



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

**Item 9.4**  
**Heritage Advisory Committee**  
**February 1, 2017**

**TO:** Chair and Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee

**SUBMITTED BY:** Original Signed  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Bob Bjerke, Chief Planner & Director, Planning and Development

**DATE:** November 21, 2016

**SUBJECT:** **Case H00439: Request to Register the Christ Church Cemetery, PID 00129973) Victoria Road, Dartmouth as a Municipal Heritage Property**

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**ORIGIN**

Application by Yvonne Delo, member of the Parochial Committee of the Christ Church Anglican Church, on behalf of the Corporation of Christ Church.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

*The Heritage Property Act*

14 (1) A heritage advisory committee may recommend to the municipality that a building, public-building interior, streetscape, cultural landscape or area be registered as a municipal heritage property in the municipal registry of heritage property.

(2) The municipality shall cause notice of the recommendation to be served upon each registered owner of the building, public-building interior, streetscape, cultural landscape or area that is the subject of the recommendation at least thirty days prior to registration of the building, public-building interior, streetscape, cultural landscape or area in the municipal registry of heritage property.

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council:

1. Set a date for a heritage hearing to consider the heritage registration; and
2. Approve the registration of the Christ Church Cemetery (PID 00129973), Victoria Road, as shown on Map 1, as a municipal heritage property.

## **BACKGROUND**

Yvonne Delo, on the behalf of the Parish Council and the Corporation of Christ Church, has applied to register the Christ Church Cemetery located at Victoria Road, Dartmouth as a municipal heritage property (Map 1). The deed for the property dates back to 1884. The first burial on record dates to 1777; however, the marker no longer exists. The first marked burials appear circa 1811.

### **HRM's Heritage Property Program**

The purpose of the HRM Heritage Property Program is to help protect and conserve significant heritage resources including buildings, streetscapes, sites, areas, and conservation districts that reflect the rich heritage found in local communities throughout HRM. One of the principal aims of the Heritage Property Program is to recognize significant heritage resources through the registration of properties into the Municipal Registry of Heritage Properties.

Under the Heritage Property Program, all registration applications for heritage sites are evaluated by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC) using "The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Sites in Halifax Regional Municipality" (Attachment A).

The Evaluation Criteria for scoring a property are broken down into 4 categories as follows:

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Highest Possible Score</b>
1. Age of Site or Continuity of Use	25
2. Historical Importance	25
3. Integrity	10
4. Context	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

Should the HAC score a property with more than 35 points, a positive recommendation will be forwarded to Regional Council.

### ***Nova Scotia Heritage Property Act***

HRM's Heritage Property Program receives its authority from the *Heritage Property Act* which seeks:

*"to provide for the identification, designation, preservation, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of buildings, public-building interiors, structures, streetscapes, cultural landscapes, areas and districts of historic, architectural or cultural value, in both urban and rural areas, and to encourage their continued use".*

Under Sections 14(2) and 15(1) of the *Heritage Property Act*, HRM must give notice of its recommendation to the property owner at least thirty (30) days prior to any Council decision to register the property. The property owner is also given an opportunity to address Council before they make a decision on the registration request. Should a positive recommendation be forwarded to Council and heritage staff will ensure the required notices are sent to the owners and deposited at the Registry of Deeds.

## **DISCUSSION**

Evaluations of heritage registration applications are carried out by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC) and are based upon the four evaluation criteria as outlined above and described in greater detail in Attachment A. To assist the HAC in its evaluation and scoring, staff offer the following comments in relation to each criterion, based on a historical research report (Attachment B). The historical research for this property has been undertaken by HRM staff in support of the application. Additionally, photographs of the cemetery can be found in Attachments C, D, and E.

### **1. Age of Site/Continuity of Use:**

1 a) Age of Site

The parcel of land where the cemetery is now located was part of the original town plot for Dartmouth. The northerly limit of the town was known as the "North Range", a rocky elevation, which extended over to the Christ Church cemetery. In the 1780s, before the lands became the Christ Church Cemetery, they were used by families of the Nantucket Whaling Company as the "Old Quaker Burying Ground". The 1878 map of the Town of Dartmouth indicated that the cemetery was once known as the "Episcopal Cemetery". Council minutes from the Town of Dartmouth first mention the cemetery in 1882. Over the years, the cemetery was expanded several times.

For the age of the site, a score between 23 and 25 would be recommended.

**2. Historical Importance:**

A number of significant people of local history are interred in the Christ Church Cemetery including businessmen, politicians, victims of the Halifax Explosion and a memorial for a Titanic Victim. Some of the interred of interest are described in detail below. Photos of some of the headstones and markers can be found in Attachment D.

Henry Barn – Barn was the first person on record being buried at the cemetery. However, there is no physical record in terms of a grave or marker for his burial.

Miriem Meagher – Meagher, the wife of Captain Meagher, has the oldest legible headstone in the cemetery, dated 1811. Meagher owned a grant of 5,000 acres in Musquodoboit. The grant still maintains Meagher's name, although the acreage has changed.

John Davison Hawthorn – Hawthorn was a Warden of the Christ Church, commissioner for roads in Dartmouth, and a prominent business figure. Hawthorn held shares with the Shubenacadie Canal System. Hawthorne Street, in Dartmouth, was named after his wife. However, an "e" was added in error at the end of the name. Hawthorn was interred in 1831.

John Mott Prescott – Mott was a pioneer industrialist in Dartmouth, known for establishing a chocolate and soap works at the Hazelhurst Estates in 1844. His products, which also included cocoa, candles, cassia, pepper, and other spices, were sold all over the Provinces. Much of Mott's wealth was donated to local charities after his death; however, "not a penny was provided to care for his costly monument and exotic copper-beech trees shading the old family plot in Christ Church cemetery"<sup>1</sup>. He was interred in the Christ Church cemetery in 1890.

Frederiek Scarfe – Scarfe was a leading industrialist in Dartmouth and also served as Mayor for seven terms. He provided generous donations to the Christ Church and a window in the Church is dedicated to his memory. Scarfe was interred in the Christ Church cemetery in 1906.

George Wright – Wright was a victim of the Titanic, his body was never found. A stone memorial was placed by his family in the Christ Church cemetery. His house on Young Avenue, a municipally registered property, was left to the Local Council of Women. In Burnside Industrial Park, Wright Avenue was named after him. His monument marks his death of 1912.

John E. Warner – Warner was a victim of the Halifax Explosion and interred at the Christ Church Cemetery. Recorded as fatality no. 1880, his address was listed as Hawthorne Street, Dartmouth. He was 30 years old, his occupation was listed as a painter and he left behind a wife and two children (*Halifax Explosion Remembrance Book*). His date of death was December 6, 1917.

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<sup>1</sup> Martin, John Patrick (1957). *The Story of Dartmouth*. Privately printed for the Author, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Printed and bound in Canada.

Due to the fact that some of the listed interred have historical associations with nationally significant events, specifically the Halifax Explosion and the Titanic, the historical importance of this cemetery can be considered at a national level. For this reason, a score between 20 and 25 would be recommended.

### **3. Integrity:**

Integrity is the degree to which physical features or structures are intact and reflect its original state. Although there is little physical evidence in the form of markers or graves of the original Quaker burial ground, the first marked burials begin in 1811. There are many markers and graves interspersed throughout the graveyard, but many of them have been weathered or broken over time as can be seen in the photos in Attachment E. Nonetheless, the cemetery as whole is intact with the presence of original features dating back to 1811.

For integrity of the site, a score of 6 to 10 would be recommended.

### **4. Context:**

A site may receive points for its relationship to its surrounding area or for its inherent value to the community.

#### **4 a) Relationship to Surrounding Area**

The cemetery is surrounded by municipal registered buildings, including the Christ Church and the Victoria Baptist Church (donated by the Christ Church to the Baptist Church). The cemetery is located close to the Dartmouth Commons, which is considered to be a hub of activity for public uses. The Christ Church Cemetery is intimately related to its surrounding historical context and is an important asset contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area.

#### **4 b) Community Value**

This site has inherent community value and is well documented in local written history.

A score between 6-10 points would be recommended as the site is an important asset to the heritage character to the surrounding area.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The HRM costs associated with advertising and processing this application can be accommodated within the approved 2016/17 operating budget for C002 – Urban Design.

## **RISK CONSIDERATION**

There are no significant risks associated with the recommendations contained within this report. This application may be considered under existing HRM Heritage Property Program. The Heritage Advisory Committee has the discretion to make decisions that are consistent with the HRM Heritage Property Program.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

The community engagement process for a heritage registration is consistent with the intent of the HRM Community Engagement Strategy. The level of community engagement was information sharing achieved through public accessibility to the required Heritage Advisory Committee meeting. As a provision of the Heritage Property Act, no registration of a municipal heritage property shall take place until Regional Council has given the owner of the property an opportunity to be heard. Therefore, only the property owner(s) will have the opportunity to speak at the heritage hearing.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

No concerns identified.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. The Heritage Advisory Committee may choose to reject the application for heritage registration and in doing so, the application will not proceed to Regional Council.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

Map 1: Location Map

Attachment A: Evaluation Criteria

Attachment B: Historical Research Report

Attachment C: Recent Photographs of Woodlawn Cemetery

Attachment D: Photos of Persons of Significance Interred at Woodlawn Cemetery

Attachment E: Photos of Older Markers and Headstones

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A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/commcoun/index.php> then choose the appropriate Community Council and meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 902.490.4210, or Fax 902.490.4208.

Report Prepared by: Stephanie Salloum, Planner II, Urban Design and Heritage




Report Approved by: Original Signed

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Jacob Ritchie, Urban Design Manager, 902.490.6510

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# MAP 1 LOCATION MAP - CHRIST CHURCH CEMETERY

-  Existing Municipally Registered Heritage Property
-  Building
-  Application Location - PID00129973

**HALIFAX**

Planning & Development  
Heritage

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## ATTACHMENT A

### **EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION OF HERITAGE SITES HALIFAX REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY**

A Heritage site is defined as an area, cultural landscape, or feature, together with any structures thereon, which is significant to the social, cultural, commercial, military or political history and development of Halifax Regional Municipality, the Region, Province or Country. *The Heritage Value* of a site is derived from a number of sources, including age of a site or duration of use, as well as community and historical associations.

#### 1. AGE OF SITE/CONTINUITY OF USE

##### **1 a) Age of Site**

Age is an important factor in the popular understanding of the value of heritage sites. The following age categories are based on local, national and international occasions that may be considered to have defined the character of what is the Halifax Regional Municipality and how it was developed. A site may receive points for its age **or** its continuity of use.

<b>Date of Original Use</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
1749 - 1785	23-25	Halifax Garrison Town to the Loyalist migration
1786 - 1830	20-22	Boom period following construction of the Shubenacadie Canal
1831 - 1867	17-19	From Boom to Confederation
1868 - 1899	14-16	Confederation to the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
1900 - 1917	11-13	Turn of the Century to the Halifax Harbour Explosion
1918 -1945	8-10	The War Years
1946 - Present	5-7	Post-War

**OR**

##### **1 b) Continuity of Use**

A site may also be deemed to have heritage value because it has served the same function or a similar function over a long period of time.

<b>Duration of Continue/Similar Function</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
100+ Years	20-25	
75-99 Years	15-19	
50-74 Years	10-14	

*Maximum score of 25 points in this category.*

## 2.HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Historical importance refers to relationships to important occasions, institutions, individuals or groups.

<b>Nationally</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Comments: Please give reference to relationship below</b>
Intimately Related	20-25	
Moderately Related	15-20	
Loosely Related	10-15	
<b>Provincially</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Comments: Please give reference to relationship below</b>
Intimately Related	15-20	
Moderately Related	10-15	
Loosely Related	5-10	
<b>Locally</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Comments: Please give reference to relationship below</b>
Intimately Related	10-15	
Moderately Related	5-10	
Loosely Related	0-5	

*\* Maximum score of 25 points in this category - scoring from only one of three categories.*

## 3. INTEGRITY

Integrity refers to the degree to which the site reflects its original state during the period it was used. This may include the presence of physical features or structures.

<b>Points</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6-10	Largely intact with presence of original features or structures
1-5	Moderately intact with vestiges of original features or structures

*Maximum score of 10 points in this category.*



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## 4. CONTEXT

A site may receive points for its relationship to its surrounding area **or** for its inherent value to the community.

### 4 a) Relationship to Surrounding Area

Points	Comments
6-10	The site is an important asset contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area
1-5	The site is compatible with the surrounding area and maintains its heritage character

**OR**

### 4 b) Community Value

Points	Comments
6-10	The site is well documented in local history (written or oral)
1-5	The site is little known or not documented in local history

*Maximum score of 10 points for either relationship to surrounding area or community value for this category.*

**SCORING SUMMARY**

PROPERTY	DATE REVIEWED	REVIEWER

Criterion	Highest possible Score	Score Awarded
1. a) Age of Site <b>or</b> 1. b) Continuity of Use	25	
2. Historical Importance	25	
3. Degree of Intactness	10	
4. a) Relationship to Surrounding Area <b>or</b> 4. b) Community Value	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	

**Score necessary for designation  
Heritage Property Program**

**35**

**Designation Recommended?**

**YES**

**NO**

**Comments:**

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# Christ Church Cemetery

## Historical Research Report

**Prepared by:**

Shilo Gempton  
Planner II  
Urban Design  
June 13, 2016



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## Section 1 – Property History

The cemetery, occupying approximately 3.85 acres, is located southeast of the Dartmouth Commons, bounded by Park Avenue, Victoria Road, and North Street/Dundas Street and is owned by the Corporation of Christ Church (see Map 1). The cemetery is associated with the Christ Church, located at 50 Wentworth Street, which is a municipally registered building.

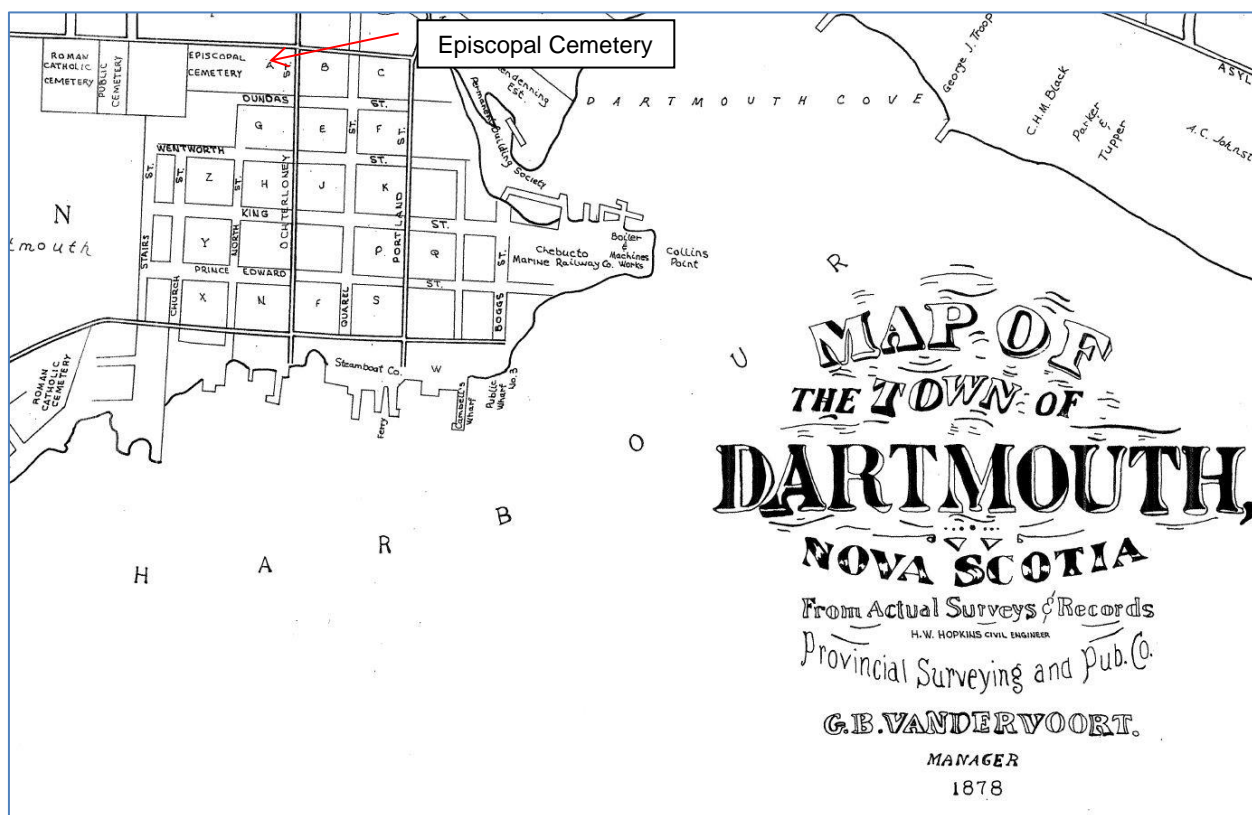


*Map 1. Location of the Christ Church Cemetery*

The original town plot for Dartmouth was laid out in 1750 and had a peninsula shape. In the 1700s, the front part of the town was Shipyard Point and Portland Street was known as Front Street. Victoria Road was known as Common Road at that time. The northerly limit of the town was known as the “North Range”, a rocky elevation in the vicinity, extending over to the Christ Church cemetery. The back part of the town was Blockhouse Hill ridge and extended to Pine Street. As a strategic spot, it held a commanding view of the lakes and the huts below. A military blockhouse was built to protect the first settlers (Martin, 1957).

The cemetery is known to be “the first graveyard, for it was used by families of the Nantucket Whaling Company as far back as the 1780s and is often referred to as the ‘Old Quaker Burying

Ground” (p. 59, Martin, 1957). By 1750, the Christ Church was holding open air services for the residents of the settlement. The Christ Church was constructed in 1817 (*Statement of Significance, Christ Church, 2009*).



Map 2. Map of the Town of Dartmouth, 1878

The oldest map of the Town of Dartmouth in HRM archival records dates to 1878 (see Map 2). The cemetery is shown on the map and was labelled as the “Episcopal Cemetery”. Council minutes for the town of Dartmouth began in 1881. The first mention of the cemetery in the Council minutes is in 1882 when the town was notified by the Church that a new cemetery was needed, as the Christ Church cemetery was full. In 1883, the Church proposed to give the Town a free deed of land in order to open a new road on the eastern side of the cemetery.

Council records indicate the Church notified the Town that the northern side of the property would need to be fenced in 1892. As a result, the road at the “back of the church” would need to be altered by the Town.

Beginning in 1901, the Public Cemetery underwent numerous expansions as the Church cemetery had again, run out of space. Over the following decade, projects focused on expansions as well as fencing projects, relating to the Public Cemetery. Another cost sharing fencing project between the City and the Church was approved in 1971 along the Park Avenue portion.

## Section 1.1 – Age of Site

Although the grave is no longer marked, the first person on record being buried at the cemetery was Henry Barn, interred in 1777 (Christ Church). The cemetery was first used by the Quakers in the 1780s. At that time, the cemetery was referred to as the “Old Quaker Burying Ground”(Martin, 1957). The Christ Church first gave services to the settlers in 1750. However, the Christ Church itself was not built until 1817 (*Statement of Significance, Christ Church, 2009*). The cemetery became the final resting place for many Dartmouth residents. The oldest marked grave is 1811. However, there are many illegible graves that could be older.

## Section 1.2 – Historical Importance

There are many notable people of significance interred at the Christ Church cemetery. These include significant businessmen, politicians, victims of the Halifax Explosion, and a memorial to a Titanic victim. Some of the interred of interest are described in detail below.

Henry Barn – Barn was the first person on record being buried at the cemetery. However, there is no physical record in terms of a grave or marker for his burial (Christ Church).

Miriem Meagher – Meagher, the wife of Captain Meagher, has the oldest legible headstone in the cemetery, dating to 1811. The Meagher’s Grant, a grant of 5,000 acres in Musquodoboit, was owned by the Meagher’s. The grant still maintains the Meagher’s name, although the acreage has changed (*Christ Church*).



Photo: Headstone for Miriëm Meagher, 1811

Anne Elizabeth Finlay – Finlay was the first recorded burial performed at the Christ Church. She died in 1817 at age 3 (*Christ Church*).

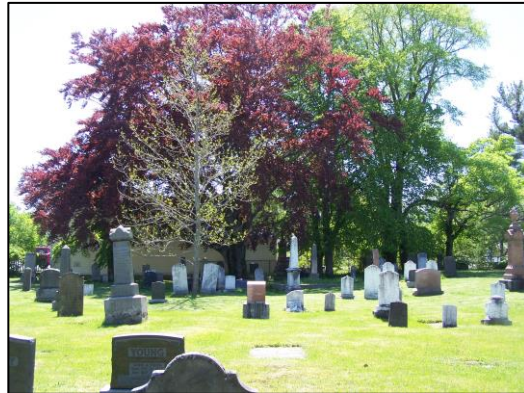
John Davison Hawthorn – Hawthorn was a Warden of the Christ Church, commissioner for roads in Dartmouth, and a prominent business figure. Hawthorn held shares with the Shubena

Acadie Canal System. Hawthorne Street, in Dartmouth, was named after his wife. However, an “e” was added in error at the end of the name (*Christ Church*). Hawthorn was interred in 1831.



*Photos: Gravestone for John Davison Hawthorn, 1831*

John Mott Prescott - Mott was a pioneer industrialist in Dartmouth, known for establishing a chocolate and soap works at the Hazelhurst Estates in 1844. His products, which also included cocoa, candles, cassia, pepper, and other spices, were sold all over the Provinces. Much of Mott's wealth was donated to local charities after his death, however, "not a penny was provided to care for his costly monument and exotic copper-beech trees shading the old family plot in Christ Church cemetery" (p. 30, Martin, 1957). He was interred in the Christ Church cemetery in 1890.



*Photos. Monument for John Mott and the copper-beech trees*

Frederiek Scarfe – Scarfe was a leading industrialist in Dartmouth and also served as Mayor for seven terms. He provided generous donations to the Christ Church and a window in the Church is dedicated to his memory. Scarfe was interred in the Christ Church cemetery in 1906.

George Wright – Wright was a victim of the Titanic, his body was never found. A stone memorial was placed by his family in the Christ Church cemetery. His house on Young Avenue,



a municipally registered property, was left to the Local Council of Women. In Burnside Industrial Park, Wright Avenue was named after him. His monument marks his death of 1912.



Photo: Left: Memorial for George Wright; Right: Photos of George Wright, creator of Wright's Trade Directory Photo Credits: Halifax Public Libraries

John E. Warner – Warner was a victim of the Halifax Explosion and interred at the Christ Church Cemetery. Recorded as fatality no. 1880, his address was listed as Hawthorne Street, Dartmouth. He was 30 years old, his occupation was listed as a painter and he left behind a wife and two children (*Halifax Explosion Remembrance Book*). His date of death is December 6, 1917.

### Section 1.3 – Integrity

Integrity is the degree to which physical features or structures are intact and reflect its original state. Although there is little physical evidence in the form of markers or graves for the original burials, the first intact headstone dates to 1811. There are also older stones that are no longer legible. The cemetery is well maintained and as a whole remains intact. However, the wall around the cemetery is in disrepair. A community grant in the amount of \$25,000 was awarded in 2016 to repair the wall.





Photos: Illegible and broken markers. Photo on the bottom right shows the wall on Park Avenue

### Section 1.4 – Relationship to Surrounding Area

The Christ Church cemetery provides a significant contribution to the immediate area, which is surrounded by municipally registered buildings (see Map 3). Its location is central to an immediate historical context which includes its direct relationship with the Christ Church, a municipally registered building. The cemetery is also located within the heart of two other significant historical contexts – the Baptist Church located on Victoria Road and the Dartmouth Commons.



Christ Church Cemetery

Map 3. Municipally registered heritage buildings shown in purple, surrounding the cemetery

#### Christ Church

The Christ Church cemetery, located crosswise to the Christ Church, is directly linked to the Christ Church, the first Anglican Church in Dartmouth (*Statement of Significance, Christ Church, 2009*). The Christ Church cemetery actually dates before the church and is the community's first cemetery (*Orford, 1992*). Members of the Christ Church are interred at the Christ Church cemetery.

As early as 1750, before the church was built, open air services were held for residents of the settlement. The building was constructed in 1817, the first cornerstone laid by Sir John Sherbrooke who was the Earle of Dalhousie and Governor in Nova Scotia. The first service in

the church was held in May, 1818 by the first appointed rector, Reverend Charles Inglis (later Bishop Inglis) (*Statement of Significance, Christ Church, 2009*).

The Christ Church had the largest Sunday School attendance in the Maritimes in 1933, with a record of six hundred students in attendance. The Christ Church “became the backbone for establishing education and a library in Dartmouth” (p. 8, Orford, 1992).

Architecturally, the Church is valued for its Georgian style with round headed windows, steeple design, heavy dentils, corner pilasters and elaborate stained glass windows. Due to the landscaping and sensitively designed additions, the original atmosphere of the building is maintained (*Statement of Significance, Christ Church, 2009*).

The first church hall, used as a Sunday school hall, was constructed in 1853. This church hall was later moved to Victoria Road which is a Baptist Church, another municipally registered heritage building (*HRM Heritage Property files, undated*).



*Photos: Christ Church, 50 Wentworth Street*

### Baptist Church

The Victoria Road United Baptist Church has heritage value for several reasons, including its religious association with the Black Loyalists that settled in Nova Scotia following the American Revolution in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The Church was originally a Sunday school for the Christ Church on Wentworth Street, but was donated to the local Black Baptist congregation in 1905. The building was moved to its present location at 36 Victoria Road, several blocks from its original Wentworth location. The building was placed on rollers and hauled by horses after being lifted from its foundations. Prior to its location on Victoria Road, the Baptist congregation was located Crichton Avenue. For many families in Dartmouth, the church is still a

religious and community centre. The architectural value of the church lies in its Gothic Revival style, a simple wood framed building with a gable roof and round headed windows (*Statement of Significance, Victoria Road United Baptist Church, 2009*).



*Photos: Victoria Road United Baptist Church, 36 Victoria Road*

### Dartmouth Commons

The Dartmouth Commons is located just north of the Christ Church cemetery, the cemeteries being separated by Park Avenue. In its early inception, the Dartmouth Commons was used for basic needs, including a burial ground, from the 1800s to 1917. The Public Engagement in the Dartmouth Commons Master Plan identified that the burial grounds and gardens of the Commons are considered sacred spaces, precious to the residents. The boundaries of the Dartmouth Commons should be “understood as a soft edge, which allows for integration, connectivity and continuity between the Dartmouth Common lands and surrounding neighbourhoods” (p. 1, CBCL Limited, 2010). Due to the proximity of the Christ Church cemetery land to the Dartmouth Common cemetery, the two cemeteries blend together as one graveyard continues to the next, separated only by Park Avenue.



*Map 4. Burial plots in the Dartmouth Commons and Christ Church Cemetery*



*Photos: Left - taken from Dartmouth Commons cemetery. From this vantage point, the cemeteries blend together seamlessly, with the Commons cemetery in the foreground and the Christ Church cemetery in the background.*

*Right – taken from the Christ Church cemetery in the foreground and the Dartmouth Commons cemetery in the background, behind the trees.*

The Dartmouth Commons itself, a public space owned by Halifax Regional Municipality, has historically been used as an open space for Dartmouth. The Crown placed a special significance on the land by granting the Common for ongoing public use. Further, the Dartmouth Common is considered to be a significant gateway to Dartmouth. Overtime, the Commons have evolved to become a hub of activity, including opportunities for a variety of public uses (CBCL Limited, 2010).



*Photo 3. Dartmouth Commons. Photo Credit: CBCL Limited (2010).*

## Conclusion

Due to the age of the cemetery, the historical importance of the interred, the integrity of the site, its vicinity to the Commons, its historical connections to the surrounding municipally registered heritage buildings, the Christ Church cemetery should be considered an integral contributing resource to Dartmouth's historical context.

## References

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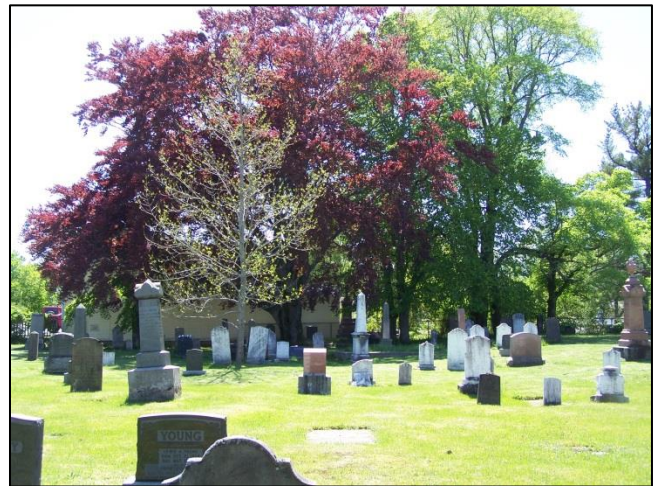
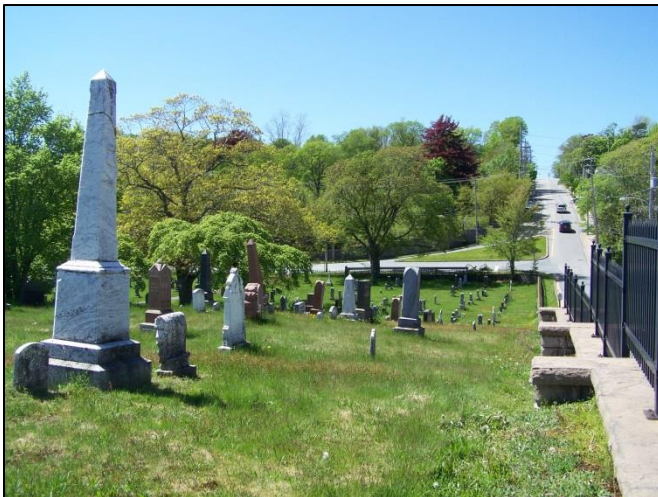
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The Nova Scotia Historic Places Initiative (2009). *Statement of Significance. Christ Church*. HRM Heritage Property Files.

The Nova Scotia Historic Places Initiative (2009). *Statement of Significance, Victoria Road United Baptist Church*. HRM Heritage Property files

Vernon, C.W. (1917). *The Story of Christ Church Dartmouth*. Halifax Weeks Printing.

**ATTACHMENT C: RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHRIST CHURCH CEMETERY**



**ATTACHMENT D: PHOTOS OF PERSONS OF SIGNIFICANCE INTERRED AT  
CHRIST CHURCH CEMETERY**



John Mott



John Davison Hawthorn



Miriam Meagher



George Wright



**ATTACHMENT E: PHOTOS OF OLDER HEADSTONES AND RETAINING WALL**

