

P.O. Box 1749 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3A5 Canada

> Halifax Regional Council June 14, 2005

TO:

Mayor Kelly and Members of Halifax Regional Council

SUBMITTED BY:

Tom Creighton, Chair

Heritage Advisory Committee

DATE:

June 1, 2005

SUBJECT:

Case H00163 - Application for Registration of William Black Memorial

United Church, 10515 Peggy's Cove Road

ORIGIN

May 25, 2005 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

The Heritage Advisory Committee recommends that Regional Council:

- 1. Set the date of August 2, 2005 for a Heritage Hearing to provide consideration for the registration of William Black Memorial United Church, 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, under the HRM Heritage Property Program.
- 2. Approve the registration of William Black Memorial Church, 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, under the HRM Heritage Property Program.

BACKGROUND

See attached staff report dated May 2, 2005.

DISCUSSION

The matter was before the Heritage Advisory Committee on May 25, 2005. The Heritage Advisory Committee evaluated the property for consideration of heritage registration. The property scored above the 50 points required for registration.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

There are no budget implications for this application.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES/BUSINESS PLAN

This report complies with the Municipality's Multi-Year Financial Strategy, the approved Operating, Capital and Reserve budgets, policies and procedures regarding withdrawals from the utilization of Capital and Operating reserves, as well as any relevant legislation.

ALTERNATIVES:

There are no alternatives proposed.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Staff report to the Heritage Advisory Committee dated May 2, 2005
- 2) Draft minute extract May 25, 2005 Heritage Advisory Committee

Additional copies of this report, and information on its status, can be obtained by contacting the office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

Report Prepared by:

Stephanie Parsons, Legislative Assistant

Report Approved by:

Tom Creighton, Chair, Heritage Advisory Committee

HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE May 25, 2005 MINUTE EXTRACT

5.1 <u>H00163 - Application for Registration of William Black Memorial United</u> Church, 10515 Peggy's Cove Road

A staff report dated May 2, 2005, was before the Committee for its consideration.

Ms. Alfreda Withrow provided an historical overview of the William Black Memorial Church It was noted that:

- the church was erected in 1823
- it is a provincially registered property

In response to various questions from the Committee Mrs. Alfreda Withrow advised that the Church was provincially registered in the 1990's and that the tower was added in 1953.

Scoring Summary

Criterion	Score	Comments
1. Age	20	1786-1830
 2. A) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups OR 2. B) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era 	10	Option A Provincially Moderately related to specific association with important occasions, institutions, personages and groups
3. Significance of Architect/Builder	3	Locally Significant
4. A) Architectural Merit: Construction type/building technology	6	Moderately rare/early example
4. B) Architectural Merit: Style	6	Moderately rare/early example
5. Architectural Integrity	5	Major Changes
6. Relationship to Surrounding Area	8	The building is an important architectural asset contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area.
Total	58	

MOVED by Mr. Mark Pothier, seconded by Mr. Ralston MacDonnell, that the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council approve application H00163, as proposed in the staff report dated May 2, 2005, for the registration of William Black Memorial United Church, 10515 Peggy's Cove Road MOTION PUT AND PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.





PO Box 1749 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3A5 Canada

> Heritage Advisory Committee May 25, 2005

To:

Heritage Advisory Committee

Submitted by:

Paul Dunphy, Director of Planning & Development Services

Date:

May 2, 2005

Subject:

H00163 - Application by Kaye Beanlands to consider 10515 Peggy's

Cove Road, Glen Margaret, as a Registered Heritage Property.

STAFF REPORT

ORIGIN

An application by Kaye Beanlands requesting the consideration of 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret, as a Municipal Heritage Property.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that should 10515 Peggy's Cove Road score more than 50 points, the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend to Regional Council that this property be registered under the HRM Heritage Property Program (Map 1).

BACKGROUND

Kaye Beanlands has made an application to have a property located at 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret, considered as a heritage building under the HRM Heritage Property Program. This property includes both William Black United Church, the cemetery which surrounds the Church on two sides, and the adjacent Church Hall. Registration is requested for the Church and cemetery only (Map 1).

Page 2

Under the Heritage Property Program, all registration applications for heritage buildings are reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC). To provide a basis for the review, a Heritage Research Report (Attachment A) is developed to assists the Committee when scoring the building using The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in Halifax Regional Municipality (Attachment B).

Should the building score more than 50 points, a positive recommendation will be provided to Regional Council, and notice of this recommendation will be provided to the registered owners of the building at least thirty (30) days prior to its registration. An opportunity for the owners to be heard is provided before Council votes on the recommendation.² If the building is scored on May 25, 2005, Council cannot consider the registration earlier than June 28, 2005.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The historical research of the property has been undertaken by Alfreda Withrow at a cost of \$460 (includes taxes). This cost will be borne by the Municipality and is funded from the operating budget account C310-6999.

In addition, should Regional Council approve the heritage registration of 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret a plaque will be placed on the building. The cost to the Municipality for the plaque is approximately \$450 which will be funded from the operating budget account C310-6999.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES/BUSINESS PLAN

This report complies with the Municipality's Multi-year Financial Strategy, the approved operating, Capital and Reserve budgets, policies and procedures regarding withdrawals from the utilization of Capital and Operating Reserves, as well as any relevant legislation.

As per Section 14(2) of the Heritage Property Act

²As per Section 15(2) of the Heritage Property Act.

Registration of 10515 Peggy's Cove Road

ALTERNATIVES

There are no alternatives to be considered for Heritage Registrations.

ATTACHMENTS

Map 1:

Location Map - 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret

Attachment A: Attachment B:

Heritage Research Report for 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in Halifax

Regional Municipality

Attachment C:

Photos of 10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret

Additional copies of this report and information on its status can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

Report prepared by:

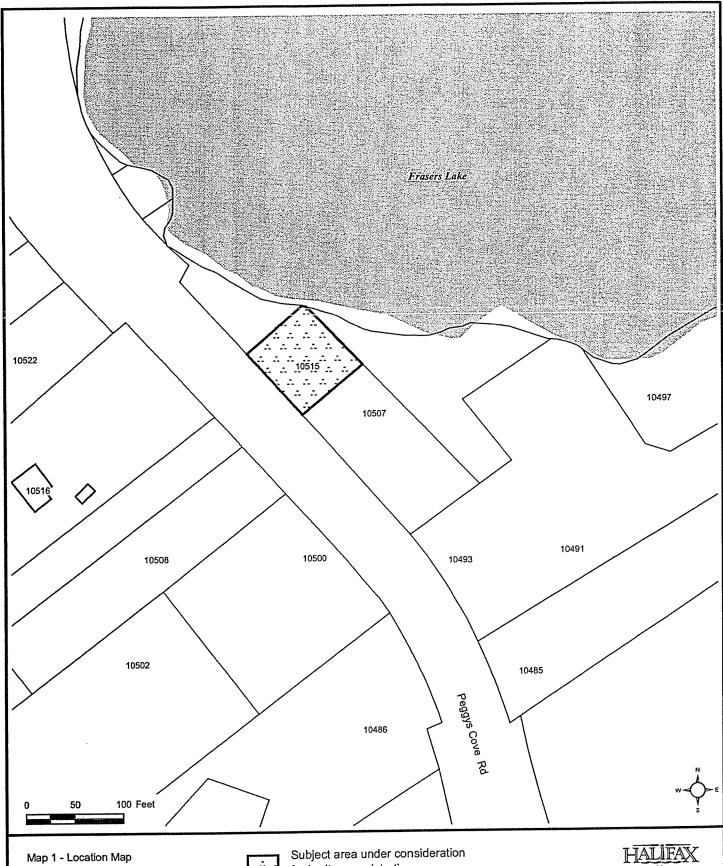
Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner, 490-4419

Report Reviewed by:

May 16/05

Kellea Redden, CMA, Financial Consultant, 490-6267

Illea Redde



10515 Peggys Cove Road Glen Margaret

for heritage registration

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

HRM does not guarantee the accuracy of any representation on this plan.

An Historical Report on:

William Black Memorial Church (10515 Peggy's Cove Road, Glen Margaret, NS)

Prepared For: Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner Halifax Regional Municipality

Prepared By: Alfreda Withrow, Research Consultant

Date: March 25, 2005

Location and Age:

The William Black Memorial Church is located on the Peggy's Cove Road, in Glen Margaret, Nova Scotia. According to a deed recorded at the Registry of Deeds (Bk. 47 Pg. 339) in Halifax, the land acquired to build a "meeting house" was purchased from John and Susan Fraser for five pounds in 1823. It has always been believed that this church was constructed in 1821. However the deed stipulates that the land was purchased specifically to construct the "meeting house." The property is located near a lake known today as Fraser Lake but was formerly called Chapel Lake.

History of William Black Memorial Church:

According to a small historical account that was written regarding the William Black Memorial Church it states that it was constructed in 1821 and the gentleman in charge was a local builder by the name of John Lambert. Mr. Lambert was responsible for being the construction foreman for several homes in and around the communities of St. Margaret's Bay including his own that is still standing today and was built in 1841. Unfortunately there is very little information known about the Lambert family. However, volunteers who lived in the village of Glen Margaret and the surrounding communities built the Meeting House. Several families played an important role in the history of the William Black Memorial Church, from its beginnings to the part it plays today within the United Church of Canada.

Many descendants of those families who played a role in its construction as well as being responsible for the church to still be standing today continue to reside in the area. In particular, John Fraser who was a trustee and responsible for providing the land for the Church is said to have arrived in Glen Margaret as a stowaway on one of James Boutilier's ships. The Fraser family arrived in Shelburne, Nova Scotia as Loyalists and John Fraser who was very unhappy at home decided to run away when he was only twelve years old. Family history states that he was accepted as an apprentice by James Boutilier and later married his daughter Suzanne.

The Boutilier, Dauphinee and Isnor families as well as the Renfrew, Pace and Redmond families to name only a few have been responsible for the upkeep of the church. They also played a role in the running of the church as trustees and helped to provide the funds and necessities required to operate the church. Some of these families are descendants of Foreign Protestants who arrived in St. Margaret's Bay from Lunenburg, NS during the 1780s, or from the Loyalist families who arrived around the same time. These early families received land grants and made their living as fishermen, businessmen and to some extent farmers.

The members of the congregation met regularly for class meetings, prayer and to study the Bible. They believed in "mutual guidance for a better living." In order to remain a Methodist in good standing a member had to prove through his attendance at the meetings and the way he dealt with daily life that "he was going on to perfection."

In 1844, the Meeting House was renamed the Wesleyan-Methodist Church and during this time period members of this church were either moving away or were beginning to become indifferent. Thus with the lack of members the structure was beginning to decline and a decision was made to sell the property with the proceeds going to help to "refurnish the Sambro parsonage." However one particular member (name was not given) living in Glen Margaret felt that the church should not be abandoned and that money should be raised to renovate the structure. The necessary funds were raised and it helped to renew interest in the church.

Once again by 1895 the church was in need of repairs and new seats. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. R. H. Hart and through his assistance the church was once again saved from being demolished as he helped to restore interest in both the Church and the Sabbath School. In 1899 two Sunday Schools were organized in the Glen Margaret Mission as the congregation continued to grow as the area became more populated. In 1919, the Chairman of the Presbytery who was visiting the Glen Margaret Mission had little time to be idle and was busy baptizing ten new members.

When a Church union took place in 1925 between some of the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Canada the old place of worship became the property of the United Church of Canada. Then in 1939 the congregation, who were mindful of their Methodist heritage decided to rename the church once again in honor of "Methodism's great pioneer in this province, William Black." Rev. Black was a native of Yorkshire, England who

arrived in Nova Scotia at the age of fifteen with his parents and first settled in Cumberland County. "It was from here he was converted and from here he went forth as one of the most effective Evangelists that Nova Scotia has known." It is believed that during Rev. William Black's travels, that he had visited Glen Margaret and preached a sermon in this small church. (See Appendix I) In 1953, Glen Margaret was made a pastoral charge with Rev. George Barrett as Minister of its incorporation as a meeting place of Christian Brethren. In 1956, with Rev. Dr. C. M. Nicholson as speaker, the Church celebrated its 135th anniversary.

In the Church's history, the following graciously sums up the feelings of those connected with the church during what they believed was their 150th anniversary. "On Anniversary Sunday we think of the age of our Church. Whatever its age, it must think in terms of being a church for the times in which we now live, the members addressing themselves to the new problems of a new age. Whether it is a small church or a large one, old or young, it must be a Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ."

Young men who wanted to become Methodist Ministers were "suppose to preach and do it well even to the extent of converting his hearers, before he could be recommended for the Ministry." During the early years of Methodism a man could become a minister with little formal education so long as he could read and understand John Wesley's sermons on doctrine and similar works. They started their ministry when received by the District, on probation where upon the Stationing Committee assigned them a circuit and the examining committee supervised his reading. If he did well, remained unmarried, and avoided tobacco and alcohol he could at the end of four years be "received into full connection and ordained." Many of these first ministers came from poor families and had to do odd jobs to pay for their education and rejoiced if they graduated debt free.

Very little is known about those who preached in this Church during the early years. Also there were years when the church had no minister at all to preach a sermon, so Church members would become lay ministers so that they could still have services each Sunday. It was often difficult for the ministers to travel from community to community, especially during the winter months when the narrow dirt roads were at times deep in snow or impassable. It was not very profitable to be a minister during those early years as salaries were poor and the young men usually depended on the generosity of their parish.

Listed at the Atlantic School of Theology for the years 1946 until 1970 there were ten Ministers who preached at the William Black Memorial Church who had graduated from Pine Hill Divinity in Halifax. They were NabothWinsor (1946-1947), Herbert Goold (1961-1965), Lester H. Sutcliffe (1957-1960), Bruce Munro (1956), George Barrett (1951-1954), Harold O'Brien (1950), Ambrose Murley (1945), Avery L. Kempton (1965-1967), Derek Whitworth (1968) and Alfred Woodworth (1969). It was difficult to discover biographical information regarding those who have served and preached at William Black Memorial Church.

The following information was found regarding several Ministers who played a role in serving the congregation of this Church:

- 1) Rev. Arthur Betts was born in England and came to Canada at an early age with his family. He was educated at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, NB; and at Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB; and Pine Hill Divinity and Dalhousie University in Halifax, NS; and then received his doctorate at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. Rev. Betts was ordained in 1929 and held pastorates in all three Maritime Provinces. He also served at the Pine Hill Divinity Library from 1927 to 1930 and once again from 1963 to 1969, becoming the Archivist. Rev. Betts is also known for the number of religious papers and books that he has written including biographical dictionaries. (Source: Information taken from a book called "Pine Hill Divinity Hall History, 1820-1970" and written by Rev. E. A. Betts)
- 2) Rev. Harry S. Bird was born in East Mapleton, NS around 1885 and was the son of Stephen and Bessie (Smith) Bird. He attended Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB. He moved to western Canada as a student Minister and graduated from the University of Alberta, Calgary, AB in 1915. As a clergyman he served in several communities throughout Nova Scotia including Brooklyn, Mill Village and Glen Margaret as well as in Saint John, NB. He married Annie A. Jones and had two sons, Dr. S. Bordon Bird and H. Arthur Bird. He was the brother of a well-known Nova Scotia writer, Dr. Will R. Bird. Rev. Bird died in Windsor, NS in 1977. (Source: Chronicle Herald Obituaries, Aug. 30, 1977)

- 3) Rev. John Angus Nicholson was born in Louisbourg, NS and was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Ferguson) Nicholson. He was a United Church Minister for 45 years, since he was ordained in 1925. He was one of the youngest graduates of Pine Hill Divinity College and of Dalhousie University in Halifax. He was well known throughout the Maritimes Provincial charges, which included various communities in the Valley area as well as Glen Margaret, Glace Bay, Waverley, Wellington, Gay's River and Milford Station, NS and Rexton, NB as well as York and Bideford in PEI. He retired in 1970 but remained as a supply minister in Rexton, NB and South Hampton and Lockeport. He married Ethel (Bawstick) Farrell. He died on April 11, 1974. (Source: Chronicle Herald, April 13, 1974)
- 4) Rev. Walter Garland Davis was born around 1910 at Valleyfreed, NFLD the son of Benjamin and Sarah Davis. He graduated from Pine Hill Divinity College and served in the United Church Pastoral Charge of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario. He was presented with a fifty-year service award by the Maritime Conference Center in 1988. He was married to Mabel May Davis. He died in August 1990 and is buried at Malay Falls, NS. (Source: Chronicle Herald, August 7, 1990)
- 5) Rev. Lester N. Sutcliffe was born around 1908 in Leigh, England and was the son of James and Annie Sutcliffe. He served in the Canadian Army during the Second World War and was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion. He was also a former bass soloist at the St. Matthews United Church in Halifax, NS. For many years he was a soloist on the CBC Radio Program called "Songs of Faith." He was also the former Director for the Good Neighbour Sunset Singers of Truro, NS. Rev. Sutcliffe was ordained as a United Church Minister in 1961 and served in Welsford, and Hampton, NB, as well as in Hopewell, Salt Springs and LaHave, NS. He was married to Rita May Trithaway. He was living in Bible Hill, NS when he passed away in the Victoria General Hospital in Halifax, NS. (Source: Chronicle Herald, November 24, 1980)

Architectural Merit:

The William Black Memorial Church was erected in 1823 and was built in the Greek Revival style. This one and a half storey wooden shingled structure was erected with a medium pitched roof with return eaves and constructed on a stone foundation. The steeple is representative of some Methodist churches and projects from the center of the building with a square shaped top similar in design to an upside down dining-room table. Arched shaped cornices were added as decoration over the rectangular styled windows with 9/6 panes of glass. Pilasters are located on the corners of the structure to either give the building stability or added as an ornamental decoration.

Members of the church took part in helping to construct the "Meeting House" with John Lambert, a local builder in charge of directing the many volunteers. The Choir was seated in the balcony and since there was no organ in the beginning, tunes were begun with a pitch pipe with two members of the congregation, Ebenezer Pace and William Marvin leading the singing.

In 1895, new seating was built to accommodate the members. Later a handsome plush cushion for the pulpit chair and a tablecloth for the parsonage were donated by Mrs. C. Dwyer. On February 25th, 1914, a concert was held under the direction of Mrs. Rockwell, the church organist, to raise money to purchase new Hymnbooks. After the church was united under the United Church of Canada, the Baptismal Font was donated by Dr. D. E. Craig of Ingramport and was presented in memory of his mother, Mrs. Annie (Gibb) Craig, of Halifax. It is beautifully carved from ebony wood and is believed to be over 200 years old. It is believed to have originally been brought over from Scotland by a Presbyterian family who had settled in Pictou County.

In 1933 to 1937, the lighting system of several lamps were donated to the Church in memory of various "departed members of the church and other interested members." Mr. Eric Pace presented the front center lamp in memory of his father, Joseph Pace and the two center lamps in memory of his mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Pace and two silver collection plates were also given in memory of Mrs. Pace. Two more front lamps were also donated by Edward Redmond. Henry Bardsley donated an oil stove in 1953. Also at this time a new tower was built by Laurie Fraser in memory of his parents. The church bell was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Machum in memory of their two sons who died in the Second World War. Three years later Hymn Book Racks were donated by Fred Fraser and Miss Marjorie Fraser as well as a gold cross-donated by Eric B. Pace. Also at this time two plain Hymn boards were dedicated by Dr. Betts and were gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Hazlitt Boutilier and Charles Croucher. Two years later Mrs. Harry Isnor donated Hymn Books in memory of her son, Bernard. In 1959, more Hymnbooks and glass holders were presented in memory of Mr. and Mrs. James Fraser. In 1960, an oil furnace was purchased and installed due to the generosity of members of the congregation. During this same time period a new communion table was donated in memory of Ernest Pace by his brother Eric Pace Sr.. In 1962 a new organ was installed. As time passed more donations were accepted in memory of others and continue to this day.

Appendix I -

William Black, who was a Wesleyan Methodist minister was born on 10 Nov. 1760 in Huddersfield, England, the second oldest of five children of William Black and Elizabeth Stocks. He married first on 17 Feb. 1784 to Mary Gay in Cumberland County, N.S., and they had five children. He married secondly on 20 July 1828 to Martha Calkin, a widow, in Liverpool, N.S. Three of his children by his first wife, Martin Gay, William Anderson, and Samuel, became leading Halifax merchants; a daughter, Mary, also by his first wife, married the merchant and politician John Alexander Barry.

What William Black would have described as the earthly portion of his life began at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, in the family of William Black, a Scottish draper who had moved from Paisley some years earlier. As a boy he lived with his uncle at Otley, near Leeds: "Here I went to school; but was inattentive to my learning, and assiduous in wickedness; particularly fighting, quarrelling, lying, stealing, and disobedience to my uncle." Nevertheless, he acquired a good primary education, which would serve him well in later years. In 1775 his family joined the stream of emigrants from Yorkshire who settled in the Chignecto Isthmus of Nova Scotia in the 1770s. William Black Sr. acquired a farm near Amherst; the young William's formative years were spent helping his parents in their arduous tasks.

Many of the Yorkshire families who came to Nova Scotia in the 1770s were Methodists or had been influenced by John Wesley's teaching. Since they had no minister, they, as did Methodists elsewhere, held informal religious services in their homes, which Black attended. He gave his first sermon in the spring of 1781 during a visit to the Petitcodiac settlements (NB). The earliest specific date in his journal is 13 Nov. 1781, when, having come of age, he was freed from obligations to his family and "set off again, to visit the poor, hardened people of Petitcodiac River." Tacitly, Black had decided to become an evangelical preacher; he never altered his course until the infirmities of old age brought his search for lost souls to an end. In 1781 Nova Scotia had some 20,000 inhabitants living in a number of largely isolated communities. Communications by land were rudimentary; travel by ship on the treacherous seas and the tide-swept Bay of Fundy was the principal link between the settlements.

The religious community, which Black founded was deeply evangelical, strongly resistant to enthusiasm, and committed to stern adherence to moral discipline as an essential step toward the goal of holiness. Although, Black and his brethren were occasionally discriminated against by the local élites and the Church of England, they remained unworldly and demonstrated little concern for the social and political implications of their beliefs. Also, in contrast to the churches in the United States and Upper Canada, which showed great skill in recruiting and training their own leaders, the Nova Scotia Methodists became dependent for their ministers first on the Methodist Episcopal Church and later on the British conference. For the first four decades of the 19th century, the district was dominated by missionaries who had been formed in England, and these missionaries were slow to seek out candidates for ministry who had been born and educated in British North America.

From 1806 to 1812 Black was free to concentrate on his duties in the Nova Scotia District. He was normally stationed on the Halifax circuit; he travelled regularly throughout the region preaching and counselling his colleagues; he presided at the district meetings; and he reported regularly on the condition of the societies. By 1819 Black's health was failing rapidly. For relief he journeyed again to the United States, and was greatly cheered by his visits to the flourishing Methodist community in the eastern states. In 1826 he was present at the historic district meeting at which, on the orders of the missionary committee, the Nova Scotia District was divided into the districts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1827 only 7.6 per cent of the people of Nova Scotia were Methodists; 16 per cent were Baptists, and the Anglicans and Presbyterians greatly outnumbered both denominations.

After 1829 Black no longer preached or led classes. He died, probably of heart disease, in Halifax on 8 Sept. 1834, in the midst of a cholera epidemic. The death of the man who was known affectionately as "Bishop" Black to Methodists and non-Methodists alike throughout Nova Scotia was an occasion of profound sadness in the Methodist community. Black was held as "the Father of Methodism" in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He had fought the good fight.

(Source: Dictionary of Canadian Biographies Online..... found on the Library and Archives of Canada Website)

Research Sources:

Registry of Deeds – Book 47 page 339

Interview by phone with Kate Beanlands, member of the William Black Memorial Church, on March 21, 2005 and on March 23, 2005

NSARM:

MG 100 Vol. 252 #6 Reel # 21, 818... Short History of William Black Memorial Church

Newspapers: Chronicle Herald.... Obits ...

Reel # 6075... H.S. Bird Reel # 6035...J. A. Nicholson Reel # 6371... W. G. Davis Reel # 6136... L. H. Sutcliffe

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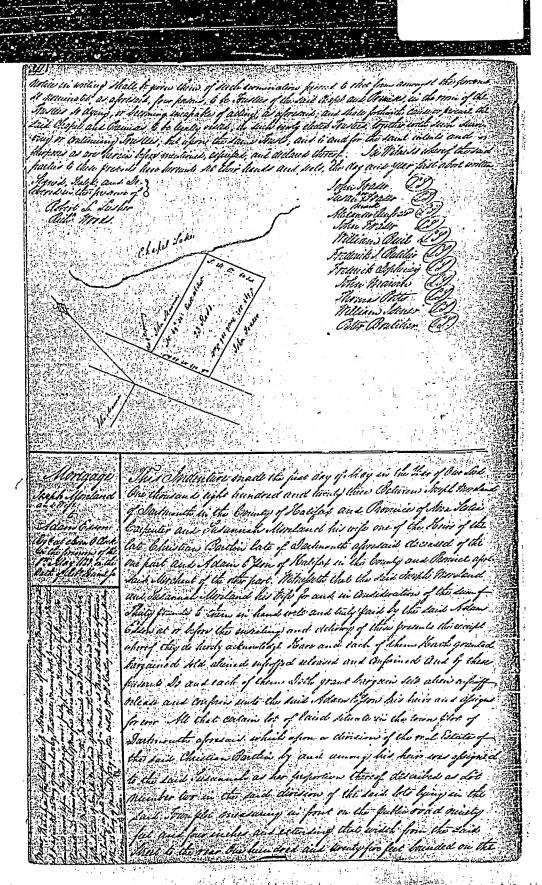
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Personal Books:

No Other Foundation; The History of Brunswick Street United Church with its Methodist Inheritance by Margaret I. Campbell, published by Lancelot Press, Hantsport, NS in 1984.

St. Margaret's Bay: An Historical Album Peggy's Cove - Hubbards, by Alfreda Withrow, published by Nimbus Publishing in 1997.

Homes of Nova Scotia by Allen Penney, published by Formac Publishing Co., in 1989.



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