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New York State Museum
" "

Division of Visual Instruction

List 31

SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CANADA: PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are two Canadian provinces having certain points of particular interest to Americans. The familiar poem of Longfellow depicting the exile of the Acadians has made the Evangeline country a fascinating locality to visit. The harbor of Halifax and the fortification at Annapolis were for a century and a half the scenes of events directly connected with the early history of our own country. The tides of the Bay of Fundy and the reversible falls of St John are well-known and striking physiographic phenomena. The social, industrial and commercial activities of the province are also attractive and worthy of attention.

The pictures of this list present important districts of these provinces with a good measure of fullness and attractiveness. For school use they are of value in the study of history, literature, physiography and descriptive geography.

Halifax is but a short ocean trip from New York. The number of those who visit Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, increases annually. To them this list is commended.

Borrowers are referred also to List 12 on The Province of Quebec and Newfoundland, countries frequently visited by water in connection with trips to Nova Scotia.

A. W. ABRAMS

Chief, Division of Visual Instruction

Albany, N. Y., August 3, 1914



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References:

Books

- Baedeker, Karl.** The Dominion of Canada. Charles Scribner's Sons
British America (The British Empire series, v. 3). Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Calkins, John B. A History and Geography of Nova Scotia. A. & W. MacKinlay, Halifax. (1911)
 Condensed, inexpensive and useful
Dawson, Samuel Edward. North America, v. 1: Canada & Newfoundland (Stanford's compendium of geography and travel). Edward Stanford
Morley, Margaret W. Down-North and Up Along. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Willson, Beckles. Nova Scotia. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
 Without index and somewhat disconnected, but furnishing adequate descriptions of many of the pictures of this list

Periodicals

- Atlantic Monthly**, Feb. 1907. Evangeline and the Real Acadians, by Archibald MacMechan
New England Magazine, Nov. 1906. Halifax, Nova Scotia, by A. M. Payne
Putnam's Monthly, Nov. 1907. The Restorer of Acadia, by Florence Painter and Edna B. Holman
 Deals with the Acadians who gathered at Church Point after the deportation

Pamphlet

- MacVicar, W. M.** A Short History of Annapolis Royal. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto

LIST OF SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Views at sea

Call no.

- Fve Tr5 Steamship Trinidad on the Ocean; Upper Deck and along Side, from Lifeboat Overhanging the Water. Quebec Steamship Co. (1913)
 Fve Tr6 Reeling in the Lead during an Ocean Fog, Deck Hands in Rubber Hats, Coats and Boots, Passengers Watching. On board the Trinidad. (1913)

Topic for study: Frequency and causes of fogs along the North Atlantic coast.

- Fv Av Fire Island Light Vessel. About 10 miles from Fire Island Light off Long Island. (1913)

This light can be seen for a distance of 13 miles in clear weather. A vessel, manned by a few persons, is constantly anchored at this place.

- Ee HA Steamship Trinidad in Halifax Harbor Approaching Her Wharf. (1913)
 Fve Tr7 Steamship Trinidad *en route*, Passengers Assembled on Upper Deck. (1913)

Borrowers wishing other characteristic views of sea voyages are referred to List 11, The Bermudas.

Nova Scotia

City and Harbor of Halifax

- Ee 3 Map of Nova Scotia and Part of New Brunswick. Prepared by the Division of Visual Instruction. (1913)
 Ee H2 Map of Halifax Harbor and Vicinity. Prepared by the Division of Visual Instruction. (1913)

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Call no.

Ee HA1.....A Small Pleasure Sailboat, with Wide Expanse of Water, in Halifax Harbor, Seen from the Steamship Trinidad. (1913)

This is a sea picture of beautiful effect in light and shade in water, clouds and sky.

Ee HA2.....Beacon in Halifax Harbor, Seen from the Trinidad. (1913)

A pleasing pictorial effect.

Ee HA3.....Steamship Trinidad, Upper Deck, Aft. at Wharf; Dartmouth Shore in Distance; Ferry Boats and Steamer. (1913)

Ee HA4.....Panorama of Citadel and Water Front from Ferry Boat. (1913)

The citadel rises 255 feet above the sea. From it one obtains a fine view in every direction. Several of the pictures of this series were made from this elevation. See location on map Ee H2, p. 2.

Ee HG3.....Walls and Moat of Fort George on Citadel Hill. (1913)

This fortification was begun by the duke of Kent about 1794, although certain defenses were constructed here as early as the Revolutionary War. Until recently a garrison of imperial troops was maintained here, but now it is held by Canadians.

Ee HA5.....Panorama from the Citadel toward Dartmouth. (1913)

Ee HA6.....Panorama from the Citadel: Clock Tower, George Street, Harbor. (1913)

Ee HA7.....Panorama from Citadel toward Prince Street: George Island, McNab Island, Eastern Passage. (1913)

It was through the Eastern passage that the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee* escaped from a Federal squadron on the watch in the outer roadstead during the American war of secession.

Ee HA8.....Panorama from the Citadel: George Island, Eastern Passage, McNab Island, Main Passage, Buildings on Southeast of Citadel. (1913)

Ee HB3.....British War Vessels in the Harbor; Extent of Water Front, from Dry Dock. (about 1907)

Ee HB4.....H. M. S. S. Niobe in Dry Dock. (1913)

Canada's recent contribution to His Majesty's navy.

Ee HC2.....Hollis Street, Looking North: Halifax Hotel and Queen Hotel. (1913)

Hollis street runs parallel to and near the water front. It is characteristic of the older business streets of this city. The "Halifax" and the "Queen," with their plain exteriors, are very satisfactory stopping places.

Ee HC3.....Junction of Bedford Row and Water Street: Typical Buildings and Low Hanging Trucks. (1913)

This is a section of warehouses and trucks. Note the plain, simple lines of the buildings.

Ee HC4.....Albermarle Street, Looking North, near the Citadel. (1913)

Characteristic of the older residence quarters. Note the shingled sides of houses, chimney pots, surface of street, walks, etc.

Ee HG2.....City Hall and Parade; Children Playing at Fountain. (1913)

Ee HF4.....Old Dutch Church. (1913)

Erected, 1755, for German Lutheran immigrants.

Ee HG7.....Government House, Front. (1913)

Built 1800-05, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Call no.

Ee HD3. . . . Public Gardens, the Lake. (1913)

This public park is one of the attractions of the city and is a credit to the people of Halifax.

Ee HD4. . . . Public Gardens: Paths, Trees, Flower Beds, Statues, Urns, Band Stand. (1913)

Ee HD5. . . . Public Gardens, Long Walk Arched by Trees. (1913)

Ee HB5. . . . Northwest Arm, Looking Out; Memorial Tower, Boats. (1913)

The tower, 110 feet high, dedicated in 1912, commemorates the establishment of the first representative assembly in Nova Scotia, 1758.

Ee HB6. . . . Northwest Arm on Recreation Day; Boating, Diving Tower, Memorial Tower. (1913)

A favorite pleasure resort of the Haligonians.

Evangeline country

For other illustrations of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, see List 18, on American Literature.

MLo E. Map of the Evangeline country and the Basin of Minas. Prepared by the Division of Visual Instruction. (1913)

MLo E28. . . . Old French Willows; Extensive Meadows. Grand Pré. (1913)

It is supposed that these willows were planted by the Acadians. They are clearly very old. These meadows, reclaimed from the sea by means of dikes, were the heart of the land of the Acadians.

MLo E35. . . . Party of Tourists at Evangeline's Well; Old French Willows; Meadows. Grand Pré. (1913)

MLo E24. . . . Extensive View North from Ridge between Cornwallis and Gaspereau Rivers: Grand Pré Railroad Station, Old French Willows, Blomidon. (1913)

Blomidon was the favorite haunt of the demigod *Glooscap*. This promontory, 670 feet high, is the end of the North mountain, the dominant scenic feature on the north and west of the Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys for a distance of 70 miles. This long, narrow ridge is composed of triassic trap.

MLo E22. . . . Mouth of the Gaspereau, Scene of the Embarkation of the Acadians; Blomidon, Basin of Minas. Hortonville. (1913)

MLo E55. . . . Old Church. Grand Pré. (1913)

This church is not the one in which the Acadians received the announcement of their deportation. It was erected in 1804 and is a short distance from the site of the earlier Acadian church.

MLo E2. . . . Gaspereau Valley and Village; Orchards. From ridge back of Wolfville. (1913)

For the relative position of the Gaspereau and the Cornwallis valleys, see map MLo E, above. Some of the Acadian settlements were in the Gaspereau valley although most of them were in the Cornwallis valley and the low basin lands.

MLo E17. . . . Upper Dyke Village and Some of the Best Orchards of the Cornwallis Valley. Near Kentville. (1913)

According to Longfellow's *Evangeline*, orchards were cultivated here while the Acadians yet occupied the valley. Today this district is well known for its apples.

Call no.

- MLo E15....Cornwallis River, Meadows and Dikes. One mile east of Kentville. (1913)
 MLo E26....Making Hay on the Meadows; Dikes. Near Kentville. (1913)
 The meadows, as might be expected, yield a rather coarse grass.

Annapolis (Port Royal)

- Ee AA.....Panorama Nearly South from North Mountain over Annapolis to South Mountain: Granville Ferry, Annapolis River, the Fort (on point of land at right of town), Allen's Creek. (1913)

Old Port Royal was built here at the head of navigation on the Annapolis basin by the French in 1654. This was the first European settlement in North America north of Florida. The fort and grounds around it, are now government property. The fort, which had long been neglected, was restored in 1896 and 1897.

- JA XP3.....South and West Parapets of Fort; Sally Port, Annapolis Basin. (1913)
 JA XP4.....Southern Parapets, Parade, Magazine, Sally Port and Black Hole of Fort, Annapolis Basin, North Mountain. (1913)
 JA XP5.....Officers Quarters, Parapet, Moat, Ravelin of Fort on Side opposite Sally Port. (1913)
 JA XP.....Officers Quarters within the Fort, Seen through Sally Port. (1913)
 JA SdE.....De Monts Monument (erected 1904), between Old Fort and the Basin. (1913)

Port Royal was chosen by Sieur De Monts for this first French settlement.

Digby

Digby is a flourishing summer resort, beautifully situated on the Annapolis basin, opposite the Digby Gut. A steamer runs between here and St John.

- Ee DA.....Panorama along Water Front: Low Tide, Steamer Wharf, Pleasure Boats, Gut in Distance. (1913)
 Ee DB.....Panorama from Wharf: Annapolis Basin, Gut, North Mountain, Beach at Low Tide. (1913)

See also views of fisheries at Digby, p. 7.

- No Ro5.....Rock Weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, Growing on End of Log. (1913)

This weed is covered with water at high tide. The rounded portions of the weed are filled with water.

The French coast and Clare district

Subsequent to the deportation of the Acadians, many of them found a home along the shore of St Mary's bay. Their descendants live here, preserving the simple customs of their French ancestors. Their dwellings stretch along the bay several miles, forming a street not unlike that of the seignorial system on the St Lawrence at Chateau Richer; see List 12, Province of Quebec and Newfoundland p. 7, Eg ChZ.

- Ee Ch3.....St Anne Church (Catholic) at Close of Sunday Service, St Mary's Bay in Background, Row of Houses on Shore. Church Point, Clare District. (1913)

Call no.

- Ee Ch4. Interior of St Anne Church; Altars. Church Point, Clare District. (1913)
- Ee Ch5. French (Acadian) Women in Odd Dress on Steps of Church. Church Point, Clare District. (1913)
- Ee Ch6. Kiosk in College Park; Sisters of College of Ste Anne. Church Point, Clare District. (1913)
- Ee Ch7. Woman Spinning a Card of Wool. Church Point, Clare District. (1913)

The women of this district still spin yarn and knit stockings much as the Acadians of former years.

Yarmouth

Yarmouth is the nearest port of Nova Scotia to the United States and is near the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. It was prominent in early history and in the days of wooden vessels was noted for shipbuilding.

- Ee WrA. Water Front and Harbor from Bay View Hotel (high tide). (1913)
- Ee WrA2. Water Front and Harbor from Bay View Hotel (below half tide). (1913)
- Ee WrA3. Panorama toward Wharves and Harbor Entrance from Top of Grand Hotel; Hedges and Park in Foreground. (1913)
- Ee WrA4. Two Views of Harbor toward the Atlantic: High Tide, Low Tide. (1913)
- Ee WrA5. Panorama North toward Milton from Top of Grand Hotel; Excellent Farm Land. (1913)
- Ee WrC2. Portion of a Street, with Characteristic Hedges. (1913)
- Ee WrC3. Hedges and Archways along an Unpaved Street. (1913)
- Ee WrC4. Main Street, the Center of the Business District. (1913)

Dikes

The first settlers reclaimed from the sea, with its unusually high tides, the low, level lands along the Bay of Minas and the Cornwallis and Annapolis rivers by the building of an extensive system of dikes, which are still maintained.

- Ee X3. Dike along the Cornwallis River, View along the Top, Showing Construction. Port Williams. (1913)
- Ee X4. Detail of Dike along Allen's Creek, Meadow Side; Stacks of Meadow Hay in Background. Annapolis. (1913)
- Ee X5. Dike along Annapolis Basin; Meadows, North Mountain. Annapolis. (1913)

See also MLo E15 and MLo E26, p. 5.

Education in Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia, like the other provinces of Canada, maintains a good system of primary, secondary and higher schools. There are a number of technical schools.

- Ee HG6. Dalhousie College and University. Halifax. (1913)

Founded in 1821. The original endowment was derived from funds collected at the port of Castine, in Maine, during its occupation by the British in 1812-14. The university includes faculties of arts, law, medicine and science. Among its graduates are many persons of prominence.

Call no.

- Ee HN.....Nova Scotia Technical College. Halifax. (1913)
 Ee KeG.....Government Agricultural Experiment Station and Surrounding
 Country. Kentville. (1913)

Industries of Nova Scotia

Agriculture

- Ee Y12.....Father and Three Boys Loading Hay; Ox Team. Annapolis
 Valley. (1913)

Many oxen are still used in Nova Scotia, although horses are extensively raised.

- Ee Y15.....Along Road through Chebogue Farms. Near Yarmouth. (1913)
 Ee Y17.....Productive Farm Lands along St Mary's Bay; Unusual Type of
 Windmill, Used for Sawing Wood. Near Church Point. (1913)

For views of apple orchards and meadow lands see "The Evangeline Country," p. 4-5; for farm lands in the vicinity of Yarmouth, Ee WRA5, p. 6.

Fisheries

The fisheries are one of the leading resources of this province, the value of this product in 1910 being nearly \$30,000,000. The most valuable varieties are lobsters, cod, mackerel, haddock, herring and salmon.

- Ee Y23.....Unloading Cod, Weighing and Placing Them on Flakes on Wharf
 for Redrying. Halifax. (1913)
 Ee Y24.....Group of Fish Houses, Rigging of Vessels, Barrels and Fish Flakes.
 Digby. (1913)
 Ee Y25.....General View of Fish Flakes (cod) and Fish House. Digby.
 (1913)
 Ee Y26.....Near View of Fish Flakes Showing the Appearance of Drying Cod.
 Digby. (1913)
 Ee HB7.....Fish Flakes on Roofs of Building along Water Front, Steamer at
 Pier; Sugar Refinery and Mt Hope Lunatic Asylum on Op-
 posite Shore. Halifax Harbor. (1913)

Note that codfish are spread out to dry in all sorts of places.

- Ee Y27.....Head of an Arm of Annapolis Basin at Low Tide, Showing Fishing
 Docks and Large Fish Weirs. Near Digby. (1913)
 Ee Y28.....Near View of Part of Fish Weir with Opening, at Low Tide.
 Digby. (1913)

The weirs are entirely under water at high tide. Most of the fish that get above the weirs remain there when the tide goes out and then are gathered by net from small boats at some place along the weirs where there is a small amount of water.

Sugar products

- Ee HY.....Barrels of Molasses on the Wharf; Ferry Boat, Dartmouth in the
 Distance. Halifax. (1913)

Halifax has a large trade with the West Indies in sugar and other products. Sugar is extensively refined in Halifax and Dartmouth. Consult a globe and observe that Halifax is nearer the smaller islands of the West Indies than is New York.

Cotton manufactures

Call no.

- Us Tc3.....Cosmos Cotton Mill, Rear. Yarmouth. (1913)
 Us Tc5.....Cosmos Cotton Mill, Spinning Room. Yarmouth. (1913)
 Us Tc7.....Cosmos Cotton Mill, Weaving Room. Yarmouth. (1913)

This mill manufactures only cotton duck, which is made in widths up to 202 inches. The factory employs 430 hands. Manufacturing duck is the principal industry of Yarmouth.

Lumbering

- Ee Y4.....Loading Lumber for Shipment to England. Halifax. (1913)

When Nova Scotia was first settled it was one vast forest of pine, spruce, hemlock and the hardwoods common to the forest belt in which it lies. About one-third of the area is still in forest, chiefly spruce and hardwoods. The United States imports pulp wood from here, but most of the lumber goes to Great Britain and the West Indies. The ship at the Annapolis dock, Ee X9, p. 10, is being loaded with lumber for Jamaica. About 275,000,000 feet are exported from Nova Scotia annually.

Coal

Nova Scotia is rich in minerals, especially coal, iron and gypsum. For fossil remains from the coal mines of Cape Breton see List 21, Coal Mining, p. 3, Njm SiV.

New Brunswick**St John and vicinity**

- Ee S2.....Map of St John. Prepared by the Division of Visual Instruction. (1913)
 Ee SA2.....Panorama from Asylum Grounds: Bridges, River and Part of City (outgoing tide). (1913)
 Ee SA3.....Panorama from Asylum Grounds: Bridges, River and Part of City (incoming tide). (1913)
 Ee SB.....Reversible Rapids and Pulp Mill, from Right Bank of River (incoming tide). (1913)

The rapids, or falls, appear at two places, under the bridge and just above the bridge between the pulp mill and the islands. Twice during every day the water falls in one direction and twice in the opposite direction with the coming in and going out of the tide. There are four periods during the day when there is slack water and when boats may pass safely. The reason for this remarkable phenomenon is that the channel of the river is too narrow at these two places to allow the water carried forward by the tides to pass as rapidly beyond the channel as before it; consequently the river is dammed up for a time.

- Ee SB2.....Reversible Rapids and Pulp Mill, View up the River, from Right Bank (outgoing tide). (1913)
 Ee SB3.....Reversible Rapids and Pulp Mill, View up the River, from Left Bank (incoming tide). (1913)
 Ee SA6.....Fort Howe (site) and Panorama Southwest up the St John River. (1913)

Call no.

Ec SA7. Panorama West from Fort Howe Hill: St Peter's School (right foreground), Dufferin School (brick), Churches. (1913)

Ec SE. Martello Tower, Constructed in War of 1812. West End. (1913)

The walls of the tower are six feet thick. There are a number of these Martello towers in Canada.

Ec SB5. Looking out of St John Harbor: Partridge Island, Fort Dufferin (on point at right), C. P. R. and New Brunswick Southern Railways, Salmon Weirs. West End. (1913)

West End, or Carleton, is a suburb of St John south of the harbor. Extensive docks are to be constructed where the weirs are seen.

Ec SY8. Stratified Rock, Much Tilted. West End. (1913)

Ec SB6. Water Front; Sailing Vessels, Steamers and Tugs; Customs House in Background. (July 1913)

During the winter when the St Lawrence is frozen over and Montreal is closed to navigation, St John and Halifax are the chief Canadian seaports on the Atlantic. Then the harbor here shown is filled with vessels of all sorts.

Ec SB7. Market Slip at High Tide. (1913)

Ec SB8. Market Slip at Low Tide. (1913)

This slip, at the foot of the principal business street (King), has been in use from the earliest times. It was here that thousands of loyalists who fled from Boston during the Revolutionary War landed to find a new home and become the leading actors in building up a prosperous community.

Ec SU. Union Railway Station and Intercolonial Railway Elevator. (1913)

Several million dollars worth of grain is shipped annually from St John.

JA VE3. Champlain Monument, by Hamilton MacCarthy, 1909. Queen Square. (1913)

Champlain, with De Monts and Poutrincourt, entered St John harbor in 1604.

Ec SC2. Sidney Street at the North Corner of Queen Square, Fine Residences, Four Story Public School Building. (1913)

Ec SC4. Germain Street, Looking North; Stone Church in Distance. (1913)

Many of the most wealthy residents of the city live in the houses shown in this picture.

Ec SC5. Princess Street, with Characteristic Doorways. (1913)

In St John, as well as in Halifax, most houses do not have a piazza or stoop. There is a small vestibule within the house with steps leading up to the first floor level.

Ec SC7. View up King Street, from Market Wharf, King Square, or Park, in Distance. (1913)

Ec SF3. St John's, or the Stone, Church. (1913)

Ec SF5. Trinity Church, with Lofty Spire. (1913)

The original structure, erected in 1788, was built by the Loyalists who migrated from New England. It was destroyed by fire in 1877, when the present church was built.

Call no.

- Ec SF6.....Queen Square Methodist Episcopal Church (English Gothic).
(1913)
- Ec SX.....Regiment of Soldiers Returning from Attendance at Church.
St John, N. B. (1913)

Each regiment stationed here attends church in a body one Sunday each year.

Lumbering in New Brunswick

- Th L33.....Marble Cove Looking Northwest: Saw Mills and Booms of Logs,
St John River; High Limestone Cliffs. St John. (1913)
- Th L3.....Marble Cove Looking West: Saw Mills and Booms of Logs.
St John. (1913)

These two views were photographed from the same point, just above the bridge at St John. The St John river, 450 miles long, drains a very large forest area. St John annually ships \$1,500,000 worth of lumber.

Tides of the Bay of Fundy

- Ee X7.....Two Mast Schooner Left on Beach by Receding Tide. Digby,
N. S. (1913)

For study of tides see also the pictures of Digby, p. 5, and Yarmouth, p. 6, and the reversible rapids and Market Slip at St John, p. 8, 9.

- Ee X8.....High Tide Seen from Granville Pier; Piles of Lumber on Wharf.
Annapolis, N. S. (1913)
- Ee X9.....Low Tide Seen from Granville Pier; Piles of Lumber on Wharf.
Annapolis, N. S. (1913)
- Ec MoZ.....The Tidal Wave, or "Bore," of the Petitcodiac River. Moncton,
N. B. (November 1913)

A "bore" is a great tidal wave running up an estuary. Its formation is due to the narrowing of the channel through which the tide advances. At Moncton the bore comes in with a height of from 4 to 6 feet. The difference here between extreme high and extreme low tide is 30 feet. The statements sometimes made to the effect that the tides of the Bay of Fundy rise 80 feet or more are not warranted by the facts. The greatest rise under ordinary conditions of which there is an official record is 49 feet; a storm tide showing a difference of level of 53 feet has been observed. These records are for Chignecto bay. In the other arm of the Bay of Fundy at the head of the Minas basin the rise may be about 5 per cent greater. The mean range of spring tide at each of several points on the Bay of Fundy is as follows:

Yarmouth harbor.....	16	feet
St John.....	25½	"
Spicers cove, near Cape Chignecto.....	37	"
Mouth of Petitcodiac river.....	45	"
Digby.....	27½	"
Annapolis.....	29	"
Minas basin, Noel bay.....	50¼	"

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