantilevered into the building to avoid ugly supports on the exterior. The building has been fully occupied since it opened in 2011 and can be regarded as a textbook example of an adaptive re-use of a heritage building.

Places of Worship Award: St. Mary's Glebe, 1508 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. — Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax was the winner of the 2012 Places of Worship Award for the complete restoration of St. Mary's Glebe, a municipally designated Heritage Property. It sits on lands purchased for the Roman Catholic Church in 1784, replacing an earlier residence for clergy. The three-storey brick building was



St. Mary's Glebe, 1508 Barrington St., Halifax. (Courtesy of Elizabeth Burke)

designed by prominent architect J.C. Dumaresq and erected in 1891 in a blend of Neoclassical and Craftsman Gothic styles. The single-storey chapel, in the Romanesque style, forms a protrusion on the west elevation. Although a consultant's report recommended demolition of the literally crumbling edifice, the newly appointed Archbishop, Anthony Mancini, had the vision and determination to see it restored and returned to its original use as a home for clergy and an iconic landmark within the Barrington Street Heritage Conservation District.

The top-to-bottom restoration of the exterior of the building included repair or replacement of brick work, replication of slate roof tiles, rebuilding of dormers, window replacement, copper downspouts, and a re-creation of the original garage. The interior saw a total replacement of mechanicals, cleaning and repair of wooden mouldings and fireplaces,

and the refurbishing of the original, stunning stained glass windows at the Barrington Street entrance. Changes to accommodate necessary amenities, including kitchen, baths, and an elevator, were incorporated without intruding on the heritage integrity of the building. The contractor, Dora Construction, brought a high level of craftsmanship and attention to detail to this project, ensuring the ongoing role of St. Mary's Glebe both as a church-associated residence with chapel and as an enriching component of the downtown Halifax landscape.

Lifetime Achievement Award: Lyndon Watkins, Schmitville, Halifax, N.S.

Lyndon Watkins is the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award for his long-term commitment and contributions to the preservation of heritage

buildings and sites in Nova Scotia. Read more about Lyndon Watkins's achievements on the HTNS website following the Annual Dinner, where he will be presented with his award.

The winners of the 2012 Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia Built Heritage Awards received their honours at a special ceremony at Province House on February 22, 2013.

The event signalled the call for 2013 nominations. For more information or to obtain a nomination application, please visit the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia website (www.htns.ca) and view the Awards page.

Bridgewater's Brookside Cemetery

Peter Oickle

Part 1 — Heritage Designation

In the spring of 2012, Bridgewater Town Council took action to make Brookside Cemetery a municipal heritage site following a recommendation from the town's Heritage Advisory Committee. After almost a year of research and the preparation of supporting documentation, the cemetery was officially dedicated on October 21, 2012 by the HAC Chair, Patrick Hirtle, and Mayor David Walker. Two plaques at the entrances to the cemetery now highlight this recognition.

Brookside Cemetery is valued as a record of the lives of the many people who have lived in Bridgewater since the original township was founded. The first burial here was recorded in 1860, and the cemetery has been in continuous use ever since. Prominent business and professional persons such as Andrew Gow, Robert West, members of the Dawson and Davison families, and former MLA Joseph Margeson are buried here. Casual visitors to the cemetery will also encounter lesser-known names, such as Philo and Freeloove Beardsley, both of New England families who made their way to Lunenburg County in the 1700's.

Most of the early stones are made of sandstone and marble. However, one striking white bronze marker records the death of a young man who is the sole interment at that plot. Several of the stones in the early sections of the cemetery were manufactured by George Kelly Co., a stone-sculpting firm located on Wiles Brook, Bridgewater, just off the cemetery property. Wiles Brook served as the centre of manufacturing for many years when water powered the production of many local goods.

The history of Brookside Cemetery was shaped to a large degree by the activities of Dean Wile, who, in 1879, in cooperation with others in the commu-



Left to right: Peter Oickle, Vice-chair of Bridgewater's Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC); David Walker, Mayor; Patrick Hirtle, Chair, HAC. (Courtesy of Peter Oickle)



Peter Oickle stands beside the Nutting graves. (Courtesy of Peter Oickle)

nity, set apart the land for the cemetery, planning, and caring for it until he conveyed it to the town—Bridgewater was not incorporated as a town until 1899—in 1902. The cemetery was intended to be a multi-denominational site, replacing many of the church graveyards which had existed in the community.

Wile was a local businessman, who eventually owned and operated the Wile Carding Mill, which is now, of course, an important museum. Additional cemetery land was purchased in 1888, increasing the area to about

thirty-one acres along the north side of Victoria Road at York Street, forming a town landmark which features a variety of trees, quiet walks, meandering roads, terraces, and, of course, a crucial place of remembrance and rest.

For Bridgewater, Brookside Cemetery serves as a symbol of the sense of community and common purpose held by the early settlers of the area, for the most part bound together by common origins, religion, kinship ties, and shared experiences. It has also played a significant role in the cultural and social

life of the town, as bands played here, fountains and monuments were erected here by citizens, and it is, of course, a recognizable and important landscape feature of the town.

Following the ceremony that marked the designation of the cemetery as a heritage site, vice-chair of the town's Heritage Advisory Committee, Peter Oickle, led a walk through the grounds. This walk focused on the military heritage of the site, recognizing the contributions of many local men and women who served overseas during both world wars. The walk underscored both the value of the cemetery as a record of Bridgewater's history and the importance of preserving and cherishing such heritage sites.

Part 2 — Exploring the Cemetery: Philip H. Moore and the Nutting Family

The first section of Frances Jewel Dickson's recent book, *Destination White Point*, is devoted to the remarkable career of Philip Hooper Moore and his vision for this wonderful South Shore resort. While Dickson ably traces Moore's involvement in the founding of White Point as well as his participation in other related activities in Nova Scotia, it should be noted that Moore's earlier life and that of his extended family is equally interesting.

The son of Beverly K. Moore and Anne M. Tallman, Philip H. Moore was born in Newton Massachusetts in 1879. It seems his family had significant financial resources at their disposal. As a student, he met and eventually married Grace Nutting, daughter of Captain Lee and Arrietta (Duryea) Nutting, of New York, NY.

Captain Nutting was a merchant dealing in hay and grains for horses — and a veteran of the American Civil War. As a Captain in the 61st New York Regiment, he was in charge of the colour guard at Todd's Tavern during the Union's Wilderness campaign. On one fateful day, when the Northern forces

were under attack by a larger number of Southerners, and the battle appeared to be lost, Nutting rallied the troops and led a charge which caught the Confederates off guard, forcing them to retreat. During the charge, Nutting was seriously injured. Family tradition has it that he was hit in the breast pocket and saved by the Bible he was carrying. In any event, he was discharged two weeks later.

In 1893, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism. Nutting was also selected as one of two veterans who represented the state of New York at the Gettysburg dedications for the 61st Regiment years later. A portion of his dedication writing remains, revealing his strong feelings about the events of the Civil War.

Captain Nutting and his wife had four children, three of whom lived to adulthood. One of their daughters, Grace, married Philip H. Moore. Another daughter, Olive, married Romeyn Berry, who gained fame in later years because of his many books and his association with Cornell University. The Berrys had been married at Crescent Beach, Lunenburg County soon after Olive's father's death in 1908.

Philip H. and Grace Moore had three children: a boy and two girls. The two girls died of influenza in 1918 while visiting the Berrys in the United States, and their bodies were cremated at Summitt, Union County, N.Y.

It is known that Phillip H. Moore and his family were connected with the MicMac Gold Mining Company, which operated in and around Hebbville, just south of Bridgewater. Two mines operated there, a history that is reflected in the names of two local roadways: Mines Road 1 and 2. Surviving company correspondence is often penned and signed by Phillip Moore. Other members of his family were also involved with the enterprise.

Tragedy seems to have followed the Nutting and Moore families. *The Bridgewater Bulletin*, in an article dated September 10, 1907 and captioned, "FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR MICMAC MINES," described a terrible accident in which

Mrs. Nutting was killed, and Grace Moore and her daughters were injured when a horse broke free from its reins, and the wagon it was pulling went out of control, plummeting down a very steep hill known as Weagle's Hill, near the MicMac mine settlement. At the bottom of the hill, where the roadway narrowed, they met an ox cart, and while the animals passed one another, the wagons collided and the passengers were thrown.

The news report indicated that Mrs. Nutting died about two hours after the accident at the nearby home of Joshua Winters. Mrs. Moore sustained a broken wrist and "internal shock"; her daughter, Arietta, (named for her grandmother) had a broken thigh, and was badly cut. The maid, Annis Butler, was badly bruised, and the other Moore daughter, Marian, was also bruised. The driver, Eli Weagle, was dragged some distance and was cut and bruised. (I have visited the site of the accident, and the hill, being a very steep one, would have made it difficult to control a runaway animal.)

At the time of the accident, both Captain Nutting and Phillip H. Moore were fishing at nearby Lake Rossignol, and arrangements were made for a special train to take them back to Lunenburg County to attend to the family.

Mrs. Nutting was buried in Brookside Cemetery. Captain Nutting died the following year, after finishing dinner on the lawn of Clarke's Hotel, Bridgewater, and he also is interred in Brookside. Their burial site has been recognized with a plaque indicating he is a Medal of Honor recipient.

After spending their summers in Bridgewater and area for many years, the Nuttings found their eternal home on the South Shore, where their son-in-law, Philip H. Moore, would later leave a permanent mark: White Point Beach Lodge. Their graves represent but one of the many stories to be found in Bridgewater's Brookside Cemetery.

Peter C. Oickle is Vice Chair of the Town of Bridgewater's Heritage Advisory Committee.

Chester's Lightfoot Tower



The splendid view from the tower in Spring. (Courtesy of the Chester Trust)

Glen MacLeod

Preserving Nova Scotia's built heritage is an ongoing challenge because of a host of factors, including the elements, a lack of resources, and fading awareness and appreciation. On the grounds of the Zoé Vallé Memorial Library in the village of Chester, the community is attempting to meet this challenge in an effort to save a symbol of the village's century-old relationship with American summer visitors.

The Lightfoot Tower, a three-storey, octagonal, observation tower, was built around 1904 by American attorney Alfred Ross Lightfoot to provide a better view of sailing activity in Mahone Bay. The nearby house, which now serves as the Library, was purchased in 1903 by Lightfoot's wife, Zoé Vallé, as a rustic retreat from Manhattan summers. It was donated to the community after her death in 1926.

Alfred Lightfoot was acquainted with sailing from his youth, having grown up next to the Pass Christian Hotel on Mississippi's Gulf Coast, which became known as the "birthplace of yachting in the south." In New York, he maintained his interest in sailing, attending regattas at Massachusetts and Connecticut, where he would socialize with other New Yorkers such as Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. and Henry Flagler. Fellow Chester summer resident Dr. Andrew Anderson of St. Augustine was a close friend of Flagler, and would often join Lightfoot for drinks and cigars on the



This unsigned watercolour (c. 1910) of the Lightfoot property was used as a reference for the restoration of the tower in the 1980s. (Courtesy of the Chester Trust)



An early photograph of the tower, c. 1910. (Courtesy of the Chester Trust)

Tower, and watch the races in Mahone Bay.

When it was built, the Lightfoot Tower was one of perhaps five such towers in the Chester area, and would have had a commanding view of Ma-

hone Bay as the land throughout the village was not as heavily treed as it is today. The top was blown off the Tower during a storm in 1918, and, eventually, the structure was capped with a simple roof. The Library opened in 1928, and



The tower in December 2012. (Courtesy of the Chester Trust)

is sustained by a modest endowment fund and private donations; however, it has never had the resources to maintain the adjacent Tower. Subsequently, the Tower stairs rotted away, and the basic shell remained untouched until the Chester Municipal Heritage Society got involved in the mid 1980's.

Working from a small watercolour that had belonged to the Lightfoots, the Heritage Society rebuilt the observation deck and roof, replaced the stairs, and

reinforced the internal structure of the tower itself in order to make sure that the roof was secure. The restored tower was re-opened by Lieutenant Governor Alan R. Abraham at a ceremony in August 1985.

Regrettably, over time, the elements and the lack of financial resources for maintenance took their toll, and in 2005, the municipal building inspector closed the Tower to the public because of the deterioration of the staircase and railings.

Faced with the return of the Tower to its basic shell state, or even the possibility of it being torn down as a hazard, a member of the Library's Committee of Trustees approached the Chester Trust, a community-based group who endeavour to encourage the future growth of Chester along traditional and historic lines, about taking the lead in a campaign to have the Tower restored. They agreed, and have, so far, raised a substantial portion of the funds necessary to save the Tower, all of it from private donations.

The restored Tower will meet all necessary building code requirements for the public to ascend to the top again, and will have exterior treatments that respect the original design, yet are inexpensive to maintain. The interior space on the second floor will be used for interpretive displays featuring the Tower's history, the story of the yacht-racing tradition in Chester, and appropriate acknowledgement of the donors who contributed to the Tower's restoration. Designated as a Municipal Heritage Property, the Library and the Tower are listed in the Nova Scotia and Canadian Registers of Historic Places.

The Lightfoot Tower remains one of the unique features of the village. Visitors to Chester frequently stop to admire it or to take a photograph. It has also figured in many wedding photo shoots. There are, of course, always questions as to its purpose, such as, "Is it a lighthouse?" Of course, there are those who wander through the Library garden towards the Tower with an almost child-like curiosity, wondering how a structure that resembles something from a fairy tale can really be standing in front of them.

Clearly, this remarkable structure should not be left to slip away, becoming yet another lost treasure or just a photograph in some book on the library shelf.

Glen MacLeod is the librarian at the Zoé Vallé Memorial Library in Chester.

Halifax's South End Railway Cut

Barry Copp

Having grown up in Halifax's South End across the street from the Oakland Road bridge, I knew well the effects of the city's railway cut. Countless nights, I heard the rumble of freight trains passing by on their way to the Ocean Terminals.

I also lived less than 200 metres from where the Oaklands grand mansion, owned by Samuel Cunard's second eldest son, once stood. I had always been curious about the impact that the railway cut had on Oaklands and a number of estates that were expropriated and demolished by the government of Canada for the new South End terminals and rail lines along the route.

The desire for an enlarged Ocean Terminal had been talked about before the turn of the century. Conservative Sir Robert Borden was an avid supporter of this cause, and when he became prime minister in 1911, he began to make this dream a reality.

There was a great deal of speculative real estate activity in areas expected to be subject to expropriation before the actual plan for a railway and shipping terminal at Greenbank near Point Pleasant Park was announced at a Board of Trade luncheon on October 30, 1912.

Many routes were studied, but the one chosen by F.W. Cowie, the federal government engineer, was a double-track line branching off the Intercolonial Railway (ICR) at Three Mile House, Fairview on Bedford Basin. The track was to curve southwest around the city and run through the most attractive, residential district bordering on the Northwest Arm, a distance of roughly eight kilometres

Surprisingly, the largest opposition did not come from rich landowners, but from Liberal supporters, led by *The Morning Chronicle* and small property owners, as noted in the Cowie Report, who feared that level crossings, smoke, and noise would reduce their neighbourhood from "a good residential, aristocratic district to



Oaklands, William Cunard's Residence, Halifax, Nova Scotia, n.d. (Courtesy of Nova Scotia Archives, Notman Studio, NSARM accession no. 1983-310 number 50203)

a mechanic's district"; however, this opposition didn't last.

On August 21, 1913, the *Herald* reported, "Thirty-eight dumping cars, two locomotives and two steam shovels" were on their way to the city.

Crews proceeded from the north, with trains hauling the rock to the southwest corner of Bedford Basin where it was dumped in front of Mount St. Vincent College to create the ICR's new classification yard. Three Mile House was demolished in 1918 after the railway ran very close to the inn, and much of its waterfront property was expropriated. It was located near the present-day Windsor Exchange beside the Fairview Cove Container Terminal.

Crews working from the south hauled the rock to dump into Halifax harbour, creating new deepwater shipping piers and dockside warehouses that were called the Halifax Ocean Terminals. Area residents suffered not only from the noise and dirt, but also from an interruption in their water supply caused by the blasting. Temporary trestle bridges and footbridges were constructed at street crossings much to the residents' annoyance. The two crews

met sometime in the fall of 1917.

Jubilee, the former estate of West Indian merchant William Pryor, which existed in the area of today's Woodlawn Terrace and Dunvegan Drive, was one of the first properties to be destroyed. Built in 1810, the property was eventually taken over by a well-known philanthropist, Isabella Binney Cogswell. Now, that house and Rosebank Estate, just above it, were in the way of the railway alignment.

The railway cut passed through western Coburg Road and the rear of Coburg Cottage, the former estate of William Pryor, and the large twin houses of Levi Hart's Oakville, now home to Dalhousie University's president, and John T. Wylde's Armbrae, which was eventually demolished and is now Armbrae Academy. The opposite side of the railway cut was Fred W. Bowes's hotel, Birchdale, and Sandford Fleming's Blenheim. The cut passed through Brinton Collins's land and the former estate of Cunard's Oaklands.

Oaklands Mansion was also in the way, and the government of Canada expropriated the estate. The Mansion was bought from Roderick Macdonald for

only \$1,250 by developer F. B. McCurdy. McCurdy thought he had a deal. He arranged for the house to be taken to a new site 400 metres away in Marlborough Woods for \$15,000. On the night of December 28, 1914, as it was perched on giant steel girders and two hundred jacks waiting to be moved, a fire broke out and raced through the building. The once grand home was now reduced to rubble.

Workers continued their way through the Honourable Judge Ritchie's Belmont property and the former Mather Byles's Almon properties. The cut passed very near Elizabeth Cogswell's house, The Oaks, later occupied by Premier Robert L. Stanfield, now owned by Saint Mary's University, and through what was then Bowery Road, now part of Rogers Drive and Pine Hill Drive.

The railway cut through Tower Road, necessitating the relocation of 764 Tower Road, once a farmhouse, a short distance from its original site to where it now stands. The cut passed between Owen and Clarence Streets as well as the rich, residential Young Avenue, which at the time had few homes.

Clarence Street, now known as Harbourview Drive, on the east side of Young Avenue, was obliterated. The end of Plover Street, now South Bland Street, was cut off, as was the end of Acadia Street, now McLean Street. Owen Street, now Southwood Drive, was cut off at the eastern side of Young Avenue. Most of these streets, as well as View Street, were buried under the South End railway yard. View Street ran from Owen Street south to Miller Street, now Point Pleasant Drive. Brussels Street, likewise, ran from Inglis Street to Miller Street, but now ends at Atlantic Street. Pleasant Avenue, which once extended from Plover Street to Pleasant Street, saw a number of homes on the south side of the street demolished.

Pine Grove House, once owned by Hon. Charles H. Cahan, Secretary of State in the Bennett Government, but now belonging to D. MacDonald, was demolished. It stood between Clarence and Owen Streets at 35 Young Avenue,



Mrs. J. E. H. Binney's Bridal Party, Rosebank, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1888. (Courtesy of Nova Scotia Archives. Notman Studio NSARM accession no. 1983-310 number 65816)

directly in the path of the railway cutting. The Young Avenue bridge now stands where Pine Grove House was once located.

In the early 1900s, few homes existed in the area, known as Greenbank, the area between Young Avenue and the harbour. The piers were constructed on the harbour side of Greenbank. By 1915, Greenbank had become a tarpaper village when the ICR built a railway shantytown without running water for the workers near Brussels and Clarence Streets.

In the Greenbank area, contractor Sam Manners Brookfield's Brookhurst, which stood at the south corner of Pleasant Street, now Barrington Street and Owen Street, was torn down from the spot it had stood since 1898. The Parkside mansion, built the same year by Henry G. Bauld, a former grocer and tea merchant, on the opposite north corner, was also razed.

Mrs. William Bauld's expansive white mansion, next to Parkside, and John H. Bauld's former house north of Parkside, were similarly demolished. As well, the Trider family homes on Pleasant Street were torn down in 1914. The Queen Anne Revival Style Royal Halifax Yacht

Club and a number of buildings on Pleasant Street opposite Pleasant Avenue near Freshwater were demolished to make way for the shipping terminals.

By 1917, one track was completed through the cut to the proposed site of the new train station -- fortunate timing, as relief trains were able to use it after the Halifax Explosion in December 1917. The first train arrived at the temporary station a year and a half later on December 23, 1918. By 1920, much of the construction had been completed.

The building of the railway cut resulted in geographically isolating parts of the peninsula, creating opportunities for wealthy neighbourhoods to develop on the Northwest Arm side of the tracks because of their proximity to that picturesque body of water. Several great estates were cut up, and a number of beautiful homes destroyed. Furthermore, the blasting out of millions of tons of bedrock led to infilling of parts of Halifax harbour and Bedford Basin to create railway yards and freight and passenger ship docks. For all these reasons, the railway cut has left a deep and permanent scar along the western side of the city.

Bruce Armstrong, *Touchstones: Encounters with the Spirit of Nova Scotia*
 (Halifax, N.S.: Nieuwland Publishing / distributed by Glen Margaret Publishing, 2012), 176 pages, \$35.00

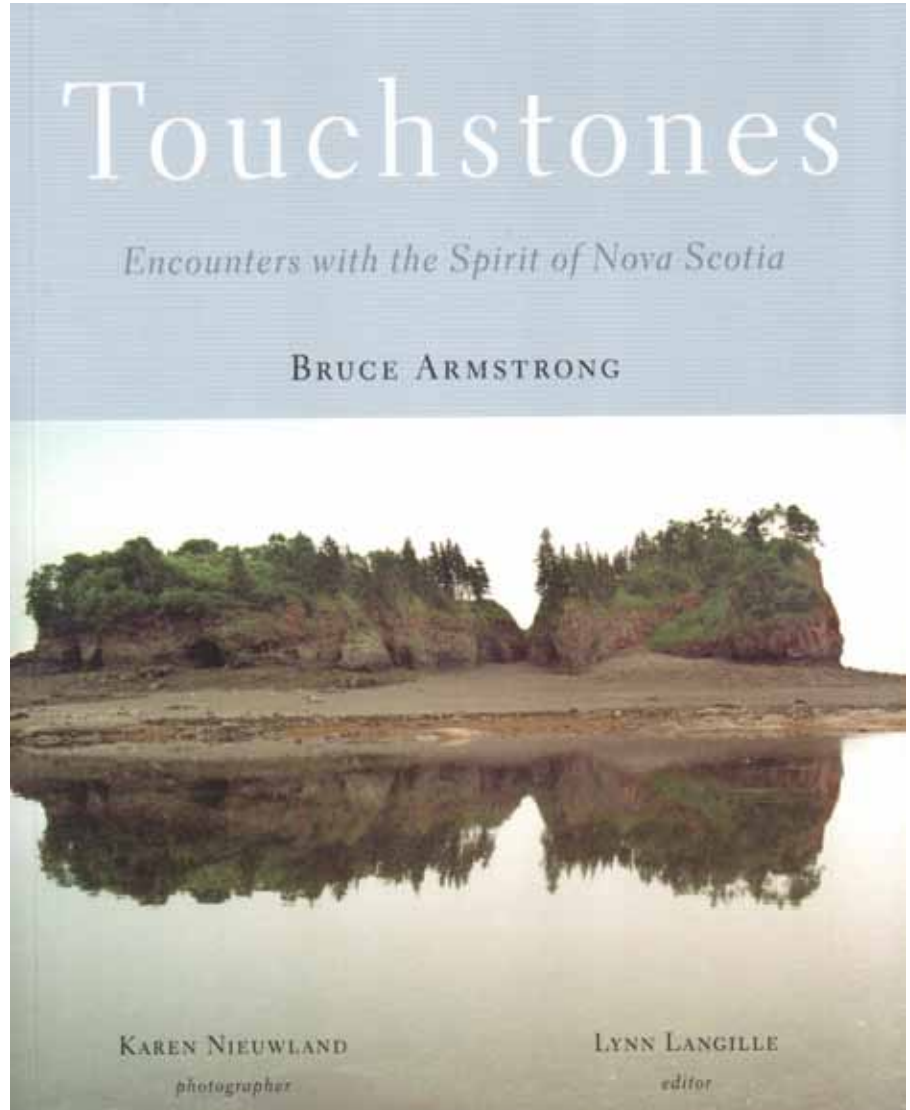
Holly Gunn

Bruce Armstrong is an award-winning writer, actor, teacher, and street magician. His most recent book, *Touchstones: Encounters with the Spirit of Nova Scotia*, is the result of a personal, spiritual quest that started twelve years ago, when he began an odyssey to find spiritual touchstones in his adopted province of Nova Scotia.

For the next four years, he researched, travelled the province, and wrote his manuscript. He worked closely with his editor, Lynn Langille, from the beginning of the project. The original plan for the book was to include archival photos to illustrate the sacred places described in the book. However, in 2004, Bruce met Karen Nieuwland, a recent NSCAD photography graduate who had an interest in spirituality. In 2006-07, Bruce and Karen revisited all of Bruce's original sites so Karen could photograph them. The resulting photographs are beautiful and make the book a visual delight.

As the editor explains in her preface, after Karen finished her photographs for the book, Bruce's friends noticed that he was experiencing cognitive changes that made writing and editing tasks challenging for him. Langille thus substantially edited Armstrong's text, while maintaining his writing style. As well, Karen added more sacred sites as inserts. She also decided to serve as the book's publisher.

Armstrong describes twenty-seven sites that he visited that were considered sacred by particular groups of people in the province. Eight other sites that Karen discovered later, while she completed her photography, are described briefly in inserts interspersed throughout the book. Armstrong's sites are arranged geographically, based on the shores of the province. A map at the front of the book illustrates these seven shores: Fundy, South Shore, Annapolis, Acadian, Cape



(Courtesy of Nieuwland Publishing)

Breton Island, Northumberland Shore, Eastern Shore, and Halifax and Area.

Most of the sites described in the book are located in Cape Breton and the Halifax area. Eleven spiritual sites are from the Halifax area; nine are from Cape Breton; only two each are from the Annapolis Valley and the South Shore; and only one each comes from the Eastern Shore and the Acadian Shore. Readers may notice the omission of many sacred sites in the province. Armstrong explains his site selection in the introduction, not-

ing that sites were "chosen by chance, by personal discovery, or by word-of-mouth." He had not intended the book to provide an all-inclusive coverage of the many sacred sites in the province.

Some of the sites that Armstrong describes are historically significant. They include registered heritage properties such as Tracadie United Baptist Church, Saint Margaret of Scotland Catholic Church in River Denys, the Eglise Saint-Pierre in Cheticamp, and St. Philip's African Orthodox Church in Whitney

Pier. Other sites are National Historic Sites such as the Covenanter's Church in Grand Pré; St. John's Anglican Church in Lunenburg; St. George's Round Church; Little Dutch Church, and St. Mary's Basilica in Halifax. Two sites operated by the Nova Scotia Museum, the Old Meeting House in Barrington, and St. James Anglican Church, part of Sherbrooke Village, are included in Armstrong's sites. The log church at Loch Broom, featured in March 2002 issue of *The Griffin*, was one of the sacred sites for the Northumberland Shore. All of these sites would appeal to readers with an interest in the built heritage of the province.

Do not expect lengthy, factual descriptions of these sites in this book. Although Armstrong provides descriptions for each site, these descriptions are usually brief, and followed by, or

interspersed with, personal observations. In fact, the book contains a lot of personal observations and first-person writing. Many of the observations depict a spiritual response of the author while at the site. Some readers may view these personal observations as digressions from the site descriptions; others might find the language too flowery.

Unfortunately, some of the book's historical descriptions are out of place. The description of Henry Alline (1748-1784), although interesting, is not really pertinent to the Covenanter Church. It would have been more relevant to the Old Meeting House in Barrington. Furthermore, some historical facts are not accurate, as is the case with the date of Perseus constellation in St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg added as an editor's note. Yet other historical

statements are generalizations: "New England Planters who attended the Covenanter church were fine singers". Some undoubtedly were, but probably not all.

Despite these shortcomings, and the many effusive, personal observations in the text, the book did give me a deeper appreciation of the spiritual and religious diversity of this province. In his pilgrimage, Armstrong visited and described the sacred sites of many ethnic groups, many religions, and many religious denominations: Germans, Greeks, Jews, Ukrainians, Mi'kmaq, Africans, Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims, Catholics, Augustinian nuns, Baptists, Protestants, and Anglicans. As Armstrong stated in his "Envoi" to the book, "I gained a greater knowledge of how spirituality can be seen in diverse forms and ways." That is an achievement.

HERITAGE SITES

Bridges to Cross: A Report from Mill Village

Murray Kirkpatrick and Richard Mueller

The vernacular character of a town or village encompasses more than its historical or architectural properties. Most likely, it emerged out of the dynamics between commerce and the natural properties of a time and its site. It grew or declined as the economy prospered and culture thrived. Canada is awash with rural communities struggling to remain vital in an environment of enormous change.

Mill Village, Nova Scotia emerged as a lumbering community in the mid-eighteenth century. Situated between Liverpool and Bridgewater, this now sleepy village was a bustling haven of industry and commerce for over a hundred years. Its main thoroughfare, the old Route 3, linked Yarmouth with Halifax. One had to drive through the village and over its beautiful bridge if you were headed to the capital from anywhere west of the Medway River. In continual business since 1832, under

various names and owners, the General Store served as the community's social hub.

In 2010, The Queens Association for Supported Living purchased the store from the Evans family who had run it for the past 22 years, and renamed it The Riverbank General Store and Café. This community-based organization has recently renovated and reinvented the original building in a most charming way. Inspired by the change and vitality of this initiative, a group of local volunteers formed the "Friends of Riverbank" to further contribute to this initiative. These energetic people donate their time to fund-raising events, actively preserving the landmarks and their stories.

Anecdotes of the bridge, a distinctive example of nineteenth-century, Nova Scotian iron bridges, are numerous. One individual relates a daring escapade of his youth in which one of his buddies hoisted a bike up to the top rail and rode it from one end to the other along its arch. Mischievously, adding another escapade, someone confessed

that he once climbed the bridge with a hacksaw and tried to cut off one of the finials for a trophy. The finial held, but the saw cuts are still visible.

Both the store and its bridge are vital links to Nova Scotia's past and vivid reminders of why our landmarks are worth protecting and integrating into our lives today. The Friends of Riverbank are currently raising public support for the preservation and restoration of the bridge. The Riverbank General Store and Café has become a model for thriving social entrepreneurship in the Province of Nova Scotia. The integration of persons with challenges within the store as clerks, carpenters, and maintenance staff, along with fellow community members, has placed Riverbank General Store and Cafe in a uniquely viable position in rural Nova Scotia. Once again, the store is crowded with laughter and conversation, welcoming travelers and locals with its foods, events and crafts.

Murray Kirkpatrick and Richard Mueller are members of the Friends of Riverbank.

The Framing Square: Simple Accessories Enhance a Remarkable Carpentry Tool

Bruce MacNab

Have you seen the fancy new carpentry tools they sell these days? Power tools are purple or bright yellow, laser beams guide your cuts, and almost every tool is available in a cordless model. Some of the old-time hand tools are starting to look a little boring nowadays. But looks can be deceiving. One of the most useful tools in the carpentry trade is still the classic carpenter's steel square, otherwise known as a framing square.

The first North American squares were manufactured in 1817 by a Vermont blacksmith. Featuring a tongue measuring 1½ inches wide by sixteen inches long and a blade two inches by twenty-four inches long, squares were once made by welding two pieces of steel. Since 1910, squares have been cut from a single piece of steel. Years before pocket calculators and computer programs were invented, carpenters used their trusty framing squares to convert decimals to fractions, find rafter lengths, lay out cross bridging for floor joists, draw octagons, and calculate brace lengths.

The greatest use of the square is drawing angles for roofs and stairs. For instance, a stair with a seven-inch rise and a ten-inch tread cut can be marked by simply aligning the seven-inch mark on the tongue and the ten-inch mark on the blade with the edge of the lumber. By doing this, a carpenter can build complex stairs without ever knowing the actual degrees of any of the stair angles.

The square is impressive, but a traditional homemade device makes it even better. A "square fence" is made from a piece of hardwood with a slot cut down the center. The square fits inside the slot and two bolts with wing nuts clamp the square tightly in position at the precise angle. Caution: making a square fence can be a dangerous operation. Tool stores sell alternative gadgets called



A square fence clamped on a framing square to mark a stair stringer with seven-inch risers and ten-inch treads. The oak square fence seen here is over seventy years old and belonged to the author's grandfather, carpenter Joe Macnab. (Courtesy of Bruce MacNab)

square gauges which are small brass nuts that clamp onto the tongue and the blade of the square. Both fences and gauges ensure accuracy when making multiple layouts such as a stair stringer with fourteen treads and risers or rafters for a roof with a quarter pitch (6 /12 slope).

Many booklets have been written about the square, but the literature is far from complete. Carpenters continually find new uses for their framing square like scraping ice off lumber and drawing circles. Old-timers boasted that good carpenters could calculate their pay cheques with a steel square. This has never been proven but one thing is for sure: good carpenters can earn their pay cheques with a steel square.

Bruce MacNab is a Red Seal journeyman carpenter and a member of Nova Scotia's Advisory Council on Heritage Properties. He is also the author of The Metamorphosis: The Apprenticeship of Harry Houdini.



Brass stair gauges can be used while marking angles with a framing square. (Courtesy of Bruce MacNab)

2012 Dartmouth Heritage House Tour



298 Portland Street. (Courtesy of Hal Oare)

Don Chard

[The historical and architectural details in this report are largely taken from information provided by the research committee for the Dartmouth heritage house tour.]

Introduction

The Dartmouth Museum's fifth heritage house tour included the two houses operated by the Museum, Evergreen and Quaker House; one church; and five other houses, one of which was in Halifax. Not all the houses were grand houses built or lived in by distinguished citizens of Dartmouth. Nor were they all furnished with items from the periods

in which they were built. Furthermore, many had undergone significant changes since their original construction.

What made these houses interesting, besides their architecture and age, were the stories of the people who had lived in them over the years and the changes that had taken place in the houses. Custodians of heritage properties have to be careful about restoring structures to particular periods lest they destroy changes that tell a significant story about the building's evolution and the people that occupied the property. Sometimes, it is the evolution of a house and the story of its owners and/or residents that breathe life into the structure.

Evergreen

A case in point would be Evergreen, at 26 Newcastle St., built in 1867 as the home of Judge Alexander James and his wife, Harriet Hawthorn. Noted Dartmouth architect Henry Elliot built Evergreen in a modified Italianate, mid-Victorian style. In 1921, the house became the property of Charles and Alice Creighton, whose daughter, Helen, noted folklorist, lived there for 57 years. At one point, the house was subdivided into apartments. The changes to the structure and the stories of the occupants are an important part of its history as much as the furnishings and the original design.



Evergreen at 26 Newcastle Street. (Courtesy of Hal Oare)

Evergreen and Quaker House are both owned by the Halifax Regional Municipality, and operated by the Dartmouth Heritage Museum Society. Evergreen has been open year-round since the Museum moved its offices there about ten years ago.

Quaker House

Located at 57 Ochterloney Street in downtown Dartmouth, Quaker House was built as a home for whalers who came to Dartmouth from Nantucket, Massachusetts after the American Revolution. By the early 1790s, most, if not all, of the whalers had either relocated to Milford Haven in Wales, or returned to New England. Quaker House is the only remaining evidence of the original housing the government assisted the whalers in building.

The Dartmouth Museum Society purchased the house in 1981. It is believed that the initial form of the house was a single-family dwelling, one room

deep and two and one-half stories high. Constructed in 1786, the house has evolved considerably to meet the changing requirements of its residents. Quaker House is normally only open in the summer.

298 Portland Street

This was one of the grandest houses on the 2012 tour. Built in 1914, the house represents a style known informally as the American Foursquare house style. The house was originally built as the home of a Dartmouth businessman, Walter Bishop and his wife, Georgina. Mrs. Bishop was injured at the house when the Halifax Explosion took place in December 1917. After Mr. Bishop's death in 1943, Mrs. Bishop continued to live there, but the upstairs was converted to a separate flat. In 1949, Mrs. Bishop sold the house to John A.Y. MacDonald, a former Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

The house suffered a severe fire in

2010 which necessitated considerable, interior rebuilding. Much of the interior is now modern, but the rebuilding was an opportunity to put the main staircase back to its original configuration. The modern features tell a story of how homes change to meet evolving needs of their occupants, and the need to provide energy-efficient services.

George Wright House

Located at 989 Young Avenue in Halifax, the well-known George Wright House was the other grand house on the 2012 tour. Born on a family farm in Dartmouth, Wright left Nova Scotia for the United States at the age of seventeen. He made his fortune publishing business directories of important cities of the world. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1896. Wright spent the winter of 1911-12 in Europe. He booked last minute passage on the *Titanic* to return to North America. A heavy sleeper, Wright is thought to have gone to bed early

on the night of the *Titanic's* sinking. His body, if recovered, was never identified.

Wright's house is a prime example of local Queen Anne Revival Architecture, a style prominent in North America from approximately 1880 to 1905. The exterior of Wright's Halifax home still looks much as it did when it was built.

42 Summit Street

This home stands on land originally granted to John Salisbury, who came to Halifax from England when Halifax was founded in 1749. James G.A. Creighton built the house in the 1830s. It became the property of James E. Lawlor in 1868. The land around it, from Portland Street to Maynard's Lake, was Lawlor's farm. The house, the oldest house on the tour, was originally a farmhouse. It includes a marble fireplace removed from a house on Brunswick Street that had suffered damage in the Halifax Explosion. The fireplace had been stored in a basement on Prince Street until Geoffrey Harrison's wife had it brought to her Summit Street home.

Charles Lindbergh, the American aviator who made the first solo non-stop flight across the Atlantic in 1927, reportedly spent a night with the Harrisons, when he had flown into Eastern Passage seaplane base while exploring air routes across the Atlantic for single-engine planes. The owner of the house at the time, Geoffrey R. Harrison, was himself a navigator.

22 Mackay Street

This is a block house with a low-pitched roof and little adornment. It most closely

resembles Late Victorian Plain styles. George Tait, a carpenter from Scotland, built the house in 1871. Tait, who was deaf, was responsible for the establishment of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in Halifax, which grew to include students from all across the Maritimes. Three generations of Tait's lived in the house on MacKay Street.

St. Alban's Anglican Church

St. Alban's, on Pleasant Street in Dartmouth, was erected in 1920-21 to provide a church for the growing communities of North and South Woodside. It is one of many Gothic Revival churches in Nova Scotia, all, as the house tour booklet states, erected "to echo the grandeur of the High Middle Ages." Like many other Gothic Revival churches, St. Alban's has a bell tower and a steeply gabled roof that draws the eye upward. Inside, "the exposed framing and wood work... add ornateness to the interior, another hallmark of the style."

Conclusion

The architecture of these houses is significant, but the stories of their occupants are equally important. What lessons can we share from Dartmouth's successful 2012 house tour? Start organizing such an event early in the year. Lining up houses and sponsors takes a lot of time as does the research on the houses, preparation of a brochure, and publicity. Also expect the unexpected. Take nothing for granted. Make sure that there are backup plans in case homeowners back out or committee members have problems and need help.

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The Urban Farm Society of Spryfield

16 Sussex St., Halifax.

Come Grow With Us, May 21, 7:00 pm – 9:00 p.m. Sign-up date for Family Gardening 2013. Captain William Spry Community Centre. Email: jamac@ns.sympatico.ca. Website: www.urbanfarmspryfield.com

Le Village historique acadien de la Nouvelle-Écosse

West Pubnico.

Rhubarb Festival, June 6, 2013, 1:30 p.m.-3:p.m. Mouth-watering rhubarb dishes and live entertainment — no better way to spend a late spring afternoon! Admission \$6.00. Call Kathy Nickerson, (902) 762-2530 or 1-888-381-8999. Email: kathynick@ns.aliantzinc.ca. Website: acadianvillage.museum.gov.ns.ca

Wile Carding Mill

Bridgewater.

Museum Day, June 22, 2013. Free admission for the day. Call (902) 543-4033. Email: bthompson@bridgewater.ca.

New Digital Collection

In partnership with the Mainland South Heritage Society, Halifax Public Libraries is pleased to announce a new online digital collection called *Library and Community Archives* at <http://digitalcollections.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/>

Discover through old photographs the rich history of twenty Mainland South communities, including Coothe Cove, Harrietsfield, Ketch Harbour, Purcell's Cove, Spryfield, and the Northwest Arm.

The Library's postcard collection (1900s - 1980s) evokes memories of familiar, as well as lesser known, Halifax Regional Municipality landmarks. Personal messages on some of the postcards provide a glimpse into the lives and times of a bygone era.

Keep an eye on the archive as the Library partners with more community groups to share the region's heritage through photographs, postcards, unique records and artifacts. For more information about partnerships, contact Joanne McCarthy O'Leary at mccartj@halifax.ca or 490-5813.

HTNS Illustrated Public Lectures

Museum of Natural History (Auditorium)
Summer Street, Halifax

Thursday, 16 May at 7:30

Charles Burke

"'I Often Wonder What Became of Her': Beryl Markham's Historic Atlantic Flight to Baleine, Nova Scotia — September 5 1936"

Thursday, 21 March at 7:30 p.m.

Deborah Trask and Jeffrey Reed
"The House at Blockhouse Corner"

For more information, please call 423-4807

Programs Sponsored by Other Societies

Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens

Annapolis Royal.

18th Annual Historic Gardens Dinner and Auction, May 26, 2013, 4 p.m.-8 p.m. This major fundraiser for Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens includes a wonderful meal, and plenty of great auction items, including lots of incredible plant material for your garden! It is a wonderful social time as community members and visitors alike gather in support of the award-winning Historic Gardens. Tickets: \$40.00. To obtain tickets, email admin@historicgardens.com or call (902) 532-7018. Event is held at the Annapolis Royal Legion & Community Center. Website: historicgardensauction.wordpress.com/

Art Gallery of Nova Scotia

1723 Hollis St., Halifax.

Gold: A Nova Scotia Treasure Jan.19-March 31, 2013. Admission charged. Winter hours in effect until April.

Website: www.artgalleryofnovascotia.ca/en/AGNS_Halifax/visit/default.aspx

Cole Harbour Heritage Farm

Cole Harbour.

Mother's Day Tea, May 12, 2013. Admission \$10 Adult, \$5 child under 12.

Sandwiches, sweets, beverage. No reservations. For additional information, call Janice Kirkbright, 902-434-0222.

Opening Day, May 15, 2013.

Dartmouth Heritage Museum

Evergreen, 26 Newcastle St., Dartmouth.

Current Exhibit: **Discovery African Nova Scotia Art Pioneers**, Feb. 2-April 27-2013.

Art talks to correspond with exhibit: Feb 9, 2:30; Feb 23, 2:30; March 9, 2:30; March 23, 2:30. Phone: (902) 464-2300. Email: museum@bellaliant.com.

Museum hours posted on the website: www.dartmouthheritagemuseum.ns.ca/index.html

DesBrisay Museum

130 Jubilee Rd., Bridgewater.

Open Wednesday to Sunday 1-5 p.m. Admission charged (Saturdays are always free).

F.E. Garber, town photographer. A look at noted Bridgewater photographer and his more than 50 years of images Sunday, Jan. 20 – Sunday, March 17.

Women's Work - Exploring various paid and unpaid jobs of women in the Bridgewater area from the early 1900s, May 19 – Sept. 8. Phone: (902) 543-4033. Website: www.desbrisaymuseum.ca.

Firefighters' Museum of N.S.

Yarmouth.

Old Postcard Display. May1-May 31. Call (902)742-5525. Email: hurlburl@gov.ns.ca.

Website: www.firefighters.museum.gov.ns.ca

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Meetings held in the Akins A/V room, Nova Scotia Archives, University Avenue, Halifax.

Military Records – Discover your ancestor's service. Presented by Col. John Boileau, Ret'd). Saturday, April 20, 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.(monthly meeting).

Noted historian and acclaimed author, Colonel John Boileau, CD (Ret'd), will deliver a lecture on how to locate, decipher, and learn about military service records and what they can tell you about your ancestor's life.

Hammonds Plains Historical Society

Events held at the Cornerstone Wesleyan Church, 1215 Hammonds Plains Road (entrance at Kingswood North).

Farming in the Hammonds Plains, March 25, 7:00 p.m. Guest speakers: Eric Eisenhauer and Brian Murray.

Annual General Meeting, Topic: Telephones in rural Hammonds Plains, May 27, 7:00 p.m. Guest speaker: Lou Turner. Website: www.hammondspainhistoricalsociety.ca/events/

Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia

Meetings held at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic.

Industrial Heritage Talks, March 4, April 1, and May 6, 7:00 p.m. (the first Monday of the month). Free talks and activities related to industrial heritage.

Email: chair@industrialheritagens.ca. Website: www.industrialheritagens.ca

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

1675 Lower Water St., Halifax.

Edward Cornwallis: Hero or Horror? April 9, 2013. 7:30 p.m. Speaker: Jon Tattie.

Jon Tattie's new book, *Cornwallis: The Violent Birth of Halifax*, uses Cornwallis's own writing, and the writing of those who knew him best, to unearth the man buried by the controversy. Additional information, call Richard MacMichael, (902) 424-8897. Email: macmicrs@gov.ns.ca

Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche

Highway 103, Exit 31, Rte 335 West Pubnico, Yarmouth County.

Soirée de Musique/Kitchen Party, March 6, 7:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.; April 3, 7:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m.; May 1, 7:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m. ; June 5, 7:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m. \$5 per person. Held at Sylvesters Club, Centre de Pombcoup, West Pubnico

Francophonie Days at Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche, March 14, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Quilting Bee, craft demonstration, and sale. West Pubnico.

Annual Meeting of La Société historique acadienne de Pubnico-Ouest. March 14, 7:00 p.m., Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche, West Pubnico.

Our History in Stories, stories, written by different storytellers: Laurent d'Entremont and others, March 21, 7:00 p.m. Cost \$3.00 per person.

Meeting — Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche, June 13, 7:00 p.m., West Pubnico.

Metis and Heritage : Following the Mi'kmaq trails, June 21, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Experience Mi'kmaq traditions with displays of furs, nature walks, music, history, and artifacts. Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche, West Pubnico.

9th Annual Tern Festival, West Pubnico. Birding Tour and Nature Walk, June 21–23. Boat Tour, and conferences available during the Tern Festival weekend. Weekend package \$45 per person (food and accommodation not included). Special Day Pass- \$30 per person for Birding Tours. Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos & Centre de recherche, West Pubnico. Phone (902) 7623380. Website: www.museeacadien.ca

Ross Farm

New Ross, Lunenburg Co.

Pumpkin Planting, June 1-2. Plant a pumpkin to harvest in the fall.

Phone: (902) 689-2210 or 1-877-689-2210. Email: rossfarm@gov.ca

Website: museum.gov.ns.ca/rfm/en/home/what-to-seedo/ourevents/default.aspx

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Meetings held at the Nova Scotia Archives, University Ave., Halifax.

Chinese Migration to the Maritimes. The Early Years, 1890-1925, Wed., March 20, 2013. Guest speakers: James Morrison, Albert Lee, and Grace Bell.

Louisa Neville, Mrs. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Wed., May 15, 2013. Guest speaker: Allan Penney, Research Associate, Nova Scotia Museum. Lectures are free. Website: www.rnshs.ca/ Look under News and Events.

Sherbrooke Village

Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke Village Scottish Days & Traditional Dinner, July 6-July7. Join Village staff as they work natural, hand-shorn, sheep wool through the process. They will wash, dry, pick, card, dye, spin, weave, and knit to produce functional wool products of a century ago. Traditional Scottish Dinner - On Saturday evening, we will host a traditional Scottish dinner prepared by a Celebrity Chef. Phone: (902) 477-6087. ef. Admission charged. Dinner tickets must be purchased separately. Call Lynn Hayne (902) 522-2400, 1-888-743-7845. Email: haynelm@gov.ns.ca. Website: museum.gov.ns.ca/sv/index.php

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