

Chapter 1 : History of Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada Interesting Facts - blog.quintoapp.com

A Brief History of Sackville. Logging along the Sackville River brought many settlers to the Sackville area in the s. Sackville's earliest roots as a settlement can be traced back to a fort built at the head of Bedford Basin to defend Halifax against French soldiers and their Mi'kmaq allies.

It is home to Mount Allison University , a primarily undergraduate liberal arts university. Historically home to two foundries manufacturing stoves and furnaces, the economy is now driven by the university and tourism. Once a part of the French colony of Acadia , it became part of the British colony of Nova Scotia in following the Expulsion of the Acadians. Many of the Acadians came from the west of France and were experienced in reclaiming from the sea lowlands that might be made arable. The Tantramar Marshes were well suited to this, and the Acadians built a system of dykes and sluices that allowed them to cultivate the marshes. Farther afield, there were settlements at La Planche Amherst and Baie Verte for a total population of about 3, A seaport at Westcock provided a link to Port Royal. British conquest and resettlement The Treaty of Utrecht in had ceded Acadia to England, but without specifying where the boundary was between Acadia and what remained of New France. This led to ongoing skirmishes until June when, as part of a wider struggle of the British and French of North American colonies, the French were defeated at the Battle of Beausejour. This led to the removal of most of the French military from Acadia. They were only allowed to take with them their ready money and household furniture, and their buildings were burned to the ground. Following the expulsion of the Acadians the British needed to repopulate the colony. The first wave of immigration was the New England Planters who were invited and encouraged with land grants. The Sackville area was abandoned for six years after the expulsion of the Acadians until when 25 families from Rhode Island settled on the vacated Acadian farms, followed in by a group of 13 from Swansea, Massachusetts , who formed the first Baptist church in Canada, but subsequently returned to New England. In the population was 20 families on acres of cleared probably by the Acadians upland, and also marshlands. A census gives the population as , of which Americans. The Sackville Township, named for Viscount Sackville , was formally created in and by was sufficiently populated to send representative to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. However many New Englanders did not stay, and sold the land on to the British immigrants. However the rebels were repelled by soldiers, with help from the Yorkshire settlers who remained loyal to the crown. The centre of activity started to shift to the present downtown area when in William Crane moved his business to the site of the former town hall, and built his house across the street. Official records for shipbuilding in New Brunswick began in , but by that time shipbuilding was already well under way with several ships of over tons having been built. A public wharf was built there by local merchants in The shopkeepers were looking to import products and export staples such as lumber, grindstones and building stones. In the s, a spur line connecting the Intercolonial Railway to the wharf was built. The last was built in The largest was the Sarah Dixon, built by Charles Dixon in at tons. A new wharf was added in , but much shipping business had already been lost because of the lack of proper wharf. Local folklore reports that a ship never tied up at the new wharf. The wharf and the end of Landing Road was on a meander of the Tantramar River, but in the s the meander was cut off due to erosion and silting , leaving the site without access to the sea. This line was to follow the shortest route between Truro and Moncton, but political interference by Edward Barron Chandler and other politicians in nearby Dorchester saw the route for the railway altered to run through their community. The Dorchester diversion had the railway skirt the western edge of the marsh to the area near the public wharf and shipyards on the lower Tantramar River before continuing on to Frosty Hollow, Dorchester and the Memramcook Valley. The Sackville railway station was completed in The new location of the Intercolonial Railway resulted in the commercial and business centre of Sackville being relocated from the mill district at Silver Lake to the current town centre, closer to the railway line. Sackville had been vying with nearby Amherst to be the junction point for the line to Cape Tormentine; local shipbuilder and industrialist entrepreneur Josiah Wood ensured that Sackville was chosen as the junction. Sackville became home to two independent foundries; the Enterprise Foundry, and the Fawcett Foundry. Both produced stoves and related products with both businesses operating for more than a

century. These competitors eventually merged and the Fawcett Foundry was closed and the foundry demolished in the s; this brownfield site at the corner of Main and King streets was purchased by Mount Allison University for campus expansion. It was one of the few remaining stove foundries in the world until it suffered a fire in January Sackville grew in importance as a railway junction after Canadian National Railways established a dedicated railcar ferry service at Cape Tormentine in The Sackville railway yard and station were constantly busy until the opening of publicly funded highways following World War II started a slow decline. The abandonment of the Prince Edward Island Railway in saw the line to Cape Tormentine removed at the same time as the Trans-Canada Highway was being expanded to a 4-lane freeway. As the railway consolidated to a single mainline running through town, businesses left, including offices of Atlantic Wholesalers. Sackville is at a low elevation above sea level. Sackville is surrounded by the Tantramar Marshes , a tidal saltmarsh. The marshes are an important stopover for migrating birds. The marsh soil consists of silts deposited by centuries of tidal flooding. Drainage is poor and there are slow-moving meandering rivers, shallow lakes, bogs , and intertidal zones. This highway forms one of the two main surface transportation links between the two provinces. The Mount Whatley Road runs between Mt. The Sackville railway station , still in active use with Via Rail , was designated a national historic railway station in It is one of the few that are not government-run. The following data is from the Canada Census. There were private dwellings on a land area of The median age was Mother tongue was reported as English by people, and French by Arts and culture A new edition to the festival circuit, Bordertown is a four-day celebration of art, music, and hospitality. The oldest university art gallery in Canada, the Owens Art Gallery, which opened in , has a permanent collection of more than 3, works. Johansen , Douglas Lochhead , and Arthur Motyer. Historical landmarks A 50m long covered bridge , built in ,[27] which spans the Tantramar River on the High Marsh Road. It was bought by Josiah Wood in , and remained in the Wood family until Since it is the site of a bakery and is available for events. Captain George Anderson House , an octagon house built in It houses wallpaper that is original to the house, imported from Paris, and believed to be one of only 3 or 4 examples of this type of wallpaper remaining intact in North America. The Sackville Harness Shop is a complete tack and custom hand crafted leather shop and the only shop in North America which manufactures horse collars by hand. The company was formed in Walker who also owned the former Imperial Theatre across the street[31] is the oldest functional independent cinema in Atlantic Canada. It has an online edition and a print edition with a circulation of weekly. For seventy years, between its commencement in and its demolition in , Sackville was the home of CKCX , the high-power shortwave transmitter site shared by Radio Canada International and the CBC northern shortwave service. References "Someone Before Us: Retrieved 1 November Archived from the original on 23 July Archived from the original on 2 November Retrieved 3 November History of Sackville New Brunswick. Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada: The Tribune Press Ltd. Government of Nova Scotia. An Historical Guide to New Brunswick. The Wesleyan Juvenile Offering: Retrieved 24 February Retrieved 5 November Retrieved 4 September Archived from the original PDF on 27 August Archived from the original on 14 October

Chapter 2 : Sackville, New Brunswick - Wikipedia

Sackville is a town in southeastern New Brunswick, Canada. It is home to Mount Allison University, a primarily undergraduate liberal arts university. Historically home to two foundries manufacturing stoves and furnaces, the economy is now driven by the university and tourism.

Begun in and named for a British government official, it was one of several forts built by the French, British or Americans from to in this important frontier settlement. British Occupation British Lieutenant Governor Edward Abbott arrived in Vincennes on April 19, , and immediately organized the villagers into three companies of militia. Shortly after his arrival, Abbott was alarmed by a number of Indians who freely roamed the town. As a result, a courier was sent to Kaskaskia with orders for Commander Philippe de Rocheblave, to send four pieces of artillery from Fort Gage. Abbott then ordered a stockade built around the two-story headquarters building. Fatigue details composed of Vincennes militia and soldiers from Detroit completed the stockade by fall. The stockade was quadrangular in shape with four sides of different lengths. The west wall was approximately 35 feet from the Wabash River. The wall was feet in length. The south wall was feet, while the east side, which faced the Catholic Church, was feet long. The logs of the stockade walls were leveled at eleven feet and midway along each wall a salient angle with shooting platforms was constructed. Hamilton was dismayed at the condition of the fort. Work parties immediately turned out to correct the deficiencies. At first Hamilton planned to take the walls down and build a new triangular fort with a blockhouse at each corner. One blockhouse would be at the northeast angle the other at the southwest. Rebuilding a Fort Work progressed quickly on the fort. Gunpowder also was collected from the inhabitants and was stored in the fort. On December 28, a new barracks, which would be the home of 50 soldiers, and a gate guardhouse were completed. Hamilton made an official inspection on January 6, He reported that carpenters were framing a second barracks that would be 40 feet long by 18 feet wide, and the local French were squaring logs for a blockhouse. A six-man detail completed a well on January 7. By the 15th, the second barracks had been framed. On the 18th, a new British flag was raised over the fort and the soldiers fired a salute to the King. The next day, the southwest blockhouse was erected. On January 30, one of the three-pounder cannons was mounted in this blockhouse. Continued labor throughout the 9th and 10th saw the two unnecessary salient angles removed and new straight walls installed. The northwest blockhouse, begun on February 6, was framed by the 18th and completed on the 22nd except for the hanging of five shutters that awaited the forging of ironwork by the blacksmith. A three-pounder cannon was mounted in this blockhouse. The two salient angles that remained were loop holed. The parade grounds were graveled. Time Runs Out Hamilton was still dissatisfied with many elements of the fort. He would have little time to think about such things. George Rogers Clark would attack February 23, At the end of the American Revolution, the fort was abandoned. The deteriorated condition of the fort dictated that a new fortification would be needed. The new fort was built north of the original site and named Fort Knox. It is probable that the local townspeople used timbers from the old fort. It would have been easier to carry away a log from the abandoned structure than to cut new timber in the woods. Some 18th century artifacts were discovered along with 19th century odds and ends. Portions of stockade walls were discovered. All three of these fortifications were on approximately the same site.

Chapter 3 : Historical Educational in Middle Sackville | NS - on blog.quintoapp.com

Fort Sackville was a British outpost located in the frontier settlement of Vincennes. Begun in and named for a British government official, it was one of several forts built by the French, British or Americans from to in this important frontier settlement.

This Blog is to inform and display the architectural heritage of Prince Edward Island! There was a great fire last evening in Sackville, New Brunswick at the Enterprise Fawcett Foundary - they produced cast iron cookstoves and furnaces. Jan 18, 9: Jan 19, 7: Fire Chief Craig Bowser said the department was called around 6: He said he immediately called in help. Firefighters from several nearby regions converged to fight the flames, which could be seen shooting 10 metres out of the top of the building, and police have cordoned off the area. Police say they do not know what caused the explosion. There is not much left to the historic building, which is owned by Enterprise Fawcett. The Office of the Fire Marshal will be at the fire scene on Thursday trying to discover what caused the fire at the historic site. The Enterprise Foundry dates back to It was rebuilt in after a devastating blaze. The loss was being felt immediately in the community. Greg Hicks ran a small engine repair shop in the building and he said he lost everything in the fire. The Enterprise Fawcett fire is the latest in a series of recent fires that have destroyed important local buildings in New Brunswick. A one-storey building containing the municipal hall, fire station and RCMP offices in Rogersville were destroyed in a fire on Jan. As well, the Waterside Baptist Church , which is near Riverside-Albert, was destroyed by a fire after being hit by lightning on Jan. Dixon and a number of leading farmers under the name Dominion Foundry Company. It is believed that some of the early work produced by the foundry was made to supply the sailing ships of the era. However, the main products have always been cast iron cookstoves and furnaces. The foundry was built near the Sackville wharves as the heavy, brittle castings required special consideration for transporting. Later, the railroad established a station nearby which enabled the plant to continue to transport its products. Over the years the foundry prospered and employed more than workers. At one time Enterprise was the only company in the world manufacturing a complete line of cooking products using wood, coal, oil, gas, electricity and microwave energy all in one factory. Enterprise assets were sold in the early s to Enheat Inc. Enterprise Fawcett has been passed down from Grandfather to Grandson to Brother and is now owned by Darren Wheaton, a long time veteran of the company. The original molds, made from wooden patterns carved by hand, inspired the Legacy Series. Our craftsmen still manufacture the cookstoves the way they did more than a century ago, however today these cookstoves are either CSA or ULC listed, with the exception of the Queen, Woodsman and Little Cod. We also manufacture furnaces and heaters on site. Enterprise Fawcett is one of the few remaining foundries in the world. Here are some of the products they still have for sale today: Posted by Carter W.

Chapter 4 : History of Sackville, New Brunswick by: Dr. W. C. Milner. Tantramar Marsh

Lower Sackville is a suburban community of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. It is part of the urban area of Halifax History. First settled in August

Many of the Acadians came from the west of France and were experienced in reclaiming from the sea lowlands that might be made arable. The Tantramar Marshes were well suited to this, and the Acadians built a system of dykes and sluices that allowed them to cultivate the marshes. Farther afield, there were settlements at La Planche Amherst and Baie Verte for a total population of about 3,000. A seaport at Westcock provided a link to Port Royal. British conquest and resettlement[edit] The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 had ceded Acadia to England, but without specifying where the boundary was between Acadia and what remained of New France. This led to ongoing skirmishes until June 1713 when, as part of a wider struggle of the British and French of North American colonies, the French were defeated at the Battle of Beausejour. This led to the removal of most of the French military from Acadia. They were only allowed to take with them their ready money and household furniture, and their buildings were burned to the ground. Following the expulsion of the Acadians the British needed to repopulate the colony. The first wave of immigration was the New England Planters who were invited and encouraged with land grants. The Sackville area was abandoned for six years after the expulsion of the Acadians until when 25 families from Rhode Island settled on the vacated Acadian farms, followed in by a group of 13 from Swansea, Massachusetts , who formed the first Baptist church in Canada, but subsequently returned to New England. In 1720 the population was 20 families on acres of cleared probably by the Acadians upland, and also marshlands. A census gives the population as 1,000, of which Americans. The Sackville Township, named for Viscount Sackville , was formally created in 1784 and by 1790 was sufficiently populated to send a representative to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. However many New Englanders did not stay, and sold the land on to the British immigrants. However the rebels were repelled by soldiers, with help from the Yorkshire settlers who remained loyal to the crown. The centre of activity started to shift to the present downtown area when in 1790 William Crane moved his business to the site of the former town hall, and built his house across the street. Official records for shipbuilding in New Brunswick began in 1790, but by that time shipbuilding was already well under way with several ships of over 100 tons having been built. A public wharf was built there by local merchants in 1790. The shopkeepers were looking to import products and export staples such as lumber, grindstones and building stones. In the 1820s, a spur line connecting the Intercolonial Railway to the wharf was built. The last was built in 1850. The largest was the Sarah Dixon, built by Charles Dixon in 1850 at 100 tons. A new wharf was added in 1850, but much shipping business had already been lost because of the lack of proper wharf. Local folklore reports that a ship never tied up at the new wharf. The wharf and the end of Landing Road was on a meander of the Tantramar River, but in the 1850s the meander was cut off due to erosion and silting , leaving the site without access to the sea. This line was to follow the shortest route between Truro and Moncton, but political interference by Edward Barron Chandler and other politicians in nearby Dorchester saw the route for the railway altered to run through their community. The Dorchester diversion had the railway skirt the western edge of the marsh to the area near the public wharf and shipyards on the lower Tantramar River before continuing on to Frosty Hollow, Dorchester and the Memramcook Valley. The Sackville railway station was completed in 1850. The new location of the Intercolonial Railway resulted in the commercial and business centre of Sackville being relocated from the mill district at Silver Lake to the current town centre, closer to the railway line. Sackville had been vying with nearby Amherst to be the junction point for the line to Cape Tormentine; local shipbuilder and industrialist entrepreneur Josiah Wood ensured that Sackville was chosen as the junction. Sackville became home to two independent foundries; the Enterprise Foundry, and the Fawcett Foundry. Both produced stoves and related products with both businesses operating for more than a century. These competitors eventually merged and the Fawcett Foundry was closed and the foundry demolished in the 1880s; this brownfield site at the corner of Main and King streets was purchased by Mount Allison University for campus expansion. It was one of the few remaining stove foundries in the world until it suffered a fire in January 1950. Sackville grew in importance as a railway junction after Canadian National

Railways established a dedicated railcar ferry service at Cape Tormentine in The Sackville railway yard and station were constantly busy until the opening of publicly funded highways following World War II started a slow decline. The abandonment of the Prince Edward Island Railway in saw the line to Cape Tormentine removed at the same time as the Trans-Canada Highway was being expanded to a 4-lane freeway. As the railway consolidated to a single mainline running through town, businesses left, including offices of Atlantic Wholesalers. Sackville is at a low elevation above sea level. Sackville is surrounded by the Tantramar Marshes , a tidal saltmarsh. The marshes are an important stopover for migrating birds. The marsh soil consists of silts deposited by centuries of tidal flooding. Drainage is poor and there are slow-moving meandering rivers, shallow lakes, bogs , and intertidal zones. This highway forms one of the two main surface transportation links between the two provinces. The Mount Whatley Road runs between Mt. The Sackville railway station , still in active use with Via Rail , was designated a national historic railway station in It is one of the few that are not government-run.

Chapter 5 : Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Fultz House Museum - Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia

Excavation of the outer works of the Dauphin bastion, Fortress of Louisbourg by Bruce G. Harrill.

Chapter 7 : Holdings : Historic Sackville / | York University Libraries

Book a Sackville Historic Hotel If you want to get the most from your Sackville visit, a stay in a vintage hotel will elevate your experience in this renowned city. Having 20 of these one-of-a-kind accommodations to pick from.

Chapter 8 : Sackville, New Brunswick | Revolv

A historic foundry in Sackville, N.B., burst into flames following two apparent explosions on Wednesday evening. Police said they were unsure if anyone was inside the Enterprise Fawcett, which.

Chapter 9 : Fort Sackville - George Rogers Clark National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)

72 Church Street, Middle Sackville, N.B. Return to TANTRAMAR HISTORIC SITES home page Home About Us Upcoming Events Historic Sites.