

Some Notable or Historic Sites

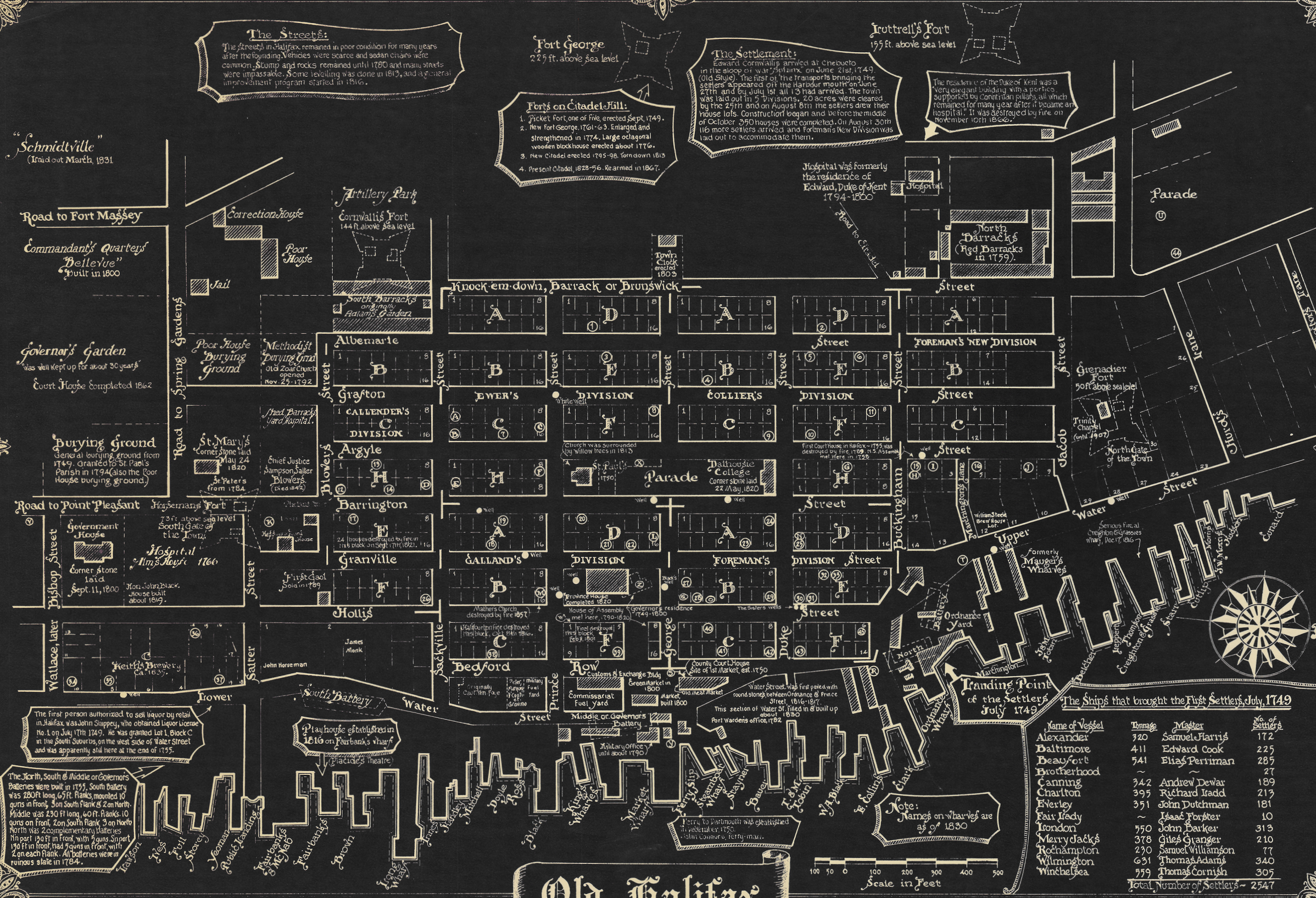
- (Locations noted by circled letters)
- Site of the first printing press in Canada, established by Partholomew Green, Jr. (1751) and of John Bushell's press where the first newspaper in Canada, the *Halifax Gazette*, was published in 1752.
 - Site of the town residence of Hon. Richard John Uniacke, Attorney General of Nova Scotia. Owned by Uniacke family 1784-1812.
 - Residence of Dr. W. J. Almon, later of his son, Hon. M. B. Almon.
 - Birthplace of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding P.C. Premier N.S. 1884-96; Minister of Finance for Canada, 1896-1911; 1921-1925. Born 24th Nov. 1848, died in Ottawa 23 June, 1929.
 - On this site was a guard house in 1749. St. Paul's Personage occupied the site from 1750 to 1753. The N.S. Legislature met here 1763-1789, and the Halifax Grammar School 1789 to the 1860s.
 - Site of the residence, erected in 1760 of Hon. Richard Bulkeley, first Secretary of N.S. Vice Admiralty Court held here for a time.
 - The only theatre in town during the time of the Duke of Kent (1794-1800) was located here. Acadian School, Jan 13, 1814.
 - Site of the first Court House in Halifax, about 1754 and the meeting place of the first legislative Assembly, 1778. Destroyed by fire in 1789.
 - Site of Kirby's Soap House, about 1750.
 - Salem Church, 1848.
 - First Masons Hall built 1800. Second in 1875, third in 1925.
 - Office of Joseph Howe
 - Site of Mathers Church (Protestant Dissenting Meeting House) later to become St. Matthew's. 1749-1875, when it and a number of other buildings were destroyed by fire.
 - Bank of Nova Scotia, 1832-1837 in John Thomas stone building.
 - Bank of Nova Scotia, 1837-1931. Wolfe's headquarters 1778-59.
 - Peoples Bank, established here in 1864.
 - Mercantile Bank, 1864.
 - Halifax Banking Company, 1825, now Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 - Exchange Coffee House, a well known meeting place of the early 1800s, was located upstairs in the Court House.
 - British Coffee House or British Tavern, 1781 until 1814.
 - Garrison Chapel, 1844-1905. Destroyed by fire 1928.
 - Site of the Bishop Inglis house and birthplace of Sir John Eardly Wilton Inglis, K.C.B. 1814-1862. The Hero of Lucknow.
 - Site of the quarters of Capt. Lt., afterwards Major General Sir John Moore, while serving in this Garrison, 1779-1781.
 - Site of Barracks for the Train (of Artillery) stood from 1749 to about 1777, with ranges of cannon in front. The Parade was levelled on orders of Edward, Duke of Kent.
 - First Gallows and Stocks. An early map of the town shows the gallows a little to the south of George Street, the stocks being just on its north boundary, with a guard house between them. The gallows was a hardwood tree just above high water, it was cut down in 1763, the stump remaining until 1784 or 5. The first Governor's residence was a wooden one-story building which was replaced, 1757-8 by a more suitable two storey, but still wooden, building that was used until Governor John Wentworth's time. He was the first governor to live in the present Government House, built in 1800.

A Few Halifax "First's"

- First Royalty: Prince William Henry, son of Geo. III, later William IV, (June 26, 1750) arrived at Halifax, Oct. 10, 1786. Edward, Duke of Kent, a younger brother and father of Queen Victoria, was from 1794-1799 Commander of the Halifax Garrison. Arrived May 10th 1794.
- First Lutheran Church in Canada, Old Dutch Church, 1753.
- First Savings Bank in Canada, Halifax Savings Bank, 1832.
- First Canadian Post Office, Halifax 1754.
- First Canadian newspaper, *Halifax Gazette*, March 23, 1752.
- First Printing Press in Canada, Bartholomew Green in 1751.
- First Canadian Public Gardens, Adams Gardens, Halifax, 1753.
- First Parliament in Canada, Halifax, 1758.
- First Royal Dockyard in Canada, Halifax 1759.
- First visit of Charles Pickens to America. Arrived at Halifax, Jan. 1842, stayed at European (later Atlantic) hotel on Upper Water Street.
- First Church of England in Canada, St. Paul's, Halifax, 1750.
- First distillery in Canada, Maudslays in Halifax, 1750.
- First vessel built at Halifax, was the brig Osborne by Capt. John Gorham at Gorham's Point, later expropriated for the new Dockyard. The Osborne was launched in 1751.
- First Zoo in America, Towns Zoological Gardens, Halifax 1847.

Other Fortifications built in this period

- Peninsula blockhouses and road, Spring of 1751.
- Georges Island, July 1750; additions 1774. Fort Charlotte 1757.
- Newers blockhouse, 1762.
- Fort Coote (blockhouse) 1776.
- Fort Needham 1778, blockhouse added 1807-8.
- Fort Duncan 1793.
- Fort McAlpine (blockhouse) 1808.
- Fort Massey, 1776; enlarged 1782.
- Fort Ogilvie 1793, remodelled & enlarged 1862-70.
- Martello Tower, Point Pleasant, 1796.
- Various batteries, including N.W. Arm (later Flagstaff) 1762; Point Pleasant (later Fieldings) 1762; Black Rock, 1778; Cambridge, 1862; Barrette (later South, McLeans Principal & Grand, 1762; Chan, 1778; Green Bank, 1778, etc.
- Martello Tower, Fort Charlotte, 1812.



Some Inns and Taverns of Old Halifax

- (Locations denoted by circled numbers)
- Thomas Franklin, obtained Liquor Licence No. 20, Dec. 1st, 1749.
 - John Gregory, Licence No. 21, Jan. 24, 1750.
 - John White, Licence No. 30, Feb. 1, 1750. See also 9.
 - Amey Williams (female?) Licence No. 26, Jan. 27, 1750.
 - John Willis, Licence No. 6, Aug. 11, 1749. See also 43.
 - John Williams, Licence No. 7, July 19th, 1749. There were three men of this name among the original settlers.
 - William McClure, Licence No. 24, Jan. 24, 1750.
 - General Amherst Inn, 1763, John Cody Proprietor. This old building stood until May, 1950, when it was demolished.
 - John White, two men so named were among the original settlers one located here the other at 3. Not sure which one had Licence No. 30.
 - John Aubrey, Licence No. 4, July 21, 1749. Owned the 'Maidmaid Tavern' near the Beach, i.e. Water Street, in May 1753.
 - John Sharpe, Licence No. 25, Jan. 26, 1750. Advertised 'The Sign of the Recruiting Sergeant' Tavern soon after.
 - Patrick Brit, Tavern Keeper died Dec. 23, 1757, aged 37.
 - William Pigott was granted a licence to operate a coffeehouse with a billiard table, April 8, 1751. Apparently moved in 1753 to Granville St. near the Sign of the Black Bull and Bulcher. Capt. Pigott operated 'The Duke of Cumberland's Head' for about 20 years, after which it may have been called Wolfe Inn. See 21.
 - Joseph Ford, Licence No. 19, Dec. 1st, 1749.
 - Paul Woodworth's Inn, later Northrup's, about 1815.
 - Henry O'Brien, 1749.
 - William Crafts, Licence No. 2, July 17, 1749. Licence cancelled Dec. 27, 1749.
 - William Ames (see 4) lived here. The name Amey Williams does not again appear on early records and may be a transposition of William Ames.
 - Thomas Bryant, Licence No. 12, Sept. 5th, 1749.
 - Robert Parfett (Parfett, Perfett, Prefects etc) Licence No. 18, Nov. 16th, 1749.
 - The Wolfe Inn operated by John Rider or Ryder, from about 1760. Was considered a very elegant resort in 1772, when a billiard table was added. William Pigott's widow died May, 1772. See 13.
 - John Woodin, innkeeper in 1761. Keeper of Gaol house in 1767.
 - Edward Orpin, Licence No. 11, Sept. 11, 1749.
 - William Neill (or Neal), Licence No. 14, Sept. 18, 1749.
 - Thomas Greenock (or Greenock), Licence No. 17, Sept. 5, 1749.
 - The famous Golden Ball opened in 1771 by Edward Phelan. In 1780, it was kept by John O'Brien & opened by Phelan in 1790. Royalty was entertained here in 1787. Lodge meetings, auction sales, were held here and even Court was held in the Long Room, Feb. 19, 1790.
 - Michael Franklin, an immigrant in 1752 and Lt. Governor of the Province 14 years later before he was 35, started his successful business career by opening a tavern here in 1752 and in 1753 another near the Dockyard.
 - G. Shillocks (Robert Shillock?) Liquor Licence No. 29, Jan. 27, 1750.
 - John Cooke, Licence No. 15, Oct. 2nd, 1749.
 - Thomas Davies, Licence No. 28, Jan. 27, 1750, had a short-lived and tragic career as a tavern keeper. His wife Ann was burned Jan. 20, 1750. He married Virgin Thompson on Feb. 5, 1750, died himself Aug. 28th 1750. Virgin Davies, wife of Thomas, was burned Jan. 17th, 1751.
 - The Crown Coffee House was kept by William Furey before 1767, since the Indians who signed the Treaty that year stayed here. It was a favourite stopping place of country people.
 - John Johnston, Licence No. 23, Jan. 24, 1750.
 - Linach Martin, Licence No. 17, Nov. 6, 1749. The name does not appear again. Possible transposition of Martin Linach (Lenox).
 - Thomas Poor, Licence No. 27, Jan. 27, 1750. Suspected of treason, Feb. 4, 1758, house entered and searched.
 - Jean (or Jane) Gibbons, Licence No. 8, Aug. 1st, 1749. May have been the first woman to get such a licence in Halifax. Jane Gibbons widow, married Edward Lush, Oct. 26, 1749. He died April 24, 1753. On Tues. Dec. 18th, 1753, after a night of 'mirth', she was seized with a fit and literally died laughing about two hours later.
 - John Beneston, Licence No. 16, Nov. 1st, 1749.
 - John Shippey, Licence No. 1, July 17, 1749. On Aug. 24th, 1750, married Sarah Allen widow. Family totalled 7 (2 males, 3 females over 16 and 2 boys under 16) in the 1752 Census. Other record is scanty.
 - William Cannon, Licence No. 22, Jan. 24, 1750. Run by Cannon for several years, acquired by William Sutherland 1772 and named 'Salutation Sutherland's Coffee House' entertained royalty 1778. Town Assemblies, public entertainments etc held there 1790-92. A leading tavern.
 - Samuel Blagrove, Licence No. 10, Aug. 22, 1749.
 - Paul Pritchard about 1754. On Dec. 27, 1753, Paul Pritchard, widow married Martha Williams. John Thomas stayed here Dec. 11, 1755. Sold about 1772. It was known as Prince Edwards Hotel in 1794, until the 1820s.
 - Richard Wenman, Licence No. 5, July 28, 1749. Married Ann Pike, widow, July 27, 1751. Their dau. Susanna married Hon. Ben. Green, M.L.A. for Halifax 1765-70. Wenman died Sept. 28, 1781, age 70.
 - The Widow Stewarts, Masonic meeting place April, 1801 until Mason Hall was opened in 1802.
 - The Great Pontack, the best known of Halifax inns, was built by Hon. John Butler before 1754, when it first attained prominence and for the next 30 years was the main centre of social activity and entertainment. Its name appears constantly in the records of this period of Halifax history.
 - Evmosh Auchmuty, Licence No. 7, Aug. 21, 1749. The name does not appear again, may be Eunice. John Auchmuty died Oct. 31, 1750.
 - Jensalem Coffee House, built as a residence by Hon. Thos. Saul in 1753, it was later occupied by Hon. Alex. Brymer. Let out as Coffee House about 1789 and kept by Wingham Madden. Destroyed by fire in 1837.
 - Esther Addington, Licence No. 9, Aug. 22, 1749. She may have married or died soon after, as the name does not again appear.
 - These are the first 30 liquor licences in the town plus some of the better known inns and taverns of the period. They were a very vital part of the social, cultural and economic life of the town. There are many others - including the grogshops of the upper town.

