

**SALTER'S GATE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FINAL REPORT**

Heritage Research Permit A2005NS10



March 2006

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**Heritage Research Permit A2005NS10
Category C**

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

**Principal Investigator: April D. MacIntyre
Report Compiled by: April D. MacIntyre & Stephen A. Davis**

Cover: *Town and Harbour of Halifax, 1763*. Oil painting by Dominique Serres. Art Gallery of Nova Scotia. A round building is shown in the development area and may be associated with an eighteenth century documented structure.

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Conservation

Paula French, Heritage

Karin Kierstead,

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Danny Dyke, Archaeo

Archaeo

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public, in the form of

students who have had

preparation and analy

collection of artifacts, of

Halifax history

April Machyna,

Dept. Archaeology of C

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological resource impact assessment of Lot A-1 on the north side of the Alexander Keith's Brewery Building in downtown Halifax was conducted by Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited. The assessment was conducted between March and September 2005 under Heritage Research Permit A2005NS10. A total 5,695 artifacts were collected from 34 archaeological features within the study area. The features dated from the late eighteenth through mid twentieth centuries and included stone foundations, privies, wells, middens, outbuildings, municipal drainage systems, and original city street surfaces.

Over the course of six months (October 2005 – March 2006), the artifacts were cleaned, sorted, mended, analyzed, photographed, and catalogued. Several volunteers and employees were involved in this process and deserve to be acknowledged for their time and effort. In alphabetical order, they are:

Field Crew

Joseph Cosgrove
Jonathan Keen
Benjamin Pentz
Nicole Thurston

Conservation

Paula French, *Heritage Solutions*
Karin Kierstead

GIS Mapping

Danny Dyke, *Arcadia Research and
Archaeological Mapping*

Lab

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Janine Ferguson
Shannon McDonnell
Shawn Minor
Katherine Power
Andrea Wilson

Photography

Devin Fraser, *Siddhartha Fraser Photos*

Several of the artifacts will form the basis of public displays at the Nova Scotia Museum as well as at the Marriott Hotel currently under construction.

The project has proven to be a benefit not only to the professional community but to the public, in the form of media coverage and education, and to high school and university students who have had the opportunity to participate in the excavation and laboratory preparation and analysis. Several honors thesis have resulted from the excavation and the collection of artifacts. The project has added greatly to our understanding of early Halifax history.

April MacIntyre

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 2005, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited was contracted by Salter's Gate Limited to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Salter's Gate Marriott Hotel development in metropolitan Halifax. This work was conducted by a crew which, depending upon the work, varied from two to four qualified archaeologists under Category C Heritage Research Permit A2005NS10.

The purpose of the assessment was to locate, identify, and provide a mitigation strategy for any heritage resources encountered within the study area. The assessment was coordinated with the construction schedule so that archaeologists were present at all times during removal of stable soils. This also facilitated the mechanical excavation of *in situ* archaeological features.

The project began on 6 May 2005 with the excavation of soil test pits for chemical analysis by Maritime Testing Limited. Archaeologists were present during this time to monitor the excavation of four soil test pits. Mechanical excavation of the development area began on 9 May 2005 and continued until 2 September 2005. During this time, two storage buildings adjacent to the Alexander Keith's Brewery building were demolished and the area to the north of the Brewery building (lot A-1) was excavated through the bedrock. The concrete retaining wall paralleling Hollis Street on the west was also removed and the area under the existing sidewalk was excavated.

A total of 34 heritage features were encountered and investigated during the excavation.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT/STUDY AREA

The development area is located in metropolitan Halifax in the city block bounded by Hollis Street on the west, Salter Street on the north, Lower Water Street on the east, and by the Alexander Keith's Brewery and CBCL Limited buildings on the south. Prior to demolition and excavation, this land was used for parking for the offices and businesses in the Keith's Brewery and adjacent buildings and for public paid parking. The east half of the parking lot was capped with asphalt and was on an elevation level with Lower Water Street. The upper, Hollis Street, side of the development area had a gravel surface and was at a higher elevation (approximately 2 m) than the lower lot. Along Salter Street, approximately midway between Hollis and Lower Water Streets was an area of vegetation approximately 20 metres by 20 metres adjacent to a retaining wall separating the (upper) gravel and (lower) asphalt lots. At the southwest corner of the development area, two cinder-block buildings constructed around the mid-19th century for beer storage abutted on the masonry and brick buildings of the Brewery to the south. These two buildings were demolished in May 2005.

An approximate 1.50 metre-wide area under the Hollis Street sidewalk was also excavated during the removal and replacement of a concrete retaining wall running parallel to the sidewalk. A similar size area beneath the Lower Water Street sidewalk was also excavated. The parking area adjacent to the northeast corner of the Keith's Brewery Building was left undisturbed.

The natural and cultural history of the development area has been extensively described in a previous report, *Salter's Gate History: Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment*.¹

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before the founding of Halifax in 1749, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld de Roye, or Duc d'Anville, led a disastrous expedition by the French to conquer the English in Acadia who had taken the Fortress Louisbourg in the famous attack of 1745. D'Anville's fleet of 70 ships set sail from France on 22 June 1746, spending 12 weeks at sea during which time the fleet was scattered off the coast of Nova Scotia and many of the ships were damaged. The crews had suffered heavy loss due to illness and d'Anville himself died shortly after coming ashore in Chebucto (Halifax) Harbour on 27 September. The French attack was a failure, though d'Anville's army did spend some time in Halifax before returning to France or moving on to other parts. A member of d'Anville's crew, Caux de Blacquetot, produced a map along with a description of Halifax Harbour, in order to convince the French government to encourage settlement here. The map shows a number of tents in the present-day downtown core with a notation "Lieu où l'on a campé" or "The place where we camped". Nearby (at the later site of the Citadel grounds), an unidentified feature is indicated. In Blacquetot's letter to the French court describing the harbour, he wrote "... depuis son goulet sur le Rivage vers L'Oüest jusques vis a vis l'Isle de la Raquette où on à etably les hopitaux, et on campa les Troupes" – "... during our setback on the shore, we set up hospitals and camped the troops to the west across from the Isle de la Raquette" (now George's Island) (Figure 3.0-1).

Figure 3.0-1: Map of Halifax Harbour

¹ Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited, April 2005.

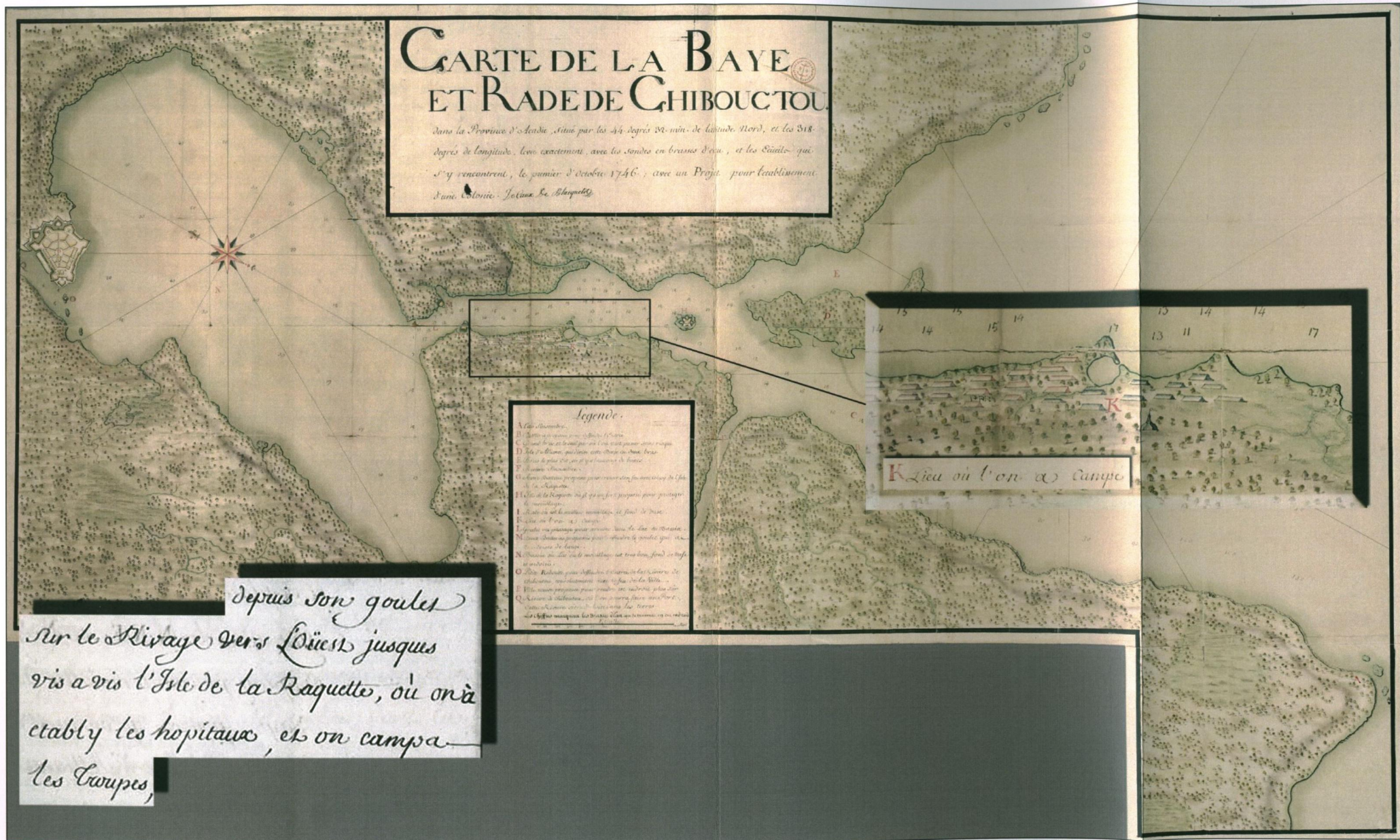


Figure 3.0-1: Map of the Bay and Harbour of Halifax, 1746 showing encampment on the peninsula near the present-day downtown core.²

² Centre des archives d'outre-mer 1746; 1747.

At the time of the founding of Halifax in 1749 by Governor Edward Cornwallis, a town plot was laid out on the east side of the peninsula north of Point Pleasant Park and developed around the parade square. The town was enclosed and defended by a pickade or palisade wall and several forts. Within the town were military barracks, government houses, a court house, store houses, a church (St. Paul's) and so on. Outside the palisade, blocks measuring 320 feet wide by 120 feet deep were surveyed and laid out for house lots in the suburbs. Settlers were allotted 40 foot (width) by 60 foot (depth) lots which were assigned by lottery and recorded in a city register as "evidence of title and possession".³ A map by Thomas Jeffreys dated 1750 shows structures located south of the palisaded town (indicated as "K" on the map) which are labelled "Public Houses witho' y' Town" (Figure 3.0-2 and 3.0-3).

The city block of interest was located within the south suburbs of Halifax and was designated block Letter C. "South Suburbs Letter C" was divided into 19 house lots in 1749 and, according to the Halifax allotment book, the lots were settled immediately (Figure 3.0-4). The earliest map showing definitive occupation of Letter C is from 1755 and was produced by a French prisoner (Figure 3.0-5). Although its accuracy is often questioned, it can safely be assumed that buildings existed within the city block, as shown, as deeds dating as early as 1752 mention buildings on the lots.

The first allotment of land in South Suburb Letter C was to John Shippey, a brewer and tavern keeper. Shippey was granted the first license to brew and sell liquor in Halifax on 17 July 1749, mere days after the house lots were surveyed and allotted in the suburbs. John Shippey named his tavern "The Double Eagle" which quickly became known as "The Split Crow". Although the location of the establishment is not definitively identified in early records, twentieth century sources place it at the foot of Salter Street which was known in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century as Split Crow Street.⁴ A newspaper article celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Halifax identifies the location as being "on a lot near the corner of Lower Water and Salter streets, in the same area where the Keith's Brewery was later established."⁵ A trace of the deeds from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries shows that the lot originally granted to Shippey in 1749 was eventually purchased by Michael Sullivan, a butcher occupying civic lot #120 from at least 1869 until 1885 when it was purchased by Mary Kearney.⁶ Fire Insurance Plans for the block in 1889 indicate a butcher on the block a few buildings south of Salter Street (Figure 3.0-9). The property is later indicated as a restaurant in 1895 (Figure 3.0-10).

³ Akins 1895:10; Borrett 1948:6-8. Measurements are presented in imperial units as they were historically written.

⁴ Borrett 1948:24.

⁵ The Chronicle Herald 21 June 1999 (Conrad).

⁶ PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786; PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 180; PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 438; PANS RG 47 Vol. 5, page 93; PANS RG 47 Vol. 253, page 156; McAlpines Halifax City Directories 1869-1887.

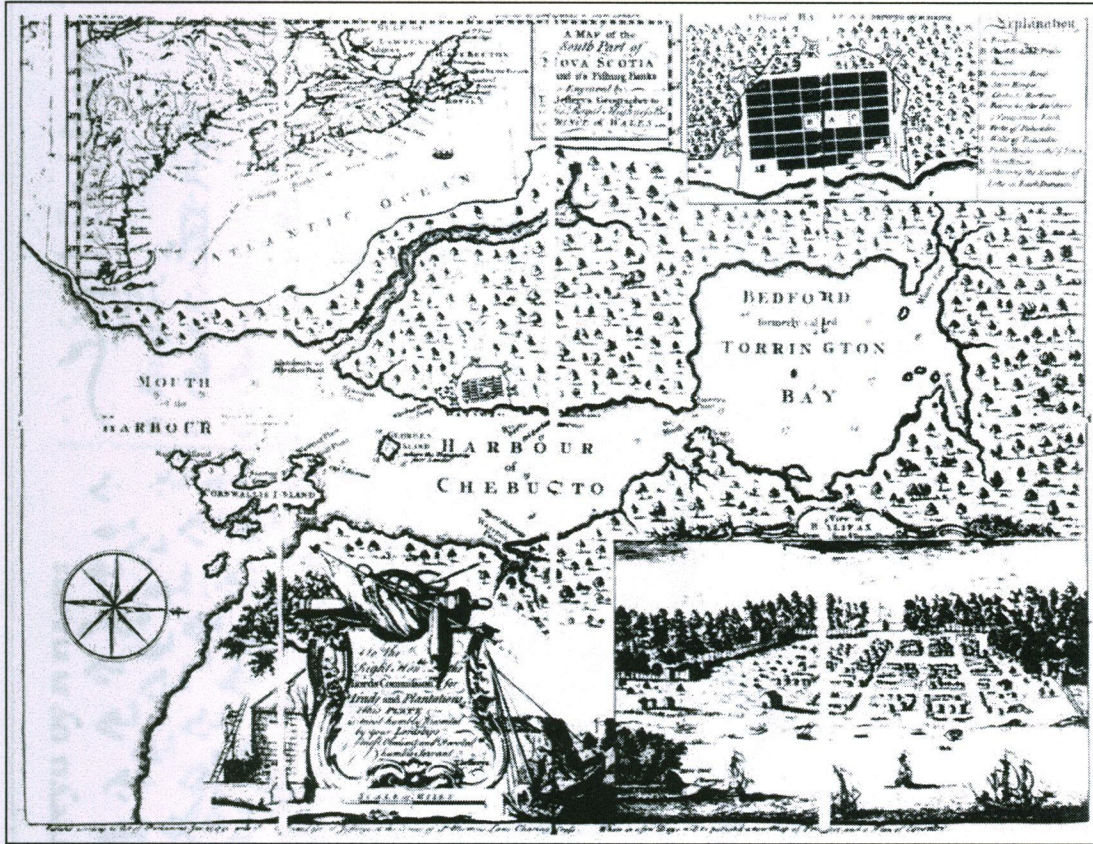


Figure 3.0-2: Thomas Jeffreys' 1750 map of Halifax Harbour and Vicinity.⁷

⁷ PANS F/239-1750.

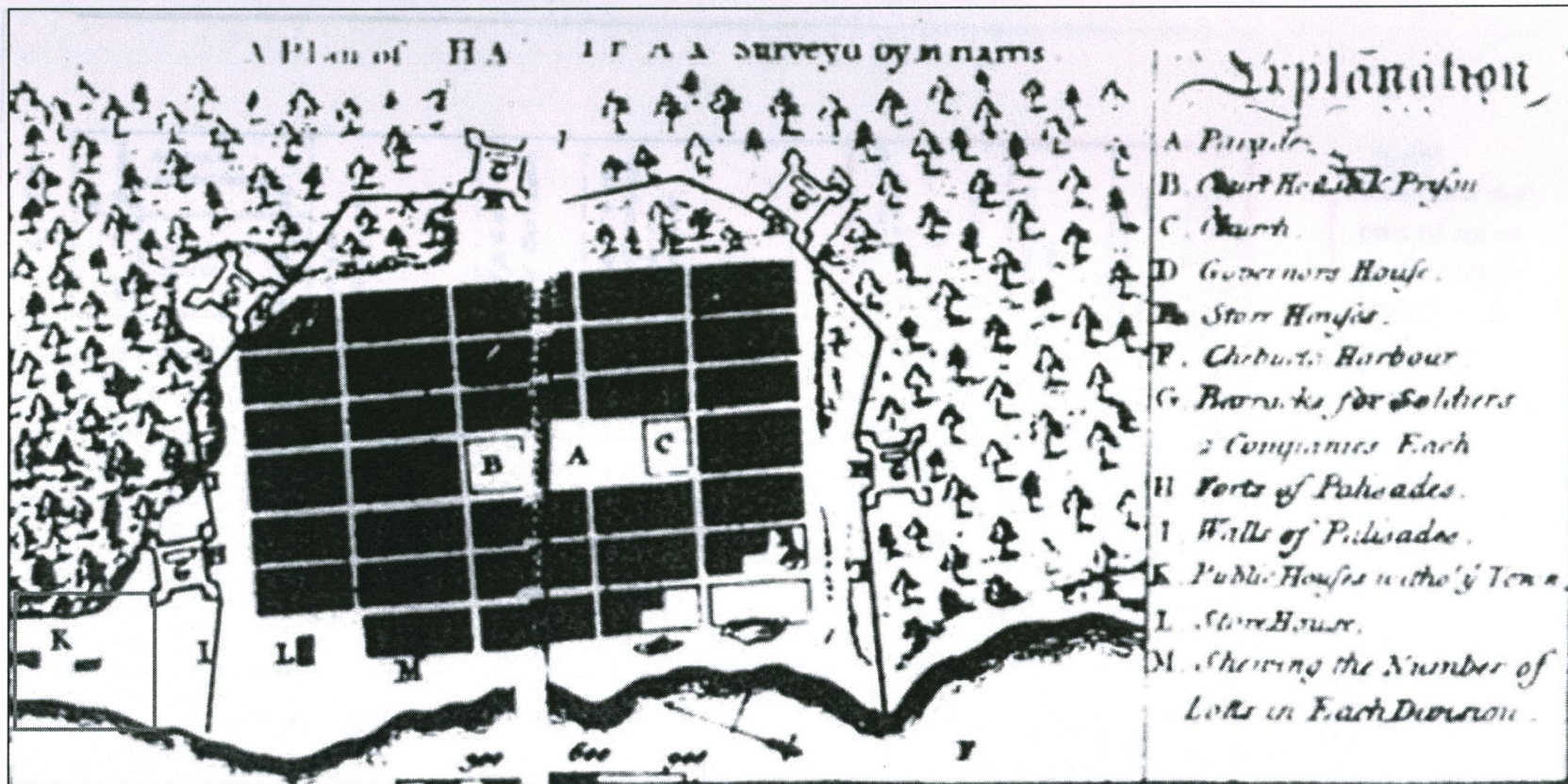


Figure 3.0-3: Inset taken from Thomas Jeffreys' map showing layout of the town of Halifax and the south suburbs ("K").

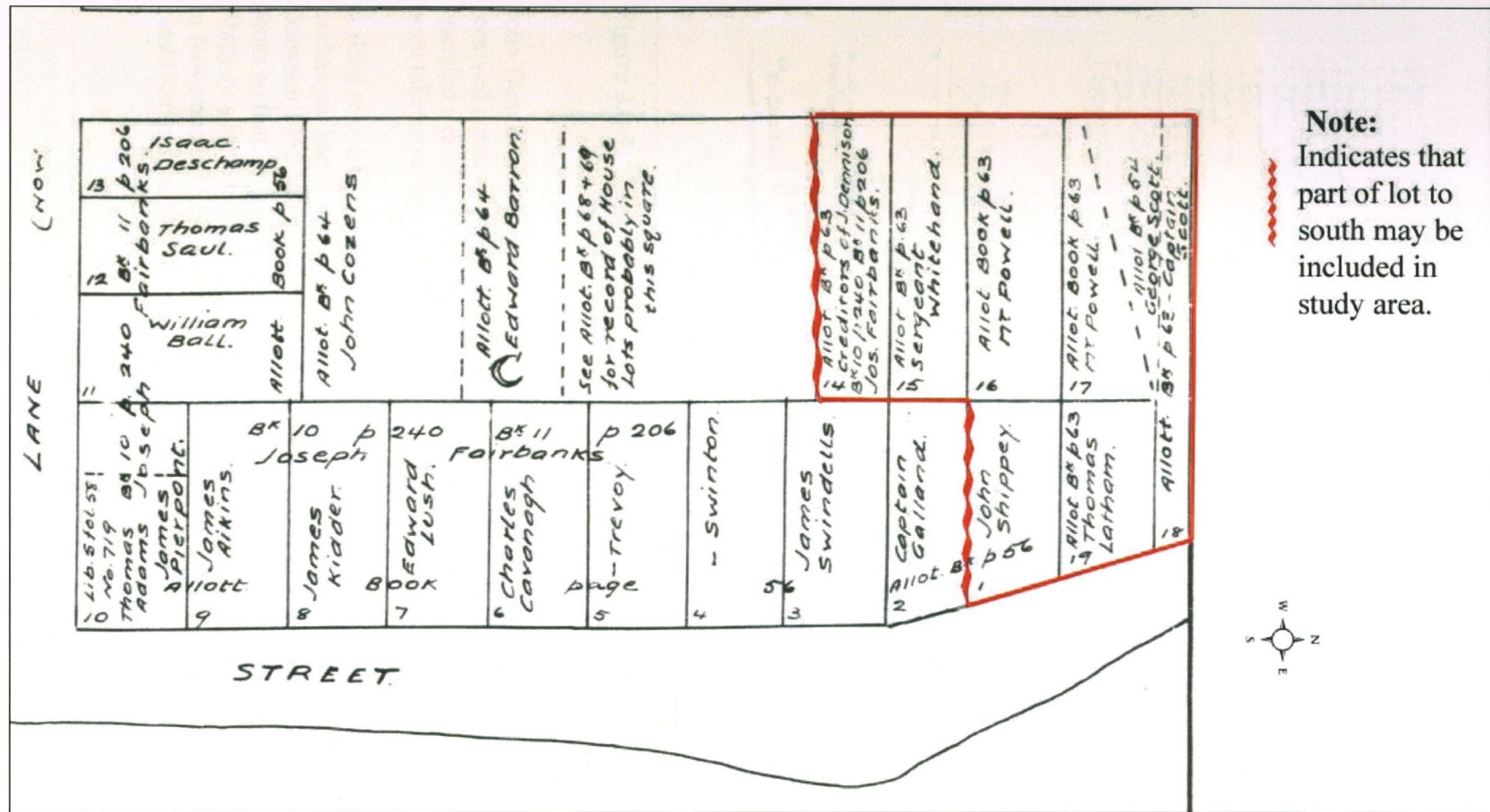


Figure 3.0-4: Original land allotments in South Suburbs Letter C.⁸ Land lots included within the study area are outlined in red.

⁸ Jackson 1945.

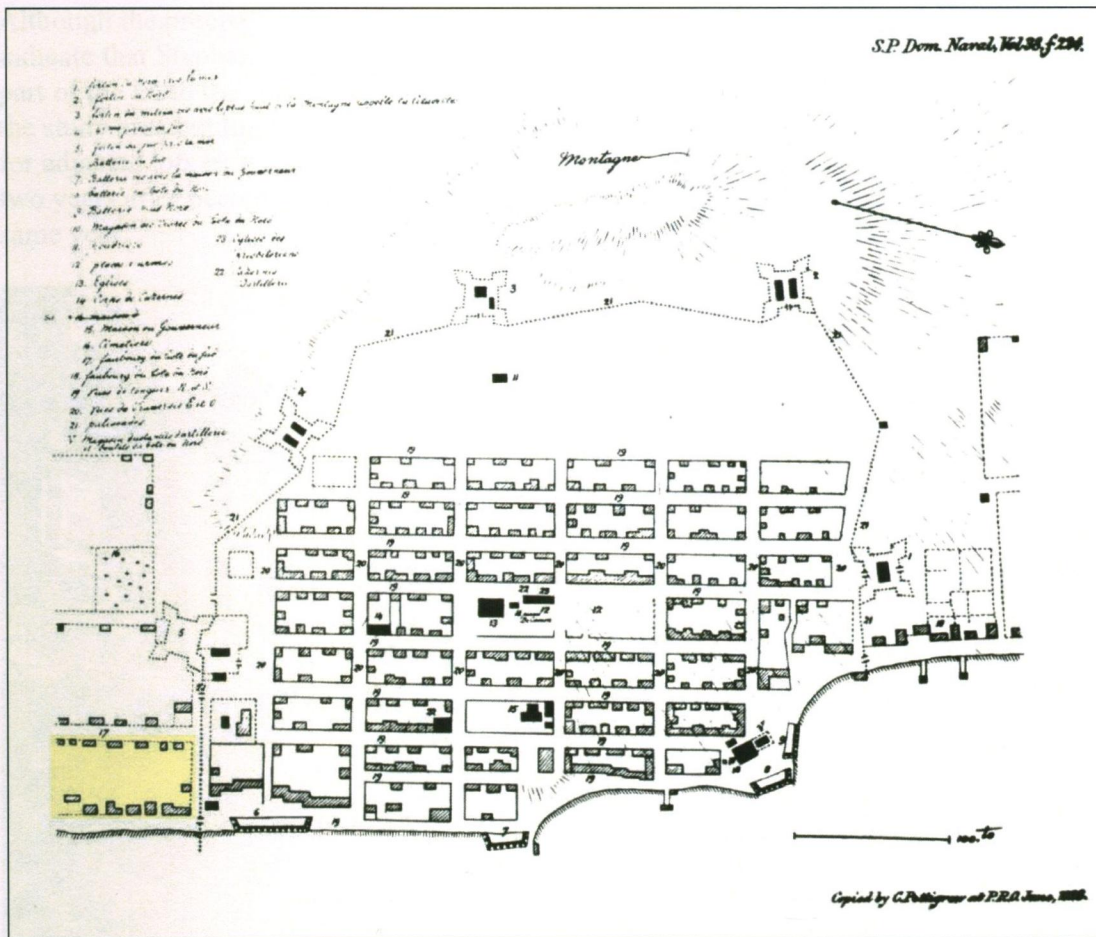


Figure 3.0-5: Town of Halifax in 1755. South Suburbs Letter C highlighted in yellow.⁹

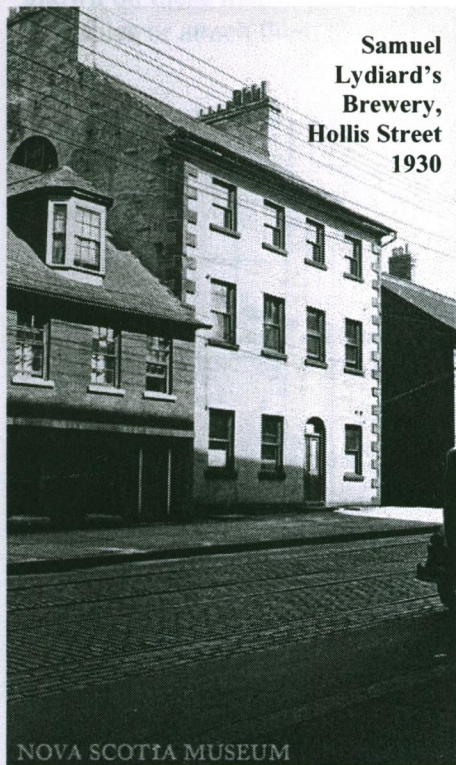
John Dennison was granted lot number 14 in Letter C and on 1 November 1749 he received liquor license number 14 by Governor Cornwallis. It is not known if he operated a drinking establishment or brewery on this property as the lot appears to have been taken over by creditors.

A deed search of the properties within the study area showed that the properties exchanged hands several times throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Between 1752 and 1843, the lots within the study area were bought and sold at least 19 times so that, on average, the lots exchanged hands every four to five years. John Shippey's lot was not exempt from this phenomenon. His lot was sold at public auction in November 1752 but he continued to hold a liquor license, possibly for the same establishment, in 1755.¹⁰

⁹ PANS F/240-1755.

¹⁰ PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 180; PANS MG 100 Vol. 51 #41.

Although the precise location of his house is not known, early nineteenth century deeds indicate that Stephen Hibbert Binney, later the first mayor of Halifax (1841), occupied part of the lot to the south of lot number 14. A small portion of this lot is included within the study area but time did not permit a detailed deed search for this lot. However, deeds for adjacent lots indicate that Binney was still in possession of this land as late as 1843, two years after becoming mayor. It is believed that he left Halifax for Moncton in the same year.¹¹



Samuel
Lydiard's
Brewery,
Hollis Street
1930

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the brewery on lot number 1 appears to have expanded considerably so that it incorporated buildings on lot nos. 2 and 3 as well. The breweries situated here exchanged hands several times. In 1801, lot nos. 2 and 3 were purchased by Samuel Lydiard who operated a brewery and "tallow chandlery" (soap manufactory) on the premises. The properties included a soap house, ash house, shed, brick residence, stable, store or brew house, and granary.¹² Other buildings and accoutrements on adjacent lots are also mentioned in various deeds. A deed for lot number 19 dated 1778 indicates that the property included a "Holland Pump", likely a windmill.¹³ This building may be the round structure seen in Dominique Serres' painting of Halifax in 1763 (see front cover). Other deeds mention cellars, well, fences, and passage ways.

Throughout the eighteenth and much of the nineteenth century deeds, it appears that although the block was laid out for house lots, much of the property on Lower Water Street was used for commercial and light industrial purposes while the properties fronting on Hollis Street were mainly residential, comprised of single family dwellings semi-detached dwellings, row-houses and tenements. Ambrose F. Church's map of the Halifax peninsula in 1865 shows several buildings in the city block but, unfortunately, none are labelled and the city business directory that is included with the map only lists one business on the block, that of the Nova Scotia Brewery (A. Keith & Son) (Figure 3.0-7).

Late nineteenth and twentieth century maps of the city block show intensive occupation within the study area. Hopkin's Land Use Atlas for 1878 shows that, at least by this time and probably much earlier, the entire north end of the block was developed. The majority of the buildings in the study area were wood framed with the exception of two buildings fronting on Hollis Street near the south end of the study area which were brick (Figure

¹¹ PANS RG 47 Vol. 73, page 175; Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online.

¹² PANS RG 47 Vol. 34, page 311; RG 47 Vol. 48, page 462; and RG 47 Vol. 69, page 38.

¹³ PANS RG 47 Vol. 52, page 439.

3.0-8). Goad's Fire Insurance Plans for Halifax City between 1889 and 1951 contain a wealth of information for the archaeologist. Included on these maps are business names as well as business type (i.e. "Grocer", "Butcher", "Mechanic", "Cabinet Maker", etc.). Of even greater detail are the building material, roof type (shingle, tar, etc.) as well as roof shape (gambrel, mansard, etc.), number of storeys, window placement, chimney type, civic number, placement of fences and so on. Outbuildings are also shown but by the 1860s, municipal sewers were introduced to Halifax so privies are not generally shown on these maps. However, it was not uncommon in earlier days to place the privy in stables or attach them to other outbuildings.

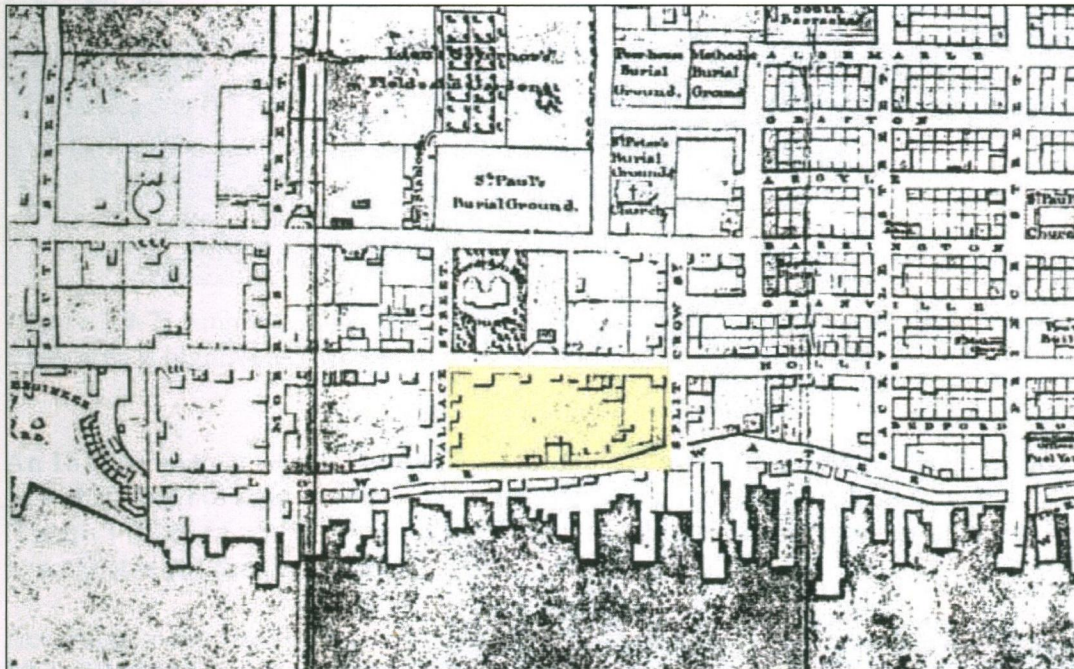


Figure 3.0-6: Halifax in 1831 showing buildings within the city block, highlighted in yellow.¹⁴

¹⁴ Wentworth 1831.



Figure 3.0-7: Ambrose F. Church's map of Halifax, 1865.¹⁵ City block containing the study area is highlighted in yellow.

An 1879 panoramic view of the city by A. Ruger shows a similar picture as the Land Use Atlas but does not show the same concentration of outbuildings inside the city block (Figure 3.0-12). As this is an artist's rendition of the city, however, and is not produced to scale, it is not deemed entirely accurate.

According to the Fire Insurance Map of 1889, there was a dry goods dealer, grocer, butcher, barber, and saloon along the Lower Water Street portion of the study area with several outbuildings located behind the businesses. The remainder of the study area appears to be mostly residential. At the corner of Hollis and Salter Streets are row houses or offices which were known at the time as "Victoria Terrace". In 1889, the northernmost house in this row was occupied by Dr. Herbert H.



¹⁵ Church 1865.

Read. Before Read, the property was occupied by Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft suggesting that this property was likely used as a physician's office. The attached house to the south was used as a boarding house in 1869 but became the headquarters of the Albion Club in 1873.¹⁶ Compain's Hotel was located to the south of this, also attached. The hotel was expanded in 1870 to include the attached property to the south. Both properties were vacated in 1872 and later became boarding rooms or commercial premises. The southernmost attached property was occupied by S. Sichel & Co., pianofortes, from 1875 to 1889 when J. A. Fraser took over the property and continued in the piano business.¹⁷ Again, the properties include several outbuildings in the rear (Figure 3.0-9).

Between 1889 and 1914, the footprint of the buildings within the study area changed very little. Several fences were added at the rear of the properties by 1914 and a few of the outbuildings have been altered or destroyed (Figure 3.0-9 – Figure 3.0-11). The outbuilding near the centre of the study area identified in Figure 3.0-13 as Sichel's shed was torn down sometime between 1896 and 1914 but the adjacent two-storey buildings to the south which was present in 1878 persists. Ownership of the buildings continued to change as did the services offered. A substantial cooper's shop existed on Lower Water Street. The buildings on Hollis Street along with their associated outbuildings remained very much the same. By 1951, the study area had seen considerable modification, most of it at the east side along Lower Water Street and along most of the Salter Street portion of the study area. Buildings in this area had been demolished, making the study area much as it appears to day. The only buildings still standing at this time were along Hollis Street. The footprint of the offices at the corner of Hollis and Salter were relatively unchanged. The adjacent dwelling to the south had been demolished but the two southernmost brick buildings remained, one being used for the Salvation Army Headquarters. The two buildings now slated for demolition were built some time after 1951, probably within a few years (Figure 3.0-14).

Figure 3.0-9: Level
area is outlined

¹⁶ McAlpine's Halifax City Directories 1869-1870, 1873-76.

¹⁷ McAlpine's Halifax City Directories 1869-1889.

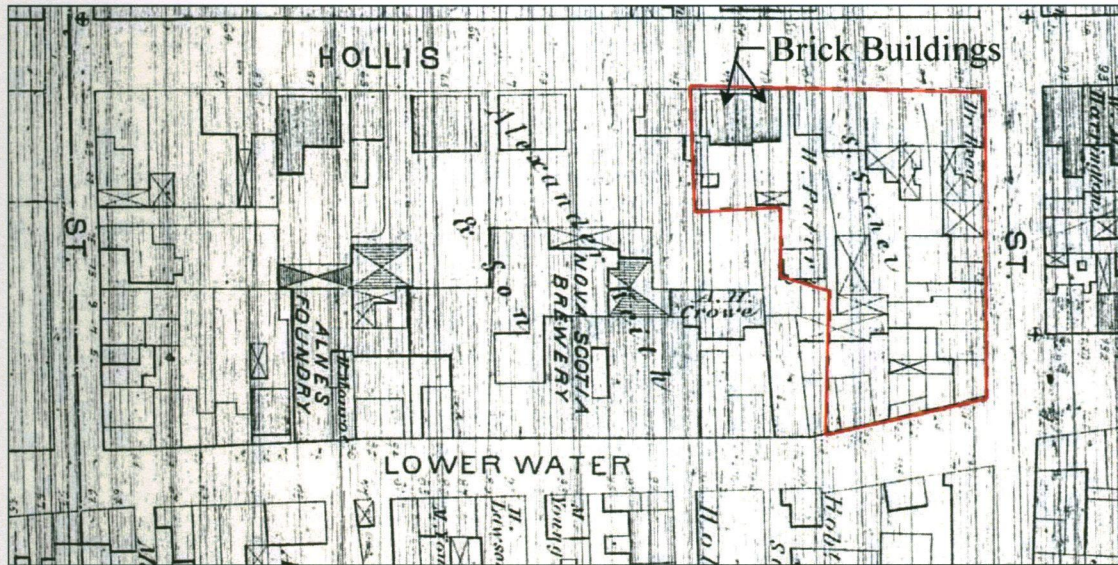


Figure 3.0-8: Hopkin's Land Use Atlas for Halifax City, 1878.¹⁸ Approximate study area is outlined in red.

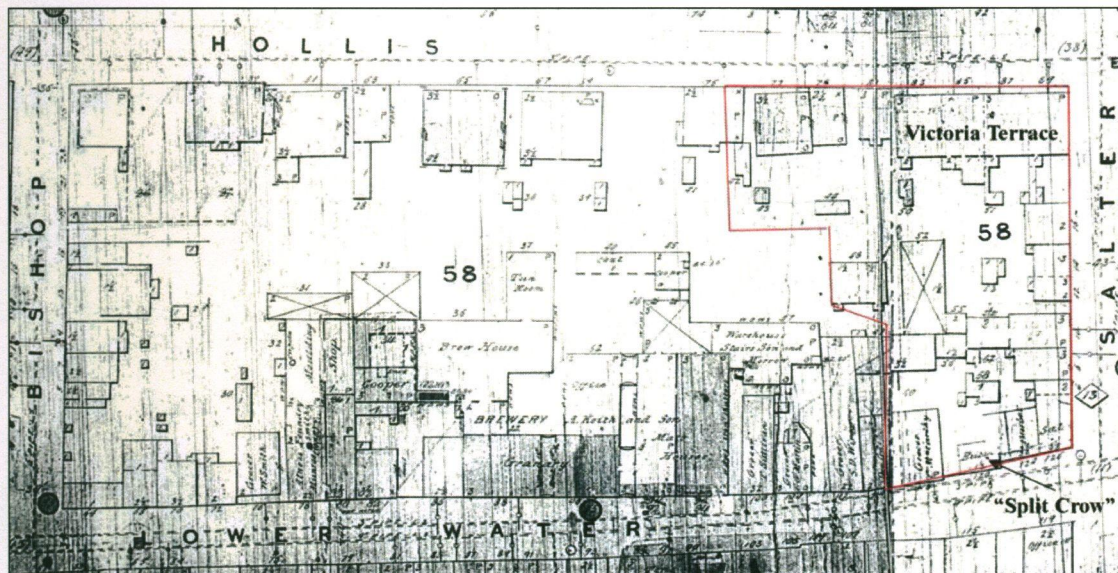


Figure 3.0-9: Goad's 1889 Fire Insurance Plan for the city block.¹⁹ Approximate study area is outlined in red.

¹⁸ PANS Map Collection V6/240 1878.

¹⁹ PANS Microfilm Collection: Fire Insurance Plans: Halifax City 1889.

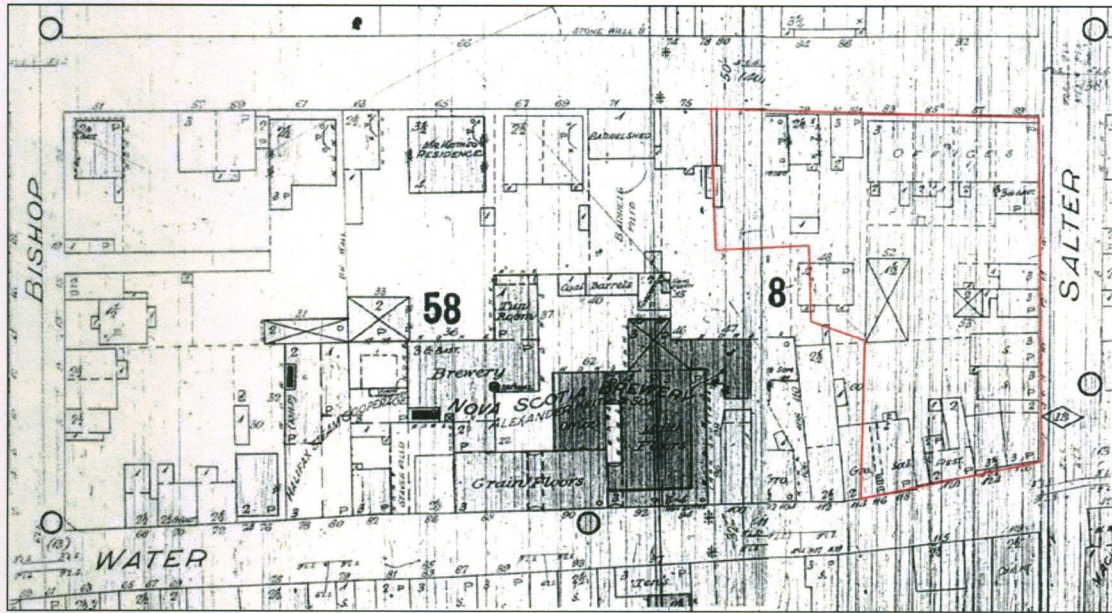


Figure 3.0-10: Goad's 1895 Fire Insurance Plan for the city block.²⁰ Approximate study area is outlined in red.

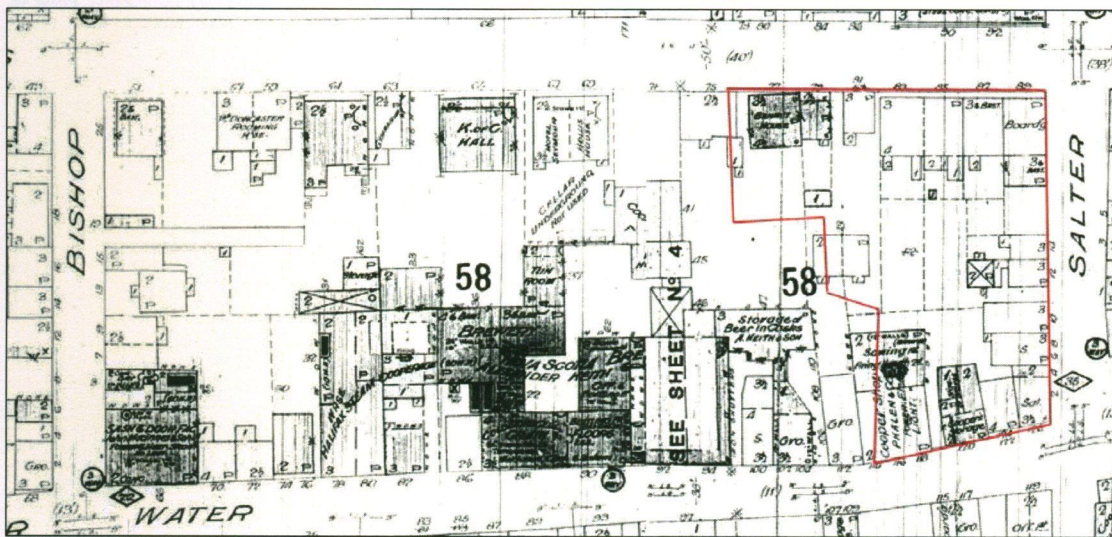


Figure 3.0-11: Goad's 1914 Fire Insurance Plan for the city block.²¹ Approximate study area is outlined in red.

²⁰ PANS Microfilm Collection: Fire Insurance Plans: Halifax City 1895.

²¹ PANS Microfilm Collection: Fire Insurance Plans: Halifax City 1914.



Figure 3.0-12: Panoramic view of city block (Bishops Row, Hollis, Salter, and Lower Water Streets) (centre) in 1879.²²

²² Ruger 1879.

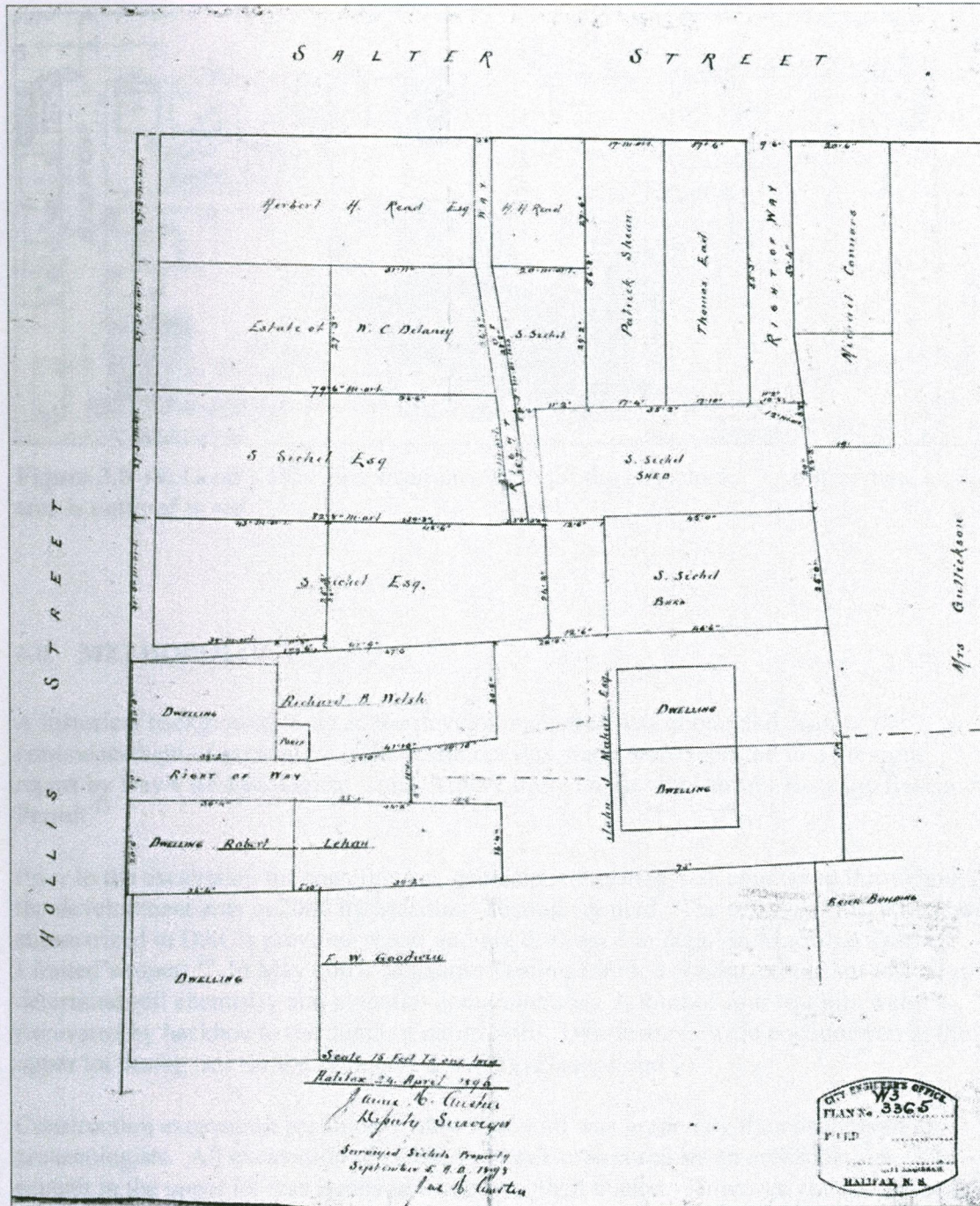


Figure 3.0-13: Properties on the west side of the study area in 1896.²³

²³ PANS Map Collection V6/240 1896/98.

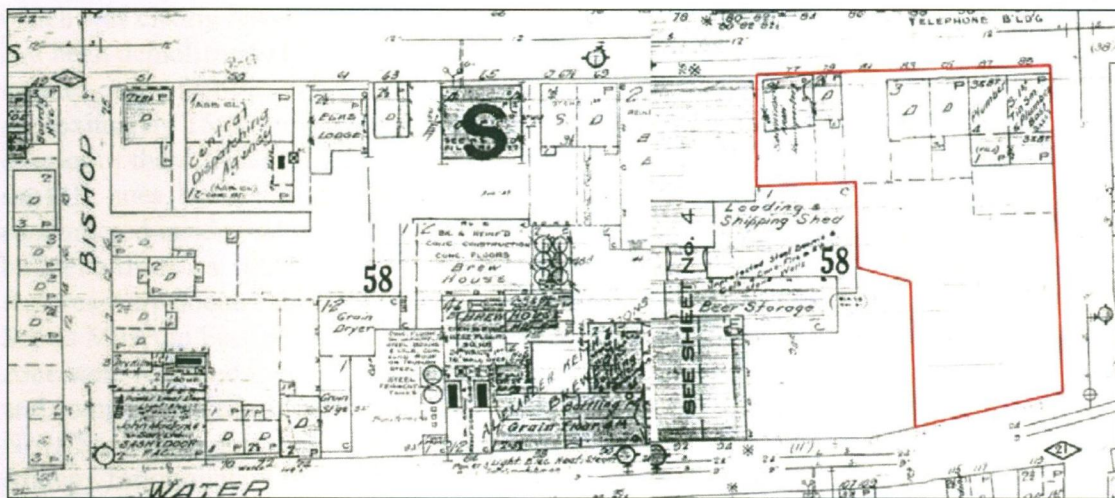


Figure 3.0-14: Goad's 1951 Fire Insurance Plan for the city block.²⁴ Approximate study area is outlined in red.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

A historical background study of the development area was conducted prior to the commencement of excavation. The results of this study were reported in a previous report by Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited under the current Heritage Research Permit.²⁵

Prior to the excavation for construction, geotechnical testing was conducted throughout the development area in 2000 by Maritime Testing Limited. The results of these tests are summarized in DAC's previous report and are discussed in detail in Maritime Testing Limited's report.²⁶ In May 2005, Maritime Testing Limited conducted further testing to determine soil chemistry and potential contamination. A total of four test pits were excavated by backhoe to the depth of natural till. Two features were encountered in the upper lot during this testing (Features 2 and 3) (Plates 1 and 2).

Construction excavation began on 9 May 2005 and was guided by the concerns of the archaeologists. All excavation of stable soils was monitored by an archaeologist. The asphalt in the upper lot was removed using a toothed bucket. However, the fill and stable soils were excavated with a straight-blade bucket removing no more than 15 centimetres from the surface at once, facilitating the exposure of the tops of archaeological features (Plate 3). A sample of artifacts was collected from the surface of the development zone,

²⁴ PANS Microfilm Collection: Fire Insurance Plans: Halifax City 1951.

²⁵ Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited, April 2005.

²⁶ Maritime Testing Limited. 2000. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Lot A-1, Lower Water Street, Halifax Nova Scotia*. Manuscript on file, Salter's Gate Limited.

which was clearly heavily disturbed. It quickly became apparent that the house features had been demolished and collapsed inward, leaving a mass of building rubble in the interior of the features. This material was removed by backhoe, stripping off approximately 15 centimetres at a time. A sample of artifacts was collected from the interior of these features. The walls of the features were excavated manually, using shovels, hoes, trowels, and brushes. In those instances where primary deposits were encountered inside features, such as the in-filling of privies and digging and re-filling of builder's trenches, the features were excavated manually where it was safe to do so. All features were documented, photographed, mapped, and recorded using standard Nova Scotia Museum Feature Record Forms. The locations of features within the development zone were recorded in relation to surveyed and mapped landmarks using a measuring tape and compass. Archaeologists consulted with the provincial curator of archaeology at the Nova Scotia Museum as each feature was encountered in order to determine the best strategy for mitigation.

A trench approximately 1.20 m wide was excavated by backhoe along the north side of the Brewery building adjacent to the glazed entrance to the building for an electric duct bank. This trench was investigated by an archaeologist and was shown to have been previously impacted by construction of concrete planters to the south of the trench (Plate 4).

On 30 August 2005, demolition of the concrete retaining wall on Hollis Street and the west wall of the now demolished storage building at the west side of the study area began. Both walls were removed and the soil matrix behind them was sloped eastward from approximately the centre of the Hollis Street sidewalk for safety reasons. The sidewalk on Salter Street was also removed and the soil sloped southward from the edge of the asphalt (Plate 5). These activities were monitored by an archaeologist and all features were recorded.

A geo-referenced map of the study area showing the 1749 land lot boundaries was overlaid onto a map showing the present-day outline of the city block and the Keith's Brewery building. A map of the archaeological features was subsequently overlaid onto the geo-referenced map set to show the approximate relationship of those features to the original land grant boundaries (Figure 4.0-1)

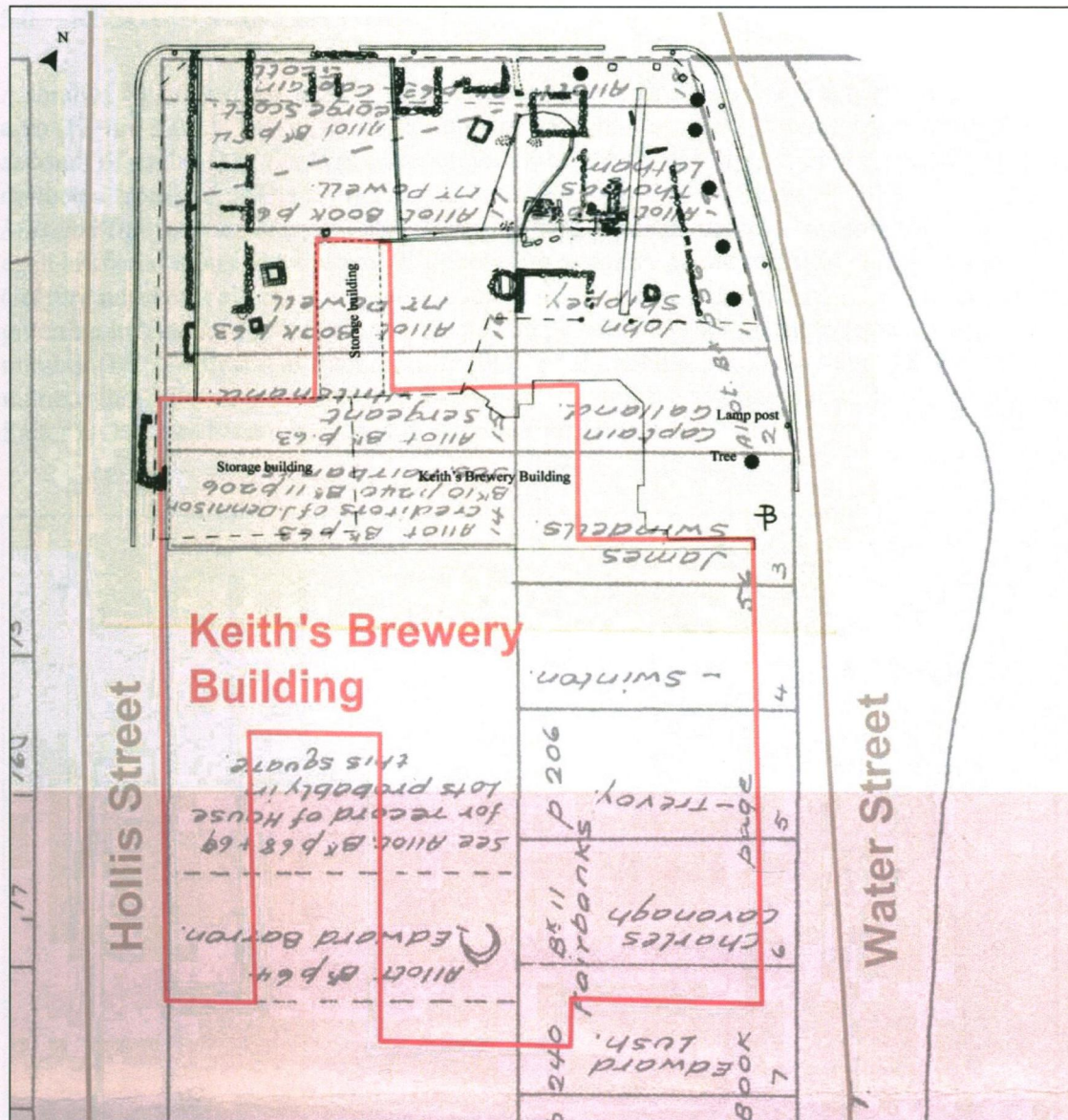


Figure 4.0-1: Geo-referenced map set of the study area showing the relationships between the archaeological features and the 1749 land grant boundaries (adapted from map courtesy of Arcadia Research and Archaeological Mapping).

5.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

A total of 34 subsurface archaeological features were discovered throughout the study area (Figure 5.0-1). Of those, six features remain intact. The following is a narrative account of each of the features encountered, including a description of the artifacts collected from each. The artifacts have been catalogued in the Nova Scotia Museum's *Museum Information Management System* (MIMS) which includes information regarding each artifacts' material, object type, decoration or manufacture technique, provenance (feature number, collection unit, soil level, etc.). Each artifact catalogued in MIMS is given an individual catalogue number (i.e. BdCv-49:0001) which includes a Borden number (BdCv-49) and artifact number (0001) for tracking purposes. The Borden number indicates which site within the Atlantic region the artifact was collected from. Salter's Gate has been designated Borden number BdCv-49.

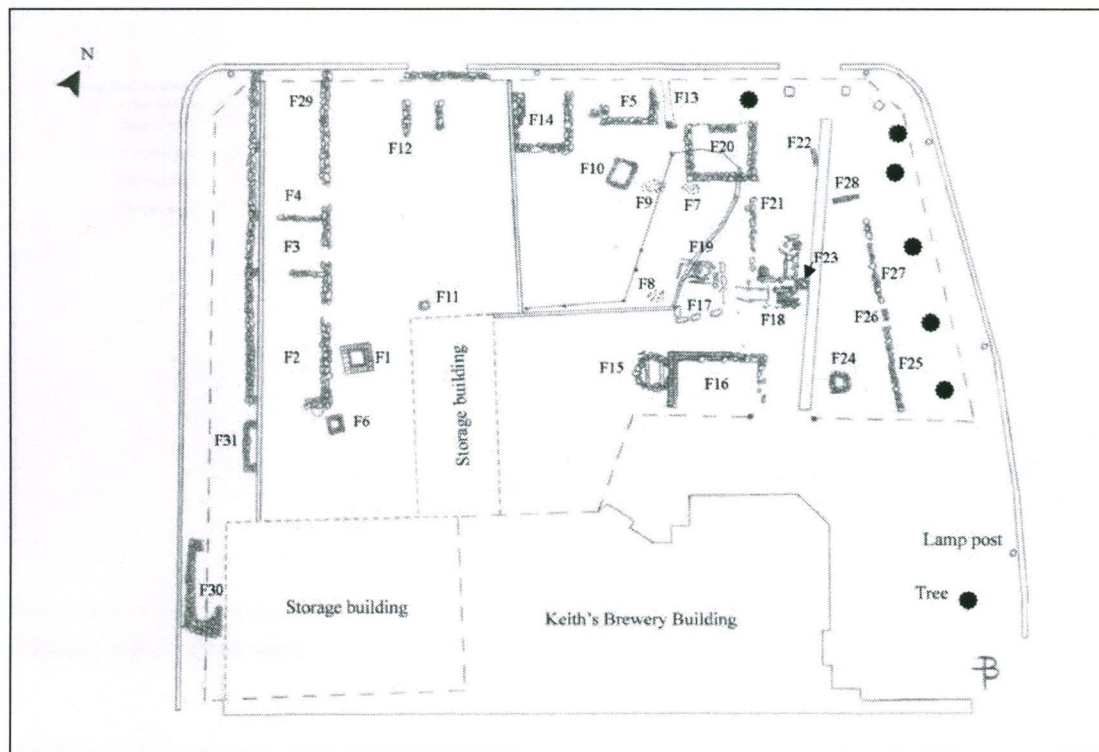


Figure 5.0-1: Map of the study area showing the 34 features encountered. Scale 1:380.

Feature 1 was a square mortared brick structure of unknown function measuring 2.90 m by 2.90 m (exterior). The walls of the feature measured approximately 0.30 m wide and 1.20 m high. The floor of the feature was constructed of mortar over bedrock with a 0.20 metre-high, 0.16 metre-wide mortared brick footing. Coarse earthenware drainage pipes ran along the north side of the feature at a 10° angle with the north wall of the feature and another at the southeast corner of the feature. They did not enter or exit the feature at any point and appear to have been constructed at a later time, likely in no association with the

feature itself. The top one metre of the east wall of feature 1 had been heavily impacted by an earlier soils test pit (Figure 5.0-2, Plate 6).

Artifacts recovered from the feature date to the last half of the nineteenth century and include three complete German seltzer bottles (BdCv-49:3420-3422), two copper alloy buttons, James Roue stoneware ginger beer bottles, ironstone, yellow ware and white refined earthenware sherds, wood, shell, faunal remains, machine-made nails, leather shoes, and a Jew's harp (BdCv-49:3446).

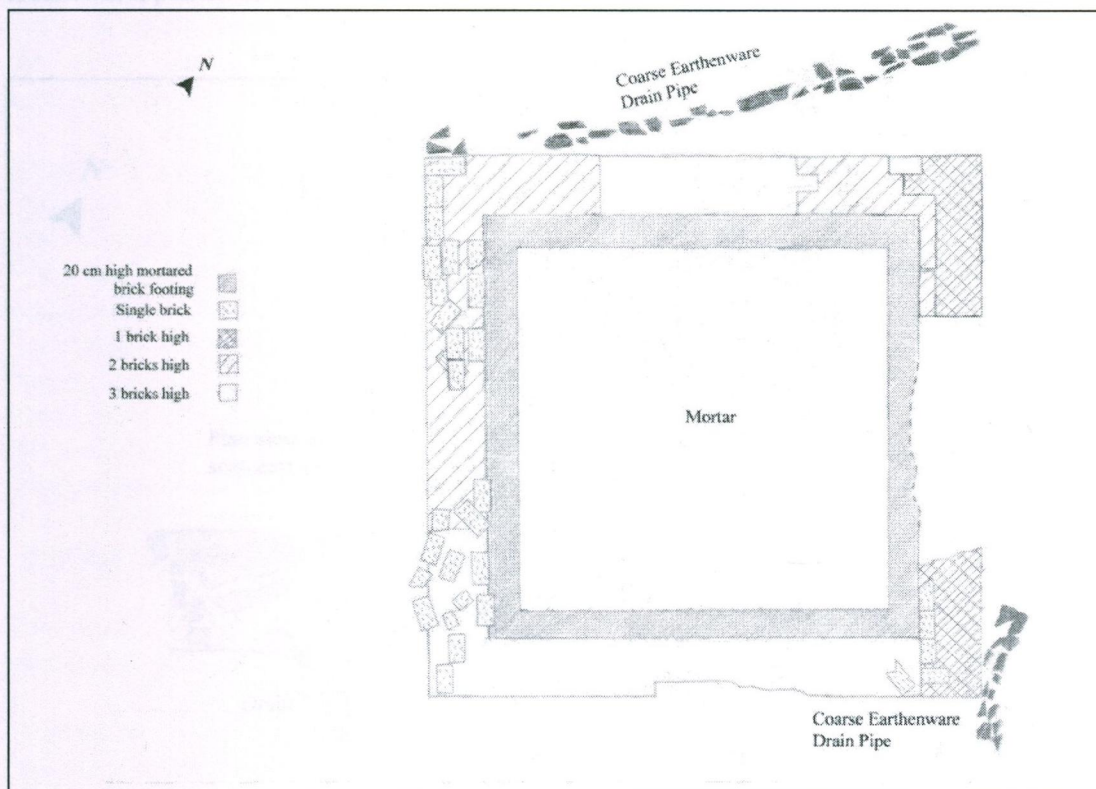


Figure 5.0-2: Plan view of feature 1. Scale 1:20.

Features 2, 3, and 4 were a series of mortared ironstone foundations for row houses along Hollis Street. **Feature 2** was located 1.20 m west of feature 1 and measured 14.30 m in width (north-south) by 11.50 m in length (east-west). The foundation measured 0.90 m high on average. On the east wall of the house approximately 0.50 m north of the southeast corner was an opening in the base of the wall measuring 0.60 m wide by 0.44 m high. On the exterior of the wall was a wood-lined drain that ran parallel to the wall and wrapped around the southeast corner. On the south of the house, approximately 0.50 m west of the southeast corner was a stone-lined drain that extended from the base of the foundation to a depth of 0.57 m (Figure 5.0-3). The south wall of the house was truncated by a previous soil test pit at 1.92 m west of the southeast corner. An iron drain pipe extended from the east wall of the house approximately 6 m north of the southeast

corner and likely connected to the coarse earthenware pipe on the north side of feature 1. Approximately 7.00 m north of the southeast corner of the feature, previous disturbance from an unknown source resulted in a break in the east wall of the foundation.

The interior of the house had been in-filled with black, white, and purple ash, collapsed structural debris (lead and cast iron pipes, brick and stone), and 20th century refuse (metal bed frame, thread-lipped jars, bottles, whiteware ceramics, lead plumbing pipes, coarse earthenware water/sewer pipes, etc.). On the exterior of the east wall, in the drainage trench, several late 18th and early 19th century artifacts including Imari-type porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and blown bottle glass were found.

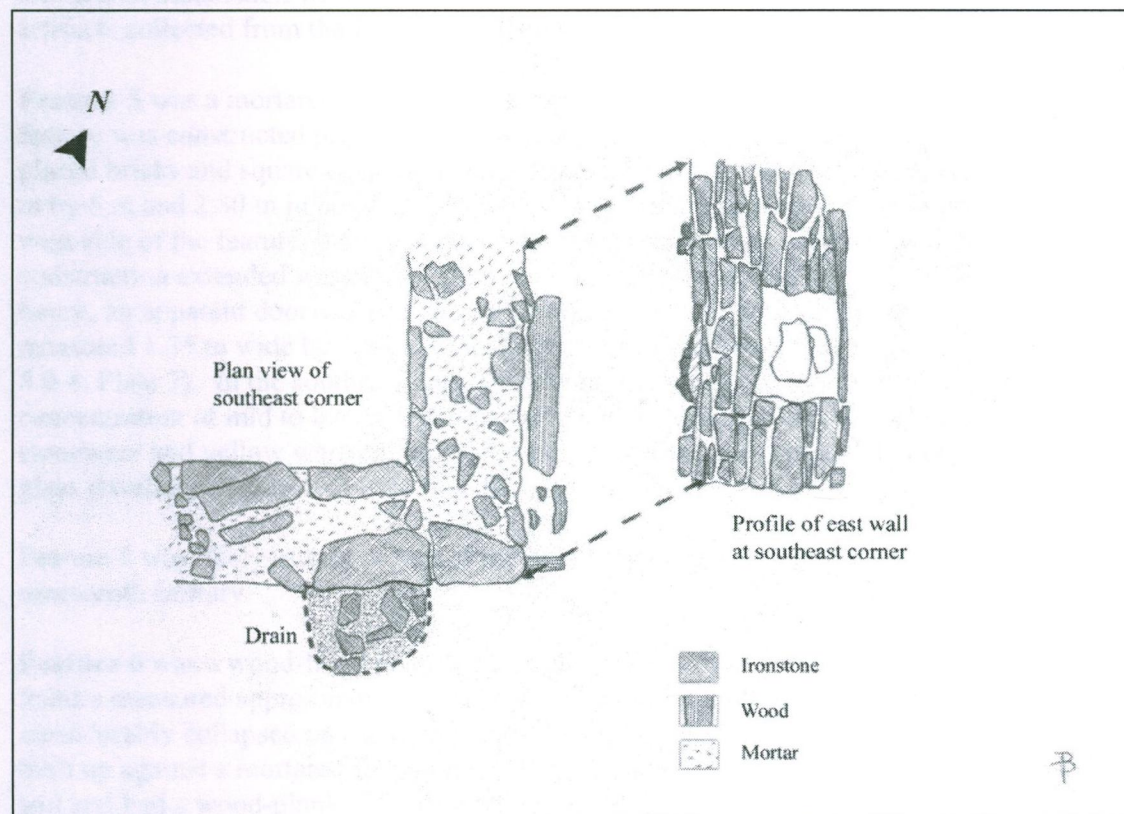


Figure 5.0-3: Southeast corner of feature 2 showing plan view and profile. Scale 1:20.

Feature 2 was connected to **feature 3** at the north end, sharing with it a 0.75 metre-wide mortared ironstone wall. Feature 3 measured 7.00 m north-south by 11.50 m east-west. On the exterior of the east wall, opposite the south wall of feature 3 (or the interior partition wall of features 2 and 3), a 1.40 metre-long, 0.51 metre-high section of concrete wall extended eastward and was likely part of a later addition to the back of this house. The east wall of stone foundation suffered some disturbance, possibly during the mechanical excavation of this feature. The fill inside this feature was similar in nature to that of feature 2.

At the north of feature 3, a double wall measuring 1.11 m in width and 0.84 m in height joined the house to feature 4. **Feature 4** measured 7.00 m north-south by 11.50 m east-west. The foundation of the house had a 0.19 metre-wide, 0.12 metre-high mortared brick footing around the interior perimeter. Much of the east wall of the feature had been previously demolished by an unknown source. Feature 4 was joined with feature 29 at the north end by a 0.75 metre-wide mortared ironstone wall.

Features 2, 3, and 4 were the foundations of the nineteenth century "Victoria Terrace" – the attached properties occupied by Compain's Hotel, S. Sichel & Co., and the Albion Club as well as by boarders. However, they may have been constructed in the eighteenth century, as the trench outside the east wall of Feature 2 contained mid to late 18th century artifacts in association with the wood-lined drain. The predominance of relatively recent artifacts collected from the features may be due to sampling error.

Feature 5 was a mortared stone domestic cellar fronting on Salter Street. While the feature was constructed primarily of ironstone, the walls also contained sporadically-placed bricks and square cut sedimentary stones. The feature measured approximately 6 m by 6 m and 2.80 m in height. The walls of the feature measured 0.65 m wide. On the west side of the feature, 0.60 m north of the southwest corner, another wall of the same construction extended westward 1.20 m and was truncated. On the west wall of the house, an apparent doorway or window had been in-filled with fieldstone. The opening measured 1.35 m wide by 1.85 m high. The floor of the house was wood-lined (Figure 5.0-4, Plate 7). In the southeast corner of the house, on top of the wood floor, a concentration of mid to late 19th-century artifacts including ironstone, whiteware, stoneware and yellow ware ceramics, medicinal bottles, and a piece of copper alloy and glass jewellery (BdCv-49:3469) was discovered.

Feature 5 was likely related to one of the many residences along Salter Street in the late nineteenth century.

Feature 6 was a wood-lined privy located near the southeast corner of feature 1. The feature measured approximately 1.75 m north-south by 2.00 m east-west and was considerably collapsed on the west and north walls. The north wall of the feature was built up against a mortared fieldstone wall of unknown origin. The privy was built on soil and had a wood-planked footing along the interior walls. The average height of the privy walls was 0.90 m (Figure 5.0-5, Plate 8).

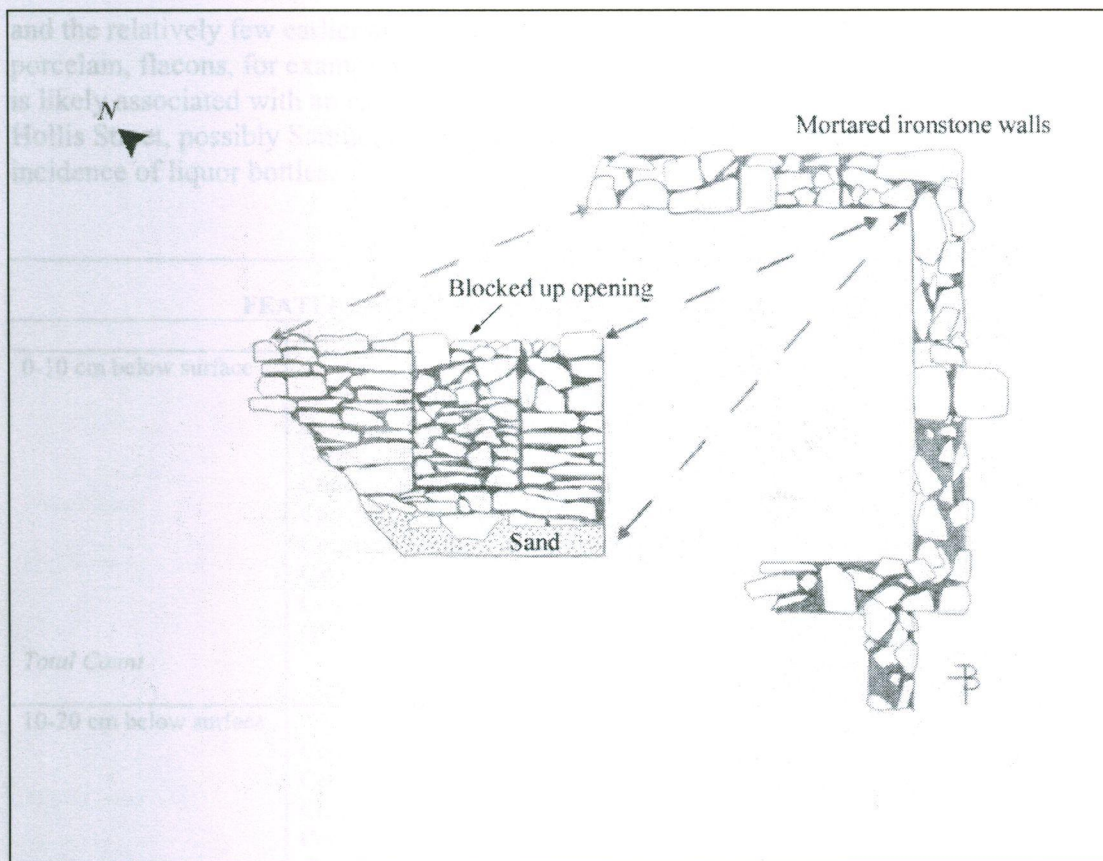


Figure 5.0-4: Feature 5 showing plan view of the foundation and profile of the east wall. Scale 1:50.

This feature was undisturbed prior to excavation and artifacts were recovered from their original context. The west half of the feature was excavated in ten-centimetre arbitrary levels in order to interpret the depositional history of the privy, and all artifacts encountered were collected and recorded with the exception of some unstable artifacts which were not substantial enough to warrant conservation (primarily copper shoe tacks, leather shoe fragments, wood fragments, and a coconut shell). For each ten-centimetre level recorded, a mean ceramic date was established using the most diagnostic ware types for which production dates are known (i.e. creamware, pearlware, ironstone, yellow ware, Maritime redware, etc.) (Table 5.0-1). A total of 4,027 ceramic sherds, glass, wood, bone, metal, clay pipe, leather, and other fragments including a complete felt hat (BdCv-49:3471) were collected and catalogued from feature 6. Hundreds of black glass liquor bottles were recovered from the privy. Several artifacts were reconstructed from the collected fragments.

A mean ceramic date of 1812 was determined for the feature. Because of the high quantity of artifacts associated with the feature, it is likely that the artifacts were deposited during or shortly after abandonment rather than during its regular use, meaning that the determined mean ceramic date reflects the date when the feature was abandoned.

and the relatively few earlier artifacts (Chinese blue painted porcelain, English export porcelain, facons, for example) may be related to the use-life of the feature. The feature is likely associated with an early occupation of the row houses or an adjacent building on Hollis Street, possibly Samuel Lydiard's brewery, which may account for the high incidence of liquor bottles.

**Table 5.0-1:
FEATURE 6 ARTIFACTS & MEAN CERAMIC DATE**

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
0-10 cm below surface	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	4	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	2	
	Ceramic, Creamware	4	
<i>Total Count</i>	Ceramic, Pearlware	23	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	6	
40-50 cm below surface	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	22	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	1	
	Clay Pipe	1	
	Glass	37	
<i>Total Count</i>		100	1810
10-20 cm below surface	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	4	
<i>Total Count</i>	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	3	
	Ceramic, Creamware	6	
50-60 cm below surface	Ceramic, Dyed Earthenware	1	
	Ceramic, Ironstone	1	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	53	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	1	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	24	
		1	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	3	
	Glass	56	
<i>Total Count</i>		153	1815
20-30 cm below surface	Bone Toothbrush Handle	1	
<i>Total Count</i>	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	5	
	Ceramic, Creamware	1	
60-70 cm below surface	Ceramic, Pearlware	40	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	2	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	22	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	3	
	Clay Pipe	1	
	Glass	13	
	Leather Shoe	1	
<i>Total Count</i>		89	1816

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
30-40 cm below surface	Bone China	1	
	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	7	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	1	
	Ceramic, Creamware	2	
	Ceramic, Ironstone	2	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	87	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	2	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	57	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	2	
	Clay Marble	1	
	Clay Pipe	1	
<i>Total Count</i>	Glass	21	
	Pencil Lead	1	
40-50 cm below surface	Leather Shoe	1	
<i>Total Count</i>		186	1814
40-50 cm below surface	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	2	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	1	
	Ceramic, Creamware	1	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	40	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	12	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	3	
	Glass	33	
<i>Total Count</i>		92	1816
50-60 cm below surface	Brass Button	1	
	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	2	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	1	
	Ceramic, Creamware	1	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	27	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	3	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	5	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	2	
	Glass	60	
	Leather Shoe	1	
<i>Total Count</i>		103	1815
60-70 cm below surface	Bottle Cork	1	
	Ceramic, Creamware	1	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	40	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	1	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	3	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	3	
	Clay Pipe	1	
	Felt Hat	1	
	Glass	103	
<i>Total Count</i>		154	1816

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
70-80 cm below surface	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware Ceramic, Creamware Ceramic, Pearlware Ceramic, Porcelain Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Faunal Remains Glass Indeterminate Leather Shoe Wood	3 1 2 35 2 3 1 99 1 2 1	
<i>Total Count</i>		150	1809
80-90 cm below surface	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware Ceramic, Creamware Ceramic, Pearlware Ceramic, Porcelain Clay Pipe Glass Wooden Handle	1 2 16 12 1 1 48 1	
<i>Total Count</i>		82	1799
East Half of Feature	Bone Button Ceramic, Bone China Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware Ceramic, Creamware Ceramic, Fine Stoneware Ceramic, Ironstone Ceramic, Pearlware Ceramic, Porcelain Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Ceramic, Tin-glazed Earthenware Ceramic, Vitrified Earthenware Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware Ceramic, Yellow Ware Clay Marble Clay Pipe Glass Metallic, Copper Alloy Button Metallic, Copper Alloy Key Portion Metallic, Lead Ball (Shot?) Slate Object Wooden Handle	8 3 83 27 83 2 40 980 91 222 1 22 33 28 1 17 1,270 3 1 1 2 1	
<i>Total Count</i>		2,919	1815

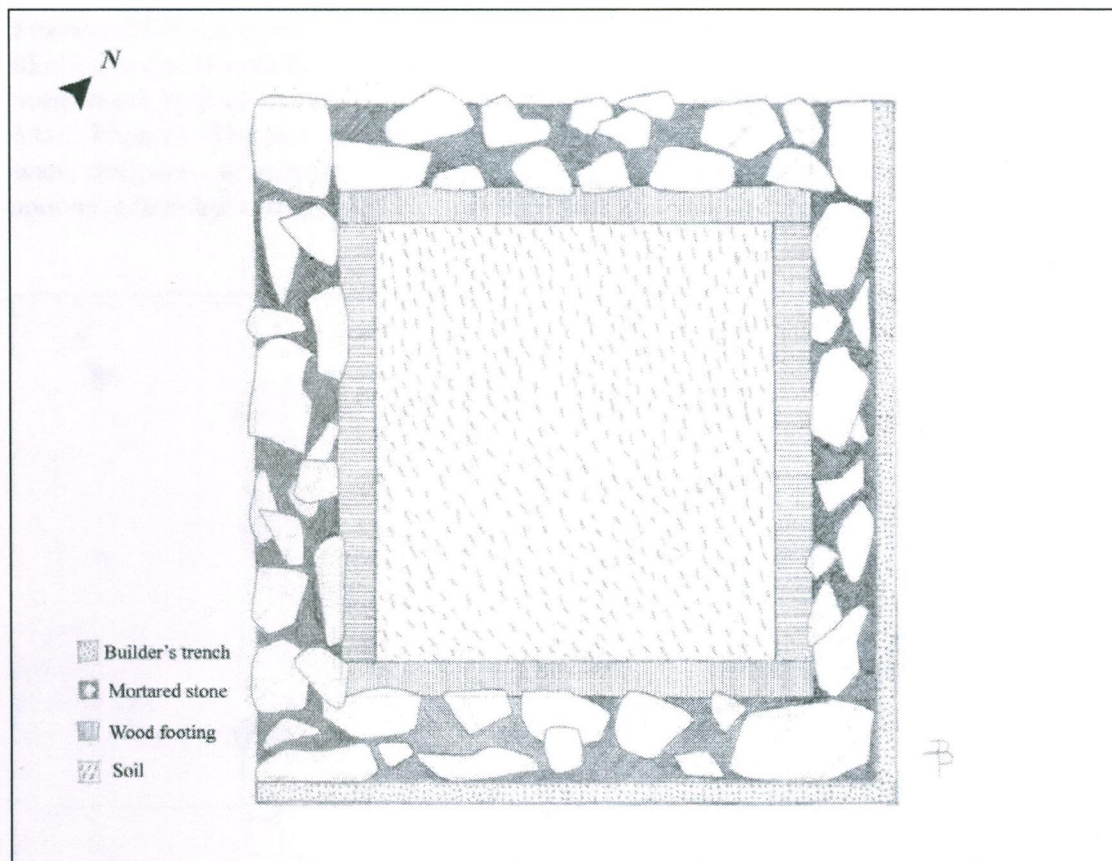


Figure 5.0-5: Plan view of feature 6. Scale 1:10.

Feature 7 was a surface artifact scatter containing mid to late 19th-century ceramics (ironstone, yellow ware, annular pearlware) and bottle glass located southeast of feature 5 on the slope of a natural hill. This feature was later determined to be a backyard midden related to a house on Salter Street (feature 20).

Feature 8 was a midden comprised primarily of oyster shells located near the centre of the study area south southwest of feature 7. The feature measured 1.20 m by 1.20 m and contained mid to late 19th-century artifacts. It is located on the property originally granted to Shippey and may be related to the restaurant that operated here in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Feature 9 was a backyard midden likely associated with a residence on Salter Street (possibly feature 5) and was comprised of mid- to late-19th-century artifacts including stoneware bottles, ironstone ceramics, whitewares, coarse earthenwares, annular pearlware, and yellow ware as well as bottle glass and clay pipes. The artifact scatter was approximately 2.50 m in diameter.

Feature 10 was a wood-lined privy approximately 1.50 m west of feature 9 and was likely associated with the same Salter Street residence. The feature measured 2.30 m north-south by 2.20 m east-west and had a mortared stone footing at the surface (Figure 5.0-6, Plate 9). The privy contained mid- to late-19th-century artifacts including yellow ware, ironstone, whiteware, annular and shell edged pearlware, glass buttons, copper spoons, a bakelite syringe, and black bottle glass and was in-filled with ash.

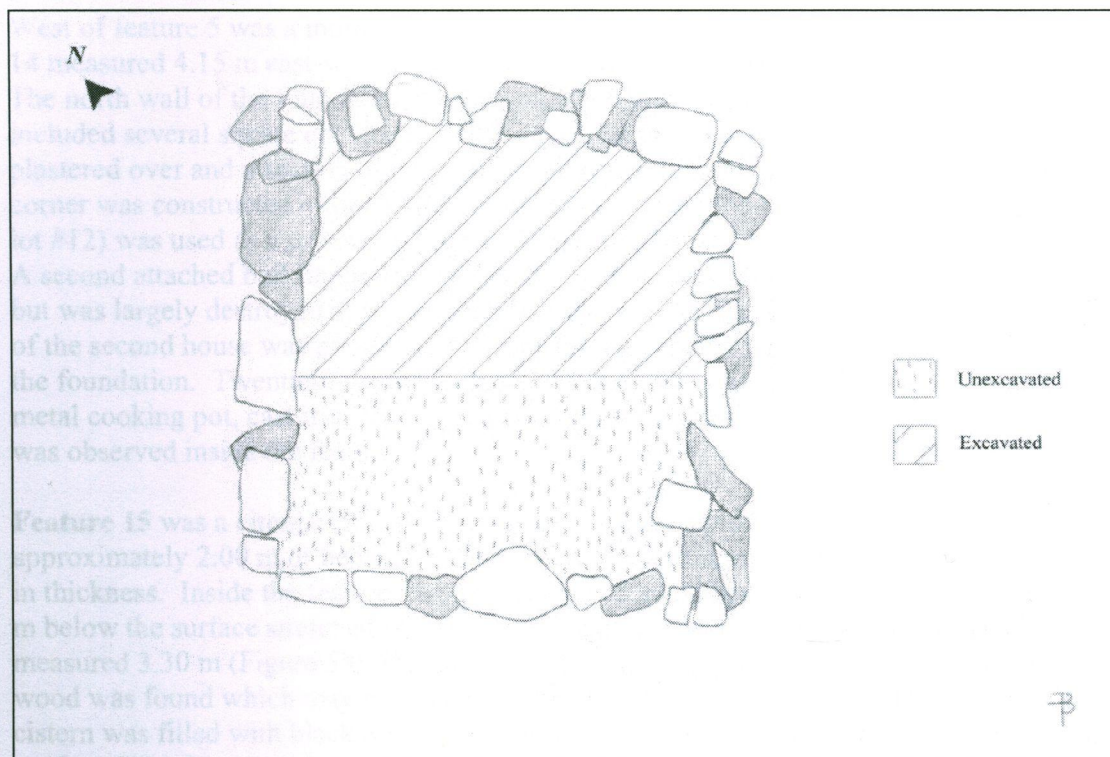


Figure 5.0-6: Plan view of feature 10. Scale 1:20.

Feature 11 was a circular stone-lined well likely associated with the row houses on Hollis Street. The feature measured approximately 0.60 m in diameter and was dug to bedrock. Most of the well was likely obliterated in an early levelling episode, likely when the block was cleared and excavated for the construction of the parking lot, as it measured only 0.22 m in depth (Plate 10). No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

Feature 12 consisted of a mortared ironstone foundation wall approximately 4.50 m northeast of feature 4, running north-south perpendicular to Salter Street. Remnants of wood near the bottom of the feature suggest the house may have had a wood floor. The wall was truncated at the south end by an unknown event. Late nineteenth century maps and directories indicate that this lot was the site of barns and stables which were dismantled in the late part of the 1870s.

Feature 13 was a square stone-lined drain running perpendicular to, and underneath, Salter Street on the east side of feature 5 and measuring 0.40 m wide by 0.48 m high. The drain appeared to turn once under Salter Street and angle toward the harbour. Skeletal rodent remains were recovered from inside the drain. Approximately 0.75 m west of the stone-lined drain was a cylindrical coarse earthenware drain pipe of later origin running perpendicular to Salter Street (Plate 11). These pipes are likely associated with sewerage drainage.

West of feature 5 was a mortared ironstone foundation facing on Salter Street. **Feature 14** measured 4.15 m east-west by 5.75 m north-south and approximately 1.50 m in height. The north wall of the foundation was exposed beneath the Salter Street sidewalk and included several square cut stones. The interior of the west wall of the foundation was plastered over and a section of this wall approximately 2.00 m north of the southwest corner was constructed of brick which jutted inward into the interior. This building (civic lot #12) was used as a private residence or boarding rooms in the late nineteenth century. A second attached building to the west is shown on Fire Insurance Plans (civic lot #14) but was largely destroyed at sometime previous. Only a small remnant of the west wall of the second house was present and was of the same construction as the eastern half of the foundation. Twentieth-century refuse including tar paper, an oil tank, a galvanized metal cooking pot, cast iron pipes, green bottle glass, and several bottles with twist caps was observed inside the feature.

Feature 15 was a circular dry stone-lined cistern excavated and constructed into approximately 2.00 m of bedrock. The wall of the feature measured, on average, 0.35 m in thickness. Inside the feature, two parallel wooden support beams approximately 1.60 m below the surface stretched across and beyond the diameter of the cistern, which measured 3.30 m (Figure 5.0-7, Plate 12). On top of the beams, a substantial amount of wood was found which may have been related to a floor at this level. The interior of the cistern was filled with black organic soil and wood fragments along with late 19th-century artifacts. On the east side of feature 15, the top of the feature was overlain by the west wall of **feature 16** – a mortared fieldstone foundation with a course of bricks on top of the west half of the feature. The south end of the foundation ran under the asphalt at the north end of lot A-2. The exposed portion of the foundation measured 9.75 m east-west by 4.75 m north-south and 0.75 m in height.

Artifacts from feature 15 dated to the last half of the 19th century and include coarse earthenwares, Bristol-glazed and salt-glazed stoneware bottles, blue edged pearlware, Rockingham-type ware, a porcelain doll's leg, clay pipes and bottle glass. This feature may be related to the eighteenth-century "Holland Pump" that was built on lot 19.

No such features are indicated on late nineteenth century maps or images of the city block, suggesting that the feature predates and was dismantled before this time. The east side of the feature appears to have impacted by the adjacent feature (feature 16), also suggesting that the cistern predates it.

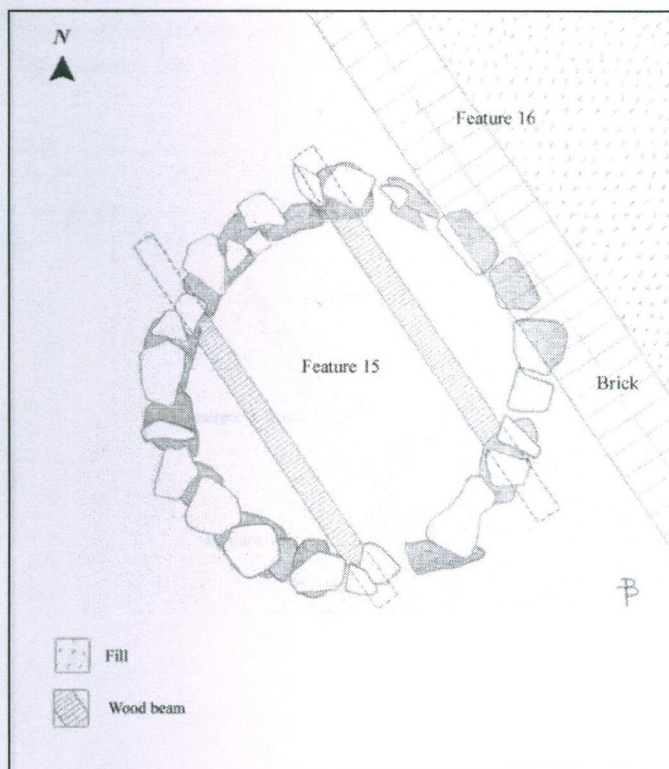


Figure 5.0-7: Plan view of feature 15 showing west wall of feature 16. Scale 1:25.

Feature 17 was located approximately 1.00 m north of feature 16. The feature, oriented roughly east-west, was a 0.25 metre-deep linear black soil stain with broken brick and concrete which appeared to be the heavily-impacted remnants of a foundation. A second north-south wall intersected the west end of this wall at a 79° angle (Figure 5.0-8). No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

Feature 18 was a complex series of vertical posts and beams as well as vertical and horizontal planks and logs similar in fashion to the post-on-sill technique typical of 19th-century French-Canadian architecture. In the post-on-sill technique, horizontal tenoned planks are set into vertical mortised posts which are set at regular intervals. The corners are fastened in the same manner, commonly using rounded logs. This architectural technique was well known at Fortress Louisburg constructed in the early to mid 18th century. On the east side of the feature, the wood structure appears to have been constructed atop a course of dry fieldstones. Beneath these stones were more horizontal logs. This may represent a variation on the post-on-sill technique known as colombage in which the interstices between the wood logs was filled with stone rather than the horizontal planks which were used in the post-on-sill construction.

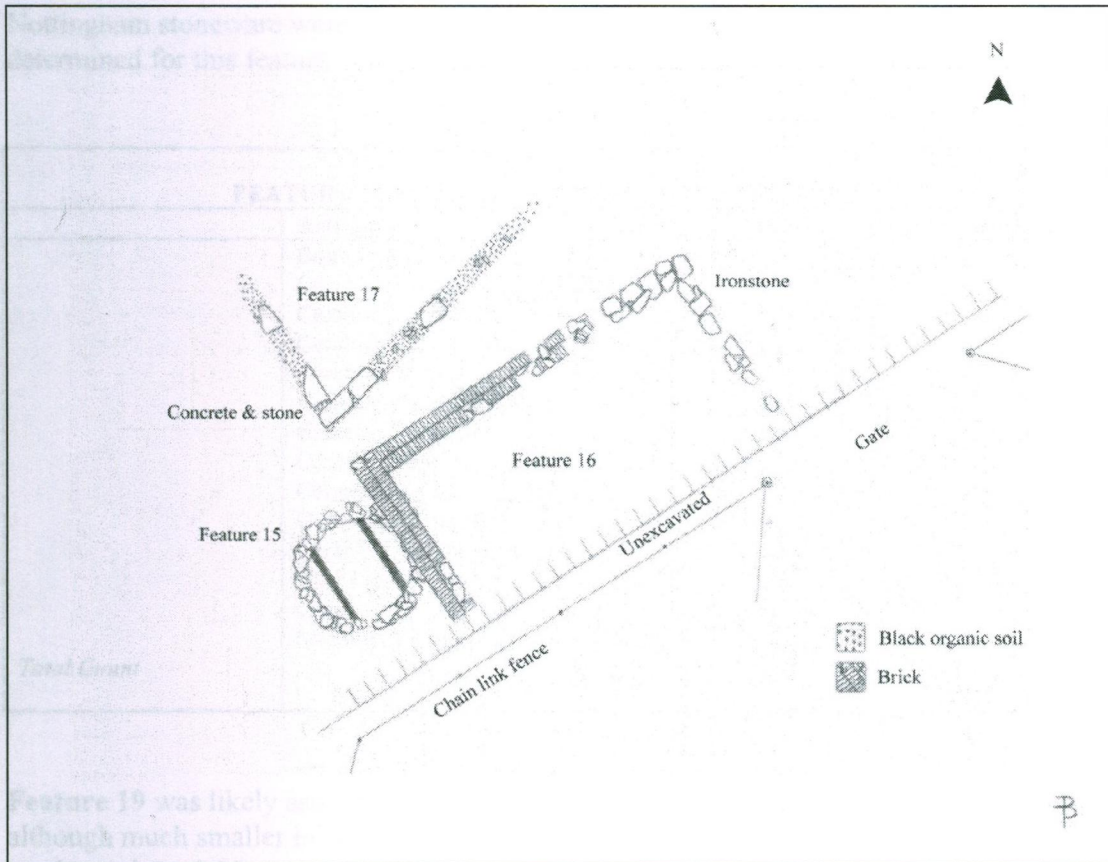


Figure 5.0-8: Plan view of features 15, 16, and 17. Scale 1:100.

The maximum dimensions of the feature were 6.25 m (east-west) by 4.50 m (north-south). A mortised plank laid vertically on top of the fieldstone course near the southeast end of the feature to receive the horizontal tenoned planks that would form the wall. Behind the mortised plank (to the east) was a vertically-placed round log which likely marked the southeast corner of the structure. A second vertical round log was uncovered 2.00 m west of the first, likely associated with the southwest corner. The south wall appeared to have collapsed outward but was still relatively intact as was a portion of the west wall near the south corner. On the southwest side of the structure was a wood-lined trough-like feature of similar construction measuring 4.00 m long (east-west) by 0.75 m wide (north-south). Very few iron nails were found in association with the feature although numerous wooden pegs were discovered, including one *in situ* embedded in a vertical post. The soil matrix inside the feature was comprised of a dark grey to black organic material with sporadic flag stones which were likely associated with the interior floor (Plate 13).

A total of 788 artifacts including early to mid 19th century ceramic sherds (creamware, pearlware, white refined earthenware, yellow ware, and ironstone) as well as clay pipe fragments, bottle glass, and a copper alloy tobacco pipe tamper were recovered from feature 18. A sherd of combed yellow lead-glazed slipware and several sherds of

Nottingham stoneware were also collected. A mean ceramic date of 1831 was determined for this feature (Table 5.0-2).

**Table 5.0-2:
FEATURE 18 ARTIFACTS & MEAN CERAMIC DATE**

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
	Bone Button	1	
	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	20	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	56	
	Ceramic, Creamware	3	
	Ceramic, Ironstone	37	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	429	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	3	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	10	
	Ceramic, Vitrified Earthenware	2	
	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	21	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	88	
	Clay Pipe	54	
	Glass	63	
	Metallic, Copper Alloy pipe tamper	1	
<i>Total Count</i>		788	1831

Feature 19 was likely associated with feature 18 and was of similar construction, although much smaller in size. The feature was preserved in tact and measured 1.55 m north-south by 2.00 m east-west and 0.36 m in depth. On the south side of the feature, vertical planks with sharpened ends were driven directly into the ground and formed a trough-like feature along the south wall. At the southeast corner of the feature, on the exterior, a 0.25 metre-diameter iron ring of unknown function was discovered *in situ* (Plate 13).

Three hundred and ninety-five ceramic sherds (coarse earthenware, stoneware, creamware, lusterware, white refined earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, and yellow ware), clay pipe fragments, and bottle glass fragments were collected and catalogued from feature 19. A mean ceramic date of 1809 was calculated for this feature (Table 5.0-3).

Late nineteenth century Fire Insurance Plans show a complex of stables in this area (Figures 3.0-9, 3.0-10) which were removed by 1895 (Figure 3.0-11).

Feature 20 was a mortared ironstone domestic structure facing on Salter Street. The feature measures 6.80 m east-west by more than 5.80 m north-south and extends beneath the treed area adjacent to Salter Street. The feature was approximately 1.40 m high and had a wood floor. At the north end of the exposed portion of the feature, a square or rectangular mortared ironstone feature – possibly a chimney base – extends northward under the treed area as well (Plate 14). Artifacts recovered from inside the feature dated to the mid to late 19th century and included coarse earthenwares and stonewares, glass ink

wells, medicinal bottles, clay pipes, a lamp-style earthenware tea pot, and lead water pipes.

This lot was the site of a building used for small commercial ventures including a retail liquor dealer in the early 1870s and later a bakery.

**Table 5.0-3:
FEATURE 19 ARTIFACTS & MEAN CERAMIC DATE**

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	4	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	4	
	Ceramic, Creamware	33	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	266	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	4	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	17	
	Ceramic, Tin-glazed Earthenware	1	
	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	11	
	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	3	
	Clay Pipe	44	
	Glass	8	
<i>Total Count</i>		395	1809

Feature 21 was a north-south oriented wall of ironstone, concrete, and brick construction with a black organic soil stain on either side. The wall extended for approximately 7.00 m and measured 0.40 m in width and 0.50 m in height. Feature 21 may be a portion of the east wall of feature 17.

Feature 22 was a remnant mortared ironstone foundation east of feature 20. The feature was heavily impacted at some point as only a southeast corner was discernable upon discovery (Plate 15). A sample of late 19th-century artifacts was collected near the east wall of the feature. Fire Insurance Plans indicate that a semi-attached dwelling, probably boarding rooms, was located here. City directories show that the building was home to several different residents throughout the last half of the nineteenth century.

Feature 23 was a circular dry stone-lined well adjacent to feature 18 on the east side. The circular well was boxed in with wood on the north, south, and west sides and was intercepted on the east side by a buried concrete electric conduit. The circular well measured 1.10 m in diameter and 1.60 m in depth. The rectangular box liner measured 1.40 m wide north-south. The interior soil matrix was comprised of a rich black, saturated, organic soil (Figure 5.0-9). Artifacts recovered from this feature included a brass shoe buckle, brass clasp, clay pipes, a coconut shell, ceramics (creamware, stonewares, ironstone, pearlware, porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, and white refined earthenware). Organic materials such as leather and wood were well preserved. A mean ceramic date of 1803 was calculated for this feature (Table 5.0-4). Feature 23 was preserved intact and reburied.

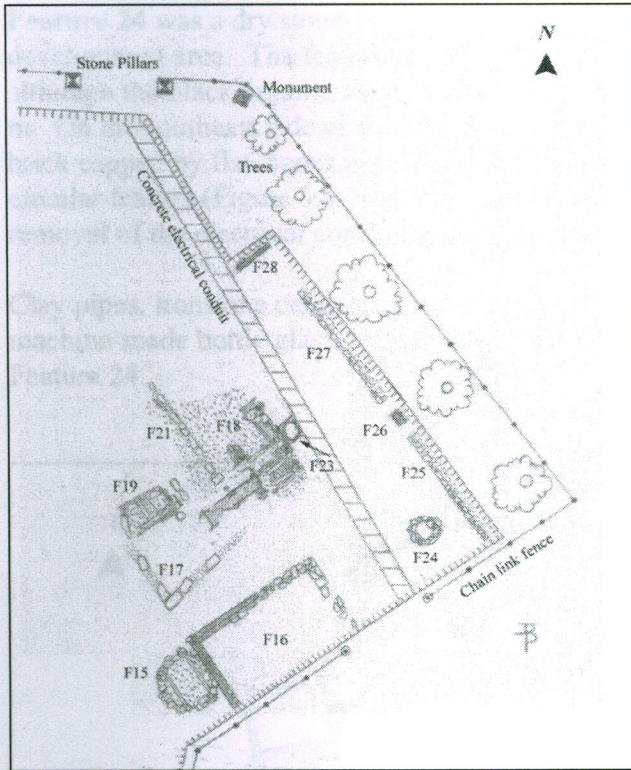


Figure 5.0-9: Plan view showing features at the east side of the study area. Scale 1:200.

**Table 5.0-4:
FEATURE 23 ARTIFACTS & MEAN CERAMIC DATE**

	Artifact	Qty	Mean Ceramic Date
	Brass shoe buckle	1	
	Brass clasp	1	
	Brass button	1	
	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	15	
	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	3	
	Ceramic, Creamware	112	
	Ceramic, Fine Stoneware	2	
	Ceramic, Ironstone	12	
	Ceramic, Pearlware	65	
	Ceramic, Porcelain	7	
	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	24	
	Ceramic, Tin-glazed Earthenware	3	
	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	5	
	Clay Pipe	17	
	Coconut Shell	1	
	Glass	30	
	Leather Shoe	1	
	Total Count	300	1803

Feature 24 was a dry stone-lined circular feature located at the southeast end of the development area. The feature measured 1.95 m in diameter and 2.00 m in depth although the black organic loam inside the feature extended to bedrock at a depth of 3.50 m. On the southeast side of the feature, two parallel linear arrangements of mortared brick capped by flat stones appeared to form a drain 0.30 m wide to direct water into the circular feature (Figure 5.0-10, Plate 16). This feature was located during trenching for removal of the electrical conduit to the west, as were features 25 through 28.

Clay pipes, ironstone ceramics, coarse earthenware and stoneware, glass buttons, machine-made bottle glass, leather shoes, and a wooden barrel base were recovered from Feature 24.

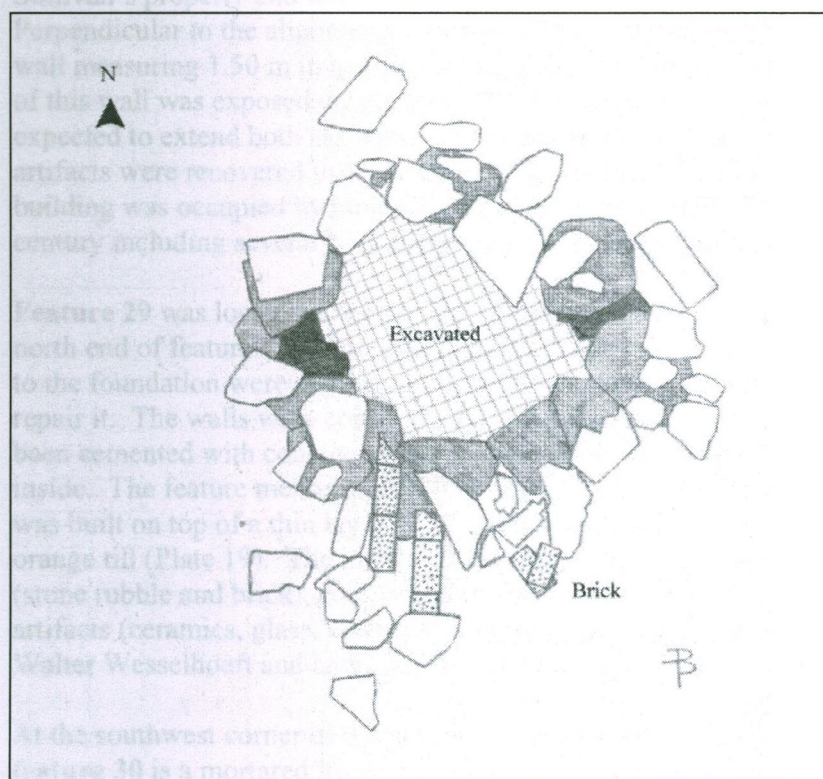


Figure 5.0-10: Plan view of feature 24. Scale 1:20.

This feature is likely a well or cistern associated with **feature 25**, located at the southeast end of the development area approximately 1.50 m east of feature 24. Feature 25 was limited to the rear foundation of a building on Lower Water Street. The foundation was constructed of dry fieldstones and measured 7.80 m north-south and 2.00 m in depth. The area to the east of this wall was not excavated and the feature was reburied intact (Figure 5.0-9).

Feature 25 is likely the remnants of a building occupied by a late nineteenth century grocery retailer (civic lot #92).

Perpendicular to the alignment of feature 25 and 0.50 m to the north, **feature 26** is a 0.80 metre-wide linear trench excavated 0.90 m into the natural orange till. The matrix inside the trench is comprised of grey organic clay on top of a thin layer of brown organic loam. No artifacts were recovered from this feature and it was reburied intact (Figure 5.0-9).

Feature 27 is located 0.50 m north of feature 26 and follows the same alignment as feature 25. It is of the same construction as feature 25 and measures 8.60 m in length and 0.90 m in depth (Figure 5.0-9). Again, no artifacts were recovered from this feature and it was reburied intact. The feature is likely associated with the butcher Michael Sullivan's property and was the original site of the Split Crow Tavern.

Perpendicular to the alignment of feature 27 and 3.00 m to the north is a mortared brick wall measuring 1.50 m in height – **feature 28**. A 2.50 metre-long portion of the exterior of this wall was exposed during trenching for the electric conduit removal, although it is expected to extend both eastward and westward beyond the trench (Figure 5.0-9). No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature and it was reburied intact. This building was occupied by numerous retailers throughout the last half of the nineteenth century including several boot and shoe makers and a hairdresser (civic lot #124).

Feature 29 was located at the northwest corner of the development area attached to the north end of feature 4 and comprised a fourth row house along Hollis Street. Alterations to the foundation were made in the late 19th or early 20th century in order to stabilize or repair it. The walls were constructed of mortared ironstone, although the east wall had been cemented with concrete at the top and lined with a single course of mortared brick inside. The feature measured 15.20 m north-south by 11.50 m east-west. The foundation was built on top of a thin layer (0.15 m thick) of black greasy organic soil over the natural orange till (Plate 19). The interior of the foundation was in-filled with structural debris (stone rubble and brick), coal, ash, and soil fill along with late 19th- to early 20th-century artifacts (ceramics, glass, electrical components, etc.). This building was the office of Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft and later Dr. Herbert H. Read.

At the southwest corner of the development zone under the Hollis Street sidewalk, **feature 30** is a mortared ironstone constructed arched tunnel that runs parallel to Hollis Street and appears to branch off to run under the street. The tunnel was most recently accessed from a doorway in the west wall of the storage building (now demolished) adjacent to the CBCL building which faced Hollis Street. The doorway had been bricked up sometime during the last half of the 20th century and the tunnel appears to have been partially infilled with clay and gravel (Plate 17). No artifacts were recovered from this feature and, with the exception of a portion of the east wall of the tunnel behind the storage building, the feature was reburied intact when a new concrete retaining wall was constructed paralleling Hollis Street.

During removal of the concrete retaining wall on Hollis Street, the west wall of a domestic foundation was discovered and designated **feature 31**. The foundation was

constructed of mortared ironstone. The east side of the foundation was impacted by construction of the concrete retaining wall and only a small portion of the north and south walls at the west end remained in tact. The west wall of the feature measured 6.20 m and had an opening, possibly a window, at the north end adjacent to the northwest corner (Plate 18). No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

According to Fire Insurance Plans and city directories, this property was used as an office in the late nineteenth century but a deed trace of the property through the eighteenth and early nineteenth century shows that this lot, along with a large portion of land on Lower Water Street, was the site of Samuel Lydiard's Brewery. It is likely that feature 31 was associated with the brewery. Feature 30 may also have been associated with the business.

Feature 32 was a stone-lined drain located at the northwest corner of the development area which had been built up against bedrock on the west side and ran along the Hollis Street façade of feature 29. The drain measured 0.70 m wide by 0.70 m high (Plate 19). No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Feature 33, the original cobblestone surface of Salter Street, was discovered during removal and excavation of the sidewalk. The roadway was located 1.38 m below the present Salter Street level and was paved with a single course of cobblestones approximately 0.30 m in diameter. The original roadway sloped toward Lower Water Street at a slightly greater angle than the current street surface – approximately a 20° difference. The soil matrix above the cobblestone surface was fill and two side-by-side cut granite lintel stones were discovered approximately 0.40 m below the current street level, possibly associated with a building façade (Plate 20). No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Similarly, the original cobblestone surface of Hollis Street was designated **feature 34** and was located approximately 1.50 m below the present street level. The fill above the cobblestone level was comprised of red brick and gravel with a layer of natural clay between the brick and cobblestones. The fill above the brick was primarily gravel deposited during construction of the original concrete retaining wall. The roadway was located 0.75 m above feature 32 (Plate 21). Again, no artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigations undertaken during this impact assessment revealed a total of 34 archaeological features including the foundations of domestic and commercial buildings, privies, middens, wells, stables and outbuildings, original city street surfaces and sewerage systems, as well as unidentified features. Five thousand six hundred and ninety-five artifacts were collected from this city block. The artifacts date from the late eighteenth through mid twentieth centuries and have been cleaned, sorted, mended,

analyzed, and catalogued in the Nova Scotia Museum's *Museum Information Management System* (MIMS).

Each of the features was mapped and recorded prior to their demolition. Several of the features – features 25 through 28, 30, 32, and 33 – were preserved in tact and reburied. If these features should be impacted at any time in the future, it is recommended that they be subjected to a full archaeological assessment as they were not uncovered in their entirety during this assessment and no archaeological resources were collected from them.

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PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 180. Deed: John Shippey to Giles Harris. 2 June 1752.

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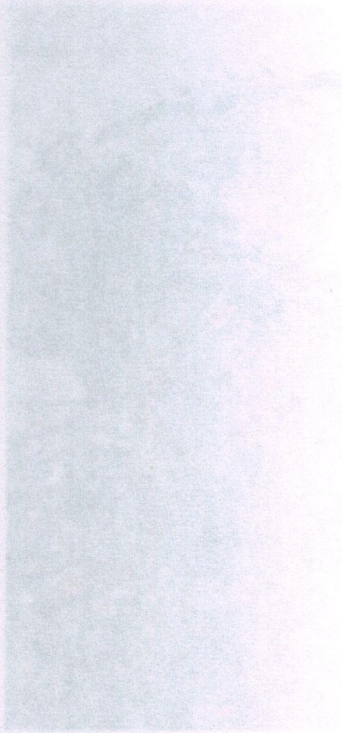
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Ruger A. 1879. *Panoramic View of the City of Halifax*. n.p.

Wentworth, Lieut. Henry. 1831. "General Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Halifax, Nova Scotia." Public Records Office London. Copy on file, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited.



PLATES

PLATE 1: North wall of...

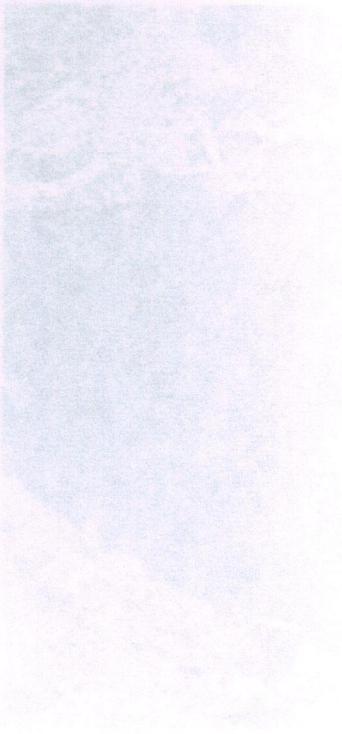


PLATE 2: North wall of...



PLATE 1: North wall of Feature 2, unearthed during soils testing by Maritime Testing Limited.



PLATE 2: North wall of Feature 3, unearthed during soils testing by Maritime Testing Limited.



PLATE 3: Mechanical stripping of the west side of the study area showing the tops of archaeological features along Hollis Street.



PLATE 4: Excavation of the conduit trench on the north side of the Brewery building.



PLATE 5: West side of the study area along Hollis Street after removal of the concrete retaining wall.



PLATE 6: Feature 1 showing previous disturbance to the east wall of the structure, looking east.



PLATE 7: Feature 5 after excavation. Southeast corner of the feature is in the centre of the photo. Walled-up opening can be seen adjacent to it, on the left.



PLATE 8: Feature 6 from above, after excavation. The feature is wood-lined on all sides except the north (left), which is stone-lined.



PLATE 9: Feature 10 after excavation of the east half of the feature, looking east.



PLATE 10: Top of feature 11, looking south.



PLATE 11: North end of the study area showing a stone-lined drain running perpendicular to Salter Street in the background.



PLATE 12: Feature 15 from above showing the north-south aligned wood support beams in the interior.

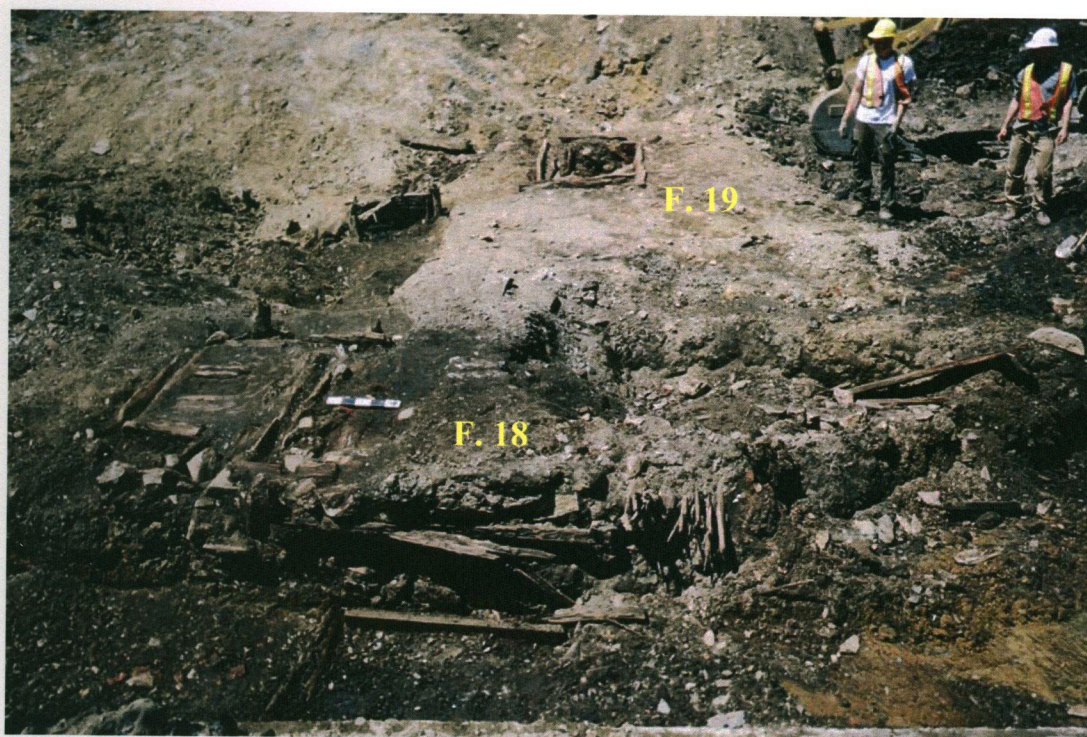


PLATE 13: Features 18 and 19 during excavation, looking west.



PLATE 14: Feature 20 during excavation, looking northwest.



PLATE 15: Feature 22, looking northeast.



PLATE 16: Feature 24 after excavation, looking south.



PLATE 19: Features 29 and 32 behind concrete retaining wall and fill on Hollis Street, looking north.



PLATE 20: Feature 33 below Salter Street in the background. One of the granite lintel stones can be seen at the right.



PLATE 21: Feature 34 below Hollis Street in the background.



PLATE 22: Maritime redware slip decorated bowl (BdCv-49:2431) from Feature 6. Date: 1860-1900.



PLATE 23: Salt-glazed stoneware bottles (BdCv-49:3420-3422) produced in Germany and distributed in North America from ca. 1846 to 1914. Collected from Feature 1.



PLATE 24: Creamware tankards (from left to right: BdCv-49:217, 218, and 229) from Feature 23. Date: 1762-1820.



PLATE 25: Transfer-printed ironstone steamship china (BdCv-49:2730) collected from Feature 18. Date: 1840-1900.



PLATE 26: Edged pearlware dinner plate (BdCv-49:3020) from Feature 18. Date: 1823-1835.



PLATE 27: Annular pearlware pitcher (BdCv-49:2960) from Feature 18. Date: 1790-1820.



PLATE 28: Blue hand painted pearlware bowls (BdCv-49:207-208) from Feature 23. Date: 1775-1840.

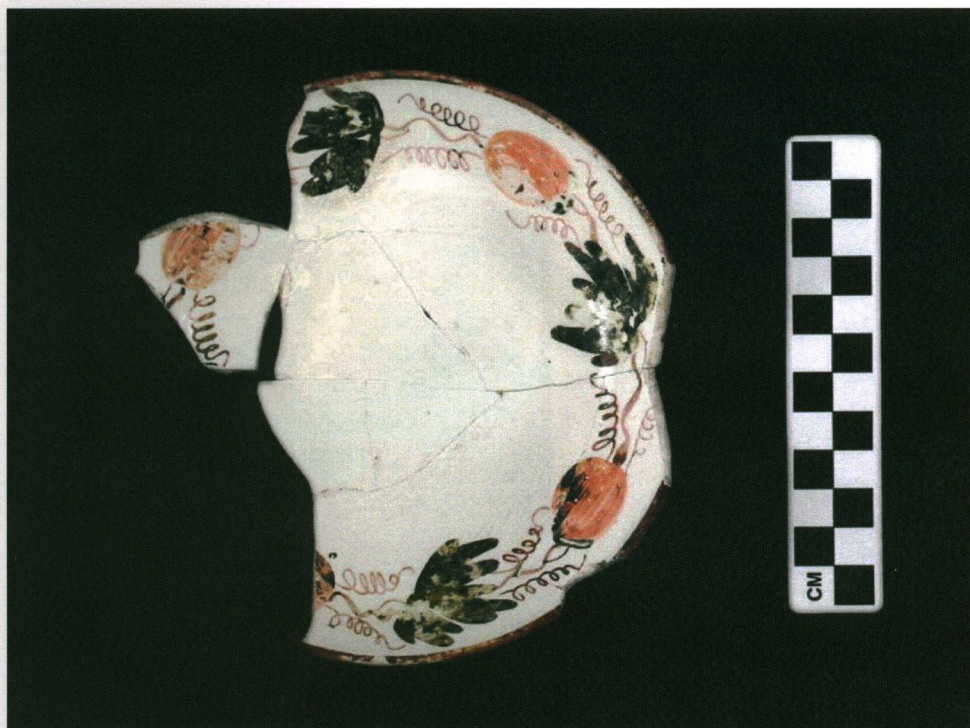


PLATE 29: Polychrome painted pearlware saucer (BdCv-49:3009) from Feature 18. Date: 1795-1820.



PLATE 30: Blue transfer printed child's tea set (BdCv-49:972-982) from Feature 6. Date: 1815-1830.



PLATE 31: Yellow ware pitcher (BdCv-49:3391) from Feature 15. Date: 1840-1950.

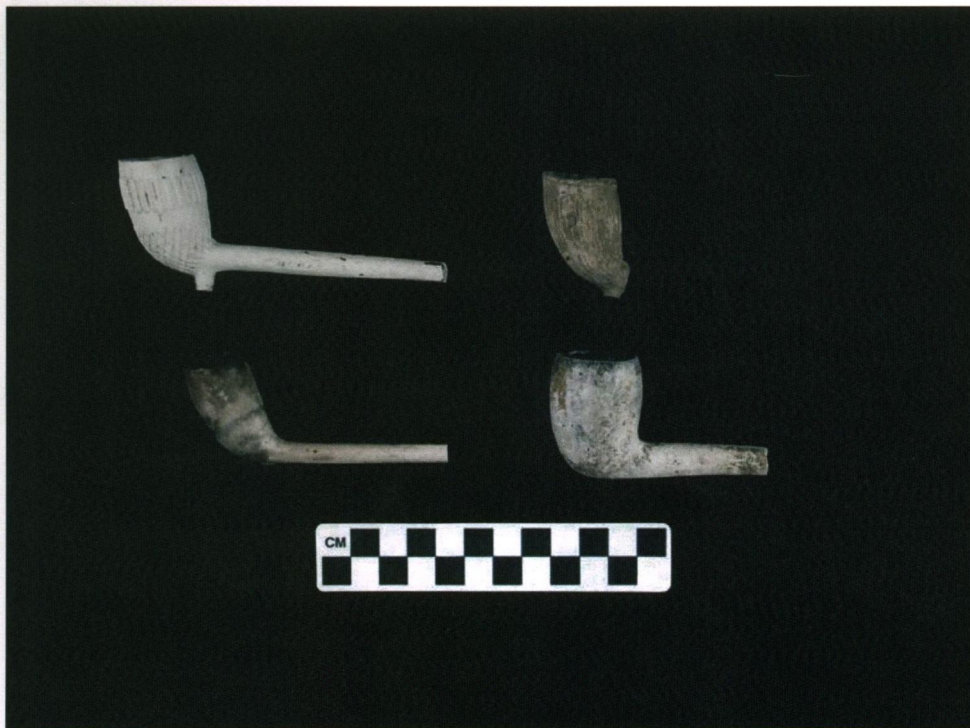


PLATE 32: Clay pipes from various contexts.



PLATE 33: Torpedo bottle (BdCv-49:3436) collected from the disturbance fill.



PLATE 34: Copper alloy and glass bracelet (BdCv-49:3469) recovered from Feature 5.



PLATE 35: Brass clothing clasp (left) and shoe buckle (right) (BdCv-49:240 and 241) from Feature 23.



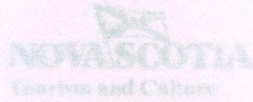
PLATE 36: Copper spoon (BdCv-49:3442) from Feature 10.



PLATE 37: Copper alloy, bone and mother of pearl buttons, glass beads, and a key fragment (upper right) from various contexts.



PLATE 38: Felt hat from Feature 6, after conservation treatment.



Nova Scotia Museum
Ancient Places Protection Act
R.S.N.S. 1989

The undersigned: April D. MacIntyre
of: c/o 6518 Oak Street, Halifax, NS
representing (institution): Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd.

hereby apply for a permit under Section 10 of the Ancient Places Protection Act during the period:

from: 21 March 2005

to: Keith's Brewery block, North

general location: Salter, Hotel and

specific location(s) (cite Borden numbers and UTM designations where appropriate)

E 451510 N 4843780

and as described separately in accompanying Archaeological Heritage Research Plan.

I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the Act and the terms and conditions listed in the Regulations.

- Category A - Archaeological Research
- Category B - Archaeological Research
- Category C - Archaeological Research

Signature of applicant: *April D. MacIntyre*

Approved: *[Signature]*
Executive Director

APPENDIX A:

Heritage Research Permit



Nova Scotia Museum
Special Places Protection Act,
R.S.N.S. 1989

Application for
**Heritage
Research Permit**
(Archaeology)

Permit No. **A2005NS10**

(Original becomes Permit when approved
by the Executive Director of the Nova
Scotia Museum)

The undersigned April D. MacIntyre
of c/o 6519 Oak Street, Halifax, NS B3L 1H6
representing (institution) Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

hereby applies for a permit under Section 8 of the Special Places Protection Act to carry out archaeological investigations during the period:

from 21 March 2005 to 31 December 2005

at Keith's Brewery Block, North

general location Salter, Hollis and Lower Water Streets, Halifax

specific location(s) (cite Borden numbers and UTM designations where appropriate)

E 454610 N 4943760

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.

I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the Special Places Protection Act of Nova Scotia, and that I will abide by the terms and conditions listed in the Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the category (check one).

- Category A - Archaeological Reconnaissance
- Category B - Archaeological Research
- Category C - Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

Signature of applicant April MacIntyre Date 21 March 2005

Approved: Executive Director Beece Greed Date 23 March 2005

Note: All persons listed were permanent residents of Halifax at the time of indenture unless otherwise stated.

~~~~~ Indicates that there is a break in the deed records at this point.

### LOT NO. 1

1. Allotment  
1749  
Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
John Shippey (brewer)  
  
PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

---

2. Deed (Public Auction)  
2 June 1752  
£57  
John Shippey (brewer) (via Marshall)  
to  
Giles Harris (Boston) (trader)  
  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 180.

---

3. Deed  
12 June 1755  
£57  
Giles Harris (Boston) (trader)  
to  
Samuel Treat (Boston) (cooper)  
  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 438.

---

4. Deed  
8 July 1760  
£40  
Samuel Treat (Boston) (cooper)  
to  
Terrence Fitzpatrick (Blacksmith)  
  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 5, page 93.

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~~~~~

5. Deed
29 September 1885
\$1,600
Michael Sullivan (butcher)
to
Mary Kearney (widow)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 253, page 156.

6. Deed
23 January 1891
\$5
- Mary Kearney (widow)
to
Ellen Gullickson (husband: seaman)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 288, page 132.

LOT NO. 2

1. Allotment
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis
to
Captain Galland

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

~~~~~<sup>27</sup>  
~~~~~

2. Deed
8 October 1784
- Executors of Joseph Rundle (brewer)
to
Samuel F. Waddington (merchant)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 21, page 58 and 64.

3. Deed
15 November 1796
£450
- Samuel F. Waddington (merchant)
to
Samuel Hart (merchant)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 32, page 373.

4. Deed
13 March 1801
£1,700
- Samuel Hart (merchant)
to
Samuel & Wm. Lydiard (tallow
chandlers)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 34, page 311.

5. Deed
8 December 1825
£1,500
- Samuel Lydiard (brewer)
to
Thomas Lydiard (brewer)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 48, page 462.

²⁷ Although there is a break in deeds at this time, it is apparent that Joseph Rundle acquired lot no. 2 sometime prior to 1764 as an indenture was filed between Edmund Crawley (lot no. 3) and the executors of Rundle to erect a partition between the lots (PANS RG 47 Vol. 7, page 25).

6. Deed
 1 September 1840
 £1,450
- Thomas Lydiard (brewer)
 to
 George E. Bissett (Arichat) (merchant)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 69, page 38.

~~~~~

7. Deed  
 19 May 1879  
 \$400
- Thomas Granville (salesman)  
 to  
 William Pitts

PANS RG 47 Vol. 221, page 314.

---

8. Mortgage  
 19 May 1879  
 \$1,200
- William Pitts  
 to  
 Executors of John P. West

PANS RG 47 Vol. 221, page 316.

---

9. Deed  
 14 April 1894  
 \$600
- Executors of John P. West  
 to  
 Ellen Gullickson

PANS RG 47 Vol. 300, page 334.

---

**LOT NO. 3**

1. Allotment  
 c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
 to  
 James Swindells (Smith)

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

---

2. Deed  
 3 December 1751  
 £250
- James Swindale (*sic*) (Smith)  
 to  
 Joseph Rundle (merchant)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 68.

---

3. Deed  
2 June 1752  
£26.15  
Joseph Rundle (merchant)  
to  
Edmund Crawley  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 2, page 385.
- 
4. Deed  
27 September 1783  
£300  
Charles Hill (auctioneer)  
to  
Samuel F. Waddington (late of New York) (brewer)  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 19, page 212.
- 
5. Deed\*  
15 November 1796  
£450  
Samuel F. Waddington (merchant)  
to  
Samuel Hart (merchant)  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 32, page 373.
- 
6. Deed\*  
13 March 1801  
£1,700  
Samuel Hart (merchant)  
to  
Samuel & Wm. Lydiard (tallow chandlers)  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 34, page 311.
- 
7. Deed\*  
8 December 1825  
£1,500  
Samuel Lydiard (brewer)  
to  
Thomas Lydiard (brewer)  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 48, page 462.
- 
8. Deed\*  
1 September 1840  
£1,450  
Thomas Lydiard (brewer)  
to  
George E. Bissett (Arichat) (merchant)  
PANS RG 47 Vol. 69, page 38.
- 

\* Deeds for these lots were acquired along with lot no. 2 (refer to Lot No. 2 #s 3 – 6).

<sup>28</sup> Although there is a break in deeds at this point, the land was passed from Crawley some time after 1764. In that year, Crawley filed an indenture with the executors of John Rundle to erect a partition between their properties (see note 17).

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**LOT NO. 14**

6. Deed  
1 May 1896

1. Allotment  
1749  
Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
John Dennison (brewer)

7. PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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1 May 1896  
~~~~~

2. Deed (Sheriff's Auction)
9 December 1809
John Rundle (via Sheriff)
to
Samuel Hart

PANS RG 47 Vol. 38, page 429.

3. Deed (Sheriff's Auction)
17 September 1811
John Rundle (via Sheriff)
to
John Pryor

PANS RG 47 Vol. 39, page 534.²⁹

4. Discharge of Mortgage
21 July 1826
£400
Executors of John Pryor
to
Samuel Lydiard

PANS RG 47 Vol. 49, page 257.

5. Mortgage
19 January 1843
£1,000
Heirs of Samuel Lydiard
to
Henry H. Cogswell

PANS RG 47 Vol. 73, page 175.

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<sup>29</sup> It is assumed that Samuel Hart never made payment for the land in 1809 as the same lot was sold again at sheriff's auction less than two years later.

6. Deed  
1 May 1896  
\$2,000
- Heirs of Henry Peters (contractor)  
to  
Margaret Leahan

PANS RG 47 Vol. 311, page 618.<sup>30</sup>

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7. Deed  
1 May 1896
- Heirs of Henry Peters (contractor)  
to  
Richard B. Wilch

PANS RG 47 Vol. 311, page 620.

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### LOT NO. 15

1. Allotment  
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
Captain Edmund Whitehand

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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2. Deed  
8 September 1757  
£50
- Captain Edmund Whitehand  
to  
William Catherwood

PANS RG 47 Vol. 3, page 62.

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3. Deed  
3 March 1783  
£70
- Heir of William Catherwood  
to  
Timothy Murphy

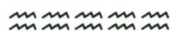
PANS RG 47 Vol. 19, page 67.

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4. Deed  
31 July 1841
- Timothy Murphy  
to  
William K. Reynolds

PANS RG 47 Vol. 70, page 481.

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<sup>30</sup> This deed is for the southern half of lot no. 14. The northern half was deeded to Richard B. Wilch on the same day.

5. Deed  
 1 May 1896  
 \$2  
 Heirs of Henry Peters (contractor)  
 to  
 John Mahar (real estate agent)  
 PANS RG 47 Vol. 311, page 626.

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6. Deed  
 5 December 1873  
 \$1  
 Henry G. Hill (architect)  
 to  
 Edward Jost  
 PANS RG 47 Vol. 189, page 526.

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7. Deed  
 1 November 1874  
 \$6,000  
 Edward Jost  
 to  
 Simon Sichel  
 PANS RG 47 Vol. 212, page 500.

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**LOT NO. 16**

1. Allotment  
 c. 1749  
 2 August 1875  
 \$4,500  
 Governor Edward Cornwallis  
 to  
 Mr. Powell  
 PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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2. Deed  
 3 January 1874  
 \$4,200  
 Executor of William DeBlois (merchant)  
 to  
 William H. Newman (Jeweller)  
 PANS RG 47 Vol. 192, page 135.

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3. Deed  
 1 May 1877  
 \$5,000  
 William H. Newman (Jeweller)  
 to  
 Simon Sichel (merchant)  
 PANS RG 47 Vol. 210, page 221.

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4. Deed  
1 February 1889  
\$5,000
- Simon Sichel  
to  
William Clarke Delaney

PANS RG 47 Vol. 270, page 128.

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**LOT NO. 17**

1. Allotment  
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
Mr. Powell

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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2. Allotment  
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
Captain Scott

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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3. Deed  
2 August 1875  
\$4,500
- Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft (physician)  
to  
Dr. Herbert H. Read (physician)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 201, page 259.

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**LOT NO. 18**

1. Allotment  
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
Captain Scott

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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LOT NO. 19

1. Allotment  
c. 1749
- Governor Edward Cornwallis  
to  
Thomas Latham (baker)

PANS Micro: Places: Halifax: Allotment Book 1749-1786.

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2. Deed  
20 February 1762  
£80
- Thomas Latham (baker)  
to  
Thomas Haffy (yeoman)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 15, page 352.

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3. Deed  
10 September 1774
- Thomas Latham (baker)  
to  
Valentine Shortnell (tavernkeeper)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 14, page 182.<sup>31</sup>

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4. Deed  
15 July 1822  
£30
- Heirs of Thomas Haffy  
to  
Edward Laffin

PANS RG 47 Vol. 47, page 103.

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5. Deed  
9 March 1830  
10 shillings
- Edward Laffin (brushmaker)  
to  
John Barron (conductor of  
administrations)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 52, page 439.

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6. Deed
17 November 1882
\$1
- Mary Ann Hickey (Dartmouth) (widow)
to
John Graham

PANS RG 47 Vol. 239, page 486.

³¹ The nature of this deed is not known. The same land was earlier sold to Thomas Haffy and no further indentures by Valentine Shortnell were found.

7. Deed
11 November 1891
\$1,000

John Graham (Dartmouth) (victualler)
to
Thomas Ead (stevedore)

PANS RG 47 Vol. 285, page 148.

Year	Dist. Lot #
	50/89
	91/87
	91/85
	89/83
	87/81
	85/79
	83/77
	81/75
	79/73
	77/71
	75/69
	73/67
	71/65
	69/63
	67/61
	65/59
	63/57
	61/55
	59/53
	57/51
	55/49
	53/47
	51/45
	49/43
	47/41
	45/39
	43/37
	41/35
	39/33
	37/31
	35/29
	33/27
	31/25
	29/23
	27/21
	25/19
	23/17
	21/15
	19/13
	17/11
	15/9
	13/7
	11/5
	9/3

APPENDIX C:

Land Use within the Study Area, 1869-1880

Land Use within the Study Area, 1869-1880							
Street	Civic Lot #*	1869-1870	1871-72	1873-74	1875-76	1877-78	1879-80
Hollis St. (beginning at Salter St. and continuing south)	95/89	Walter Wesselhoeft (physician)	H. H. Read (physician)	H. H. Read (physician)	H. H. Read (physician)	H. H. Read (physician)	H. H. Read (physician)
	93/87	Ms. Kate Burris (boarding house)	Thomas Granville (shoemaker)	Albion Club	Albion Hotel	Alfred Forcade (engineer)	Mary Parker (widow of Henry H.)
	91/85	Compain & Co. (boarding house & restaurant)	Compain & Co. (boarding house & restaurant)	House unoccupied	Robert Clancy (porter)	James Hunt (seaman)	John Green (cabman) Patrick Kennefick (gardener) Charles King (music teacher)
	89/83	S. W. More	Compain & Co. (boarding house & restaurant)	Major Morton Eaton (Royal Artillery)	S. Sichel & Co. (pianofortes)	S. Sichel & Co. (pianofortes)	S. Sichel & Co. (pianofortes)
	87/81		Lorenzo A. Barnaby (clerk)	Lorenzo A. Barnaby (clerk)	Lorenzo A. Barnaby (clerk)	Lorenzo A. Barnaby (clerk)	Lorenzo A. Barnaby (clerk)
	81 rear					Matthias Cuppaidge (clerk)	M. Cuppaidge (clerk)
	81 rear					Henry R. Tupper (carpenter)	
Salter St. (beginning at Hollis St. and continuing east)	22				Stables		
	20				Stables	Vacant lot & barn	Vacant lot & barn
	18				Stables	Vacant lot & barn	Vacant lot & barn
	16						
	14			Timothy Scully (laborer) Andrew Duggan (truckman) Vacant lots	Timothy Scully (laborer) Jo-n Sutton (plumber)	Timothy Scully (laborer)	Edward Dunn (boot & shoemaker)
	12			George Bezanston (stevedore)	John Connors (storekeeper) John McInnis (laborer) Henry Pirks (storeman)	John Webster (seaman)	Thomas Ead (stevedore)
	10 rear					Kate Kennedy (widow of Thos.) Jno. Welsh (laborer) Mrs. Ellen B. Nolan	Joseph Romo (laborer)
	10			Cor. Buttomer (liquors) Daniel Walsh (truckman)	Shop unoccupied Bridget Hordan (widow of Michael)	Shop unoccupied	Patrick Phalen (baker)
	8	Catherine Dorgan (variety shop)	Catherine Dorgan (variety shop)	Daniel Manning (laborer)	Jeremiah Hogan (liquors)	Johanna Horrigan	Thomas Sheehan (grocer)
	6	Thomas Moriarty (laborer) Jeremiah Murphy (carpenter) John Kearns (mason)	Thomas Wellahan (laborer) Thomas Ryan (laborer)		Jeremiah Hogan (liquors)	Jeremiah Hogan (liquors)	Thomas Sheehan (grocer)
4	Vacant lot	Vacant lot	Jer. Horgan (grocer and liquors)	Bridget Cahill (widow of John)	Store room	Store room	
2	Vacant lot	Vacant lot	John Cahill (liquors)	Bridget Cahill (widow of John)	William A. Vibert (liquors)	William A. Vibert (liquors)	
Lower Water St. (beginning at Salter St. and continuing south)	100/126	Thomas Mails (saloon)	John Cahill (grocer & liquors)	John Cahill (grocer & liquors)	Mrs. John Cahill (grocer)	William A. Vibert (liquors)	William A. Vibert (liquors)
	98/124	Andrew Mahar (shoemaker) John Fahnert (boot & shoemaker)	John Fahnert (boot & shoemaker)		George Davis (hairdresser)	Shop unoccupied	Thomas Mahar (shoemaker)
	96/122	Samuel Fleming (laborer) Patrick White (seaman)	Timothy Martin (laborer)	John Fahnert (boot & shoemaker)	Johanna White (widow of Patrick) Richard Raftis (cooper) John Fahnert (shoemaker)	Thomas Houlihan (laborer) John Fahnert (shoemaker)	Bernard Slayter (stevedore) George Woodburn (stevedore) Ellen Fahnert (widow of William)
	94/120	Michael Sullivan (butcher)	Michael Sullivan (bookkeeper)	Michael Sullivan (butcher)	Michael Sullivan (victualler)	Michael Sullivan (victualler)	Michael Sullivan (victualler)

	Civic Lot #**	1869-1870	1871-72	1873-74	1875-76	1877-78	1879-80
	92/118	John Conroy (builder)	Gateway	Charles McCarthy (grocer & liquors)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)
	90/116	Charles McCarthy (grocer)	Charles McCarthy (grocer & liquors)	Charles McCarthy (grocer & liquors)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)	Charles McCarthy (grocer)

* Some civic lot numbers changed overtime which is reflected in the column.