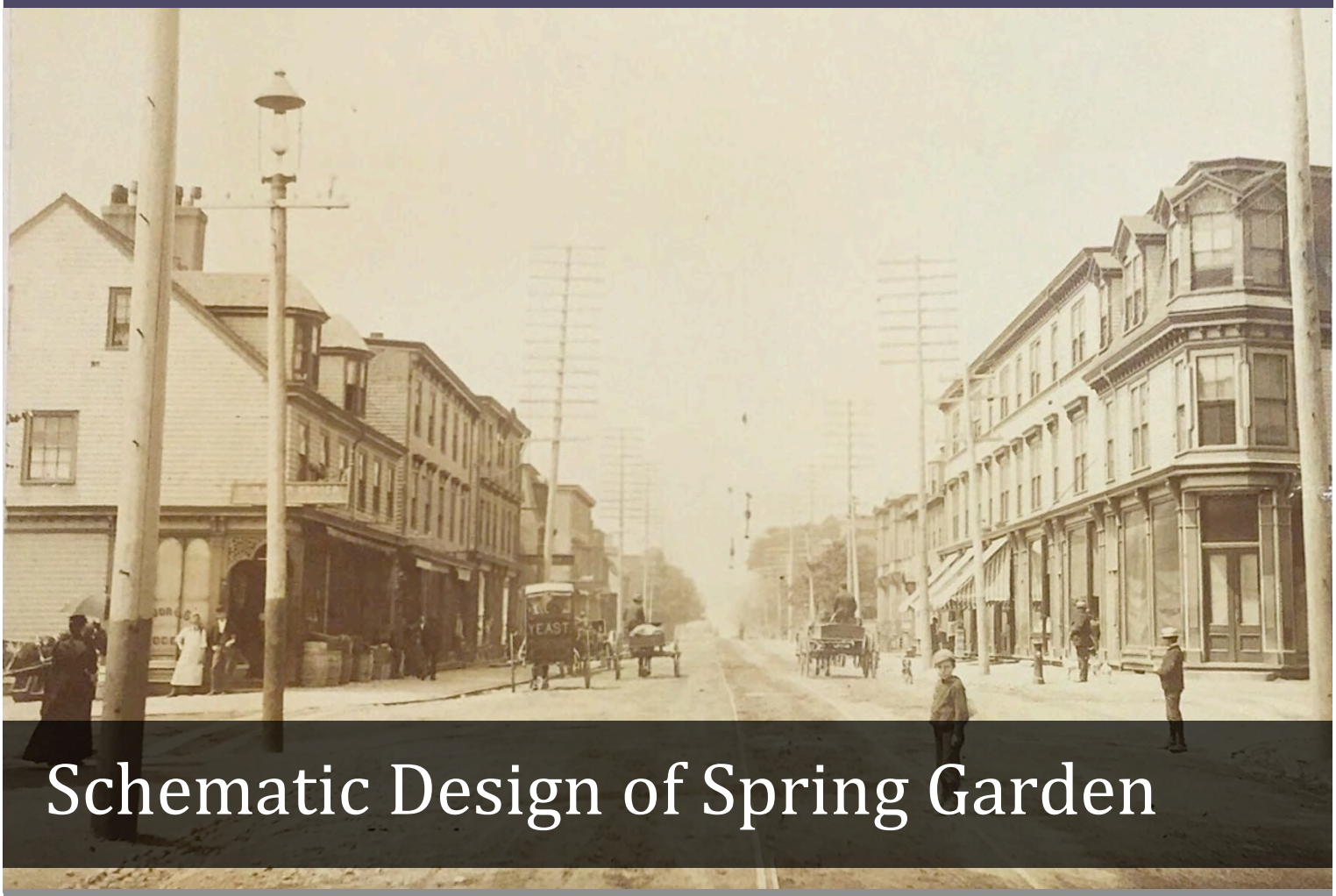
APPENDIX A



Schematic Design of Spring Garden

Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

Heritage Research Permit A2018NS090

30 October 2018

Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited
109 John Stewart Drive, Dartmouth, NS B2W 4J7

Schematic Design of Spring Garden
Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

Heritage Research Permit A2018NS090

Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited
Project No. 18-032.1

30 October 2018

Principal Investigator: Courtney Glen
Report compiled by: Courtney Glen, Vanessa McKillop, Vanessa Smith

Report Submitted to:

Ekistics Plan + Design
1 Starr Lane
Dartmouth, NS B2Y 4V7

- and -

Coordinator, Special Places
NS Dept. of Communities, Culture and Heritage
P.O. Box 456, STN Central
Halifax, NS B3J 2R5

Cover Image: Looking west down Spring Garden Road from the intersection of Queen Street in 1893.

Executive Summary

In September 2018, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted by Ekistics Plan + Design to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment for the schematic design of Spring Garden Road between Queen Street and Cathedral Lane. The schematic plan is intended to guide future upgrades to the road and is intended to strengthen the street's sense of place and focus on pedestrians and transit passengers.

The purpose of the archaeological assessment is to determine the potential for archaeological resources, to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources, to provide baseline data for future planning within the study area and to provide recommendations for further mitigation, if necessary.

Land use and occupation of the peninsula and, indeed, Halifax extends back to time immemorial when the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors hunted, fished, gathered and camped on these lands. Ceremonial use and burial is also known to have occurred in the near vicinity of the Common lands. In historic times, the Mi'kmaq had a notable presence on the peninsula and it is well established that they hunted and fished on what would eventually become the Halifax Common, and likely had short-term or seasonal encampments here as well.

When the first British settlers arrived in 1749 and began building the town, what became Spring Garden Road was initially located outside of the palisade but property was quickly granted in the east end the study area by the 1760s. Notable areas of 18th century occupation include Bellevue House, Pyke's Ropewalk, the poor house complex and poor house burying ground, all located to the east of the study area. By the early 1800s, residential occupation began to grow along the street and by the mid 19th century, Spring Garden was a mostly residential landscape. The block from Birmingham to Queen Street appears to have been a small commercial district, dominated by shops and businesses since the at least the 1870s.

Gradually throughout the early to mid 20th century, the commercial district in the east end of the study area began to spread west and by the 1960s, most of the street was commercial. Late 19th and 20th century infrastructure along Spring Garden Road included a cobble stone road surface and trams operating along the street.

The results of the reconnaissance and georeferencing of historic maps indicates that the study area is generally of low to moderate potential for archaeological resources associated with midden or garbage deposits and early infrastructure like sewers and cobblestone road surfaces. Several areas of moderate potential have been identified around standing older buildings where resources may be present under adjacent sidewalks.

Areas of moderate to high potential have been identified in seven areas in and around the study area, including Freshwater Brook and Pyke's Bridge at the east end of the study area, possible 18th century resources under the streets and sidewalks of Dresden Row, Birmingham Street and Doyle Street (north of Spring Garden), resources associated with the Bellevue property in front of the Halifax Central Library, and potential burials and human remains associated with the Poor House Burying Ground, Catholic Burying Ground and Old Burying Ground along the north and south sides of Spring Garden Road and sidewalk from Brunswick to Barrington Street, as well as the east side of Brunswick Street.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted for any ground disturbance associated the schematic design project of Spring Garden Road. Areas of low to moderate potential may require only periodic check-ins or for the archaeologist to be "on-call" for construction crews to notify if they encounter archaeological resources. However, in areas of moderate potential or moderate to high potential, archaeological monitoring will be required until the archaeologist can make a determination that the area has been disturbed to the extent that intact archaeological resources will not be expected to be encountered.

In the event that intact archaeological features are encountered during archaeological monitoring, archaeological mitigation will be required to a level determined by the Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage in consultation with the archaeologist and Halifax Regional Municipality. The level of archaeological mitigation required will depend on the nature, age, and significance of the resource, as well as the level of disturbance.

While the high potential area of burials and human remains is located east of the schematic design study area, it is recommended that if any ground disturbance is expected for this area, an archaeological protocol should be developed prior to any ground disturbance. The protocol should be developed with consultation from the Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage, Halifax Regional Municipality, the Sustainability & Applied Science Division - Nova Scotia Environment and other relevant stakeholders. The protocol should include the methodology for the mitigation of intact burial features and disarticulated human remains, the level of recording and analysis to be conducted for skeletal remains, and must clearly lay out where any encountered human remains will be reinterred. Additionally, Mi'kmaw individuals are known to have been present in the Poor House and Poor House Burying Ground and the Catholic Burying Ground. Therefore, the protocol should be developed with consultation from the Sipekne'katik Chief and Consultation Coordinator and the Archaeological Research Division at Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO-ARD).

Contents

Executive Summary i

List of Figures iv

List of Plates vii

List of Tables viii

1.0 Introduction 1

2.0 Study Area 1
- 2.1 Natural Environment 1

3.0 Methodology 3
- 3.1 Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory 4
- 3.2 Historic Background 6
  - 3.2.1 First Nations Occupation 6
  - 3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Occupation 13
  - Freshwater Brook, Pyke's Bridge & Victoria Park 15
  - Halifax Public Gardens 21
  - Cathedral Lane & South Park Street to Queen Street - Residential Occupation 25
  - Bellevue House 45
  - Poor House Property & Poor House Burying Ground, First Baptist Church 52
- 3.3 Georeferencing 60
- 3.4 Reconnaissance 63
- 3.5 Predictive Modelling 63

4.0 Discussion 68

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations 69

6.0 References Cited 71

Plates 79

Appendix A: Heritage Research Permit 85

List of Figures

Figure 2.0-2: Theme Region #833 - Eastern Shore Beaches - with the approximate location of the Halifax Common highlighted in red. 3
Figure 3.2-1: Map of the Mi'kmaq districts. 9
Figure 3.2-2: 1779 map of Halifax with Freshwater Brook (blue) and several other small watercourses (green) running east to the harbour, north at top. The approximate location the study area is shown in red. 10
Figure 3.2-3: Wetlands (purple) and streams (blue) on Charles Blaskowitz's 1784 map, based on research and analysis by Mike Reid, 2012. The approximate location of the study area is highlighted in red, with Freshwater Brook flowing through the west end. 12
Figure 3.2-4: Hibbert Newton Binney's watercolour of a Mi'kmaq encampment in Dartmouth c. 1812. 13
Figure 3.2-5: Spring Garden Schematic Design study area with themed sections visible, based on geography and land use. 14
Figure 3.2-6: An 1842 watercolour shows Freshwater Brook running through the Common, looking towards Spring Garden Road. 15
Figure 3.2-7: 1893 copy of an 1818 map of private lots for lease on the Common around Spring Garden. Pyke's Bridge is visible at the very west end of the study area (approximately shown in red) on the edge of Cathedral Lane. 17
Figure 3.2-8: Henry Holder's 1933 sketch of Pyke's Bridge in the 1860s, looking northwest. Note the entrance to the Public Gardens was at this time further west and the fence enclosing the west side of Victoria Park, as the east side contains Freshwater Brook. 18
Figure 3.2-9: A 1904 map of part of Halifax shows a 48" conduit running down South Park Street to the intersection of Spring Garden (blue), north at right. Here, the conduit seems to branch with one line running east down Spring Garden and another running south beside Victoria Park. 20
Figure 3.2-10: 1839 Plan of the Ground in the Vicinity of the Citadel of Halifax, north at right. The approximate study area is shown in red. Note that building lots and two buildings are visible where the Horticultural Gardens would soon be established (blue). 21
Figure 3.2-11: Horticultural Gardens in 1851, half the size of the current Public Gardens, north at right. Also note the continuation of Freshwater Brook from Griffin's Pond (blue). 22
Figure 3.2-12: Henry Holder's 1933 map of the Horticultural Gardens and surrounds in 1860, including the skating rink. Note Griffin's Pond, with swampy land to the

east and the city dump to the west, as well as the approximate underground location of Freshwater Brook (blue). 23
Figure 3.2-13: Looking south down South Park Street towards Spring Garden, with the covered skating rink in the Horticultural Gardens to the right. 25
Figure 3.2-14: Halifax Township Map, showing the original land grant to Jonathan Belcher. n.d. (highlighted) and other early grants along Spring Garden Road including Richard Wenman (blue), north at bottom. Commons lands were located to the west of these grants. 26
Figure 3.2-15: 1784 map of Halifax showing the long building of the ropewalks, and several other structures on Wenman's lot (blue), north at right. The approximate study area is shown in red. 27
Figure 3.2-16: Circa 1800 map of Spring Garden Road showing the long building of Pyke's Ropewalk (blue), north at right. The approximate study area is shown in red. ...28
Figure 3.2-17: Brookside house in 1939, just after it was vacated, looking north. 31
Figure 3.2-18: 1835 plan of "Pyke's Field" showing some existing buildings and a well (blue), north at top. The large property owned by Pyke has been broken into smaller building lots and Birmingham Street and Dresden Row have been added. Several buildings and a stone wall are located to the west of Pyke's property. ..32
Figure 3.2-19: Plan of Schmidt Ville in 1831 (copy made in 1856), showing lots along the south side of Spring Garden, north at bottom. 34
Figure 3.2-20: Ruger's 1879 Panoramic View of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, north at right, showing the study area (red). 35
Figure 3.2-21: 1880 map of private lots on the south end of the Common, north a bottom, showing the corner of Spring Garden Road and Cathedral Lane, including the property of Robert Seeton with a house and three outbuildings on the corner lot. 36
Figure 3.2-22: 1872 photograph of John Barnstead's house, looking west from Victoria Park over large yards and residential homes. Tower Road (now Cathedral Lane) is in the foreground and Spring Garden is to the right. 37
Figure 3.2-23: 1895 fire insurance map showing Spring Garden Road from South Park Street to Queen Street. Shops and commercial buildings are highlighted in blue. 38
Figure 3.2-24: 1893 photograph of Spring Garden Road, looking west from Queen Street. 39
Figure 3.2-25: 1894 map of Spring Garden Road (Queen to Dresden Row at top, Dresden to South Park at bottom), north at bottom. Note the difference between the residential buildings and the commercial structures from Queen to Birmingham. 40

Figure 3.2-26: Vaulted storage rom under the sidewalk of Queen Street at the corner of Morris Street, encountered during construction activity in the mid 20th century, looking north towards Spring Garden Road. 41
Figure 3.2-27: Comparison of 1914 (top) and 1951 (bottom) fire insurance map of Spring Garden from South Park to Queen Street. Shops and commercial buildings are highlighted in blue and show the commercialization of Spring Garden throughout the early 20th century. 42
Figure 3.2-28: Lord Nelson Hotel c. 1930, looking northeast. Note the tram tracks set within cobblestones running east-west down Spring Garden and turning south onto South Park Street. 43
Figure 3.2-29: 1921 aerial photographs (overlay by Dirk Werle, 2015), which show the study area (red), north at right. Note the large estate of Brookside and its neighbour estate visible with the open garden or field where the Lord Nelson would be constructed also shown (blue).....44
Figure 3.2-30: 1779 map of Halifax with the study area highlighted in red. Note the structure on the corner of Queen Street and Spring Garden Road (blue).....45
Figure 3.2-31: Pre-1885 photograph of the rear of Bellevue House and gardens, looking north towards Spring Garden. 46
Figure 3.2-32: 1860 photograph of Spring Garden Road, looking east from Queen Street. The Bellevue property stables are visible behind the arch (blue). 48
Figure 3.2-33: Sketch of Bellevue and its guardhouse and sentry box on Spring Garden Road in the 1860s, facing south.....49
Figure 3.2-34: Rear of Bellevue House after the 1885 fire, looking north towards Spring Garden. 50
Figure 3.2-35: 1888 photograph of Bellevue under construction, with the stable building visible along Spring Garden Road, looking east down Spring Garden. Note the tramlines which are visible and include a stop in front of Bellevue. 51
Figure 3.2-36: 1814 Hand draw map of Poor House property, showing the location of the main Poor House building (labelled as Bridewell), the jail and a garden for the Poor House on the corner of Spring Garden and Queen (labelled as Pykes Road), north at right. 54
Figure 3.2-37: 1830 map of Halifax showing four structures on the poor house property. Structures associated with Bellevue (Commandant's Quarters) are also visible on the opposite side of Spring Garden. 55
Figure 3.2-38: 1839 map of the study area (red), showing the jail and poor house, as well as a variety of outbuildings on the poor house property (blue), north at right. ..56
Figure 3.2-39: 1939 photograph of the First Baptist Church, looking north from Queen Street towards the Spring Garden intersection. 58

Figure 3.2-40: Firefighters attempting to extinguish the First Baptist Church Fire, looking from Doyle Street, Queen Street at the right. 59
Figure 3.3-1: Map of Spring Garden Road schematic design study area showing the location of georeferenced historic structures located outside the footprint of current standing buildings. 61
Figure 3.3-2: Keating's 1880 map georeferenced with existing standing buildings in grey. 62
Figure 3.3-3: Current standing buildings georeferenced onto Blaskowitz' 1784 map. Structures are visible Dresden Row, Birmingham Street and Doyle Street, as well as north of the Halifax Central Library. 62
Figure 3.3-4: Archaeological mitigation site plan of the Halifax Central Library project georeferenced on the 1914 fire insurance map and current standing buildings. Note that only a portion of the stables were uncovered in 2012 (blue). 63
Figure 3.5-1: Predictive modelling of archaeological resources within or near the study area. 67

List of Plates

Plate 1: Facing west down Spring Garden Road from the corner of Cathedral Lane, with 1472 Cathedral Lane visible on the left, set back from the sidewalk. 80
Plate 2: Victoria Park, facing southeast. Note the electrical box and lack of overhead wires for the street lights. 80
Plate 3: 5690 Spring Garden Road, looking east over South Park Street. Note the manhole and electrical box in the foreground. 81
Plate 4: 5634 Spring Garden Road on the northwest corner of the intersection with Dresden Row. Note the overhead wires and a gutter just visible in the curb (blue). 81
Plate 5: Possible window well or coal chute on west side of 5690 Spring Garden Road, facing north. 82
Plate 6: 5517 Spring Garden Road, facing north, the last example of a Victoria residential building still standing within the study area. 82
Plate 7: East side of 5505 Spring Garden Road showing a possible sill of a window well or coal chute, as well as the roof gutter ending in the sidewalk (blue). 83
Plate 8: The south side of Spring Garden from Birmingham to Queen, facing south. 83
Plate 9: Spring Garden Road at the east end of the study area, looking west towards Queen Street. Note the matures trees in front of the Central Library building and the new development on the north side of the street. Also note the lack of overhead electrical wires. 84

List of Tables

Table 1: Mi'kmaw/Archaeological Cultural Periods in Nova Scotia 8
Table 2: Poor House Burying Ground property size over time. 57

1.0 Introduction

In September 2018, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted by Ekistics Plan + Design to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment for the schematic design of Spring Garden Road between Queen Street and Cathedral Lane. The schematic plan is intended to guide future upgrades to the road and is intended to strengthen the street's sense of place and focus on pedestrians and transit passengers.

Several previous archaeological assessments have been conducted for portions of the study area and surrounding environ since 2004.

The purpose of the current archaeological assessment is to determine the potential for archaeological resources, to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources, to provide baseline data for future planning within the study area and to provide recommendations for further mitigation, if necessary.

The assessment was conducted under Category C Heritage Research Permit A2018NS090. This report conforms to the standards required by the Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage under the Special Places Protection Act (*R.S., c. 438, s. 1*).

2.0 Study Area

The study area is located within the urban core of Halifax and consists of Spring Garden Road from Queen Street to Cathedral Lane (Figure 2.0-1). The study area is located within a built and urban landscape.

2.1 Natural Environment

The development area is located in an urban setting within Natural Theme Region #833, Eastern Shore Beaches (Figure 2.0-2). The coastal region is characterized by an indented submerged coastline and is divided into headlands separated by long inlets, most of which are drowned river estuaries. The underlying soils of peninsular Halifax and Dartmouth are predominantly slate-derived shale loam Bridgewater soils. Historically, the slate that characterizes bedrock outcrops in this area was used as building material and can still be seen in many of the extant nineteenth century constructions such as Alexander Keith's Brewery on Lower Water Street in Halifax. Because of continued

urban expansion and development since the mid-18th century, many aspects of the natural history of this region including floral and faunal sustainability, no longer apply. [1]

In the early Holocene, Halifax and the harbour were much different than what we see today. At about 12,000 years ago when the last glaciers retreated from the region, much of Halifax Harbour was characterized by a series of lakes connected by an ancestral Sackville River system. The former marine shoreline was located about 20 kilometers off Chebucto Head, about 65 to 70 meters below current sea levels. The Bedford Basin was occupied by at least three connected lakes - one in Bedford Bay, one in the Basin proper, and one in Fairview Cove. Palaeoshorelines have been identified in these areas by marine geologists. Before about 5,800 years ago, Bedford Basin existed as a lake for about 6,000 years and boulder berms located during surveys of the basin indicate the presence of a number of small islands on the west side and a few on the east side as well. At the same time, a bedrock sill (Wellesley Rock) was exposed between Bedford Bay and the Basin proper. Part of the Sackville River system cascaded over the rock ledge creating a waterfall. This area holds great potential for early Holocene archaeological sites potentially dating back as early as the Palaeo-Indian period (11,500 to 9,000 years BP) as this area would have been favourable for fishing and the rock ledge may have provided a convenient short cut across the Basin. At 5,800 years ago, the islands, lakeshores and the rock ledge became submerged and Halifax Harbour was created.[2]

The peninsula itself has changed greatly since the earliest days of Halifax's settlement. At the end of the 18th century, there were approximately 78 kilometers of streams flowing across the peninsula and into the Northwest Arm or Halifax Harbour. These streams were, in many cases, founded by wetlands (about 83 ha in total) that have since been diverted or infilled.[3] Freshwater Brook was likely one of the most substantial watercourses on the peninsula and originated in the north end, somewhere below Needham Hill and flowed northward into Fairview Cove, eastward near the dockyard and southward through the North and Central Common and Public Gardens before eventually reaching the Harbour near Inglis and Barrington Streets. Late 18th century maps indicate that the brook may have been under South Park Street, though by the mid-19th century, it is shown flowing under what is now Brenton Street. The course may have changed in the 19th century as significant changes were occurring in the north as the Common (which then included the North Common, present day Wanderers Grounds and the Public Gardens) was being infilled with garbage.

[1] Davis and Browne 1996:204-205.
[2] Fader 2005:140-142.
[3] Reid 2012.

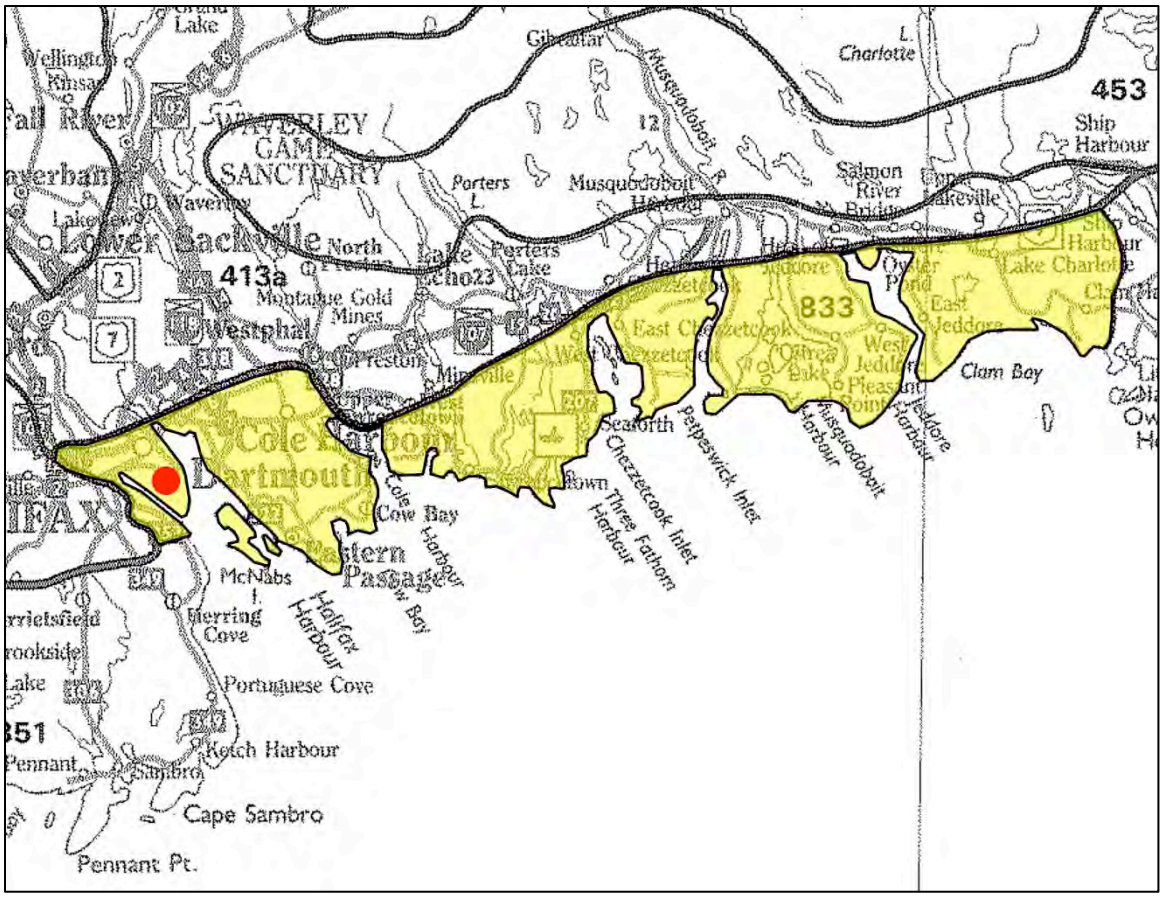


Figure 2.0-2: Theme Region #833 - Eastern Shore Beaches - with the approximate location of the study area highlighted in red.

3.0 Methodology

A historic background study was conducted by Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited in September and October 2018, which included consultation of historic maps and manuscripts and published literature. The reports of previous archaeological resource impact assessments for several surrounding properties were also reviewed. These include:

- Archaeological Salvage Excavations at the Halifax Public Gardens (A2004NS032),
- Halifax Public Gardens: Archaeology During the 2004 Restoration (A2004NS051),
- Halifax Public Gardens (A2006NS010),
- Pre-Development Assessment of Spring Garden Road/Queen Street Public Lands Plan (A2009NS012)
- Halifax Central Library Site Preliminary Assessment (A2011NS017)
- New Library Annex, Halifax Central Library (A2012NS137)
- Halifax Public Gardens: Excavation of French Drain near Horticultural Hall (A2012NS169),
- Grafton Street Methodist Burying Ground (A2016NS002 & A2017NS001),

- Brenton Place Development (A2017NS040 & A2018NS008)
- Griffin's Pond, Halifax Public Gardens (A2017NS088), and
- Halifax Common Master Plan (A2017NS091)

The Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory, a database of known archaeological resources in the Maritime region, was searched in an effort to understand prior archaeological research and known archaeological resources neighbouring the study area. The Chief and Consultation Coordinator at Sipekne'katik First Nation as well as the Archaeological Research Division at Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn (KMKNO-ARD) were contacted on 25 September 2018 in order to elicit information regarding past and traditional land use in the study area. Finally, a reconnaissance of the study area was conducted.

3.1 Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory

The Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory was consulted in September 2018 to determine if known archaeological resources were present in or near the study area. Several archaeological sites have been recorded in peninsular Halifax dating from the mid-18th through 20th centuries. Although it is known from historic accounts and oral tradition that First Nations peoples were present on the peninsula during and prior to European contact, very little archaeological evidence of their presence has been recorded on the peninsula to date. A few isolated finds have recently been made at the former site of the Presbyterian Church of Saint David's church hall on Brunswick Street, though no evidence of intact First Nations features or sites were encountered. Several shell middens have been recorded on the west side of North West Arm, along the shores of the Basin, on McNab's Island and on the Dartmouth side of the Harbour.

Archaeological investigations inside of the Public Gardens have taken place since 2004 and have identified 18th and 19th century artifacts, as well as parts of the city dump and structures associated with the early gardens. Monitoring at the Citadel High School property for the installation of a steam line in 2006 and 2007 identified a mortared stone culvert. The culvert was set into the bedrock and may have been related to the diversion or channelling of Freshwater Brook. Archaeological monitoring at the Public Gardens in 2008 revealed a ceramic pipe used to channel and divert Freshwater Brook. The 2008 monitoring indicated that the outflow for Freshwater Brook runs east to South Park Street, where it is assumed to join with a sewer running north-south, towards Spring Garden Road.[4]

At the east end of the study area, mitigation was conducted on the site of the new Halifax Central Library on the remains of the Bellevue House mansion and associated

[4] Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd. July 2007; Northeast Archaeological Research 2004; Black Spruce Heritage Services 2005; 2008.

outbuildings, including the stables along the north edge of the property. Occupation of Bellevue House dates to the early 19th century and the archaeological mitigation also recorded traces of earlier 18th century activity at the northeast corner of the property. The results of the archaeological mitigation indicate that archaeological features may continue north of the Central Library development, along the sidewalk of Spring Garden Road, as the stable foundation was not completely uncovered within the extent of the 2012 excavation.[5]

Several other historic sites are located very near the study area. Just south of Spring Garden at the west end of the study area, archaeological mitigation conducted during the construction of the Trillium development located a brick structure, wood-lined privy, three ash pits, and a mortared stone wall, with artifacts dating to the early 19th through 20th centuries. Work on an adjacent property as part of the Brenton Place development in 2018 identified the remains of several 19th century features related to residential occupation.

A mid to late nineteenth century midden (refuse dump), privy and an associated structure were uncovered at the corner of Birmingham Street and Dresden Row in 1995 during excavations for an extension to Winchester's Bridal. The remains of the 1865 County Jail and four other features were located on Spring Garden Road under the Provincial Law Courts parking lot, and the remains of archaeological and burial features associated with the Methodist Burying Ground and Poor House Burying Ground were located and mitigated as part of a development project off of Brunswick Street, behind the old Halifax Memorial Library property.

Upgrades at the Wanderers Grounds field in 2017 and excavations related to the new riding paddock for the Bengal Lancers in 2006, have resulted in a large collection of 19th and 20th century material, likely related to past infilling and the use of land as a city dump. The 2006 monitoring work also identified a concrete footing of a building dating to the late 19th or early 20th century, while the 2017 monitoring also identified a stone box drain or sewer running roughly north-south across the field, likely relating to early efforts to drain Freshwater Brook underground.

Archaeological features have also been identified during the construction of the North Park Roundabouts, the construction of the Emera Oval infrastructure and upgrades around the Armouries.

Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the original town plot of Halifax, east of the Citadel Hill, including at the current site of the Nova Centre development and along Argyle & Grafton streets, as part of the 2017 streetscape upgrades. The features along Argyle & Grafton included stone sewers, brick and stone

[5] In Situ 2012.

vaults under sidewalks, window wells and coal chutes, as well as stone building foundations.

At the intersection of Barrington and Inglis Streets, the remains of the 18th century "Kissing Bridge", a stone bridge over the outlet of Freshwater Brook, were recorded during the Halifax Wastewater Treatment project. At least twenty-five other historic period sites have been recorded on the peninsula.

3.2 Historic Background

3.2.1 First Nations Occupation

Spatially and geographically, First Nations land use on the Halifax peninsula is not considered in the same sense that European occupation is recorded in historic times. Colonialism has had a significant impact on Mi'kmaq lifeways but prior to European contact, the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors had a very dynamic relationship with the land which was reflected in their language, legends, songs, dances and oral tradition. The landscape was viewed as "sentient, ever-changing, and in a continual process of becoming".[6] Therefore, the euro-centric view of the city of Halifax as a discrete and definitive land parcel does not reflect the Mi'kmaq world view and therefore, references to site-specific pre-contact First Nations land use from the first-hand perspective of the Mi'kmaq (through oral tradition) are difficult to ascertain. However, historic references by Europeans do exist and First Nations land use and occupation is reflected in the archaeological record.

Nova Scotia has been home to the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors for at least 11,500 years. A legacy of experience built over millennia shaped cultural beliefs and practices, creating an intimate relationship between populations and the land itself. The complexity of this history, culturally and ecologically, is still being explored.

The earliest period of occupation in Nova Scotia is *Sa'qewe'k L'nu'k* (the Ancient People) or the Paleo-Indian period (11,500 – 9,000BP). The changing ecology following deglaciation allowed the entrance of large herds of migratory caribou into Nova Scotia, followed by Paleoindian groups from the south.[7] Currently, the Debert/Belmont Sites provide the only significant evidence of Paleo-Indian settlement in the province. Commonly believed to be big-game hunters, research is now aimed at exploring the diverse subsistence patterns that may have supported populations, and what adaptations were made when the environment shifted once again in the early Holocene.[8]

---

[6] Sable and Francis 2012:18.
[7] Newby et al. 2005: 151
[8] Lothrop et al. 2011: 562

Succeeding the *Sa'qewe'k L'nu'k* is the *Mu Awsami Kejikawe'k L'nu'k* (the Not so Recent People) or the Archaic Period (9,000-3,000 BP). This time saw a reorientation to a more maritime subsistence, with settlement pivoting more towards coastal areas, lakes and bountiful riverine resources.[9] Remnants of these sites along the coast have largely been engulfed by rising seas or battered by wind and wave, though interior sites are increasingly being discovered.[10] Ground stone tools, specialized for wood-working, appear at this time and may have been used to create dug-out canoes. Numerous traditions and distinct technologies have been documented throughout Maine and the Atlantic provinces. A growing catalogue of exotic cultural components demonstrates that groups within Nova Scotia were engaged in spheres of interaction spanning hundreds of kilometers. Unfortunately, a lack of formally excavated sites within Nova Scotia still obscures the degree to which these traditions were present.

By the *Kejikawe'k L'nu'k* (the Recent People) or Woodland/Ceramic period (3,000-500 BP), the Mi'kmaq were a maritime people.[11] Known Woodland/Ceramic sites concentrate along coasts shorelines, and navigable watercourses. Migration of ideas and people introduced new worldviews and technologies from groups originating in places like northern New England and the Great Lakes area, to local populations, including the earliest ceramic forms. Harvesting of marine molluscs and shellfish appears in this period, and substantial shell-middens have gifted archaeologists with well-preserved records of these past lives.[12] Fish weirs populating the province's rivers and streams speak to the importance of migrating fish species to Mi'kmaq life. Terrestrial hunting and foraging was practiced with varying degrees of intensity depending on seasonality and region. A generally stable cultural form is believed to have developed by 2,000 BP, forming the way of life first encountered by Europeans arriving on our shores.[13]

Mi'kmaw life was substantially altered in the *Kiskukewe'k L'nu'k* (Today's People) or Contact Period (500 BP- Present). Trade and European settlement introduced change and upheaval to the traditional way of First Nation life. Mobile hunting and gathering still defined Mi'kmaw life, with identity residing within family households.[14] Trading posts and fishing villages became intersections of European and Mi'kmaq interaction, affecting traditional seasonal rounds and access to land. The hunting of fur-bearing mammals intensified to satisfy the mutual exchange of skins for European goods (Whitehead 1993:89).[15] It is not accurate, however, to say that Mi'kmaq *adopted* European goods and culture, but rather *adapted* it. The Mi'kmaq remained an influential social and political force well into the 18th century, forming a triadic narrative of

[9] Tuck 1975
[10] Deal et al. 2006
[11] Davis 1993: 100
[12] Davis 2005: 18
[13] Wicken 2002: 26
[14] Ibid: 30
[15] Whitehead 1993: 89

contention with the English and French. However, disease, conflict, and alienation from the land wreaked a ruinous effect on the Mi'kmaq by the 19th century, pushing people to the margins of colonial society.[16]

Table 1: Mi'kmaw/Archaeological Cultural Periods in Nova Scotia

Mi'kmaq Period	Archaeological Period	Years
Sa'qewe'k L'nu'k (the Ancient People)	Paleo-Indian	11,500 – 9,000 BP
Mu Awsami Kejikawe'k L'nu'k (the Not so Recent People)	Archaic	9,000 –3,000 BP
Kejikawe'k L'nu'k (the Recent People)	Woodland/Ceramic Period	3,000 –500 BP
Kiskukewe'k L'nu'k (Today's People)	Contact	500 BP – present

The Mi'kmaq inhabited the territory known as *Mi'kma'ki* or *Megumaage*, which included all of Nova Scotia including Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick (north of the Saint John River), the Gaspé region of Quebec, part of Maine and southwestern Newfoundland (Figure 3.2-1). Halifax is part of the Mi'kmaw territory known as *Sipekni'katik* meaning "wild potato area". For centuries, the Mi'kmaq had encampments along the shores of the Bedford Basin, Dartmouth, Eastern Passage, and McNab's Island in the district known as *Eskikea'kik* or "skin dressers territory".[17] The Mi'kmaw name for the Halifax Harbour is *Kjipuktuk* or *Kuowa'qmiktuk* meaning "great harbour".[18] However, Piers writes in his communications with Jerry Lonecloud, that *Gwowaqmicktook* refers to "white pine forest" that was a common landscape feature of peninsular Halifax.[19]

A single artifact representing the Palaeo period was discovered in Dartmouth at the height of land over looking Red Bridge pond. This was an isolated find of a single bifacial preform characteristic of the earliest known occupation of the Halifax area. This find suggests the possibility of further undiscovered Palaeo sites along the former shorelines of the outlet of the former Glacial Lake Shubenacadie on either side of the harbour. Isolated finds occupation of both Archaic period and Woodland/Ceramic period have been encountered on peninsular Halifax as well as at McNab's Island, Bedford and Dartmouth, suggesting the area was of importance to the Mi'kmaw throughout the precontact period.

[16] Reid 2009
[17] Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, 2007:11.
[18] Pjila'si Mi'kma'ki: Mi'kmaw Place Names Digital Atlas
[19] Piers 1879.

Figure 3.2-1: Map of the Mi'kmaq districts.[20]

First Nations settlement on the Halifax peninsula may have been limited in the area now occupied by the downtown core, where the original topography was rocky and sloped. Other areas, such as the Halifax Common, were originally wetland and there is a tradition that Mi'kmaq hunted moose in these swampy areas. They also hunted ducks and fished in the watercourses available on the peninsula,[21] most of which have since disappeared through the development of the City of Halifax.[22] Freshwater Brook, running through the west end of the study area, would be one the major watercourses in the vicinity. Where Citadel Hill meets the west side of Brunswick Street, where historic mapping identifies a small watercourse, historian Thomas Raddall reported that a "small stone adze of blueish slate" was found.[23] Isolated finds were also encountered at the Methodist Burying Ground property during the 2016-2017 archaeological mitigation, where historic mapping similarly indicates the presence of a watercourse (Figure 3.2-2).

[20] Adapted from Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, 2007:11.
[21] Raddall 1993:2.
[22] Reid 2012.
[23] Raddall Papers, Dalhousie University Archives, MS2.202.F.5.D.22

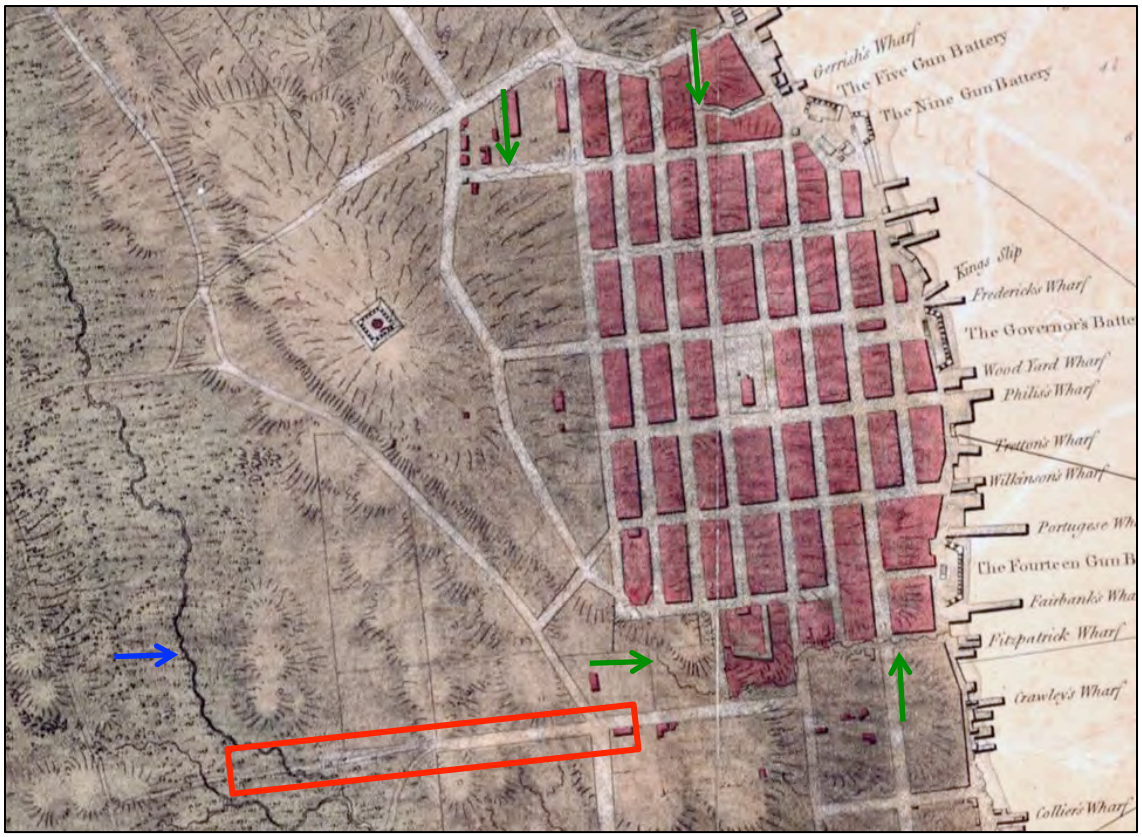


Figure 3.2-2: 1779 map of Halifax with Freshwater Brook (blue) and several other small watercourses (green) running east to the harbour, north at top.[24] The approximate location the study area is shown in red.

As the study area is located within the traditional territory of Sipekne'katik, the Chief and Consultation Coordinator of the First Nation were contacted on 25 September 2018 to inquire whether past or traditional Mi'kmaq land use is known in or near the study area. Likewise, the Archaeological Research Division at Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO-ARD) was also contacted on 25 September 2018. A response has not yet been received at the time of this report's printing.

A previous response from KMKNO-ARD, as part of the Halifax Commons Masterplan project on 6 November 2017, indicated that traditional use sites have been reported within 1-kilometre of the Common.[25] KMKNO staff reported several historic references to Mi'kmaq land use on the peninsula of Halifax. In 1687-88, the sieur de Gargas collected a census of Acadie and listed thirty-six Mi'kmaq living in 7 wigwams in the Halifax area.[26] In 1699 the Jesuit missionary Father Louis Pierre Thury is reported to have visited Mi'kmaq people in Halifax Harbour to persuade them to remove to a

[24] des Barres 1779.

[25] MacLean, pers. comm. 06 November 2017.

[26] de Gargas 1687-88 census.

mission between Halifax and Shubenacadie.[27] In the same year, Dièreville reported passing a Mi'kmaw "hut" on the shore of Halifax Harbour while hunting small game and sailors from the ship also reported meeting two Mi'kmaw at a spring somewhere near the harbour.[28] Two hundred to 300 Mi'kmaq are reported to have met with the Governor in 1701 in the Halifax area.[29] When the British arrived in 1749, the Mi'kmaq warned them that if they did not leave Halifax there would be war.[30] By the turn of the 19th century, it was reported that "A few Indians live in the vicinity of Halifax, who chiefly get their living by fishing".[31]

In 1843, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Joseph Howe, reported that the Mi'kmaq resided in the Halifax-Dartmouth area all year but particularly in the summer months.[32] When Congressional minister Rev. John Seccombe visited Halifax in October 1759, he recorded in his journal that the Mi'kmaq came alongside his vessel with ducks and "penguins" (possibly auks).[33]

KMKNO staff also report that there was a stream that ran down Buckingham Street (where Scotia Square is now located) and that the Mi'kmaq used the area surrounding the stream for trapping.[34] The area around George Street was also used for trapping and Mary Noel's grandfather set mink traps somewhere on the peninsula in the early to mid 18th century.[35]

Specific reference to the Common lands also exist in the KMKNO's research files and historic documents. Ruth Holmes Whitehead, former ethnologist at the Nova Scotia Museum, wrote that in the mid-18th century, the Mi'kmaq hunted beaver and duck at the Black Duck Pond (later known as the Egg Pond) on the Halifax Common.[36] The Egg Pond is now the site of the skateboard park in the Central Common. In the winter of 1846-47, it is reported that the Tomah family overwintered at Camp Hill making baskets and quillwork.[37]

The early cultural landscape of Halifax before the arrival of Europeans, and ever-expanding city development, was vastly different from what it is today. Encampments to seasonally fish trout and alewife would have lain at the mouths of streams that flowed into the harbour, and are now vanished under city streets. One such hidden watercourse, Freshwater Brook, flows beneath the North Common, through the Public

---

[27] Ingalls and McGrath 1998:9.
[28] Dièreville 1933:76.
[29] de Gargas 1687-88; Ingalls and McGrath 1998:10.
[30] Upton (trans) 1888:17-19.
[31] Marsden, 1816.
[32] Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly 1843:6.
[33] DesBrisay 1967:258.
[34] Raddall n.d., Dalhousie University Archives.
[35] Whitehead 2002 vol II:86 and Whitehead 2002 vol I:12.
[36] Whitehead 2002 vol I:13 and Whitehead 2002 vol I:63.
[37] Johnson 1977:34-35.

Gardens and Victoria Park, down to the harbour near modern day Pleasant Street. Moose would have been hunted in the swamp that is now the Common, and wild duck would have been hunted in the boggy pools and lakes, of which only Griffin's Pond and the small pools in the Public Gardens survive. A predictive model of the historic streams and wetlands lost due to development on peninsular Halifax was constructed by Mike Reid in 2012 and is based on Captain Charles Blaskowitz's 1784 map (Figure 3.2-3).

After the European settling of Halifax in 1749, Mi'kmaq continued to live in and around Halifax, particularly in the summer months, and they continued to maintain a strong presence in and around the city (Figure 3.2-4).

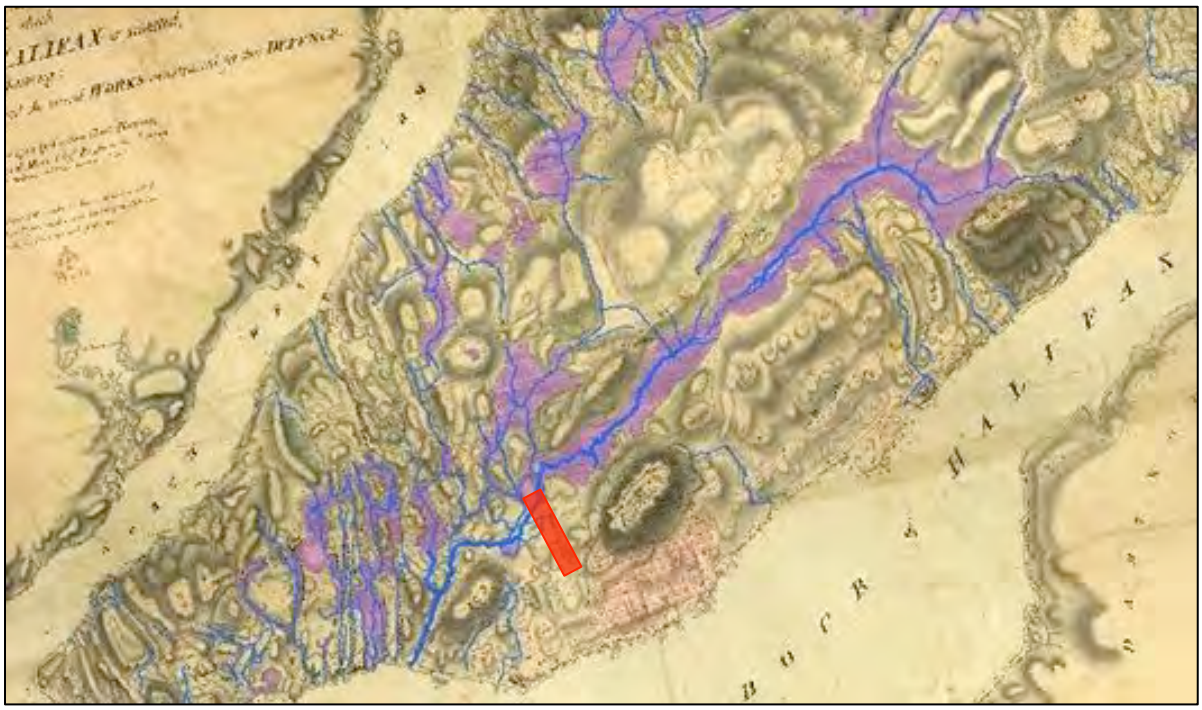


Figure 3.2-3: Wetlands (purple) and streams (blue) on Charles Blaskowitz's 1784 map, based on research and analysis by Mike Reid, 2012.[38] The approximate location of the study area is highlighted in red, with Freshwater Brook flowing through the west end.

[38] Nova Scotia Department of Environment URL

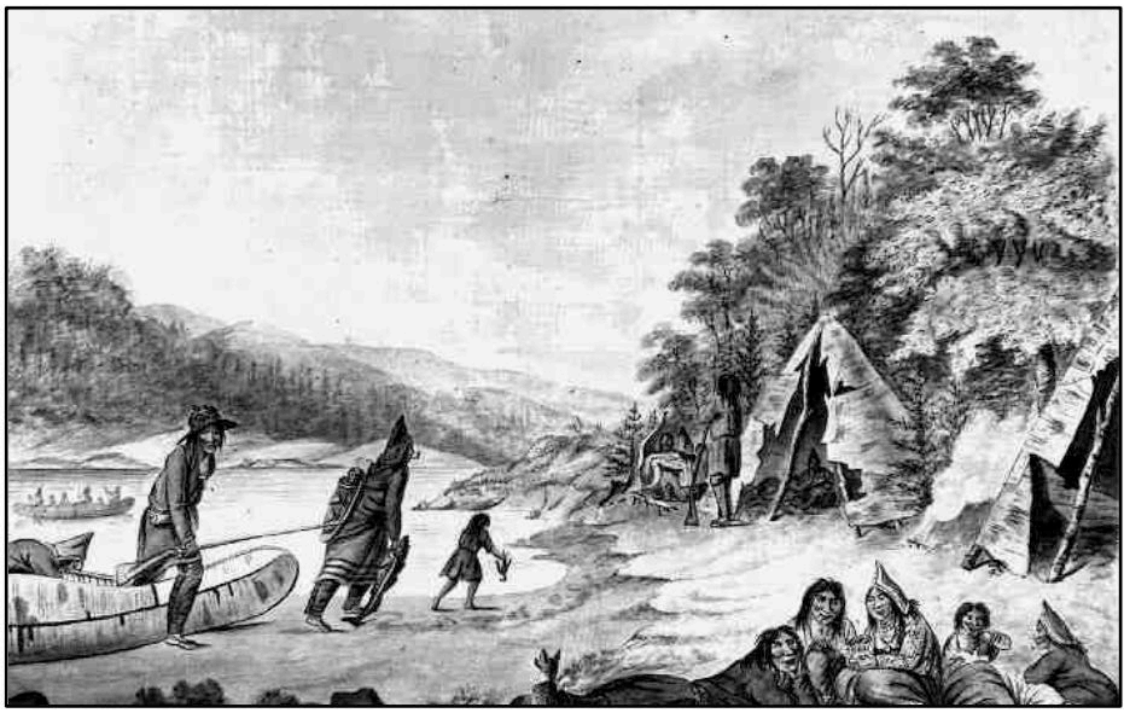


Figure 3.2-4: Hibbert Newton Binney's watercolour of a Mi'kmaq encampment in Dartmouth c. 1812.[39]

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Occupation

When Halifax was founded by the British in 1749, a grid of the streets and city blocks was laid out, originally stretching north-south from Joseph Street (now Scotia Square) to Salter Street, and east-west from the harbour to just below the Citadel. By the middle of October of that year, shortly after the arrival of Halifax's European settlers, a rough barricade had been erected around the town. This barricade was composed of "felled trees, logs and birchwood". The following summer, a true palisade was erected, with five forts located at intervals along the fortifications. The forest was cleared 30 feet beyond the palisade to prevent potential attackers from using it for cover.[40]

The study area was located just outside of the palisade and was not part of the original town of Halifax. In the early years of the town, settlement outside of the palisade was confined to some country tracks and a few cabins.[41] By the 1770s, most of the peninsula of Halifax had been cleared for farmland.[42]

---

[39] Binney c. 1812.

[40] Piers 1947:1-3.

[41] Piers 1947:1-3.

[42] Fingard et al. 1999:22.

By 1762, the palisade was mainly obsolete and the town was growing beyond the bounds of the palisade.[43] Two hundred and thirty-five acres of land for a common was surveyed on March 29th, 1760 "...for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Halifax as Common for ever,"[44] as a “perpetual Common for Pasturage, for the sole use and benefit of the said inhabitants.”[45] The original Common grant was on undeveloped, largely swampy land behind or west of the town. The 1760 Common was bounded by the modern streets of Cunard, South, Robie and South Park and encompassed the north end of the study area from South Park to Cathedral Lane.

For ease of reporting, the study area has been broken into sections based on geography and land use (Figure 3.2-5). Historical background will be described for each section in the study area, beginning in the west end and moving east.

Figure 3.2-5: Spring Garden Schematic Design study area with themed sections visible, based on geography and land use.

[43] Raddall 1993:63.

[44] Public Archive of Nova Scotia. Land Grant Book 3, pages 166 to 168.

[45] Halifax City Council 1859:19.

Freshwater Brook, Pyke's Bridge & Victoria Park

Freshwater Brook was fed by the wetlands to the north, composing a large part of the Common of Halifax. The Common was originally intended to be a source of firewood and pastureland for the citizens of Halifax, the only real productive use for the land from the European's perspective as it was described as thinly soiled, rocky and mossy. The second function of the Common was to provide a clear view of landside invaders who might threaten the new settlement.[46] From the very beginning, the defense of Halifax and desires of the military were a factor in the fate and shaping of the Common.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, Freshwater Brook ran through the city block between Egg Pond at the North Common (now the skateboard park) and Griffin's Pond in the Public Gardens, before making its way through Spring Garden and Victoria Park in the west end of the study area. Eventually, the watercourse ran down to the harbour at Barrington and Inglis Streets. A watercolour painted by Alexander Cavali Mercer in 1842, shows Freshwater Brook running through the Common (Figure 3.2-6). The painting also shows the Common as a vast open space with very little development at this time.

Figure 3.2-6: An 1842 watercolour shows Freshwater Brook running through the Common, looking towards Spring Garden Road.[47]

[46] Markham 1980:16-17.

[47] Alexander Cavali Mercer 1842, after Devanney 2014.

Although the watercourse is well documented on 18th century mapping, a circa 1800 map is the earliest known depiction of a formal crossing over Freshwater Brook, named Pyke's Bridge after John George Pyke, and its associated wetland through the north end of the study area. Late 18th century maps depict Spring Garden Road extending past the north end of the study area, however, the brook appears across the road rather than under it, indicating no structure.

The 1893 copy of an 1818 map of private lots for lease along Spring Garden Road provides the first artistic image of the stone Pyke's Bridge (Figure 3.2-7). The land to the north and south of the bridge is labelled as "Reserved to be kept open for the use of the Town". The only other image of the bridge which could be located is a sketch of the area drawn in 1933, showing how it would have appeared in the 1860s (Figure 3.2-8).

During the mid 19th century, the City Council recognised the role of proper sewerage and drainage as a major issue concerning public health and multiple major infrastructure projects took place to remedy the City's poor sanitation. In 1862, a brick sewer was laid to improve the drainage between the Sacred Heart Convent and Pyke's Bridge to fix the "very unhealthy condition" of the street. Measuring 12 inches in diameter, the sewer began near the Convent and ran eastward for 311 yards draining into the brook at Pyke's Bridge for a cost of £231.[48] However it was soon noted in the 1864 Annual Report of the city government that "the rate of mortality in this city is far higher than it should be accordioning to the statistics of other cities; and it is well known that no cause contributes so largely to such as a result of defective drainage."[49] A conscious effort to supply sewerage throughout the city would be greatly needed.

[48] Halifax City Council 1862:17-18; Halifax City Council 1863:19.

[49] Halifax City Council 1864:11.

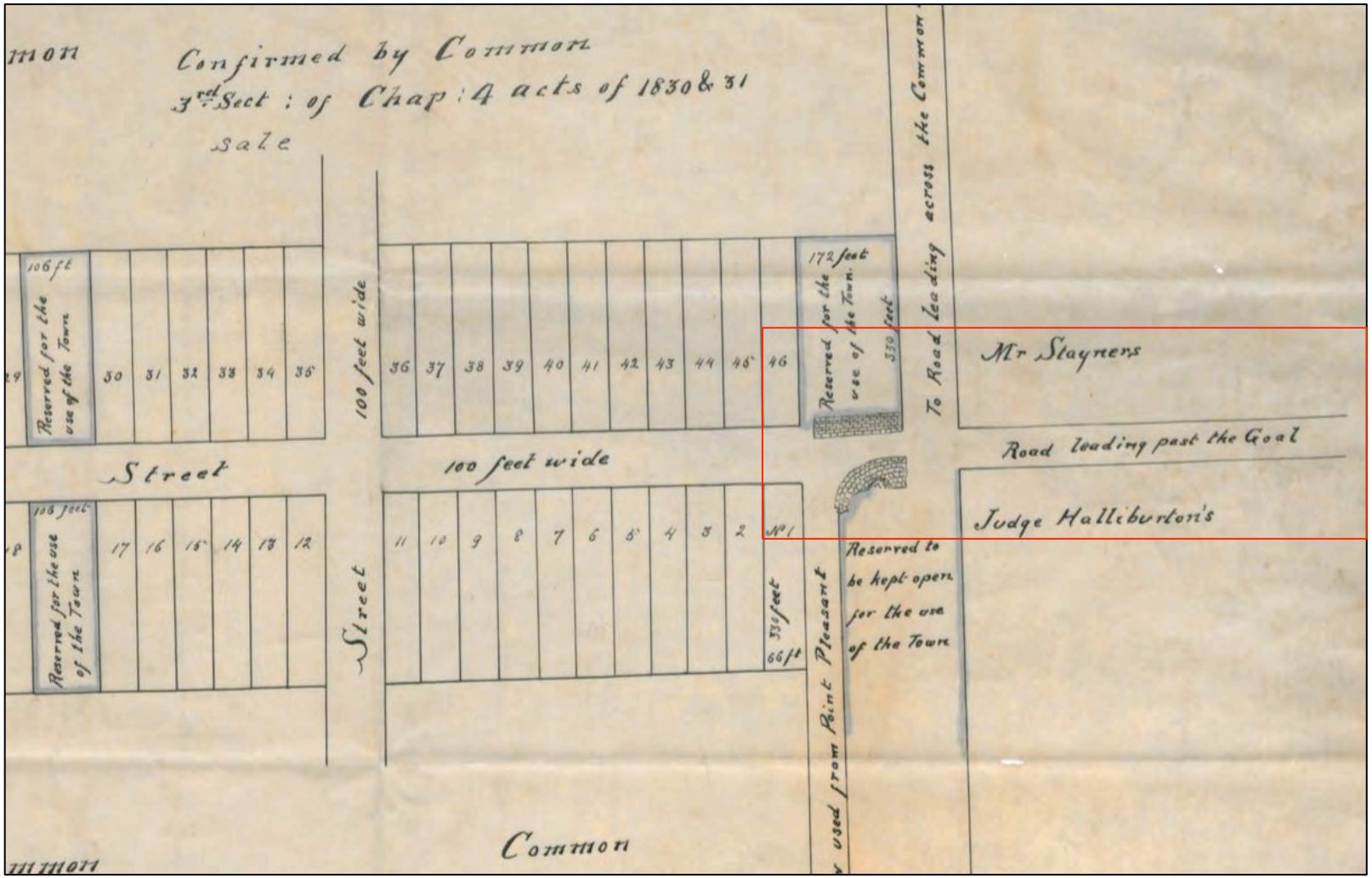


Figure 3.2-7: 1893 copy of an 1818 map of private lots for lease on the Common around Spring Garden.[50] Pyke's Bridge is visible at the very west end of the study area (approximately shown in red) on the edge of Cathedral Lane.

[50] Unknown 1818 [copy by Heudry 1893].

Figure 3.2-8: Henry Holder's 1933 sketch of Pyke's Bridge in the 1860s, looking northwest. Note the entrance to the Public Gardens was at this time further west and the fence enclosing the west side of Victoria Park, as the east side contains Freshwater Brook.[51]

[51] Holder 1933, 1860s-2.

Redirecting sewage into the open air of Freshwater Brook quickly became a health hazard and created an opportunity for other refuse to be deposited by citizens in the brook over the summer months. In 1875, a large sum was invested to divert Freshwater and its branches in the vicinity of Pyke's Bridge and the Public Gardens underground. To the north of Pyke's Bridge to the North Side of Sackville Street, Section No.2 of the sewer, would be constructed of stone measuring 48 inches in diameter for a cost of $11,344.11. The unexpected depth of installation the sewer at up to 12 ¼ feet, left little funds to continue Section No. 3 to the south of the bridge. Therefore, a cost effective, but permanent compromise was made and rubble and cement mortar were used. The design was adjusted to be a 48 x 51-inch design slightly less than circular for a cost of $9,752.87.

The brook was infilled at Spring Garden with refuse from the street, ashes, and soil creating a 100ft wide street noted to be the finest at the time increasing property value in the area. This process would also make Pyke's Bridge redundant and great labour was expended to dismantle the stonework piece by piece and infill the brook.[52] The area would be referred the Pyke's Bridge despite the lack of bridge until at least the 1890's.

Between May 1st 1874 and December 1889, over 33,530 feet or nearly 6 ½ miles of public sewers were installed at a cost of nearly $166,543.40. Notably, many of the concrete invert blocks for sewers were made by inmates of the poor house over the winter, with the city paying .30 cents per day of each man's labour, and crushed rock was supplied by the inmates of Rockhead Prison. By the end of the 19th century, much of Freshwater Brook was infilled and diverted and later channelled through culverts. Multiple nineteenth and early twentieth century maps document this change from an open watercourse to one diverted into stone sewers underground (Figure 3.2-9). Little evidence of Freshwater Brook remains above ground today, though part of the stone-lined diversion sewer was encountered during archaeological monitoring of the Citadel Steam Line in 2007.

The earliest reference to Victoria Park, located along South Park Street between College Street and Spring Garden Road, is in city minutes dating to 1898, when a request to erect a bandstand on the lot was denied.[53] Various statues and fountains are present within this small park, dating to the early to mid-20th century. These include a Robbie Burns statue, Stir Walter Scott Statue and William Alexander Monument. The 1966 Lind Oland fountain was gifted to the city by S.C. Oland in memory of his wife.[54]

[52] Halifax City Council 1876.

[53] Friends of Halifax Common 2013:8.

[54] Friends of Halifax Common 2013:8.

Figure 3.2-9: A 1904 map of part of Halifax shows a 48" conduit running down South Park Street to the intersection of Spring Garden (blue), north at right.[55] Here, the conduit seems to branch with one line running east down Spring Garden and another running south beside Victoria Park.

Aside from late 19th and 20th century use of the lot as parkland, little other documented activity could be identified at Victoria Park. Historic mapping and documentation indicates that Freshwater Brook ran through this area and suggests that it was relatively wet prior to the enclosing and undergrounding of the brook, potentially hindering earlier activity on the property. In particular, the 1933 sketch of Pyke's Bridge in the 1860s shows Freshwater Brook continuing south through the area now known as Victoria Park, a portion of which is fenced. Earlier mapping from 1818 describes the area as "Reserved, to be kept open for the use of the Town"[56] which may suggest its earlier land use consisted mainly of animal pasture until the brook was diverted underground and the terrain became more suitable for other land uses.

[55] City Engineer's Office 1904.

[56] Unknown 1818.

Halifax Public Gardens

The Nova Scotia Horticultural Society was established in 1836, aided largely by Joseph Howe. In 1841, the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society was granted 5.5 acres of the Halifax Common on the south side of the city dump, much of which was wetland. This initial grant consisted of the southwest corner of the present gardens and by 1847, with the addition of two lots of land from the estate of Joseph Allison, the Horticultural Gardens had extended as far as South Park Street, including the area where Freshwater Brook was located.[57] An 1839 map depicts the area just prior to it being granted to the Horticultural Society and showing that the area had been broken into building lots with structures present only in the southwest end (Figure 3.2-10).

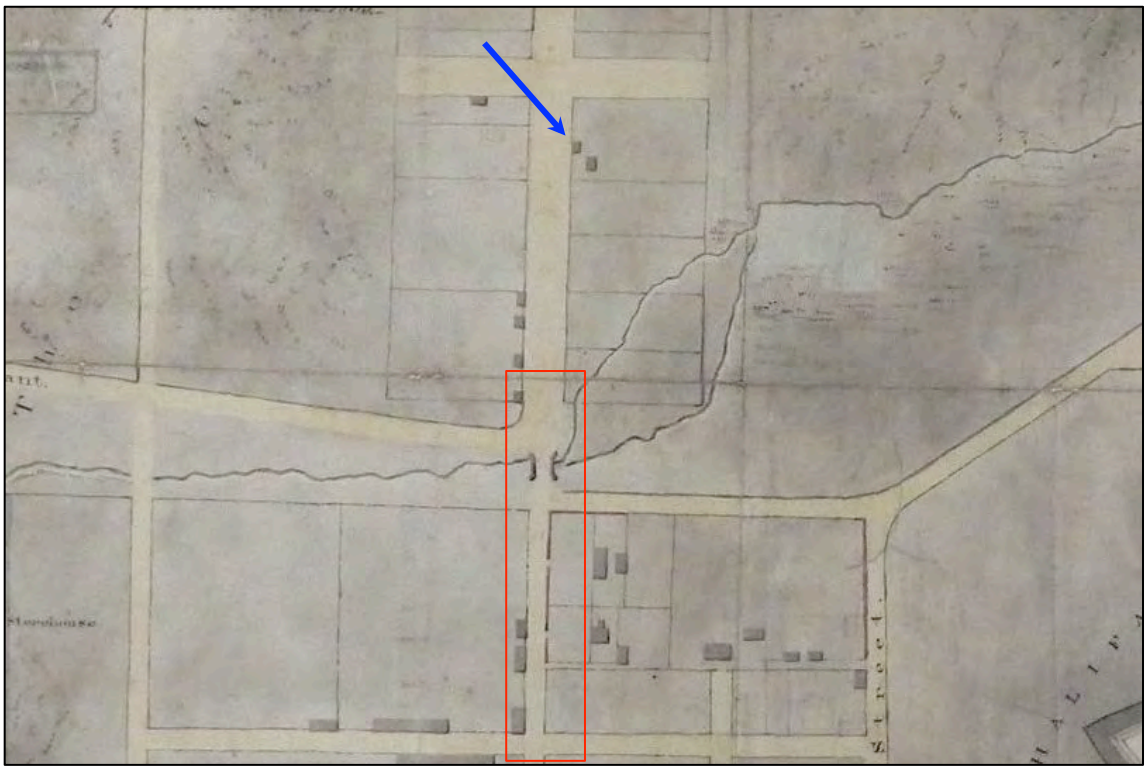


Figure 3.2-10: 1839 Plan of the Ground in the Vicinity of the Citadel of Halifax, north at right.[58] The approximate study area is shown in red. Note that building lots and two buildings are visible where the Horticultural Gardens would soon be established (blue).

A road divided the 1847 Horticultural Gardens, which were only accessibly to members of the society, from the Common land to the north. These initial Horticultural Society Gardens were a type of Victorian public gardens. They contained exotic plants, a greenhouse, paths and formal flower beds. An earthen berm was also constructed along

[57] Friends of Public Gardens 1989:8.

[58] Nova Scotia Archives 1839.

the south edge of the gardens at this time, to provide a barrier to the street noise and traffic. The Horticultural Society also had an annual sale of stocks and a sale of produce like rhubarb. The ornamental Horticultural Society Gardens are visible in an 1851 map (Figure 3.2-11), including several structures likely representing some of the "two dwelling-houses, two hot-houses, a new hall, a new barn" which were present within the gardens by 1845. [59]

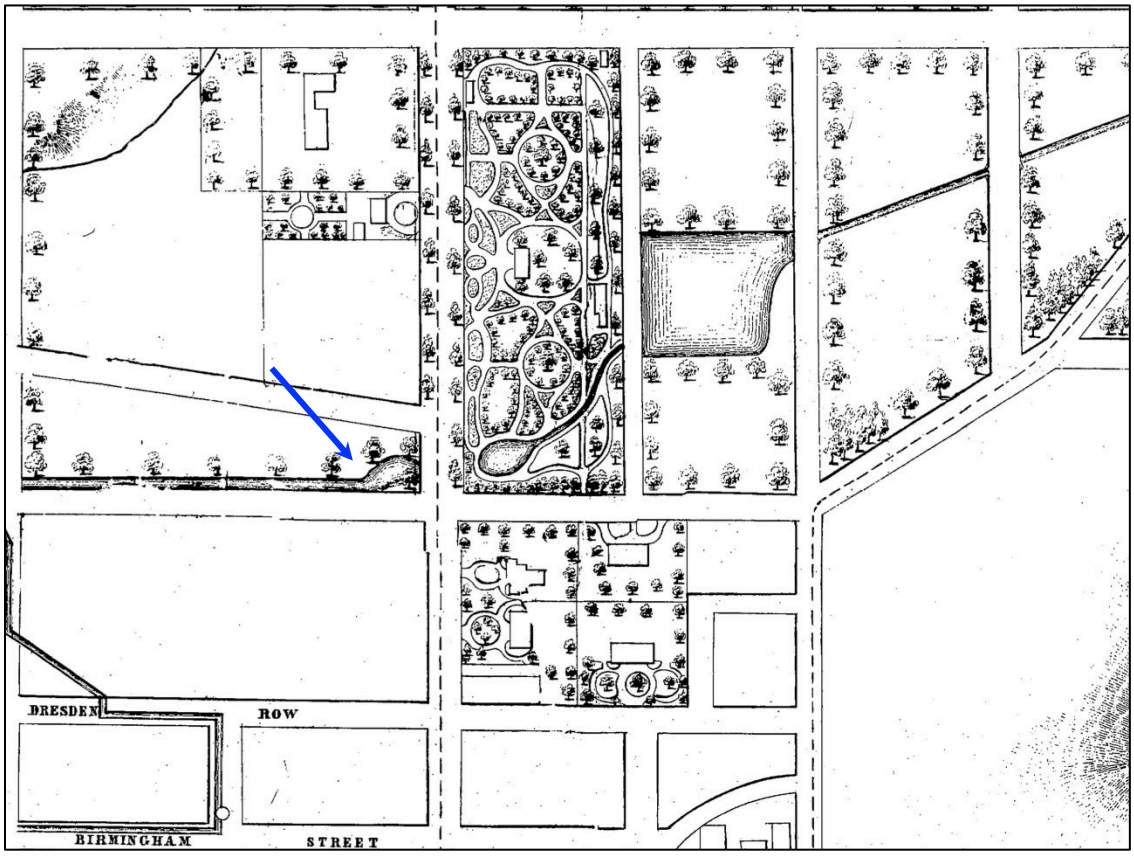


Figure 3.2-11: Horticultural Gardens in 1851, half the size of the current Public Gardens, north at right.[60] Also note the continuation of Freshwater Brook from Griffin's Pond (blue).

Under 1851 legislation for the Common, the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society was exempt from paying rent on their 999-year lease of eleven half-acre lots, so long as the lots were occupied and used by the society as a public garden. Additional portions of the garden were leased for 33 years, though the terms were not laid out in the legislation.[61]

[59] Black Spruce Heritage Services 2005:5.

[60] Fuller 1851.

[61] Halifax City Council 1859:43-44.

In 1867, Alderman McCullough had a garden constructed for public use, to the northeast of the Horticultural Gardens, in the area east of Griffin's Pond. Prior to McCullough's garden, this area was described in the *Acadian Recorder* as:

> *[...] a bit of mere waste ground, a sort of cross between a dismal swamp and a blueberry barren, beside being a receptacle for dead cats, broken bottles, old boots, worn-out brooms, defunct door-mats, and rubbish of every description, diversified with a pleasant growth of thistles and dockweed in odd corners.*[62]

The juxtaposition of ornamental gardens surrounded by the city dump and rough, wet, unusable ground is illustrated in Henry Holder's 1933 map of the Horticultural Gardens in the 1860s (Figure 3.2-12). Of particular note are the modifications to Freshwater Brook, which had been stone-lined in the area of the Wanderer's Grounds, and was already underground under Sackville Street and part of the gardens itself.

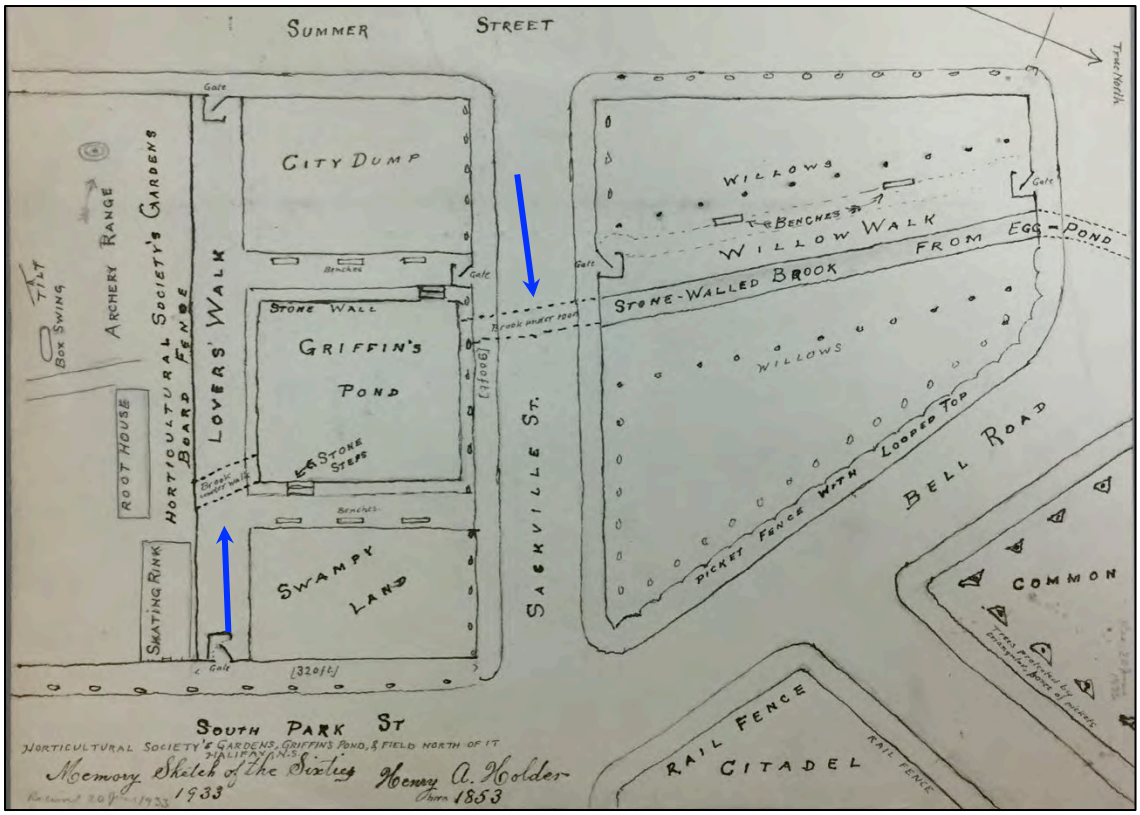


Figure 3.2-12: Henry Holder's 1933 map of the Horticultural Gardens and surrounds in 1860, including the skating rink.[63] Note Griffin's Pond, with swampy land to the east and the city dump to the west, as well as the approximate underground location of Freshwater Brook (blue).

---

[62] Friends of Public Gardens 1989:9; *Acadian Recorder* 27 June 1870.

[63] Holder 1933.

However, the 1867 city garden only lasted one year before it was planted as a hayfield the next summer. It was re-established in 1870 after public outcry. In 1874, the city council paid to level and drain the area west of Griffin's Pond, which was filled with ashes, street sweepings, and foundation remains. After this work was done, the area was opened to the public. This same year, the city's garden and the Horticultural Gardens were amalgamated, with the city paying $15,000 for the Horticultural Gardens, resulting in the public gardens known today.

A covered skating rink was present within the Horticultural Gardens, only accessible to members of the Horticultural Society (Figure 3.2-13). The rink was constructed in the early 1860s, formally opened on 3 January 1863 as reported in the *Nova Scotian*:

> *The structure is permanent in its character and is tastefully fitted up, and gas is introduced so that the Rink can be lighted at night. [...] At the appointed hour His Excellency arrived, and after making a few well chosen and appropriate remarks, declared the Rink open. He remarked that the exercise of skating would prove condusive to the heath of those engaged in it, besides affording very agreeable amusement and pastime. [...] So as soon as the Rink was declared open, some fifty or sixty ladies and gentleman, being provided with skates, glided out upon the ice and enjoyed the pleasure of the 'giddy whirl' to their hearts content.*

The *Acadian Recorder* was similarly enthusiastic:

> *THE SKATING RINK - This new institution, now in successful operation, is the greatest favourite of those citizens who can afford to enjoy it. We hail with pleasure the movement made in this matter, and we hope now that Halifax will not stop until every man, woman, boy, or girl, who has the muscle and the inclination, may find a frozen surface in rink or pond on which to spend many a pleasant hour of our long winters.*

In 1875, after the city instituted a unified landscape plan, the gardens underwent several changes in the next few decades. In 1878-79, Griffin's Pond was changed from a square shape to a more natural shape. The bandstand was constructed for Queen Victoria's golden jubilee in 1887 and two years later the skating rink was demolished.[64] After the skating rink was demolished, a lily pond, wooden pavilion, canteen, washroom and office were built in its place.[65] The waterfowl house at the north bank of Griffin's Pond was built in 1908. [66]

---

[64] Northeast Archaeological Research 2004:3.

[65] Black Spruce Heritage Services 2005:5-6.

[66] Friends of Public Gardens 1989:33.

Figure 3.2-13: Looking south down South Park Street towards Spring Garden, with the covered skating rink in the Horticultural Gardens to the right.

Throughout the 20th century, the gardens and pond continued to be maintained for the public. There are a variety of photographs of the gardens and Griffin's Pond showing a range of activities and events taking place in and around the pond. In 1984, the gardens were recognized as a National Historic Site.

Cathedral Lane & South Park Street to Queen Street - Residential Occupation

In 1764, the lands on the south side of Spring Garden were first granted to the Honorable Jonathan Belcher, Esquire, on the condition that he "fence, cultivate, and improve the lands hereby granted within one year from the date of this grant."[67] The parcel of land was seven and one quarter acres, lying along what is now Spring Garden Road between Richard Bulkeley's land to the east and the South Common to the west. Lands on the north side of Spring Garden were granted to Richard Wenman and William Best (Figure 3.2-14). Aside from occupation on Richard Wenman's property, there is little 18th century activity documented on historic mapping within the South Park to Queen Street section of Spring Garden Road.

[67] Crown Land Gant to Jonathan Belcher, 1764.

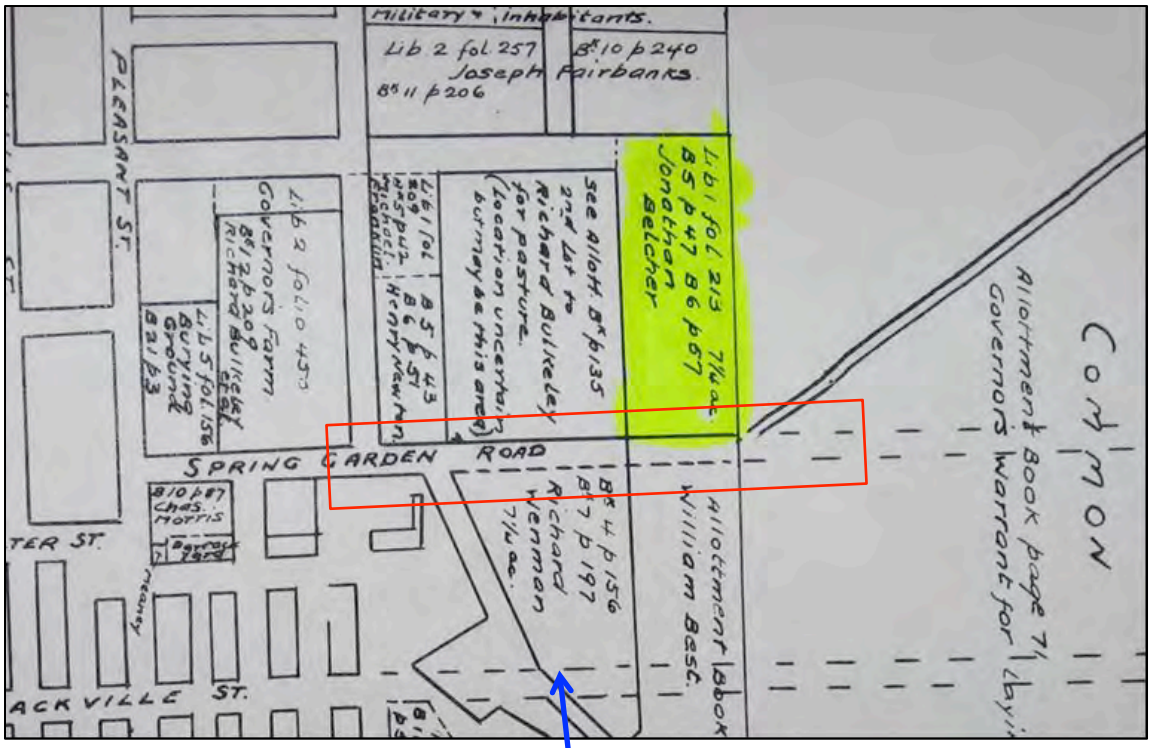


Figure 3.2-14: Halifax Township Map, showing the original land grant to Jonathan Belcher. n.d. (highlighted) and other early grants along Spring Garden Road including Richard Wenman (blue), north at bottom. [68] ***Commons lands were located to the west of these grants.***

Richard Wenman was granted his lot outside of the original town block sometime before 1754.[69] He was a man of great landownership and wealth, with one of his first properties located on the north side of Spring Garden Road bordering modern day Queen Street and acquiring land from Jonathan Belcher.[70] Wenman had arrived in Halifax in 1749 onboard the *Charlton* with his wife and son along with the first wave of settlers. Soon after his arrival, his wife passed away and he was remarried to Anne Pyke, a recent widow in June of 1751.[71] Anne Pyke arrived in Halifax in August 1750 with her late husband John Abraham and son John George. John Abraham was killed during a raid on Dartmouth in May 1751 by Mi'kmaq and Acadian militia, leaving John George as one of the only know survivors of the raid. The lives of Anne and John George improved greatly with Anne's marriage to Wenman, who was by then one of the wealthiest men in the town.

[68] Crown Land Grant to Jonathan Belcher 1747.

[69] NSARM V/6-240 1760s, "Town of Halifax", The Halifax Gazette, 29 June 1754.

[70] Halifax County Deeds 1781 Richard Wenman to J.G. Pyke, PANS mf. 17874

[71] Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Wenman (Winman), Richard <URL>

The Wenman's were tasked as keepers of the town's first orphanage located on Hospital Street, now Barrington, and were believed to live alongside the illegitimate children of soldiers and sailors and the children of those who could no longer take care of them. Mr. Wenman employed many of the children in his charge at his brewery and ropewalk located on his Spring Garden Road property.[72] An advertisement from June 29 1754 issue of *The Halifax Gazette* promotes Wenman's newly constructed ropewalk with a supply of goods for sale including cordage, custom lengths of rope, oakhum, and fishing line "at reasonable prices".[73]

Richard Wenman managed the Orphan house with his wife for thirty years until his death on September 28, 1781 at 70 years of age. It is believed that his cause of death may have been smallpox, possibly contracted while conducting his work as one of the town's Commissionaires of the Poor.[74] Wenman left the vast majority of his properties including his brewery and ropewalk to his stepson John George Pyke.[75] Wenman's, later Pyke's ropewalk is depicted on Blackowitz's 1784 map along with three other buildings, one of which is likely the brewhouse (Figure 3.2-15).

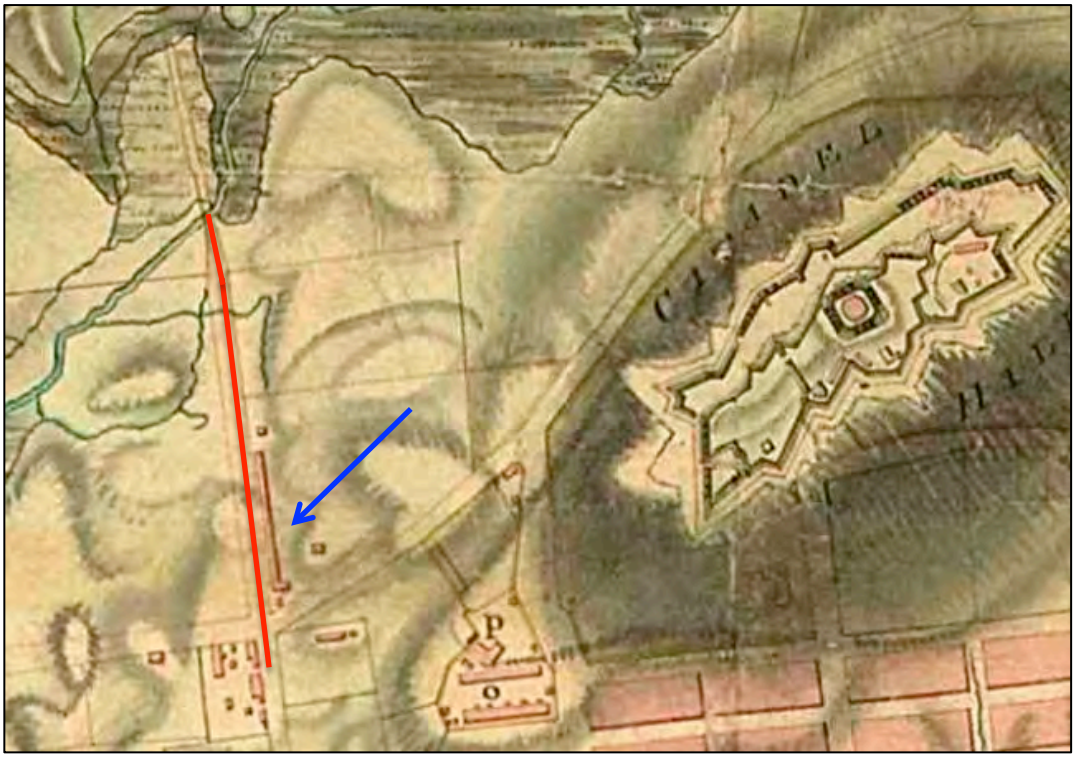


Figure 3.2-15: 1784 map of Halifax showing the long building of the ropewalks, and several other structures on Wenman's lot (blue), north at right. The approximate study area is shown in red.

[72] Minutes of Council, 27 July 1754, PANS RG1, 187:76

[73] The Halifax Gazette, 29 June 1754.

[74] Marble 1997:130.

[75] Halifax County Court of Probate, Estate papers 1781, P97 (J. G. Pyke) PANS mf 17874

Pyke continued his stepfather and mother's legacy as an advocate for Halifax's poor, likely continuing to employ them in his brewery and ropewalk, and was the head of the Police Department. Pyke also constructed his home on the Spring Garden lot, and was the only home west of the General's Quarters in the field next to his brewery until around 1818.[76] The ropewalk and several other buildings are depicted on a c. 1800 map of the Commons.

In his obituary notice posted in both the *Novascotian* and *The Acadian Recorder* after his death in September 1828, it was stated that "in the discharge of his Magisterial powers, great firmness, the utmost prudence, and the kindest forbearance marked his conduct. – He was always generous to the poor, and the lives of few individuals exhibited more genuine traits of benevolence".[77] Pyke would also lend his name to the bridge near the Public Gardens and Pyke's Street, later renamed Queen.

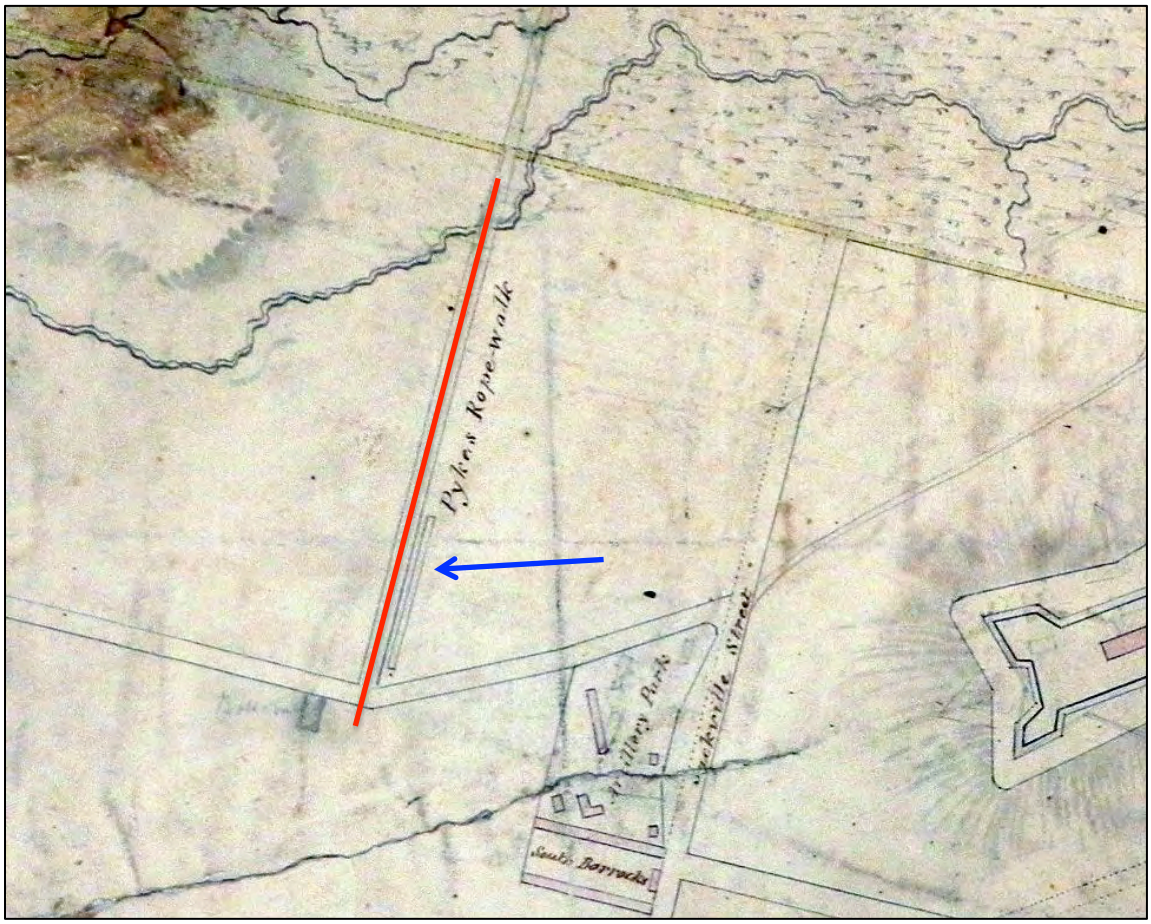


Figure 3.2-16: Circa 1800 map of Spring Garden Road showing the long building of Pyke's Ropewalk (blue), north at right.[78] The approximate study area is shown in red.

[76] Akins 1895:183.

[77] *The Nova Scotian* 4 September 1828; *The Acadian Recorder* 6 September 1828.

[78] Nova Scotia Archives 1800.

Jonathan Belcher owned the large property bounded by Brenton Place, South Park Street, Spring Garden Road and Brenton Street until 1774, when it was sold to John Woodin and later the northern half was sold to prominent merchant William Lawson in 1809. Lawson divided the property in 1811, forming a lane that would become Brenton Place, and one year later in 1812, sold the property to Brenton Haliburton, who owned the land until 1847, when it was sold to William Anderson.[79]

In 1818, an act was passed for the improvement of the Common under Commissioners acting as trustees. These Commissioners directed a portion of the land be laid out in smaller lots and leased, some of these lots including land north of Pyke's Bridge, such as the corner of Cathedral Lane, known as Tower Road at this time. [80] The act was marked in its applicable statute book as "disallowed by his majesty," though a number of leases had been granted before this disallowance, and it seems that they were somehow permitted to stand.[81]

Originally intended to last for 100 years, the legislation actually allowed for 999-year leases. These incredibly long leases were essentially viewed as perpetuity and therefore illegal given the purpose of the Halifax Common. The resulting conflict meant that further leases were paused.[82] The leases were confirmed in an 1829 act, though it was specified at that time that no more than 100 acres should be least at any one time, [83] and in 1833, new legislation was passed that allowed for new 35-year leases to be created, and allowed for existing leases to be surrendered without cost.[84] It was further outlined in 1851 that the leases should not exceed 15 years at a time. [85] An 1859 account states that by 1829 the older 999-year leases were indeed in use, the land being fenced and occupied with buildings already constructed on them.[86]

Land between South Park Street and Queen Street was outside of the bounds of the Halifax Common, and therefore were not tied up in the legal difficulties of the lots to the west of South Park Street. Development was slow, however, and it remained a largely agricultural and rural landscape for the 18th and much of the 19th century. By 1818 the land at the southeast corner of Spring Garden and South Park Street was still a large field, owned by a judge named Sir Brenton Halliburton, as can be seen on a plan from that year.

---

[79] Connor Architects & Planners 2015 "1448 Brenton Street" Property Sheet.
[80] Halifax City Council 1859:11.
[81] Halifax City Council 1859:11.
[82] Banks 2016:9-10.
[83] Halifax City Council 1859:11, 44.
[84] Banks 2016:9-10.
[85] Halifax City Council 1859:11, 44.
[86] Halifax City Council 1859:16.

In 1818, John Stayner, a wealthy merchant, constructed a large estate on the corner of South Park Street and Spring Garden where the Lord Nelson now stands. Coined the “Brookside” due to its proximity to Freshwater Brook, it was remarked that its low-ceilinged rooms with fireplaces, thick walls and wide flooring was representative of an age of architecture long gone. The Estate was later occupied by the Hon. Joseph Allison, whom obtained a great fortune privateering during the War of 1812. During the years of 1849- 1850, the Brookside served as the Convent of the Sacred Heart. [87]

The estate was a relatively large property, with a circular driveway leading from Spring Garden Road towards the large mansion house, set back from the street. The estate was later purchased by Michael Dwyer who improved and expanded the house. [88] After the Halifax Explosion, space was sought for an emergency shelter to house children with minor or no injuries, whose parents were killed or more severely wounded. Mrs. Mary Dwyer, widow of Michael Dwyer, offered the use of the Brookside house and estate. The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.) managed the shelter, which had the capacity to house 25 and seldom had fewer than 18 children in residence. A report on the shelter stated: "Christmas Day was thoroughly enjoyed by the children, all being well enough to have Christmas dinner and be present at the Xmas tree. They hung up stockings the night before and all was done to give them a happy time." Ultimately, 47 children temporarily lived at Brookside in the months following the explosion.[89]

By 1927, the residence was sold to the Lord Nelson, and it was run as The Halliburton Inn by Mrs. Elliott Smith until May of 1939 (Figure 3.2-17).[90] Several months later, the building was demolished.

[87] Nova Scotia Archives photograph collection 1939 Halifax: Houses: "Brookside"

[88] Nova Scotia Archives photograph collection 1939 Halifax: Houses: "Brookside"

[89] Duffus 1918.

[90] Nova Scotia Archives photograph collection 1939 Halifax: Houses: "Brookside".

Figure 3.2-17: Brookside house in 1939, just after it was vacated, looking north.[91]

A similar estate with a large mansion set back from the road and a circular driveway was located next door to the Brookside estate. The estate was built by John Spry Morris "some years after 1818". The property was eventually acquired by Daniel Cronan, a Halifax merchant.[92]

By the 1830s, buildings were beginning to go up along Spring Garden Road. It was at this time that the property owned by Pyke was divided into smaller building lots and sold (Figure 3.2-18). At this time, there were two buildings and a well on the east end of Pyke's large lot, the ropewalk building apparently gone by this point. Several structures and a stone wall were present to the west of Pyke's lot, the beginnings of the Brookside and John Spry Morris' estates.

[91] Nova Scotia Archives photograph collection 1939 Halifax: Houses: "Brookside"

[92] Atkins 1895:183.

Figure 3.2-18: 1835 plan of "Pyke's Field" showing some existing buildings and a well (blue), north at top.[93] The large property owned by Pyke has been broken into smaller building lots and Birmingham Street and Dresden Row have been added. Several buildings and a stone wall are located to the west of Pyke's property.

[93] Halifax Municipal Archives 1835.

Similarly, the land on the south side of Spring Garden Road, a neighbourhood known as Schmidt Ville, was split into smaller building lots by 1831 (Figure 3.2-19). Prior to this, the whole area from Queen Street to Cathedral Lane consisted of large fields used for pasture.[94] Judge Haliburton continued to own a large lot at the southeast corner of Spring Garden and South Park until 1847 when it was sold to William Anderson.[95] Despite being described as a lane as early as 1811, Brenton Place does not appear on mapping until sometime between 1851 and 1878, suggesting it was not recognized as a formal street.

By 1839, a small number of other structures are present along Spring Garden between South Park Street and Queen Street, as is Pyke's Bridge. This area of the city seems to have grown quickly in the next several decades and by the late 1870s, the area along Spring Garden had become quite developed (Figure 3.2-20). This development was likely assisted by a decision of the Halifax City Council in 1871 to sell formerly leased lots along Spring Garden. The intent of the council was to encourage development and limit public costs.[96]

An 1880 map by Halifax's city engineer E. H. Keating shows a significant amount of detail in the lots once leased from part of the Common and now private lots. Red lines and numbers show the original layout of the lots, while shaded and dotted red lines indicate property that had been "commuted by the payment of 20 years rental, and over which the city has no further control." Included on the map is the property on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Cathedral Lane (called Tower Road), owned by Robert Seeton, showing a house and several outbuildings (Figure 3.2-21).

[94] Atkins 1895:183.

[95] Nova Scotia Deed 1847. Deed, Brenton Haliburton to William Anderson, 88/375.

[96] Friends of Halifax Common n.d. "Timeline" URL

Figure 3.2-19: Plan of Schmidt Ville in 1831 (copy made in 1856), showing lots along the south side of Spring Garden, north at bottom.[97]

[97] Thomson 1831.

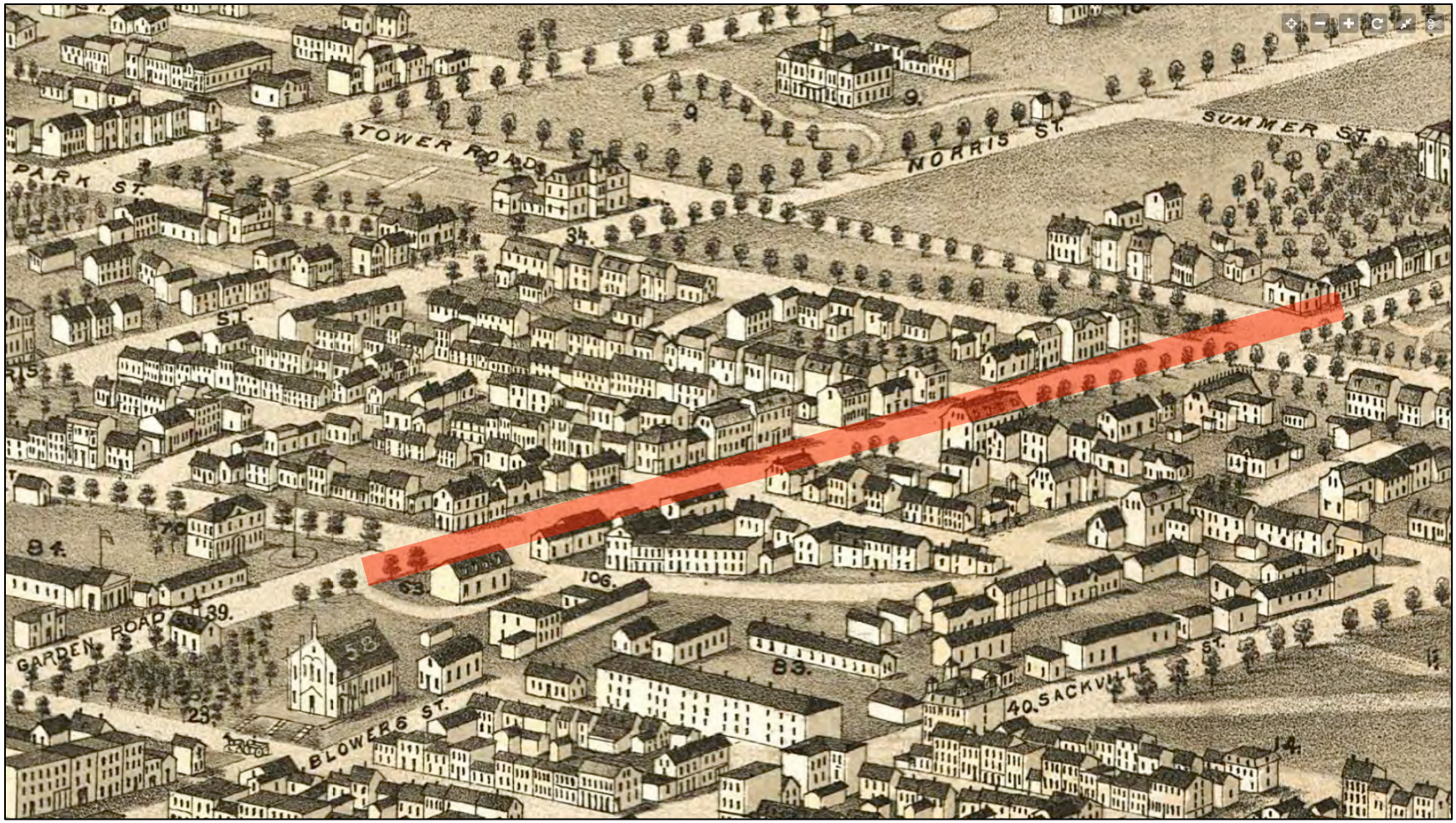


Figure 3.2-20: Ruger's 1879 Panoramic View of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, north at right, showing the study area (red).[98]

[98] Ruger 1879.

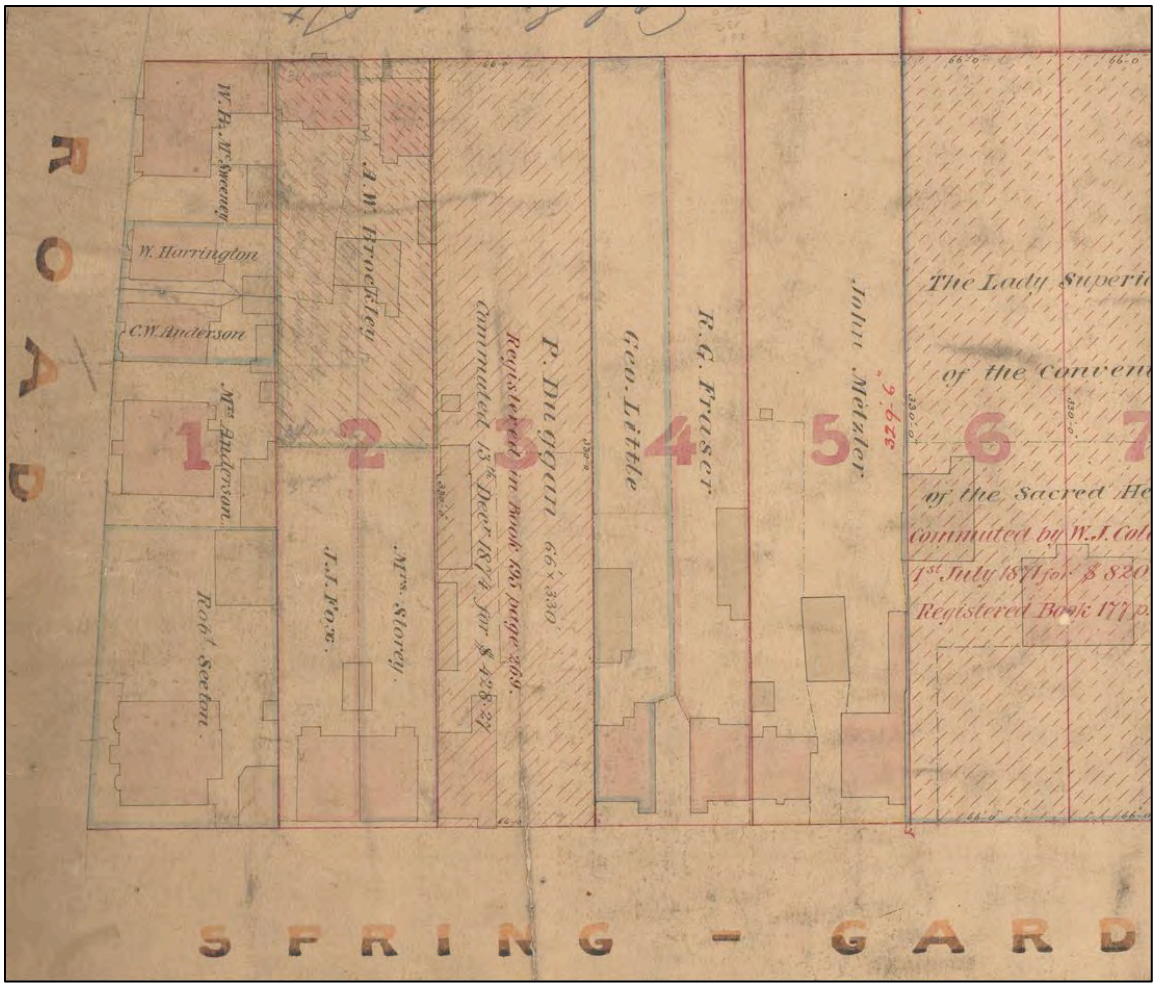


Figure 3.2-21: 1880 map of private lots on the south end of the Common,[99] north at bottom, showing the corner of Spring Garden Road and Cathedral Lane, including the property of Robert Seeton with a house and three outbuildings on the corner lot.

The property to the south of Robert Seeton's was owned by John Barnstead, and is shown in a photograph just a few short years earlier in 1872 (Figure 3.2-22). The photograph, taken from Victoria Park and looking west towards the Convent of the Sacred Heart shows the rural aspect of most properties along Spring Garden at this time, with large fenced yards, gardens and outbuildings. Victoria Park is also fenced, possibly to allow for animals to graze or to provide a barrier to Freshwater Brook running through the park. Cathedral Lane itself appears to be an earth road and wooden planks are laid in front of the doorsteps of the houses.

[99] Keating 1880

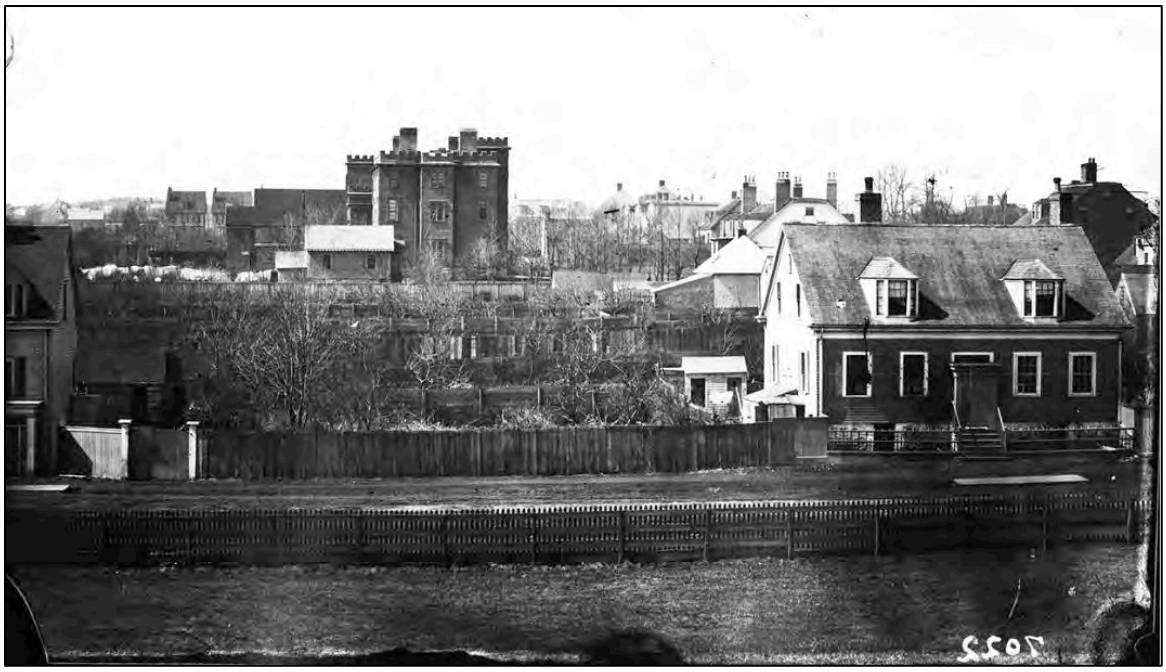


Figure 3.2-22: 1872 photograph of John Barnstead's house, looking west from Victoria Park over large yards and residential homes.[100] Tower Road (now Cathedral Lane) is in the foreground and Spring Garden is to the right.

According to city directories, most of the occupation along Spring Garden Road was domestic. Structures along Spring Garden are generally private homes with residents living there and working in other parts of the city. Individuals living along Spring Garden Road worked as merchants, printers, painters, builders, bookkeepers, barristers, and shopkeepers. Boarding houses were present along the study area but were relatively impermanent, appearing for a few years and then disappearing.

A few businesses were located along the study area from at least the 1870s, mostly clustered at the east end of the study area, between Queen and Birmingham. This section appears to have been a small commercial district (Figure 3.2-23). Businesses located in this area included a confectioner shop, dry goods shop, grocer & liquor store, dressmaker, butcher, and gasfitter.

[100] Nova Scotia Archives ca. 1872, Royal Engineers 7022.

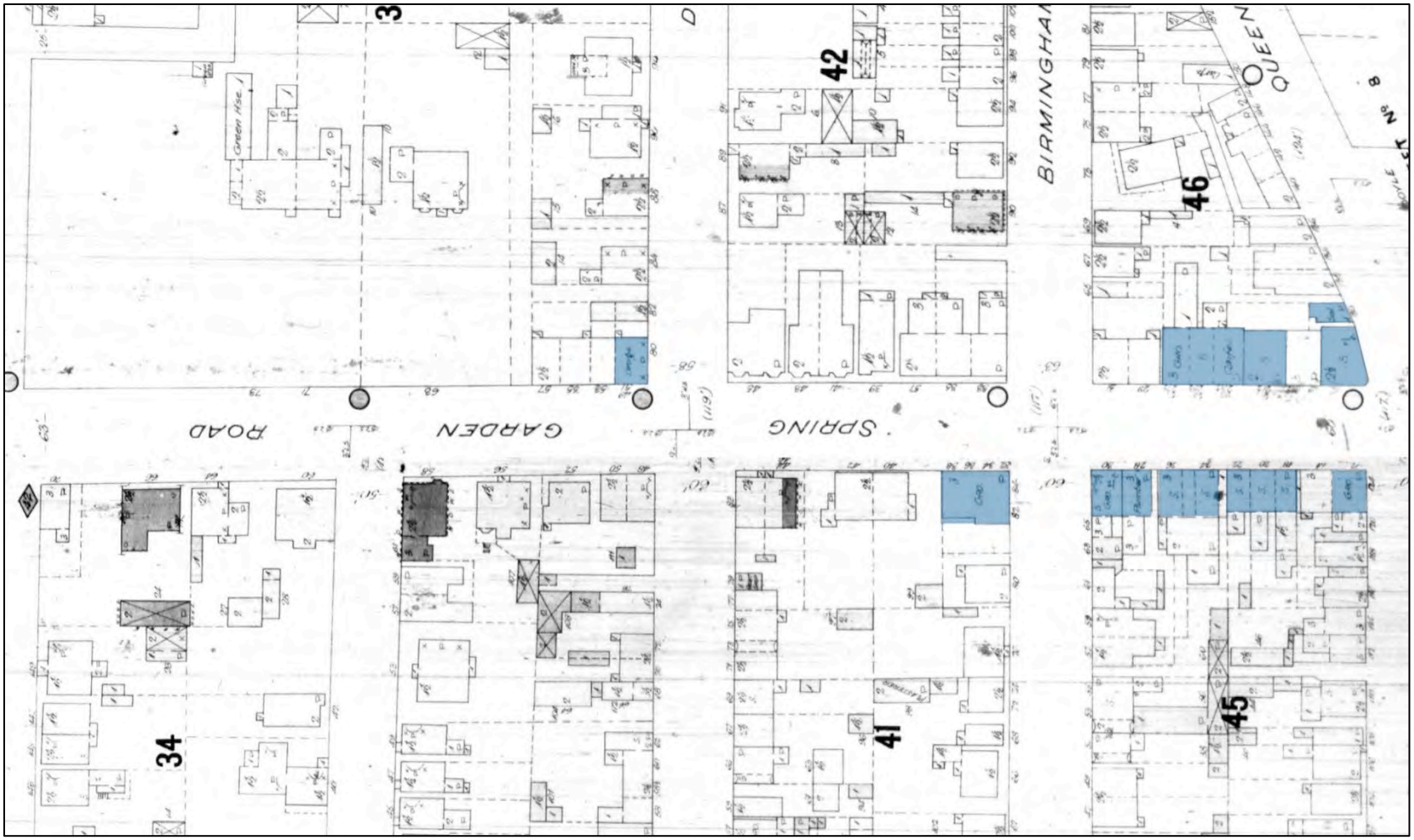


Figure 3.2-23: 1895 fire insurance map showing Spring Garden Road from South Park Street to Queen Street.[101] Shops and commercial buildings are highlighted in blue.

[101] Goad 1895.

An 1893 photograph of Spring Garden Road from the intersection of Queen Street shows the store and shop fronts prevalent on the ground floor (Figure 3.2-24). A gas street lamp and early power poles are also visible, as are tram tracks within either a compacted dirt or dirt covered cobble road surface, indicating the kind of early infrastructure present in the study area.

Figure 3.2-24: 1893 photograph of Spring Garden Road, looking west from Queen Street.[102]

An 1894 map of Spring Garden shows some of differences between the streetscape in the commercial block, versus the more residential area between Birmingham and South Park Street (Figure 3.2-25). The buildings in the commercial block are situated directly against the sidewalk, whereas residential buildings are set back from the sidewalk, yards and alleyways present. Fences are located around the larger estates near South Park Street and tree lines are also found in the residential spaces. The map also depicts a cobble gutter and curb present on both sides of the road.

The commercial nature of the buildings between Queen and Birmingham raise the possibility of underground vaults or storage rooms extending under the sidewalk of Spring Garden. These storerooms have been found in other areas of the city, including Argyle Street, generally attached to commercial buildings with a storefront. Roadwork in the mid 20th century on the nearby corner of Queen and Morris, revealed a vaulted storage room under the sidewalk of Queen Street (Figure 3.2-26).

[102] Nova Scotia Archives 1893.

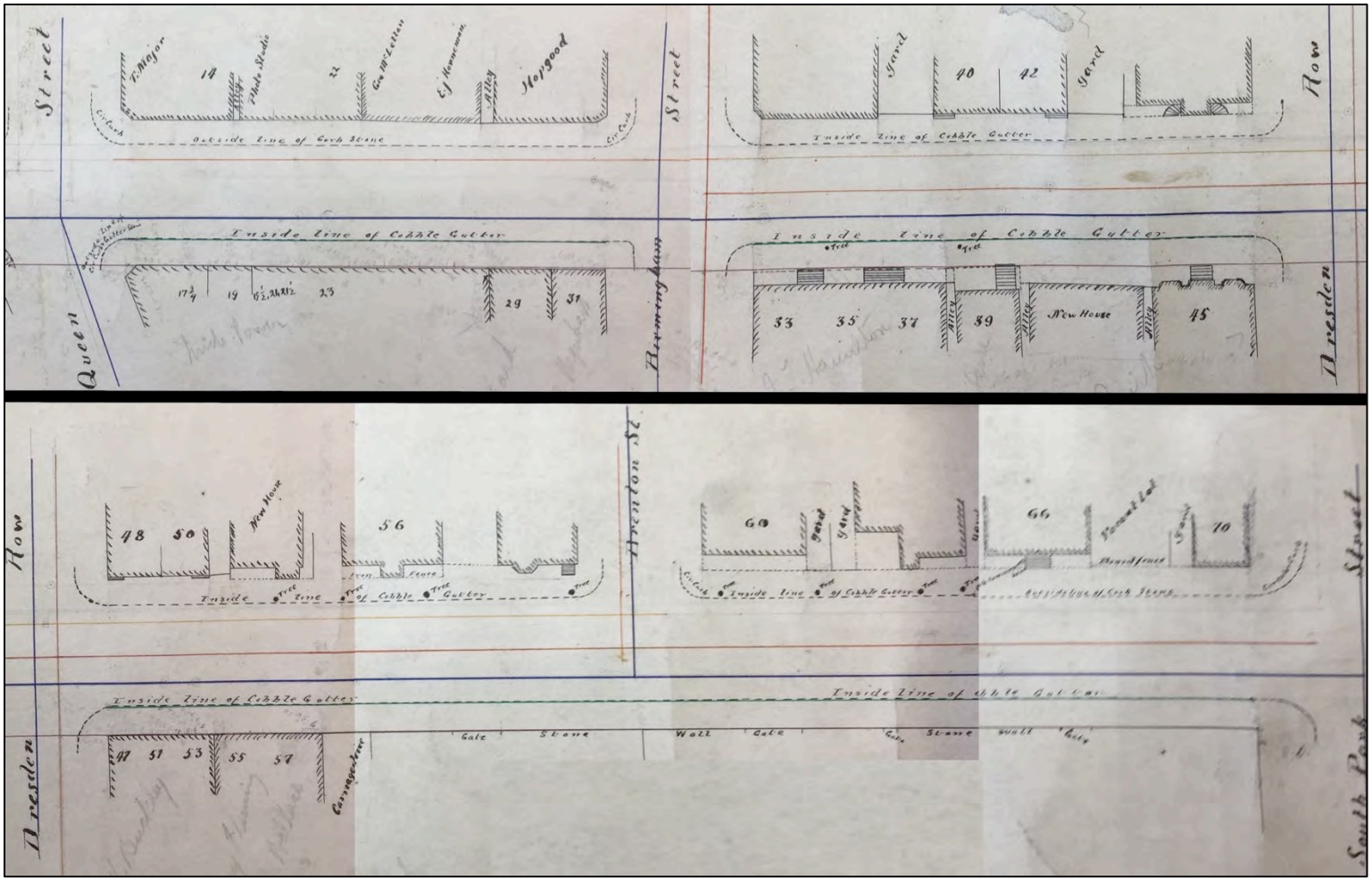


Figure 3.2-25: 1894 map of Spring Garden Road (Queen to Dresden Row at top, Dresden to South Park at bottom), north at bottom.[103] Note the difference between the residential buildings and the commercial structures from Queen to Birmingham.

[103] City Engineer Office 1894.

Figure 3.2-26: Vaulted storage rom under the sidewalk of Queen Street at the corner of Morris Street, encountered during construction activity in the mid 20th century, looking north towards Spring Garden Road.[104]

A major shift in the character of the neighbourhood occurred in the early 20th century as the small commercial block between Queen and Birmingham spread west. By 1951 most of the buildings along the street are commercial and very few buildings that function solely as residential homes are left (Figure 3.2-27).

[104] Halifax Municipal Archives c. 1957-1961. 102-39-1-1138.10

Figure 3.2-27: Comparison of 1914 (top) and 1951 (bottom) fire insurance map of Spring Garden from South Park to Queen Street.[105] Shops and commercial buildings are highlighted in blue and show the commercialization of Spring Garden throughout the early 20th century.

[105] Goad 1914; Goad 1951.

The Lord Nelson hotel was constructed in the late 1920s over a portion of the large Brookside estate on the corner of Spring Garden Road and South Park Street (Figure 3.2-28). The hotel was part of the shift from residential to commercial space and a series of aerial photographs from 1921 show the study area a few years prior to the construction of the hotel, including the Brookside estate (Figure 3.2-29). The hotel was constructed by a partnership that included the Canada Pacific Railway and Eastern Steamships. Upon completion of the hotel, numbers of tourists without vehicles increased by 50% and tourists with vehicles increased 87%.[106]

Figure 3.2-28: Lord Nelson Hotel c. 1930, looking northeast.[107] Note the tram tracks set within cobblestones running east-west down Spring Garden and turning south onto South Park Street.

The increasing commercial character of the neighbourhood likely drove infrastructure such as the tram lines which were in place at least as early as the 1880s. Photographs and mapping from the late 19th century suggests that the street surface was packed dirt with a cobble gutter. However, by the early 20th century, tramlines appear to be set into a cobblestone surface, as seen in the photograph of the Lord Nelson hotel c. 1930. Cobblestones and tramlines have sometimes been visible in potholes along Spring Garden, including ones that made the news in 2017, suggesting that the cobble surface was simply paved over with asphalt.[108]

---

[106] Nova Scotia Archives " Ward Scrapbook"

[107] MacAskill ca. 1930.

[108] CTV Atlantic News 17 April 2017 URL

Figure 3.2-29: 1921 aerial photographs (overlay by Dirk Werle, 2015), which show the study area (red), north at right.[109] Note the large estate of Brookside and its neighbour estate visible with the open garden or field where the Lord Nelson would be constructed also shown (blue).

[109] Werle 2015.

Bellevue House

In the 18th century, the south side of Spring Garden to the east of Queen Street consisted of several lots. Two property lots were located along Queen Street, belonging to Henry Newton and Michael Franklin. Most of the remaining area belonged to Governor's Farm. Historic mapping and archaeological mitigation on the property in 2011 and 2012 indicates that prior to the construction of Bellevue House, earlier 18th century structures were present on the corner of the lot (Figure 3.2-30).

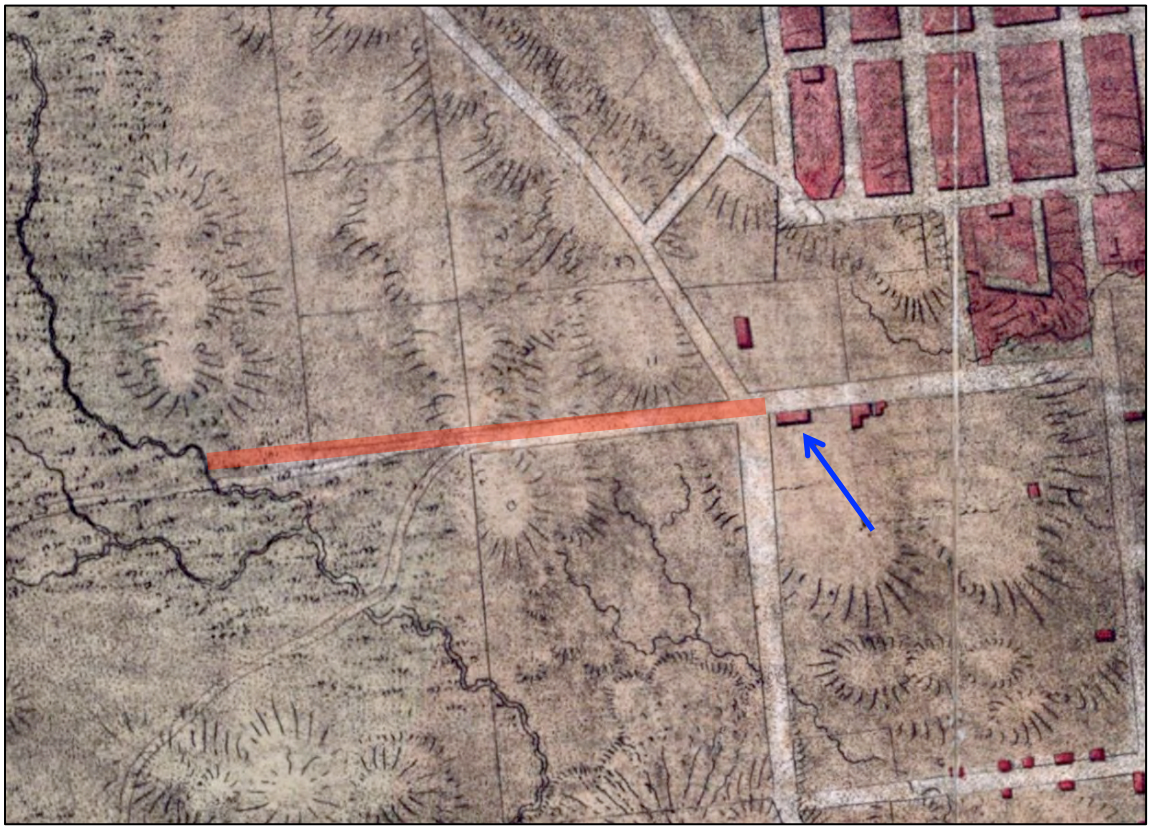


Figure 3.2-30: 1779 map of Halifax with the study area highlighted in red.[110] Note the structure on the corner of Queen Street and Spring Garden Road (blue).

On June 25, 1761, the Governor's Farm, often referred to as the Governor's Garden, was site of the "Burying of the Hatchet Ceremony" that saw the Mi'kmaq swear fealty to the crown while ensuring them British protection. The ceremony took place between then Governor Jonathan Belcher and members of the Nova Scotia Council representing the Crown, and at least four Mi'kmaq Chiefs representing several regions of Mi'kma'ki with Abbé Maillard acting as translator. In exchange for their allegiance to King George III, the British would protect the Mi'kmaq from scrupulous traders while protecting their

[110] des Barres 1779.

allegiance with French Catholic missionaries, religious and common enemies.[111] As part of the ceremony, war paint was symbolically washed off for the last time declaring a final peace treaty between the Mi'kmaq and the fledgling British colony. The ceremonies were concluded with a drink to the King's health. Oral tradition suggests that the hatchet was buried near a flag pole west of the Old Burial Ground on what is now the Court House property.[112] Special gifts, including medals bearing the likeness of King George III have continued to be passed down through the generations.[113]

Bellevue House was erected c. 1800-1801 to serve as residence for the commander of the army. The property was purchased on April 28,1800 by the Duke of Kent from Captain Robert Duport for 900 pounds. The construction of the Commandant's Quarters would be overseen by Captain W. Fenwick, Corps of Royal Engineers.[114] An 1885 newspaper dates the Bellevue House as 120 years old,[115] which would suggest it was modified from an earlier structure and several buildings are visible on 1779 and 1784 maps of the property, likely either demolished or modified to fit needs of the military.

Figure 3.2-31: Pre-1885 photograph of the rear of Bellevue House and gardens, looking north towards Spring Garden.[116]

[111] Wicken 2002:216.
[112] Akins 1895:66.
[113] Wicken 2002:216.
[114] Piers 1947:30.
[115] *Morning Chronicle* 11 March 1885, page 3.
[116] Nova Scotia Archives undated, Royal Engineers 6793

The Bellevue House property included a variety of associated outbuildings, including a stables and a guardhouse along Spring Garden Road. The stables are visible in an 1860 photograph of Spring Garden Road, facing east, taken near the intersection of Queen Street (Figure 3.2-32). This photograph also shows a variety of soldiers on guard, although the guardhouse itself is not visible, possibly obscured by the large temporary arch erected in honour of the arrival of Prince Edward. A wooden fence encloses the property.

However, Henry Holder's 1933 sketch of the corner of Queen and Spring Garden in the 1860s does depict the guardhouse and a sentry box (Figure 3.2-33). His accompanying letter states:

> *The sentry on this beat walked to the corner of Queen St & occasionally down as far as Dundonald St [old continuation of Church Street north of Morris Street]. The entrance to the Guard-house was from the alcove on the West (shown on the sketch). On a bench in this recess a bucket of cool water was always available fro this & often quenched my thirst.*[117]

Of Bellevue House itself, Holder writes "Only blank windows were on the Queen St. side of Belle-Vue; and under the eaves, hundreds of swallows were wont to nest in their mud-built habitations."[118] This hints at the poor condition of Bellevue by the 1870s. In 1878, General McDougall requested a different accommodation, noting Bellevue's deserted appearance and its history as "probably the only whole building now standing which was built by the Duke of Kent", and "what was thought an almost palatial residence having been little altered or improvised is now [an] old fashioned inconvenient box".[119]

The stable building appears to have demolished by 1895, as it is not depicted on fire insurance maps by this time.

---

[117] Holder 1933.

[118] Holder 1933.

[119] *Citizen and Evening Chronicle* 3 June 1878, page 3, column 1.

Figure 3.2-32: 1860 photograph of Spring Garden Road, looking east from Queen Street.[120] The Bellevue property stables are visible behind the arch (blue).

[120] Chase 1860.

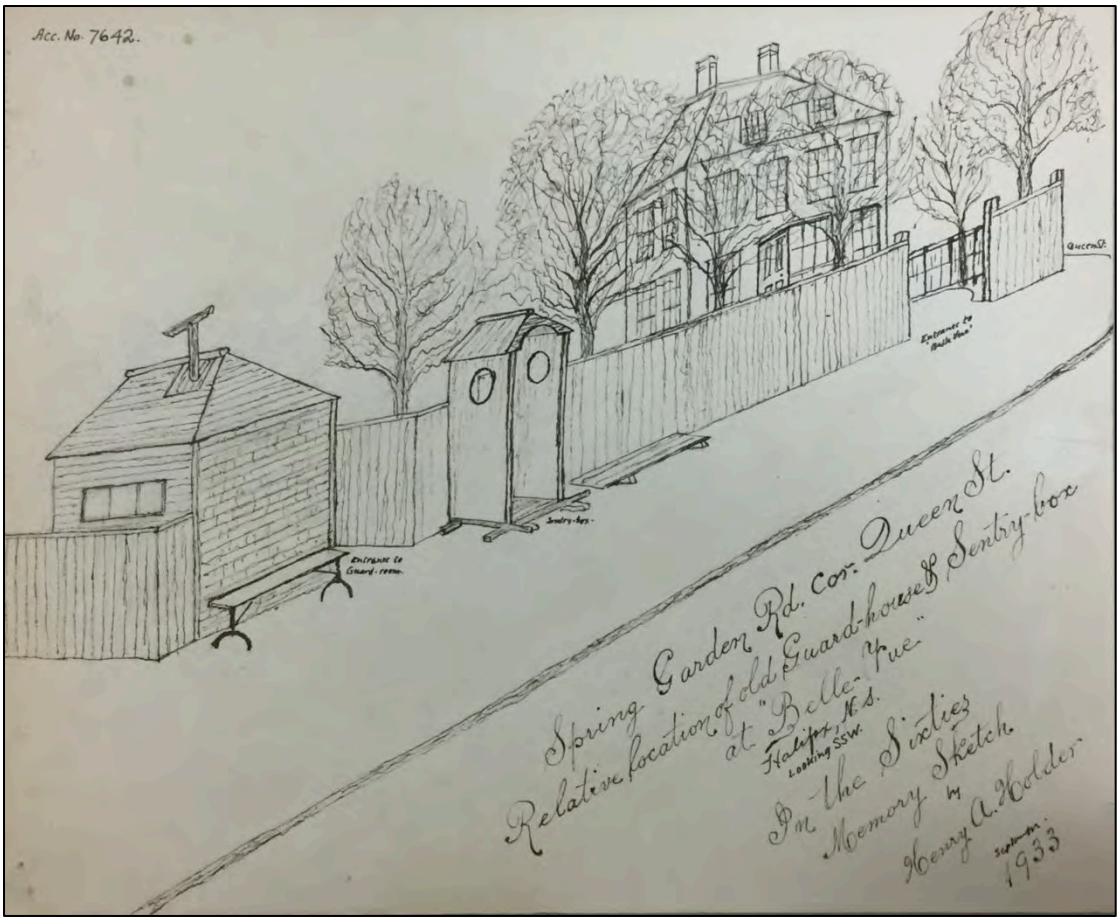


Figure 3.2-33: Sketch of Bellevue and its guardhouse and sentry box on Spring Garden Road in the 1860s, facing south.[121]

Less than a decade after General McDougall's comments, the house was converted into officer's quarters, and subsequently, Bellevue was gutted by fire on the night of March 10th, 1885 (Figure 3.2-34). The two-alarm fire did more damage than it should have due to the slow-acting local fire boxes, and though the fire started at 11:30pm, it took several hours into the following morning to control it. The fire was believed to have started from a faulty flue, originating on the second floor in the room of Lieutenant Fox Strangways.[122]

[121] Holder 1933 SP 1860s-1.

[122] *Morning Chronicle* 11 March 1885, page 3

Figure 3.2-34: Rear of Bellevue House after the 1885 fire, looking north towards Spring Garden.[123]

Bellevue was rebuilt during 1886-1887, with a new addition added shortly afterwards.[124] A photograph of the rebuilding or construction of the addition shows the house surrounded by wooden scaffolding on the west side (Figure 3.2-35). The stable building is also visible at this time, as are other outbuildings and the wooden fence around the property. This photograph also shows that tramlines and power poles had been installed on Spring Garden by 1888. Tramlines clearly indicate that the trams stopped in front of Bellevue.

In 1948, the Bellevue property was turned over to the city of Halifax as military surplus, and subsequently sold to Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company.[125] In 1955 the property was expropriated by the Nova Scotia Technical College and Bellevue House was torn down to make way for a parking lot.[126]

[123] Nova Scotia Archives 1885 Royal Engineers no 6784.

[124] *Halifax Herald* 21 August 1894, page 8.

[125] *Halifax Mail Star* 16 January 1948, page 1, column 7-8.

[126] *Halifax Mail Star* 4 August 1955, page 1, column 2-3; 23 August 1955, page 6.

Figure 3.2-35: 1888 photograph of Bellevue under construction, with the stable building visible along Spring Garden Road, looking east down Spring Garden.[127] Note the tramlines which are visible and include a stop in front of Bellevue.

[127] Notman 1888.

Poor House Property & Poor House Burying Ground, First Baptist Church

Halifax's original poor house dated back to the founding days of the City and was located on the north side of Spring Garden Road between Queen Street and Grafton Street. Before this time, a stone house used for storage by Wenman's rope works near his orphan house on Barrington Street was appropriated by the town to be a temporary work house and a house of correction. Wenman received twenty pounds sterling for his services in September 1756.[128]

In 1758, an application to construct a work house for the town of Halifax reserved four acres of land "between the Governor's farm and Fort Cornwallis" for this purpose.[129] Construction of the facility, located on early maps at the northeast corner of Spring Garden Road and modern day Queen Street, took place between 1758-1760 (Figure 3.2-6).[130] In 1764, Governor Wilmot made the first public reference to a poor house on the property, indicating that three rooms within the recently constructed workhouse had been specifically designated for "the Reception of the Poor".[131]

The original poor house structure was initially constructed as a Work-House or House of Correction. It was constructed of stone and measured 60 feet long by 25 feet wide and 12 feet high. Overtime, the building and property became known as the poor house, as presumably more individuals were admitted to the Work-House due to poverty.[132]

For many, the poor house was the only alternative to the city's prison at Rockhead, it was a place of final resort.[133] Unfortunately so, for many of the city's destitute, their experiences as poor house inmates were no better than the city's prison. Along with the city's poor, the seasonally unemployed, the elderly, mentally and physically disabled of all ages, shared tight quarters with unwed mothers and their children. The institution was largely run by the inmates themselves. Nursing the sick and stoking fire as well as menial tasks such as working in the stone-shed or wood-yard were part of inmates' daily tasks to discourage "idleness".[134]

---

[128] Marble 1997: 46-47, 77.
[129] NSARM Journal 2 November 1758
[130] Marble 2006:191
[131] Senior Scribes 1996:113
[132] Simpson 2011:42.
[133] Fingard 1989: 54.
[134] Ibid

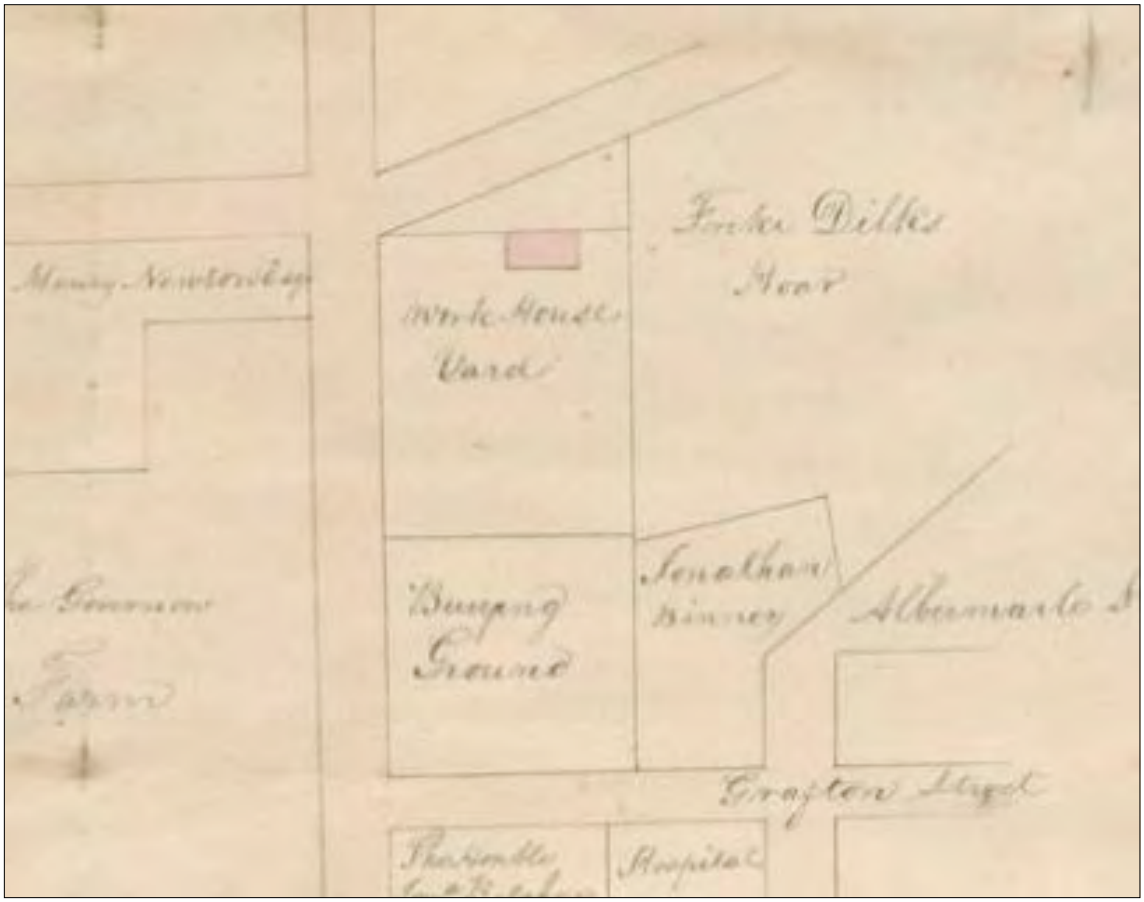


Figure 3.2-6: The poor house building (red) depicted on a 1762 map of Halifax, north at right.[135]

Not all of the city's destitute who sheltered in this facility died there, but crowded conditions fostering the spread of disease and the levels of ill-health, inadequate nutrition and general debility amongst the poor suggests the many who did enter the Poor Asylum also died there and were buried in the poor house burial ground.[136] The Halifax allotment book, dating from 1762, describes the "Burying Place adjoining the Work House Lot" as containing two acres, bounded:

> […] *southerly by the street leading by the Workhouse unto the Common, and there measuring 335 feet – on the west by the Workhouse lot, and there measuring 255 feet – northerly land formerly laid out to Major Hoar and Jon'n Belcher, and there measuring 255 feet* […] [137]

[135] Spry 1762.

[136] Simpson 2011:18.

[137] from Simpson 2011:98. The original record in the Allotment Book, page 196 could not be located

The Poor House complex quickly grew and by 1814, a jail was located on the property along Spring Garden Road. The northeast corner of Spring Garden and Queen Street (then Pyke's Road) was a garden for the Poor House (Figure 3.2-36).

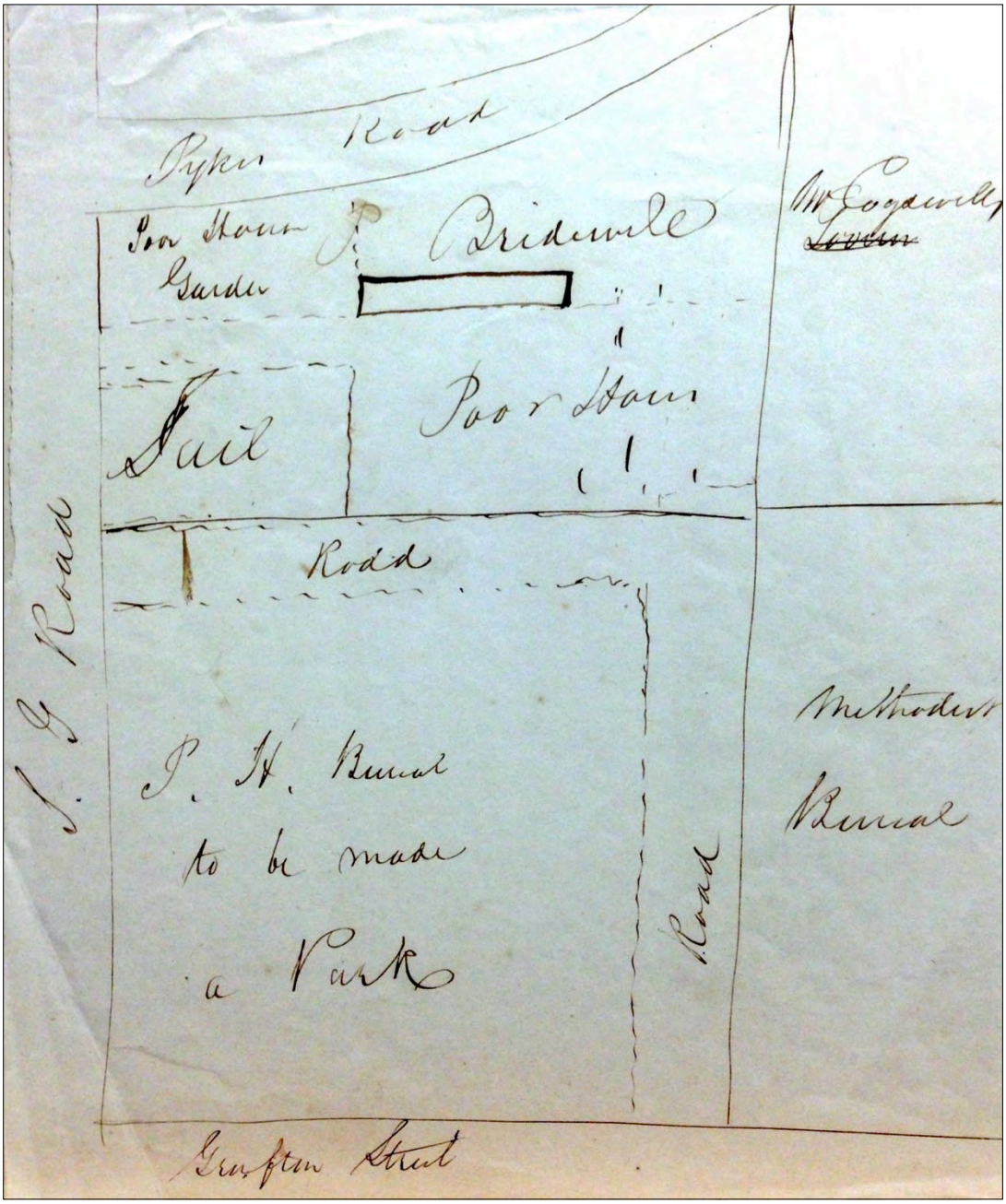


Figure 3.2-36: 1814 Hand draw map of Poor House property, showing the location of the main Poor House building (labelled as Bridewell), the jail and a garden for the Poor House on the corner of Spring Garden and Queen (labelled as Pykes Road), north at right.[138]

[138] Anonymous 1814.

An addition to the Poor House was made in 1812-1813, for a "lunatic" ward and by 1830 four structures are visible on the property, three of which are identified as a jail, House of Corrections, and Poor House (Figure 3.2-37). The building was expanded again in 1844, when a "lunatic" ward was constructed for female inmates.[139]

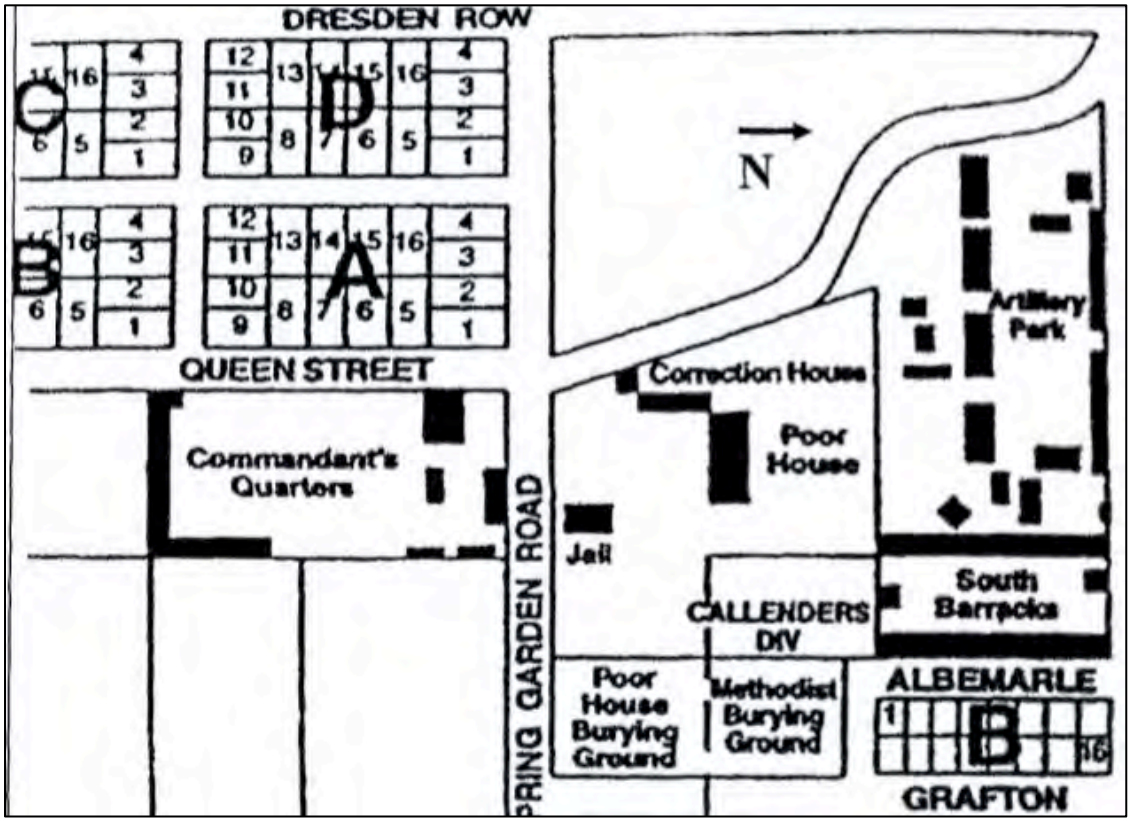


Figure 3.2-37: 1830 map of Halifax showing four structures on the poor house property.[140] Structures associated with Bellevue (Commandant's Quarters) are also visible on the opposite side of Spring Garden.

An 1839 map depicts a slightly different configuration of buildings from the 1830 or 1851 depictions, including several unlabeled smaller buildings or outbuildings (Figure 3.2-38). These structures likely housed the industries that were located on the grounds of the poor house complex, in which the inmates were put to work. These industries included a coffin factory, a cow house, stable and barn, bakery, straw hat factory, and a cooperage.[141]

[139] Simpson 2011:43.

[140] Nova Scotia Archives 1830.

[141] Simpson 2011:43.

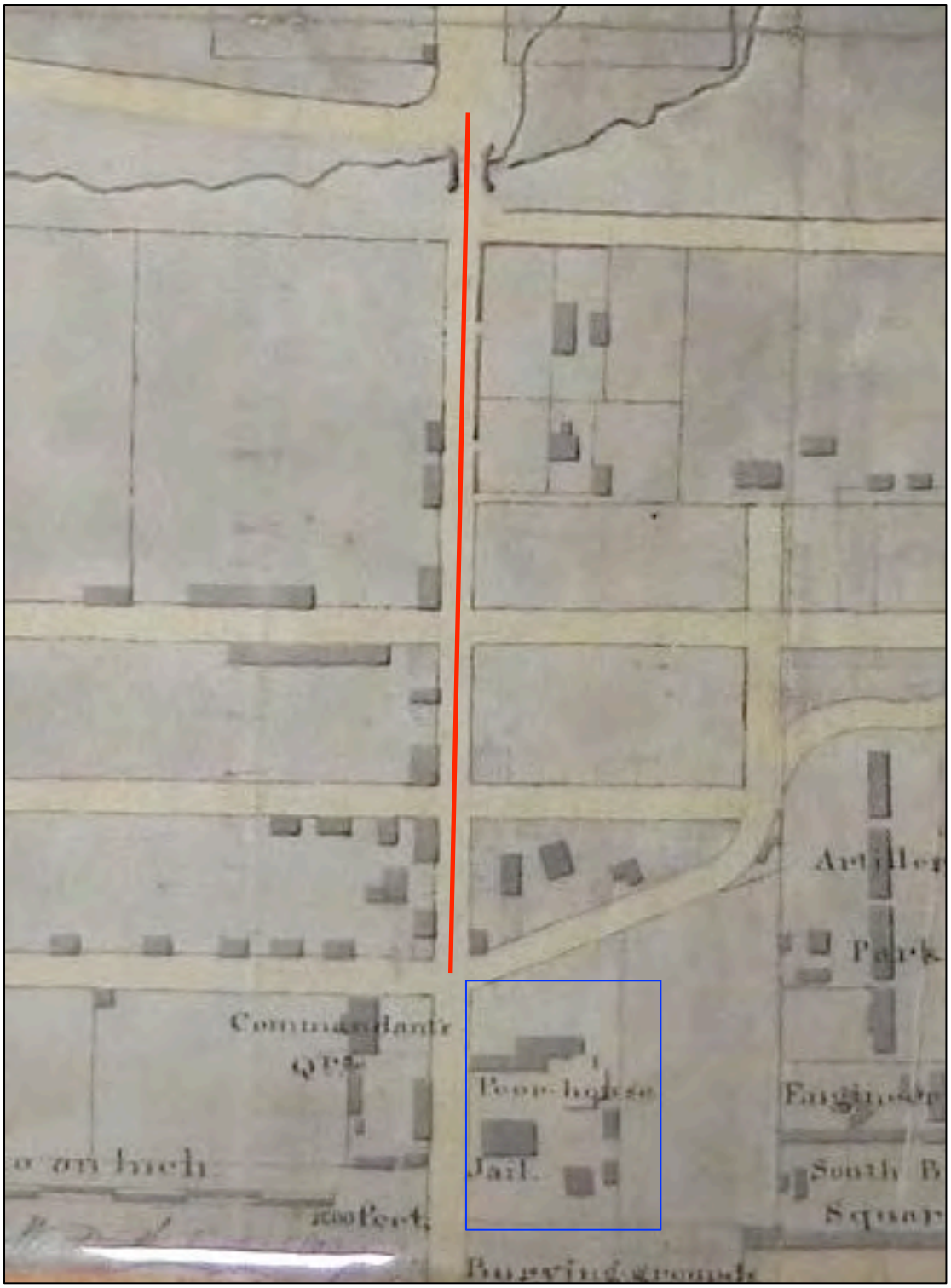


Figure 3.2-38: 1839 map of the study area (red), showing the jail and poor house, as well as a variety of outbuildings on the poor house property (blue), north at right.[142]

[142] Nova Scotia Archives 1839

By the 19th century, mapping shows the preservation of a boundary line between the original poor house property and the burying ground with the development of Hastings Street, a block-long dead-end street that would eventually be connected to Brunswick Street in the 20th century. Hastings Street appears to be little more than a laneway or right-of-way in the 1879 Hopkin's Atlas map but by 1895, it appears as a fully formed and named street. An HRM background study cites an article stating, "around 1918, twenty feet of cemetery was paved when Spring Garden Road was widened and all the graves of the New Burying Ground … disappeared beneath Grafton Park…".[143] This gradual disappearance is also demonstrated in the diminishing property size over time.[144]

Table 2: Poor House Burying Ground property size over time.

Time Period	Property Size
18th century lot description	65,000 – 87,000 square feet (2 acres)
1884 deed transfer	54,450 square feet (1 ¼ acres)
Current property	50,200 square feet

In 1869, in response to the overcrowding and "poor ventilation" at the Spring Garden Road Poor house, a new poor house was constructed on the South Common on the corner of South and Robie Street.[145] This area of the Common appears to have been open field at the time that the Poor House moved here. At a cost of $12,396.69 shared by both the city and the province, "a noble monument to charity and benevolence," now found its home in the South End.[146] Although archival evidence does not provide a clear date for the cessation of burials on the Spring Garden property, archaeological evidence from the 2017 Methodist Burying Ground mitigation project suggests that burials continued until at the 1860s.

After the Poor House at Spring Garden was closed in 1869, the property appears to have been quickly divided for development. By 1874, Thomas Robinson was advertising his livery stables on the "Old Poor House Grounds". His advertisement lists that good saddles, side saddles and driving horses are always on hand for reasonable rates.[147]

---

[143] 2011 HRM report, An Historical Report on: Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library; Halifax Main Branch Library (Formerly: Halifax Memorial Library), 5381 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, NS, section A

[144] Sources for table: HRM Halifax Regional Council 5 March 2013 CPED Standing Committee Attachment A Background p.8, original allotment size: minimum size calculated using the two shortest stated dimensions, maximum size based on the stated two acre size in allotment description from Simpson 2011:98, 2011 HRM report, An Historical Report on: Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library; Halifax Main Branch Library (Formerly: Halifax Memorial Library), 5381 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, NS, section 1

[145] Simpson 2011:52.

[146] McGuigan 2007:160.

[147] McAlpine Halifax City Directory 1874-1875: 323.

The Queen Street side from Doyle Street to Spring Garden Road appears as institutional land in 1878, occupied by a Baptist schoolhouse. The Baptist Church had been located on Granville Street from 1827 until 1887, when a new and larger church was constructed on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen Street, named the First Baptist Church (Figure 3.2-39).[148] The new brick church building included an attached hall.

Figure 3.2-39: 1939 photograph of the First Baptist Church, looking north from Queen Street towards the Spring Garden intersection.[149]

By 1914, church membership was close to 400. During World War 1, the church was used as a club room for soldiers and sailors, run by the YMCA. The church was damaged during the Halifax Explosion but after repairs were hastily made, the building was used by the Rhode Island Hospital Unit and the YMCA, who were responding to the disaster. The church also functioned as a clothing depot for victims of the explosion, using supplies donated by the T. Eaton Company in Toronto. [150]

[148] First Baptist Church Halifax 2014: 8.

[149] Nova Scotia Archives 1939.

[150] First Baptist Church Halifax 2014: 8.

On March 21, 1942, the First Baptist Church caught fire and was totally destroyed (Figure 3.2-40). [151] It was reported in the newspaper that military officers and soldiers, as well as garage-men from Doyle Street attempted to fight the fire but quickly began removing furniture, carpets and pictures.[152]

Figure 3.2-40: Firefighters attempting to extinguish the First Baptist Church Fire, looking from Doyle Street, Queen Street at the right.[153]

[151] First Baptist Church Halifax 2014: 8..

[152] *Halifax Mail* 21 March 1942.

[153] Bollinger 1942.

3.3 Georeferencing

Georeferencing was conducted on various historic maps, including Vaudreuil (1755), Spry (1762), des Barres (1779), Blaskowitz (1784), Plan of City of Halifax (1830), Lands Surrounding the Citadel (1839), Plan of City of Halifax (1851), Hopkins Atlas (1878), Keating (1880) and fire insurance mapping (1894-1951). While later 19th and 20th century maps georeferenced well, earlier maps were more challenging and the results are less accurate. Nonetheless, the georeferencing did indicate several areas of elevated potential for archaeological resources where historic structures are not presently covered by modern buildings (Figure 3.3-1).

At the west end of the study area, on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Cathedral Lane, georeferencing indicates that the footprints of 19th century private homes extend beyond the footprint of the current modern buildings, possibly extending under the current sidewalk (Figure 3.3-2).

Throughout the middle of the study area, georeferencing indicates that current standing buildings fully encompass the footprint of older historic buildings. However, in the 18th and early 19th century, the long Pyke's ropewalk structure is visible running under the road of Birmingham Street. A second structure appears to have been located in the vicinity of Dresden Row. Multiple maps also indicate that the earliest structure on the poor house property, dating to 1760, was located in the centre of the lot, where Doyle Street would later run (Figure 3.3-3).

Also visible on historic mapping are several 18th century and 19th century structures on the Bellevue property, which extend beyond the footprint of the Halifax Central Library. The current Halifax Central Library building and associated archaeological mitigation work did not extend to the edge of Spring Garden Road. Georeferencing of the archaeological mitigation site plan for the 2012 work suggests that a portion of the stables remained unexcavated, under the trees and sidewalk along Spring Garden Road (Figure 3.3-4). It is also possible that 18th century features pre-dating Bellevue house remain under undisturbed portions of the sidewalks.

Figure 3.3-1: Map of Spring Garden Road schematic design study area showing the location of georeferenced historic structures located outside the footprint of current standing buildings.

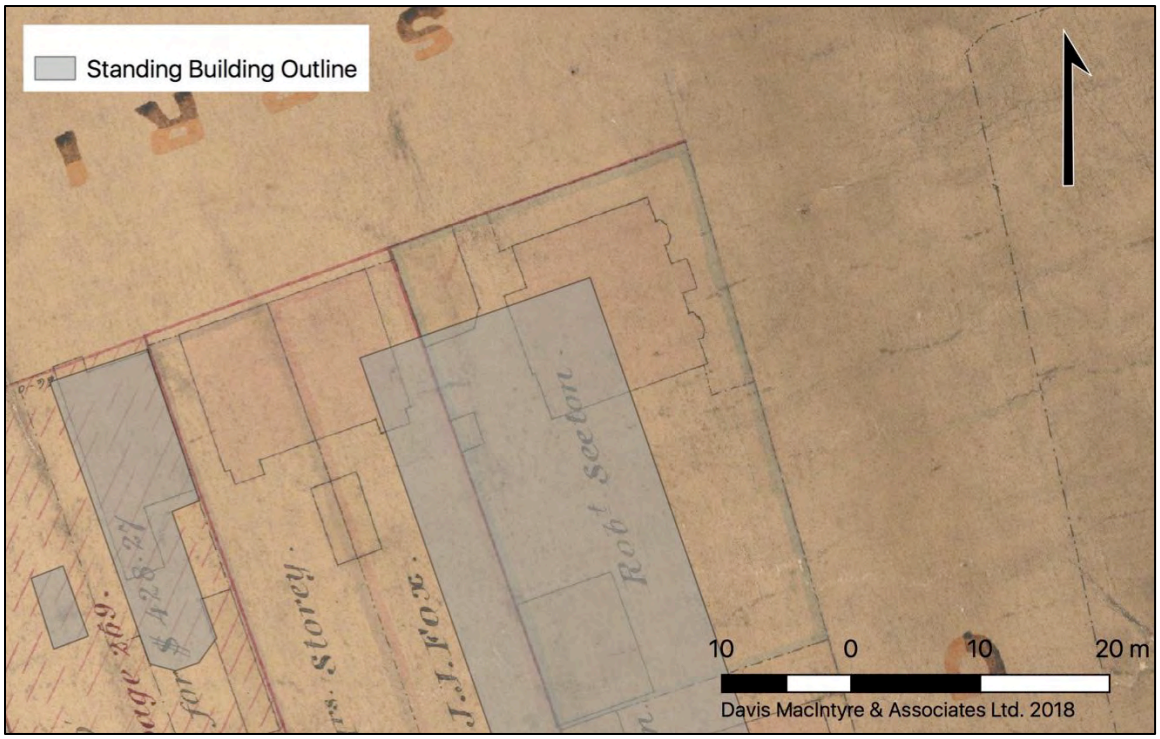


Figure 3.3-2: Keating's 1880 map georeferenced with existing standing buildings in grey.

Figure 3.3-3: Current standing buildings georeferenced onto Blaskowitz' 1784 map. Structures are visible along Dresden Row, Birmingham Street and Doyle Street, as well as north of the Halifax Central Library.

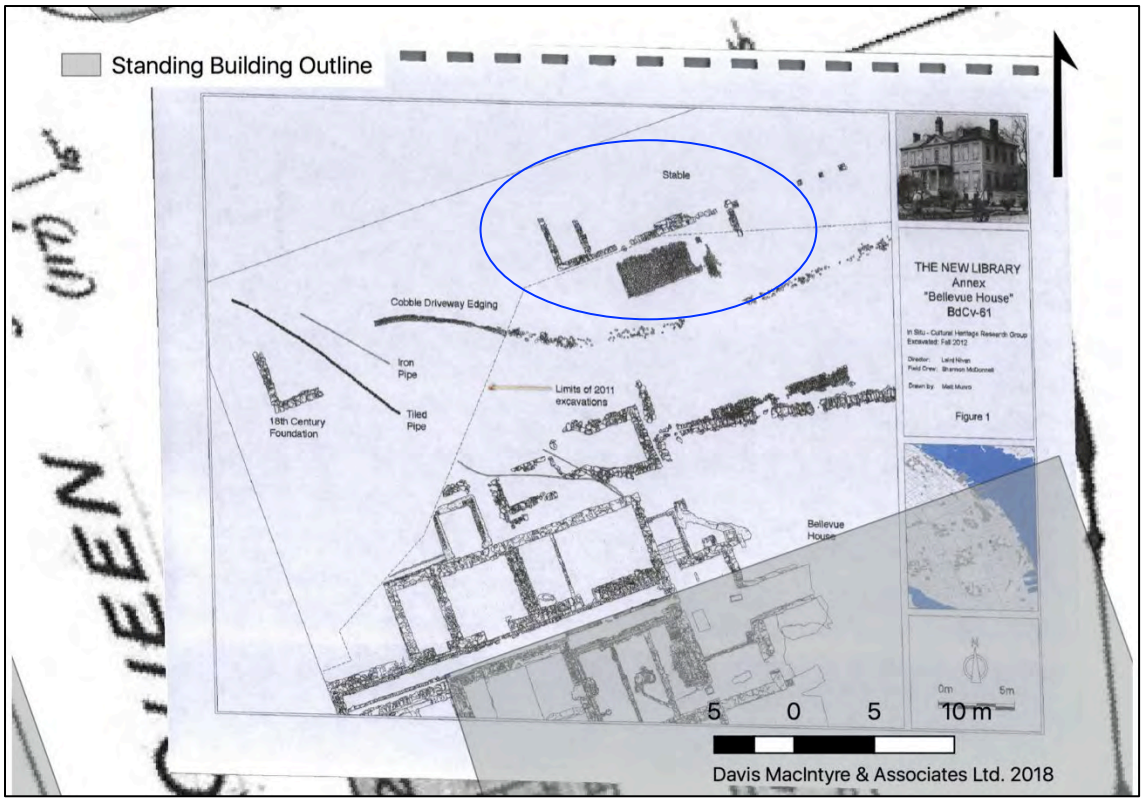


Figure 3.3-4: Archaeological mitigation site plan of the Halifax Central Library project georeferenced on the 1914 fire insurance map and current standing buildings. Note that only a portion of the stables were uncovered in 2012 (blue).

3.4 Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance of the study area was conducted on 29 October 2018. Detailed notes and photographs were taken, focused on documenting the presence of standing historic buildings and modern impact from development and utilities.

Beginning at the west end of the study area, the north side is dominated by the Halifax Public Gardens, which are enclosed by a metal fence. A raised flower bed is present in front of the gate. The sidewalk and street at the west end is wide and lined by trees but narrows at the east side of South Park Street. On the south side of the study area, a modern building at 1472 Cathedral Lane is located on the west side of Cathedral Lane, although it is set back from the road (Plate 1). Street lights are fed by overhead wires.

Beside the wide sidewalk by Victoria Park are several large trees surrounded by a slightly raised garden bed. A statue is located further south from the street. Street lamps within the park appear to be powered by buried electrical conduits and electrical boxes are present (Plate 2). Traffic lights at the intersection of South Park are fed by a mixture of overhead and buried wires, with buried conduits present on the north and east side of

the intersection. Manholes are visible within the intersection and at the northeast corner of Victoria Park, as is an electrical box (Plate 3).

The large block from South Park Street to Dresden Row (north side of Spring Garden) is characterized by the large Lord Nelson building and large Park Lane shopping complex. Several other modern buildings are present but the wooden building of 5635 Spring Garden road is older, composed of two earlier structures that date to at least 1878 (Plate 4). Visible signs of utilities and infrastructure include overhead wires and a gutter in the curb in front of the building.

On the south side of Spring Garden, an older wooden building is located on the corner of South Park Street, 5690 Spring Garden Road. A possible old window well or coal chute entrance is visible in the sidewalk on the west side of the building (Plate 5). To the east of the wooden building is an open patio/beer garden space. The remaining buildings to Brenton Place on the south side of Spring Garden all date to the 20th century. Between Brenton Place and Dresden Row, on the south side of Spring Garden, the entire block consists of three modern 20th century developments.

The section of the street from Dresden Row to Birmingham Street is characterized by modern development on the south side of Spring Garden and west end of the north side of Spring Garden. Three older buildings that likely originally dated to the late 19th century are present on the east end of the north side, including 5517 Spring Garden Road, which is the only visible facade of a residential 19th century building remaining within the study area (Plate 6). On the east side of 5505 Spring Garden, sills are visible in the foundation near the sidewalk, possibly related to old window wells or coal chutes (Plate 7). Additionally, the roof drain for the building connects into a drain under the sidewalk. Wires for the streetlights and power poles are located overhead.

The north side of Spring Garden from Birmingham to Queen Street consists of two modern developments. It is unclear whether the footprint of disturbance associated with the two buildings extends under the current sidewalk although street light wires are underground in this area indicating disturbance associated with electrical conduits can be expected. The south side of this section of the street may be less disturbed by modern development, consisting of 20th century Royal Bank building on the corner, and two other shopping buildings which appear to have been formed by combining smaller, earlier historic buildings that appear on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas (Plate 8). Streetlights on the south side appear to be fed by overhead wires.

The Halifax Central Library property dominates the south side of the east end of the study area and much of this area has previously been mitigated. A mature line of trees suggests a strip that has been less disturbed is located along the edge of the sidewalk and library property (Plate 9). The north side of the east end is characterized by a new development, although it is unclear how far disturbance associated with this

development extended under the new sidewalk (Plate 10). Street lights are fed by buried conduits on both sides of the road in this area.

3.5 Predictive Modelling

Predictive modelling was conducted for the study area, extending approximately 30 meters from the centreline of Spring Garden Road. The modelling was based on the results of the historic desktop study, georeferencing, reconnaissance and reviews of past archaeological mitigation within the study area (Figure 3.5-1).

In general, the entire study area has been evaluated to be of low to moderate potential for archaeological resources. Previous disturbance from buried electrical conduits, sewers and water lines is clearly visible. Throughout the street and the area from South Park Street to Queen Street, the type of archaeological resources that may be encountered are generally associated with 19th and 20th century infrastructure and utilities, such as cobblestone road surfaces, tram tracks, stone sewers and drains. Midden deposits are also possible, particularly in areas that were originally low lying or along the sidewalk where private residences used to be located. Most buildings between South Park and Birmingham Street were originally built as private residential homes which were set back from the street and therefore, there is likely less potential for underground storage vaults under the sidewalk in these areas. Modern disturbance from utilities will have impacted potential resources but the size and number of the utility trenches will determine the extent of this disturbance.

The area from Birmingham to Queen Street was a small commercial block in the 19th to 20th centuries, with shops and storefronts built directly against the sidewalk. While this may increase the likelihood of encountering underground storage areas, window wells or coal chutes, the north side of Spring Garden here contains a modern development which likely destroyed or impacted any potential archaeological resources. However, the south side of the street has been less impacted by modern development and below sidewalk resources are potentially more likely here. Older storefront buildings are also present on the northwest corner of Birmingham and Spring Garden Road, the northwest corner of Dresden Row and Spring Garden Road, and the southeast corner of Spring Garden and South Park Street. These areas have been evaluated as moderate potential.

Specific areas have been evaluated as moderate to high potential, due to the lack of previous disturbance or significance of the potential resource or both. At the west end of the study area, the Freshwater Brook and Pyke's Bridge area has been evaluated as moderate to high potential for archaeological resources. Although the bridge is recorded as largely demolished, some remains of the abutments may exist, as potentially will the mid 1860s structure into which the brook was funnelled. Soils in the area likely contain midden or garbage deposits emptied into the brook from the 18th to late 19th century. Although disturbance associated with Pyke's Bridge and the

undergrounding of Freshwater Brook have likely disturbed most original pre-1749 soils in the immediate vicinity, the potential does remain for archaeological resources associated with Mi'kmaw land use and occupation along the brook.

Another area of moderate to high potential exists along the southwest corner of Spring Garden Road and Cathedral Lane. Here, georeferencing of historic maps indicates that the footprint of historic buildings extends north, past the existing modern building. Therefore, archaeological features associated with these 19th century residential buildings, including foundations or midden deposits, may exist under the sidewalks.

Georeferencing of historic mapping indicates that 18th and early 19th century activity on the north side of Spring Garden Road associated with George John Pyke and his ropewalk originally ran from Queen Street to just west of Dresden Row. The ropewalk building in particular was long and rectangular, and appears to have once extended where Dresden Row and Birmingham Street were later constructed. Therefore, the potential for archaeological resources associated with this 18th and early 19th century ropewalks activity is considered to be moderate to high under the sidewalk and streets of Dresden Row and Birmingham just north of Spring Garden.

Other 18th century activity is documented on the current Halifax Central Library property, which was the subject of archaeological mitigation prior to the construction of the new library. Georeferencing and historic mapping, as well as mapping produced during the 2011-2012 mitigation projects, indicates that there is potential for archaeological resources along the north side and west side of the property, including under the sidewalks. This area has been evaluated as high potential for archaeological resources.

From the mid 18th to late 19th century, the Poor House complex was located on the north side of Spring Garden Road, east of Queen Street. Historic mapping indicates that prior to the creation of Doyle Street in the late 19th century, the Poor House was located along Queen Street, where Doyle Street would later be constructed. Various other buildings were located on the lot, including a jail along Spring Garden. Georeferencing suggests that most of the structures associated with the Poor House were located under a modern development. However, there is potential for the remains of a portion of the main Poor House building to be located within Doyle Street itself, and along Brunswick, evaluated as moderate to high potential.

The Poor House complex also included a burying ground located at the east end of the property, today the Memorial Library property. However, archival documentation indicates the property was once larger and therefore, the sidewalks and portions of roads around the property have been evaluated as moderate to high potential for human remains and burial features. The presence of other burying grounds further east along the street also raises the possibility of burials under the sidewalks near the Catholic Burying Ground or Old Burying Ground.

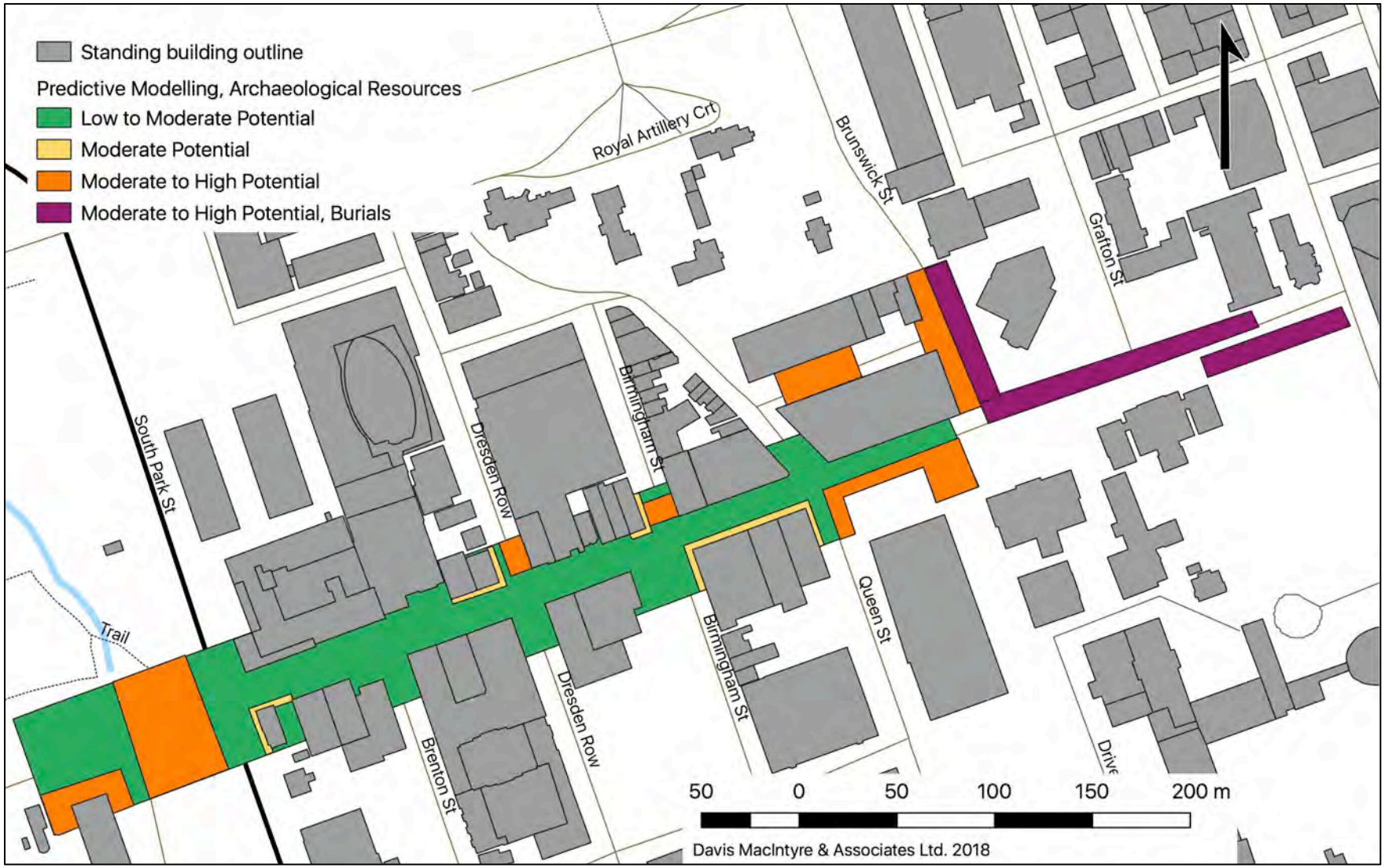


Figure 3.5-1: Predictive modelling of archaeological resources within or near the study area.

4.0 Discussion

A modern streetscape and sidewalks, with all the associated utilities and infrastructure that entails, characterize much of the study area today. While it may be tempting to assume little archaeological resources will remain under this modern streetscape, previous archaeological assessments in the downtown core, particularly the Argyle and Grafton Shared Streetscape and North Park Street Roundabout projects, as well as archaeological mitigation within the study area at the Central Library site, indicates that archaeological resources can be present under the modern cityscape.

At Argyle and Grafton, archaeological features which were encountered included stone vaults and storage areas, old window wells, and coal chutes connected to standing historic buildings under the sidewalks. Additionally, large sections of stone sewers were encountered, which included some associated artifacts, likely dating to the mid to late 19th century. Finally, in one area where a modern development was set back from the original street edge, the archaeological remains of a stone foundation were encountered. At the North Park Street Roundabout projects, various features, including stone sewers, were identified, as were midden deposits located in the streets, likely deposited to infill lower areas. Similar archaeological resources can be expected within the study area for the Spring Garden Road schematic design project.

A particular note of caution is warranted for an area just outside of the study area, along the north of Spring Garden between Brunswick and Barrington, along the east side of Brunswick, and south side of Spring Garden. This encompasses the sidewalks in front of the Halifax Memorial Library property, which was originally the poor house burying ground, as well as the sidewalks adjacent to the Catholic Burying Ground (corner of Grafton and Spring Garden) and to the Old Burying Ground. Given the documented shrinking of the poor house burying ground property, it is important to bear in mind the strong possibility that the footprint of the original poor house burial ground extends under the sidewalks and roadways of present -day Spring Garden Road and Brunswick Street, which was not extended until after the active period of cemetery use ended.

A modern misconception reasons that the burials occupy the lawn portion of the library site only, with the back section being free from graves.[154] There is no evidence in the archival records suggesting that only a portion of the property was used. In light of the high numbers of estimated burials on the site, it is very likely that the entire property was used for the purpose. In 1819, one author noted the appearance of skulls "unearthed from the falling away of earth which formed the embankment of the cemetery".[155] The topography of the area suggests that this embankment could lie at

[154] "Province may sell old Spring Garden library to private developers", The Coast, 14 July 2016

[155] Simpson 2011:103

the northern edge of the property, where the land slopes up to the adjoining property (current day St. David's Presbyterian Church).

In 2017, as part of the Methodist Burying Ground mitigation project, a wooden coffin, skull and other human remains were documented in the north profile of the Halifax Memorial Library property, and continuing south into the property. This confirms that burials and human remains are present in the north end of the old library property.

Furthermore, the widening of Spring Garden Road has the potential to have also impacted the nearby Catholic Burying Ground (located on the corner of Spring Garden and Grafton Street, as well as the Old Burying Ground at the corner of Barrington and Spring Garden Road. Burials ceased at both burying grounds by 1844, before the street was reportedly widened in 1914.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Land use and occupation of the peninsula and, indeed, Halifax extends back to time immemorial when the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors hunted, fished, gathered and camped on these lands. Ceremonial use and burial is also known to have occurred in the near vicinity of the Common lands. In historic times, the Mi'kmaq had a notable presence on the peninsula and it is well established that they hunted and fished on what would eventually become the Halifax Common, and likely had short-term or seasonal encampments here as well.

When the first British settlers arrived in 1749 and began building the town, what became Spring Garden Road was initially located outside of the palisade but property was quickly granted in the east end the study area by the 1760s. Notable areas of 18th century occupation include Bellevue House, Pyke's Ropewalk, the poor house complex and poor house burying ground, all located to the east of the study area. By the early 1800s, residential occupation began to grow along the street and by the mid 19th century, Spring Garden was a mostly residential landscape. The block from Birmingham to Queen Street appears to have been a small commercial district, dominated by shops and businesses since the at least the 1870s.

Gradually throughout the early to mid 20th century, the commercial district in the east end of the study area began to spread west and by the 1960s, most of the street was commercial. Late 19th and 20th century infrastructure along Spring Garden Road included a cobble stone road surface and trams operating along the street.

The results of the reconnaissance and georeferencing of historic maps indicates that the study area is generally of low to moderate potential for archaeological resources associated with midden or garbage deposits and early infrastructure like sewers and

cobblestone road surfaces. Several areas of moderate potential have been identified around standing older buildings where resources may be present under adjacent sidewalks.

Areas of moderate to high potential have been identified in seven areas in and around the study area, including Freshwater Brook and Pyke's Bridge at the east end of the study area, possible 18th century resources under the streets and sidewalks of Dresden Row, Birmingham Street and Doyle Street (north of Spring Garden), resources associated with the Bellevue property in front of the Halifax Central Library, and potential burials and human remains associated with the Poor House Burying Ground, Catholic Burying Ground and Old Burying Ground along the north and south sides of Spring Garden Road and sidewalk from Brunswick to Barrington Street, as well as the east side of Brunswick Street.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted for any ground disturbance associated the schematic design project of Spring Garden Road. Areas of low to moderate potential may require only periodic check-ins or for the archaeologist to be "on-call" for construction crews to notify if they encounter archaeological resources. However, in areas of moderate potential or moderate to high potential, archaeological monitoring will be required until the archaeologist can make a determination that the area has been disturbed to the extent that intact archaeological resources will not be expected to be encountered.

In the event that intact archaeological features are encountered during archaeological monitoring, archaeological mitigation will be required to a level determined by the Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage in consultation with the archaeologist and Halifax Regional Municipality. The level of archaeological mitigation required will depend on the nature, age, and significance of the resource, as well as the level of disturbance.

While the high potential area of burials and human remains is located east of the schematic design study area, it is recommended that if any ground disturbance is expected for this area, an archaeological protocol should be developed prior to any ground disturbance. The protocol should be developed with consultation from the Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage, Halifax Regional Municipality, the Sustainability & Applied Science Division - Nova Scotia Environment and other relevant stakeholders. The protocol should include the methodology for the mitigation of intact burial features and disarticulated human remains, the level of recording and analysis to be conducted for skeletal remains, and must clearly lay out where any encountered human remains will be reinterred. Additionally, Mi'kmaw individuals are known to have been present in the Poor House and Poor House Burying Ground and the Catholic Burying Ground. Therefore, the protocol should be developed with consultation from the Sipekne'katik Chief and Consultation Coordinator and the Archaeological Research Division at Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO-ARD).

6.0 References Cited

Akins, Thomas Beamish. 1895. *History of Halifax City*. Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, for the years 1892-94, vol. 8.

Anonymous. 1814. *Area of Halifax bounded by Grafton, Spring Garden Road and Queen Street.* Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection F240-1814.

Banks, Jeremy. 2016. Where's the Woodlot: A History of the Halifax Common. Unpublished thesis, Dalhousie University.

des Barres, Joseph. 1779. The Harbour of Halifax. Dalhousie Special Collections.

Binney, Hibbert Newton. c. 1812. "A Family of Micmac Indians with their Chief in Nova Scotia. NSARM.

Black Spruce Heritage Services. April 2005. Halifax Public Gardens: Archaeology During the 2004 Restoration. HRP A2004NS051. MS on file: Halifax Regional Municipality and Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.

Black Spruce Heritage Services. January 2008. Halifax Public Gardens Emergency Assessment of the Lower Pond Area. MS on file: Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.

Blaskowitz, Charles, 1784. A Plan of the Peninsula upon which the Town of Halifax is Situated. National Archives of Great Britain CO 700/NOVA SCOTIA 49B.

Bollinger, E.A. 1942. "Fire at First Baptist Church, Halifax". Nova Scotia Archives accession no. 1975-305 1942 no 596-9.

Chase, W. 1860. "Court House, Halifax, Spring Garden Road, looking east, 1860. Arch of General Trollope in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales, designed by Col. Nelson, R.E." Nova Scotia Archives W. Chase photograph no. 6 / neg. no.: N-1253.

City Engineer's Office. 1904. Plan of part of Common proposed to be given in Exchange for R. E. Park – to extend Brunswick St. 6 July. Halifax Municipal Archives, City Engineer's Office Collection, K-7-1597.

City Engineer's Office. 1894. "Plan of Spring Garden Road." 4 August 1894. Halifax Municipal Archives, City Engineer's Office collection B-5-607.

City of Halifax. 1859. Petition of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Her Majesty the Queen, Respecting the Interference of the Military Authorities with the Common of Halifax and Documents, &c., Connected Therewith. Printed by James Bowes and Sons, Halifax.

Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq. 2007. *Kekina'muek: Learning about the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia.* Truro: Eastern Woodland Publishing.

Connor Architects & Planners. 2015. "1448 Brenton Street, Halifax, NS." Halifax Regional Municipality. Heritage Property Program, Heritage Inventory Sheet - Schmidtville HCD.

CTV Atlantic News. 17 April 2017. "Potholes along Spring Garden Road reveal cobblestones from bygone era." Available online: <https://atlantic.ctvnews.ca/potholes-along-spring-garden-road-reveal-cobblestones-from-bygone-era-1.3372461>

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited. July 2007. Citadel High School Steam Line Installation, Halifax: Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment. HRP A2006NS079 and A2007NS004. MS on file: CBCL Limited and Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.

Davis, Derek and Sue Browne. 1996. Natural History of Nova Scotia, Volume II: Theme Regions. Halifax: Nimbus Publishing and Nova Scotia Museum.

Davis, Stephen. 1993. "The Ceramic Period of Nova Scotia" *In* The Maritime Provinces: Past & Present Research. Reports in Archaeology No.8, Michael Deal & Susan Blair eds. Pp. 85-100. Fredericton: New Brunswick Archaeological Services.

Davis, Stephen. 2005. "Early Sequences of Change" *In* The Atlantic Region to Confederation: A History. Phillip Buckner and John G. Reid, eds. Pp. 3-22. Halifax: Acadiensis Press.

Deal, Michael, Douglas Rutherford, Brent Murphy and Scott Buchanan. 2006. "Rethinking the Archaic Sequence for the Maritime Provinces" *In* The Archaic of the Far Northeast. David Sanger and M.A.P. Renouf eds. Pp. 253-283.Orono: University of Maine Press.

de Gargas. 1687-88 census. "*Recensement général du pays de la Cadie".* Dalhousie Archives Ms-6-13.

DesBrisay, Mather Byles. 1967 [third edition]. *History of the County of Lunenburg.* Bridgwater: Bridgewater Bulletin.

Devanney, Glenn. 2014. Halifax in Watercolour: The paintings of Alexander Cavalié Mercer, 1838-1842. Halifax: Nimbus Publishing.

Dièreville, Sieur de. *Relation of the Voyage to Port Royal in Acadia or New France.* Trans. & ed. John C. and Alice Webster. 1933. Publications of the Champlain Society. Number 20. Toronto: Champlain Society

Duffus, Alice. 1918. "Report of the Dwyer Home, Spring Garden Road: by Mrs A. Duffus 77, Inglis St." Nova Scotia Archives, Archibald MacMechan Halifax Disaster Record. MG 1, volume 2124, number 21.

Fader, Gordon. 2005 Marine Archaeology Offshore Digby Neck, Bay of Fundy [Report].

Fingard, J., Guildford, J. and Sutherland, D. 1999. Halifax: The First 250 Years. Halifax: Formac Publishing.

Fingard, Judith. 1989. *The Dark Side of Life in Victorian Halifax*. Porters Lake, NS: Pottersfield Press.

Fingard, Judith. “WENMAN, RICHARD,” in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 4, University of Toronto/Université Laval. <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/wenman_richard_4E.html>.Accessed October 14, 2018.

First Baptist Church 2014. *A Road Less Travelled: A discussion on the history and current circumstances of the fellowshiup of First Baptist Church Halifax.* Transition Leadership Team, First Baptist Church.

Friends of Halifax Common. 2013. *Celebrate the Common 250.* Friends of Halifax Common. Design by Co. & Co. Printed by Halcraft.

Friends of Halifax Common. N.D. "Timeline" Friends of Halifax Common. Available online: < http://www.halifaxcommon.ca/timeline/index.html> [Accessed 23 November 2017]

Friends of the Public Gardens. 1989. *The Halifax Public Gardens.* Halifax: Friends of the Public Gardens.

Fuller, E.G. 1851. Plan of the City of Halifax. Published by E.G. Fuller, Bookseller & Stationeer, Halifax. Halifax Municipal Archives CR 10-021.

Goad, Charles. 1895. Fire Insurance Map of Halifax. Charles E. Goad, Civil Engineers, Montreal. Nova Scotia Archives, microfilm.

Goad, Charles. 1911. Fire Insurance Map of Halifax. Charles E. Goad, Civil Engineers, Montreal. Nova Scotia Archives, microfilm.

Goad, Charles. 1914. Fire Insurance Map of Halifax. Charles E. Goad, Civil Engineers, Montreal. Nova Scotia Archives, microfilm.

Goad, Charles. 1951. Fire Insurance Map of Halifax. Charles E. Goad, Civil Engineers, Montreal. Nova Scotia Archives, microfilm.

Halifax City Council Minutes. 1841-1996. Halifax Regional Municipality Archives 102-1A

Halifax City Council. 1859. Petition of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Her Majesty the Queen, Respecting the Interference of the Military Authorities with the Common of Halifax and Documents, &c., Connected Therewith. Halifax, N.S.: James Bowes and Sons.

Halifax City Council. 1862. Annual report of the several departments of the city government of Halifax, Nova Scotia: for the municipal year 1861-62. Halifax, N.S.: Compton and Co.

Halifax City Council. 1863. Annual report of the several departments of the city government of Halifax, Nova Scotia: for the municipal year 1862-63. Halifax, N.S.: Compton and Co.

Halifax City Council. 1864. Annual report of the several departments of the city government of Halifax, Nova Scotia: for the municipal year 1863-64. Halifax, N.S.: Compton and Co.

Halifax City Council. 1876. Annual report of the several departments of the city government of Halifax, Nova Scotia: for the municipal year 1876. Halifax, N.S.: Compton and Co.

Halifax Municipal Archives. 1835. "Plan of Pyke's Field 1835." HRM Archives 66-1-6351.

Halifax Municipal Archives. 1957-1961. "107 Morris Street, J.F. Hartz surgical and hospital equipment. Halifax Municipal Archives Committee on Works records. Halifax Works Department photograph 102-39-1-1138.10.

Halifax Municipal Archives. 1864. Police Department Photograph 102-16N-0016.17 1864

Halifax Regional Municipality Heritage Advisory Committee. 2011. Report 22 June 2011 re: Case H00357-Application to consider 5381 Spring Garden Road, Halifax as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property.

Halifax Regional Council 2013. 5 March 2013 – Halifax Memorial Library/Grafton Park Property, Item no. 10.3.1

Holder, Henry A. 1933. "Street Scenes 1860s" NSA F 240/1860s.

Hopkins, H.W. 1878. “City Atlas of Halifax, Nova Scotia.” Halifax: Provincial Surveying and Publishing Co. Plates G, F, P, S, scan courtesy Library and Archives Canada.

Ingalls, Sharon and Janice McGrath. 1998. *Chebbookt: "The Great Bay" of the Mi'kmaq.*

In Situ. 2012. New Library Annex, Halifax, Nova Scotia. HRP A2012NS137. MS on file: Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage.

Johnson, John W. 1861. *Life of John W. Johnson who was Stolen by the Indians When three years of age, and identified by his Father twenty years afterwards Related by Himself.* Portland: Brown Thurston.

Journal and Proceedings of House of Assembly. 1843. *Appendix 1: Report on Indian Affairs.*25 January 1843.

Keating, E.H. 1880. Plan of the South Commons lots as they now exist. 16 July. Halifax Municipal Archives, City Engineer’s Office collection, H-3-445.

Lothrop, Jonathan C., Paige E. Newby, Arthur E. Spiess, and James W. Bradley. 2011. "Paleoindians and the Younger Dryas in the New England-Maritimes Region." *Quaternary International* 242: 546-569.

MacAskill, W. R. ca. 1930. "Lord Nelson Hotel, corner of Spring Garden and South Park Streets, Halifax, NS." Nova Scotia Archives, W. R. MacAskill Collection, Acc. No. 1987-453 no. 3834.

MacLean, Kaitlin. Assistant Archaeologist - Archaeology Research Division, Kwilmu’kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office. Personal communication (email), 6 November 2017.

Marble, Allan E. 1997. *Surgeons, Smallpox and the Poor: A History of Medicine and Social Conditions in Nova Scotia, 1749-1799*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press.

Marble, Allan E. 2006. *Physicians, Pestilence, and the Poor: A History of Medicine and Social Conditions in Nova Scotia, 1800-1867*. Montreal: Oxford: Trafford.

Markham, Susan Evelyn. 1980 “An Investigation of the Development of the Common of Halifax, Nova Scotia: 1749 to 1979.” M.A. thesis, Dalhousie University,

Marsden, Joshua. 1816. The narrative of a mission to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Somers Islands with a tour to Lake Ontario: to which is added, The mission, an original poem, with copious notes : also, a brief account of missionary societies, and much interesting information on missions in general. Plymouth-Dock: Printed and sold by J. Johns.

McGuigan, Peter. 2007. *Historic South End Halifax*. Halifax, NS: Nimbus Publishing Limited.

Newby, Paige, James Bradley, Arthur Spiess, Bryan Shuman, and Phillip Leduc. 2005. "A Paleoindian response to Younger Dryas climate change." *Quaternary Science Reviews* 24: 141-154.

Northeast Archaeological Research. April 2004. Archaeological Salvage Excavations at the Halifax Public Gardens. HRPA2004NS032. MS on file: Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.

Notman. 1888. "View of Halifax, Nova Scotia, As seen from the spire of St. Mary's Cathedral Looking West." Nova Scotia Archives Notman Studio Collection, accession no 1983-310 no 64262 / negative N-894.

Nova Scotia Archives. Undated. "Bellevue House, residence of the Commandant of the Army, Spring Garden Road at Queen Street." Nova Scotia Archives Royal Engineer Photography Collection no 6793 (Piers 191)

Nova Scotia Archives. 1754. Minutes of Council, 27 July 1754, PANS RG1, 187:76

Nova Scotia Archives. 1781. Halifax County Court of Probate, Estate papers 1781, pp. 97 (J. G. Pyke) PANS mf no. 17874

Nova Scotia Archives. 1781.Halifax County Deeds 1781 Richard Wenman to J.G. Pyke, PANS mf no 17874

Nova Scotia Archives. 1800. "Halifax, The Commons." Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection. Royal Engineers Office V6/240-1800 V16.

Nova Scotia Archives. 1830. Plan of the Town of Halifax including North and South Suburbs 1830. Map Collection V6/240 - 1830.

Nova Scotia Archives. 1839. “Halifax Plan of Ground in the Vicinity of the Citadel of Halifax.” Map Collection REO V11/240-1839.

Nova Scotia Archives. ca. 1872. Convent of the Sacred Heart. Nova Scotia Archives Royal Engineer Photography Collection 7022 (Piers 66).

Nova Scotia Archives. 1885. "Bellevue House, residence Commandant Army, Spring Garden Road and Queen Street." Nova Scotia Archives Royal Engineer Photography Collection no 6784 (Piers 404)

Nova Scotia Archives. 1893. Spring Garden Road looking west. Nova Scotia Archives Photography Collection Halifax: Street Scenes: Spring Garden Road looking west.

Nova Scotia Archives. 1939. "Queen Street looking Towards Spring Garden Road and First Baptist Church". 29 March 1939. Nova Scotia Archives Photo Collection Places: Halifax: Streets.

Nova Scotia Archives. Undated. "Ward Scrapbook." MG 1, volume 2417, no 1.

Nova Scotia Archives. 1939. "Brookside". 27 May 1939. Nova Scotia Archives Photo Collection Places: Halifax: Houses: "Brookside". Accession number 9265.

Nova Scotia Department of Environment. 2017. Historic Wetland Loss in Nova Scotia. <http:// http://novascotia.ca/nse/wetland/historic-wetland-loss-ns.asp>. Accessed 16 June 2017.

Nova Scotia Journal of the House of Assembly. Nova Scotia Archives.

Piers, Harry. 1879. Aboriginal Remains of Nova Scotia Illustrated by the Provincial Museum Collection. Nova Scotia Institute of Science 7.

Piers, Harry. 1947. *The Evolution of the Halifax Fortress, 1749-1928.* Revised, edited and indexed by G.M. Self and Phyllis Blakeley. The Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Publication Number 7.

Pjila'si Mi'kma'ki: Mi'kmaw Place Names Digital Atlas, URL. <http://sparc.smu.ca/mpnmap/> Accessed June 16, 2017.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Land Grants, Old Book 3. Grant #77.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia. 1764. Jonathan Belcher grant, Halifax Allotment Books 5:47; 6:67.

Raddall, Thomas H. undated. *Indian Relic Found on Citadel Hill.* Raddall Papers, Dalhousie University Archives, MS2.202.F.5.D.22.

Raddall, Thomas H. 1993 *Halifax, Warden of the North*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Limited.

Reid, John G. 2009. "Empire, the Maritime Colonies, and the Supplanting of Mi'kma'ki/Wulstukwik, 1780-1820." *Acadiensis* XXXVIII, no. 2: 78-97.

Reid, Mike. 2012. Better Planning from Better Understanding: Incorporating Historically Derived Data into Modern Coastal Management Planning on the Halifax Peninsula. Masters of Marine Management: Dalhousie University.

Ruger, Albert. 1879. Panoramic view of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Library of Congress G3424.H2A3 1879 .R8 Rug 1.

Sable, Trudy and Bernard Francis. 2012. The Language of this Land: Mi'kma'ki. Sydney: Cape Breton University Press.

Senior Scribes of Nova Scotia. 1996. Poverty, Poor Houses, and Private Philanthropy, Susan Lucy (ed.). Halifax: Publishing Section, Communications Nova Scotia

Simpson, Cynthia. 2011. The treatment of Halifax's poor house dead during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Master of Arts, Atlantic Canada Studies Thesis. Saint Mary's University.

Spry, William. 1762. *Lands Adjoining or Near the Governor's Farm, Spring Garden Road.* Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection V6/240-1762.

Thomson, James. 1831 [copied 1856]. "Plan of Schmidt Ville". Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection V6/240-1831.

Tuck, James A. 1975. "The Northeastern Maritime Continuum: 8000 Years of Cultural Development in the Far Northeast." *Arctic Anthropology* 12(2): 139-147.

Unknown. 1818. [copied by Heudry, 1893]. Map showing lots on the Common. Halifax Municipal Archives, map collection, A-9-324.

Upton, L.F.S. 1888. [trans]. 24 septembre 1749. "Declaration de Guerre des Micmacs aux Anglais s'ils refusent d'abandonner Kchibouttouck" in *Le Canada-Francais revue pubilee sous la direction d'un comite de professeurs de l'universite Laval.*

Werle, Dirk. 2015. *Mosaic of the 1921 Air Survey of Halifax.* Based on 1921 air photos from National Air Photo Library (NAPL), Ottawa, Roll K-2 Photo 1 to 58, 1921.

Wicken, William C. 2002. *Mi'kmaq Treaties on Trial: History, Land, and Donald Marshall Jr.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Whitehead, Ruth Holmes. 1993. *Nova Scotia: The Protohistoric Period 1500-1630.* Curatorial Report Number 75. Halifax: Nova Scotia Museum

Whitehead, Ruth Holmes. 2002. [trans. & ed.]. *The Harry Piers Ethnology Papers.* Nova Scotia Museum Library, Harry Piers Mi'kmaw Ethnology. Volume 1 & 2.

Plates

Plate 1: Facing west down Spring Garden Road from the corner of Cathedral Lane, with 1472 Cathedral Lane visible on the left, set back from the sidewalk.

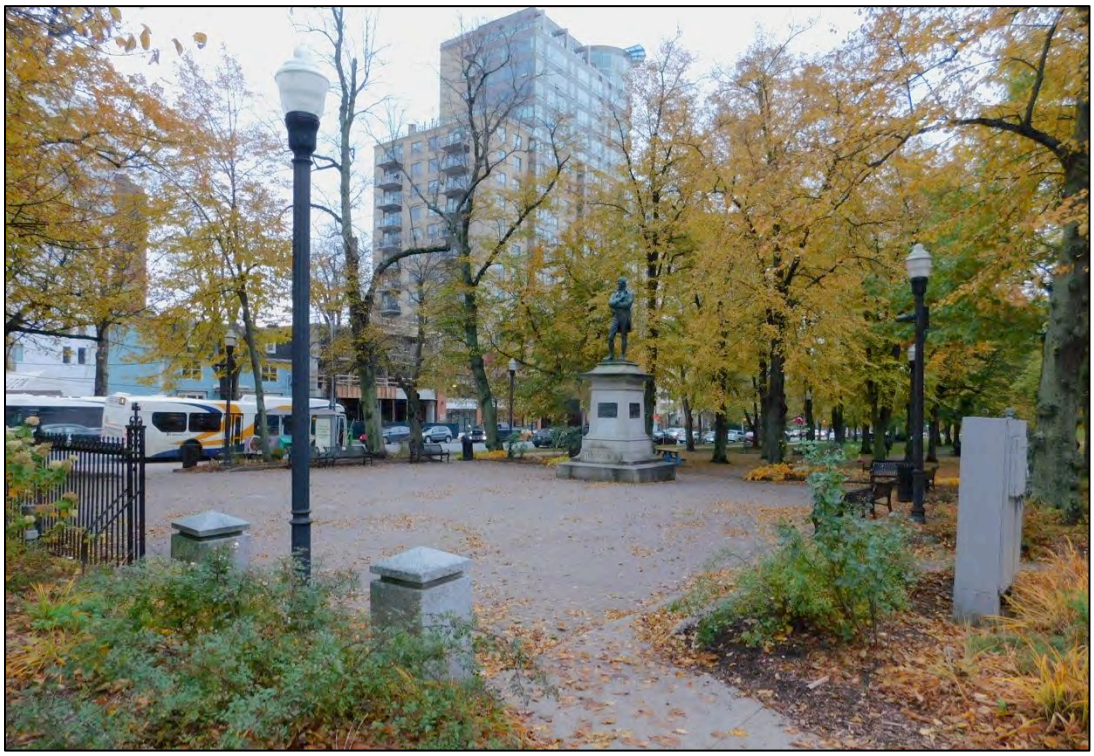


Plate 2: Victoria Park, facing southeast. Note the electrical box and lack of overhead wires for the street lights.

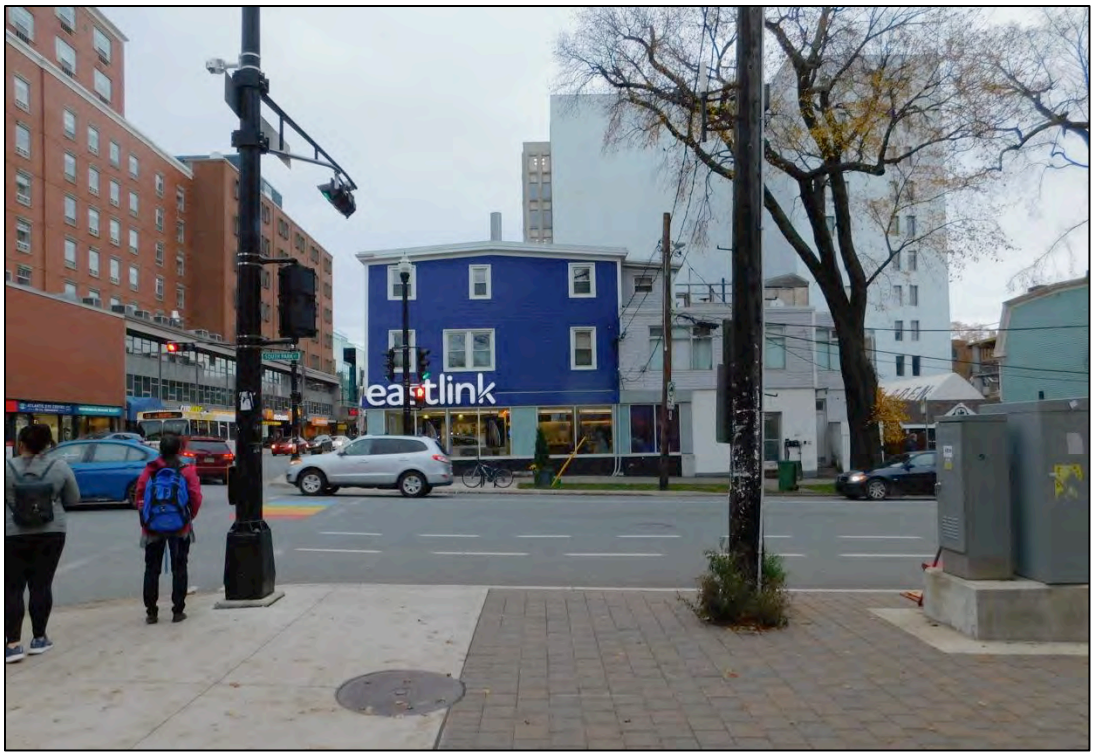


Plate 3: 5690 Spring Garden Road, looking east over South Park Street. Note the manhole and electrical box in the foreground.

Plate 4: 5634 Spring Garden Road on the northwest corner of the intersection with Dresden Row. Note the overhead wires and a gutter just visible in the curb (blue).

Plate 5: Possible window well or coal chute on west side of 5690 Spring Garden Road, facing north.

Plate 6: 5517 Spring Garden Road, facing north, the last example of a Victoria residential building still standing within the study area.

Plate 7: East side of 5505 Spring Garden Road showing a possible sill of a window well or coal chute, as well as the roof gutter ending in the sidewalk (blue).

Plate 8: The south side of Spring Garden from Birmingham to Queen, facing south.

Plate 9: Spring Garden Road at the east end of the study area, looking west towards Queen Street. Note the matures trees in front of the Central Library building and the new development on the north side of the street. Also note the lack of overhead electrical wires.

Appendix A:
Heritage Research Permit

NOVA SCOTIA

Heritage Research Permit (Archaeology)

Special Places Protection Act 1989

(Original becomes Permit when approved by Communities, Culture and Heritage)

Office Use Only
Permit Number:
A2018NS090

Greyed out fields will be made publically available. Please choose your project name accordingly

Surname Glen	First Name Courtney
Project Name Schematic Design of Spring Garden	
Name of Organization Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.	
Representing (if applicable) Ekistics Plan & Design	
Permit Start Date 5 October 2018	Permit End Date 31 December 2018

General Location: Spring Garden Road, downtown Halifax

Specific Location: *(cite Borden numbers and UTM designations where appropriate and as described separately in accordance with the attached Project Description. Please refer to the appropriate Archaeological Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the appropriate Project Description format)*

Spring Garden Road between Queen Street and Cathedral Lane

Permit Category:
Please choose one

- [ ] Category A – Archaeological Reconnaissance
- [ ] Category B – Archaeological Research
- [x] Category C – Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment
- [x] I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the *Special Places Protection Act* of Nova Scotia and that I have read, understand and will abide by the terms and conditions listed in the Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the above noted category.

Signature of applicant A MacIntyre for Courtney Glen	Date 20 September 2018
Approved by Executive Director	Date Oct 2/18