

# **New Ross,** Nova Scotia, Canada: Final Report

Jannelle Van Den Bosch

B00531126

Professor Susan Guppy

Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape

Dalhousie University

School of Planning

April 10, 2012



Nova Scotia Balsam Fir Christmas Tree



# Table of Contents

In trodution ...	1
Settlement ...	2
The Economy ...	3
The Landscape ...	4
Climate ...	5
Services ...	6
Community ...	7
Ross Farm Museum ...	8
Public Education ...	9
A Castle in New Ross ...	10
Conclusion ...	11
References ...	12
List of Figures ...	14
Appendices ...	15

## **List of Appendices:**

- Appendix A: Map Showing the Location of Lunenburg County in Nova Scotia
- Appendix B: Map Representing Important Places in and Around Lunenburg County
- Appendix C: Map Showing Destinations in New Ross
- Appendix D: Map Representing Land Cover in 1912
- Appendix E: Map Representing Commercial Forest Growth
- Appendix F: Map Representing the Forest Industry's Effects on Landscape
- Appendix G: Map Representing Origins of Surficial Geology
- Appendix H: Map Representing Surficial Geology
- Appendix I: Map Representing Soil Texture





# Introduction

New Ross, Nova Scotia is a small community in the Chester Municipal District of Lunenburg County (See Appendices A and B). There are approximately 1700 year-round residents in New Ross, and twice that in the summer months as it is a popular cottage region (New Ross Community Website, 2012e).

The population of Chester Municipal District has been slowly declining in recent years. Between 2001 and 2006, it dropped from 10 781 to 10 741. By 2011, the population was 10 599. During this time, the population of Nova Scotia was slowly growing, which indicates that growth is concentrating in other areas of the province. The population density of the Chester Municipal District is 9.4 people per square kilometre (Statistics Canada, 2012). Residents are mostly English-speaking Canadian citizens who do not identify as a visible minority. There is an unemployment rate of 8.5% in the Chester Municipal District (Statistics Canada, 2006).

There are three Mi'kmaq Reserves in Lunenburg County. Pennal 19 and New Ross 20 are part of the Shubenacadie First Nation and located just northeast of New Ross. Gold River 21 is located near the Village of Chester and is part of the Acadia First Nation.

The Ross Farm Museum, New Ross Christmas Festival and Christmas tree farms draw tourists from far and wide. Lunenburg County is the "Balsam Fir Christmas Tree Capital of the World" and the "Forest Capital of Canada," (Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers' Association, n.d.).

Residents have access to plenty of services including a bank, post office and gas station. The New Ross Family Resource Center is a non-profit organization that promotes the

health and wellbeing of New Ross families through organized classes, groups and activities. There, citizens also have access to internet, fitness facilities, and a nurse practitioner (New Ross Family Resource Center, n.d.). New Ross is also home to three churches and many other community groups that contribute to the overall wellbeing of New Ross. More information on these services and groups can be found later in this document and on Appendix C.



Figure 1. New Ross Christmas Festival

# Settlement



Around the year 1775, a man named Elias Wheelock surveyed the lands west of Halifax, through the Annapolis, Kings, Lunenburg and Halifax Counties. The Halifax government had hopes of developing the western Nova Scotia interior and building a road between Halifax and Annapolis Royal. There were 149 lots granted to Loyalists between 1786 and 1791, from Annapolis to the Windsor-Chester cross road (Leopold, 1996, pp. 5).

In 1814, there was more interest in the road and development. Surveyor-General John Harris conducted a new survey for Lieutenant-Governor Sherbrooke. Harris was so enthusiastic about the importance of the road, he thought the road should be 100 feet wide, stretching from Halifax to Yarmouth, by way of Annapolis Royal (Leopold, 1996, pp. 5).

In 1816, the Governor of Nova Scotia, the Earl of Dalhousie was very interested in agriculture and much of the inland portion of western Nova Scotia was still very much uninhabited. Captain William Ross led 172 disbanded soldiers through the forest to settle. They arrived August 7, 1816 and chopped down a Rock Maple tree (Leopold, 1996, pp. 7). The settlement was named Sherbrooke but renamed New Ross in 1863 (Russell, 1992). They built log cabins and most of their furniture after they arrived because it was hard work carrying goods in from Chester (Leopold, 1996, pp. 15).

The settlement was well-supplied with rations of biscuit, pork, beef and rum for the first few years, but when supplies ran low and then were cut off, many people up and left, selling houses for cheap, abandoning them, or burning them in hopes of obtaining insurance money. The thrifty settlers, however, discovered how to become self-sufficient.

They found blueberries, strawberries, raspberries and cranberries, beech tree leaves and watercress. They hunted caribou, moose, rabbits, partridges, wild ducks, geese and porcupines, found eel and trout in lakes, fresh-water clams along the sandy shores, and salmon in the river. Some settlers cleared land for growing grains and vegetables. The landscape also provided syrup and sugar from sugar maple sap, vinegar from yellow birch sap, Labrador Tea leaves known as boxberry, and lye from hardwood ashes (Leopold, 1996, pp. 16).

Settlers often chose hills with hardwood to build their houses. They chopped the trees with axes and burned the leaves, brush and large trees. The stony soil also had many rocks they rolled out of the way. They grew potatoes, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash in small hills, and planted turnips, grains and grasses over large areas. Cover crop for cattle was barley, rye, buckwheat and oats. The sheep were kept on hilly land with thin soil and heavy bedrock outcrop (Leopold, 1996, pp. 20).

Captain William Ross died in 1822 from an illness he contracted while re-blazing a trail near the settlement, during storm. His wife lived at the Rose Bank Cottage (still standing at the Ross Farm Museum) until she was 92 (Russell, 1992). William Ross' third son, Edward Irlam Ross kept a diary throughout his life. It was found in 1969 behind the wall boards of a building being torn down. The diary detailed his life at Ross Farm, where he ran a store. In 1980, they reconstructed the store based on the diary and photos (Russell, 1992). The diary provides important details on which the history of New Ross is based.



# The Economy

The early economy of the area relied heavily on the forest. They built barrels for fish export, shingles, and parts of ships. The hills landscape was perfect for mill wheel function. Grist mills, a wool carding mill, and various mills for lumber and wood products were built, and camps were built to house the influx of workers. They floated the timber down the Gold River to await transport. Eventually, the forest was depleted of timber and pulpwood buyers sold the cut-over lands to people living in the area. This led to a new growth in marketable wood and Christmas tree farms (Leopold, 1996, pp. 26-28). Appendix represents a landscape, that by 1912, had been highly cultivated. The map indicates there was a lot of farm and barren land. The area also includes a significant portion of severely culled mixed forest.

Appendix D indicates that the area that was quite barren in 1912 is now covered in a significant amount of forest. The area is now composed mostly of softwood and mixedwood forest cover, but also has hardwood patches (Appendix B). The portions left white indicate areas where the tree cover is less than 70%. For a forest to be classified softwood or hardwood, they must be composed of 75% that tree type. Hardwoods are deciduous, composed of broad-leaved trees whereas softwoods are coniferous, needle-bearing trees.

Lunenburg County earned the title “Balsam Fir Christmas Tree Capital of the World” in 1995 and “Forest Capital of Canada” in 1996. The cool, moist climate is ideal for growing balsam fir with lush foliage, fragrant aroma and superior needle retention. By the 1950s, Nova Scotia was exporting more than 3.5 million trees; over half from Lunenburg County. The knowledge and tradition of Christmas trees and wreath-making have been passed through generations of Lunenburg County families. They practice natural

stand management, where they leave select trees standing to provide seedlings for the next planting season (Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers’ Association, n.d.). The Christmas tree industry in Lunenburg County is deeply set in family values. The product travels from the families of the growers to the families of their customers. Many Christmas tree producers organize sleigh rides for their customers, to recreate the joyful tradition of families taking a sleigh ride to find the perfect tree. Christmas tree lots require careful cultivation throughout the year (Hutt, 2010).

Appendices E and F represent current commercial forestry in the area. The map representing the scale of limitations (Appendix E) to commercial forest growth indicates that the area has a large portion of land suitable for commercial forest growth. As a result, the forest industry map shows a large amount of Christmas tree farms and other silvicultural activity. Appendix F demonstrates the significance of the Christmas tree industry on the landscape. Many of the roads represented in the maps were created for forestry.

The Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers’ Association encourages people to recycle their Christmas trees after the season is over. Some suggestions include using it to: hang bird feeders, grow bean or pea vines on, use as mulch around shrubs, dry it out for firewood, put needles in a sachet for an air freshener, or put it in a home compost pile (Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers’ Association, n.d.). Each December, New Ross hosts a Christmas festival. The weekend includes family activities like a tree-lighting ceremony, parade of lights, puppet show, wreath making, craft fairs, carolers, concerts and homemade ice cream (New Ross Community Website, 2012a).



Figure 2. Tree Recycling



# The Landscape



The land in the New Ross area is characterized by its drumlins, hills and hummocks. The bedrock geology of the area is composed of late Devonian leucomonzogranite, a plutonic igneous rock. This is more commonly known as granite that formed from cooling magma, under the earth's surface, which is very hard and impermeable.

Most of the surficial geology of the area was released from the bottom of a melting ice sheet that covered Nova Scotia (Appendix G). These areas are silty, compact material, siltier till and a stony, sandy matrix (Appendix H). It provides some of the best agricultural land in Nova Scotia because it has moderate drainage and stoniness and can provide a buffer for acid rain because there are calcareous (containing agricultural lime) bedrock components. Appendix G and H show gravel, sand and mud was deposited by streams and rivers after the last glacial retreat; sphagnum moss, peat, gyttja and clay developed as vegetation infilled ponds or river courses; and bedrock outcrops resulting from glacier erosion or a failure to deposit materials.

Soil texture (Appendix I) follows a similar shape pattern on the map to the surficial geology. There are coarse textured sands and loamy sands in the general area where there is a stony, sandy matrix, and fine texture, sandy clay loams, clay loams and clay where there is generally silty, compact material. The organic soils are in an area where site conditions restrict or limit tree growth.

New Ross, Nova Scotia lies on the Gold watershed. The river rises in the Gold River Lake, which is located on the boundary between Lunenburg and Kings Counties. It then drains down the Gold River and enters the Atlantic Ocean just west of the Chester Basin. The river separates East and West New Ross. It was named Gold River because early French settlers found some gold deposits in the lower part of the river (Leopold, 1996, pp. 6).

The region of New Ross boasts some of the highest landscapes west of Halifax, and has beautiful hilltop views (New Ross, 2012). The lowest lands in Appendix are those along the Gold River. Some of the highest points are on drumlins, but others are on hummocky land.



Figure 3. Hard Work



Figure 4. Beautiful Landscapes





# Climate

Nova Scotia experiences four different seasons annually. In winter, there is cold continental arctic air and moist maritime polar air over the province, as well as low-pressure systems that bring in maritime tropical air. This mixture produces stormy weather. Winter has a lot of cloud cover and the highest wind speeds of the year. In spring, warm air from the south pushes over cold ocean water and results in dense fogs. Nova Scotia summer air is dominated by maritime tropical air. Storms and heavy rain come in the fall (Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1996).

New Ross is located in Region E: Western Nova Scotia, shown on the map to the right. It is characterized by high rainfall and warmer temperatures than Eastern Nova Scotia. The area receives around 1400-1500mm of precipitation each year. The average total annual snowfall is 250-300cm, which is a lot higher than communities along the Atlantic coast (Nova Scotia

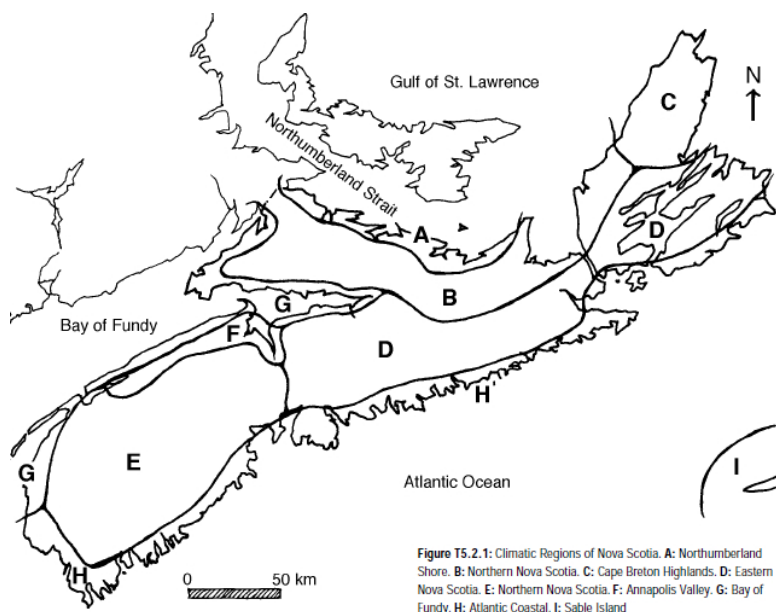


Figure 6. Climate Regions of Nova Scotia

Museum of Natural History, 1996). The Weather Network uses conditions measured in Kentville, Nova Scotia for the local weather reports in the area of New Ross.

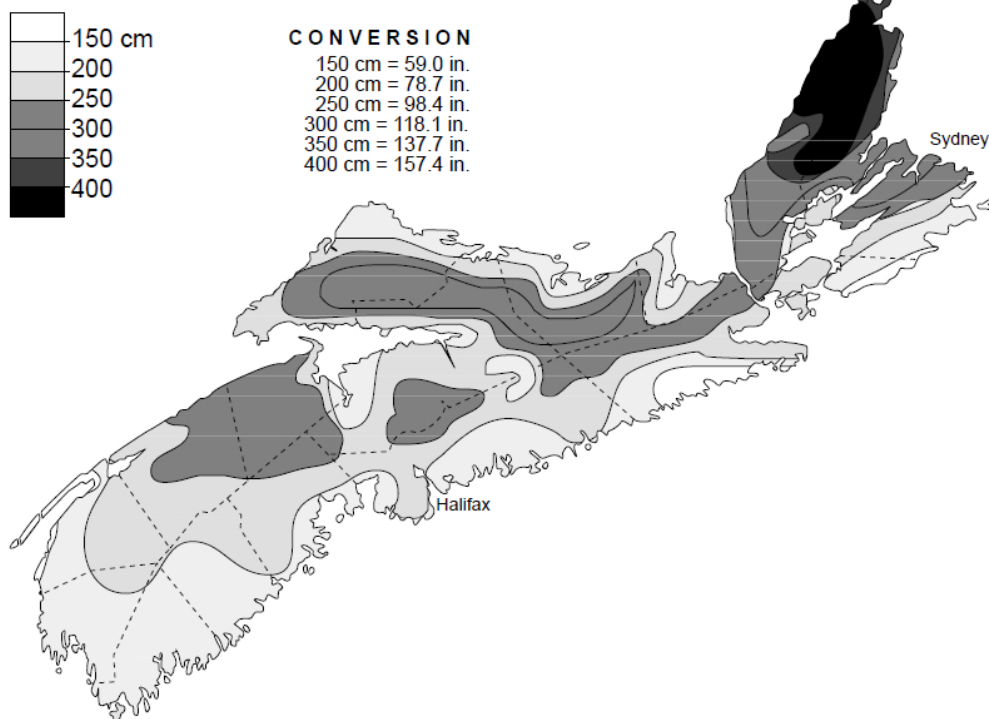


Figure 5. Average Total Annual Snowfall in Nova Scotia

# Services



New Ross has services provided by a U-haul dealer, post office, Home Hardware, Clover Farm Supermarket, Nova Scotia Liquor Commission, Esso gas station, Royal Canadian Legion, hair dressers, restaurants and automotive repair shops. There are tree farms, a tree farm supply store, a lumber store and the Nova Scotia Christmas Tree Interpretive Centre in New Ross. New Ross has a Credit Union on Forties Road that is open 9:30am to 4:30pm Monday through Thursday and 9:30am to 6:30pm on Fridays. The branch offers full services, which include:

- deposit accounts,
- retirement services,
- lending,
- mortgages,
- senior accounts,
- card services,
- online banking,
- TeleService,
- ATM,
- night depository,
- deposit insurance,
- money transfers,
- HyperWallet,
- business services, and
- youth accounts (Credit Union New Ross, n.d.).

The New Ross Family Resource Center is a non-profit organization that has promoted the health and wellbeing of New Ross families since 1997. The Municipality of Chester Recreation and Parks Department provide programs for all ages to reduce the feeling of isolation of rural living. It has a fitness centre and provides free high speed internet. For children and youth, they offer pre-school, playgroup, dance classes, piano lessons, music class with a local musician, and a family gym night. In the summer, there are day

camp, crafts, parent and tot groups and swimming lessons. Adults can take part in badminton, volleyball, parent education programs and cooking classes. The Resource Centre offers a nurse practitioner, cancer patient navigation, blood collection services, a program to quit smoking, and a support group for losing weight (New Ross Family Resource Center, n.d.).

Although the nearest South Shore Public Library branches are in Lunenburg or Bridgewater, the New Ross Family Resource Center serves as a drop off location (South Shore Public Libraries, n.d.).

In 2012, the New Ross Regional Development Society created a survey for the community regarding a strategic development plan for New Ross and surrounding areas. The intent of the survey is to gather the opinions of residents to create a plan for a sustainable economy that protects community values. The survey is available in paper form at the bank, post office and hardware store, and online on the New Ross website so residents can easily access it (New Ross Community Website, 2012c).



Figure 7-10. New Ross Family Resource Center



# Community

New Ross has many community organizations including: garden clubs, 4H, Lions Club, Golden Age Club, New Ross Historical Society, New Ross Regional Development Society and the New Ross Volunteer Fire Department (New Ross Community Website, 2012b).

The Forties Community Center was built in 1993 after the community realized they had outgrown the old two-roomed schoolhouse it was originally located in. Programming at the 7000 square foot Community Center includes weekly card parties and bingo, frequent community suppers, variety shows, and other events like comedy shows (New Ross Community Website, 2012d).

Christ Anglican Church is located at the intersection of Trunk Route 12 and Forties Road. It was erected in 1824 and the rectory was built in 1864. The Rector's Prayer Stall is facing the Altar; one of the few in Canada with the pre-Reformation position (Leopold, 1996, pp. 35).

The New Ross United Baptist Church is located just off Route 12 on Forties Road. It formed when eleven members of the Chester Baptist Church left to form a church at Sherbrooke (New Ross). The first meeting house was built in 1855-1856 (Leopold, 1996, pp. 33).



*Figure 11. New Ross United Baptist Church*

St. Patrick's Church is located at the corner of Trunk Route 12 and Windsor Road (Forties Road). It was the first Roman Catholic Church in Lunenburg. The original church was erected in 1827-1828, but was rebuilt in 1877. The church bell was installed in 1931 to honour the deceased relatives of church members (Saint Augustine's Parish, 2011).



*Figure 12. St. Patrick's Church*

There are multiple crafters and gift shops in New Ross; one is Scott Hamlin, an artist blacksmith who owns Scotian Ironworks Blacksmith Shop. The Ross Farm Museum introduced him to blacksmithing when he was worked there as a farmhand (Scotian Ironworks, 2005).

The first World War I memorial monument in Nova Scotia was erected in New Ross in 1917. It was moved to its location at the New Ross Canadian Legion in 1959, and the soldier image was placed on the monument in the 1990s (Smith, 2012).





# Ross Farm Museum

The Ross Farm Museum is a living, working farm that depicts 150 years of agricultural history in Nova Scotia. The Rose Bank Cottage, built in 1817 was the home of Captain William Ross. The farm is open year round, but has limited activities during the winter. In the summer, costumed interpreters show visitors around heritage buildings and demonstrate heritage skills and crafts. There is a blacksmith forge, stave mill and cooperage. Visitors can meet heritage animals, try their hand at planting, candle-making and wood-working, take a nature walk on interpretive trails and visit heritage agricultural exhibits. The museum was established in 1969 (Nova Scotia Museum, 2012).

Along with Meander River Farm, Wysmykal Farm and Fiddlehop Farms, the Ross Farm Museum contribute hops once a year to Garrison Brewing's wet-hopped 3 Fields Harvest Ale. The ale has a "deep golden colour," with "a complex combination of floral, lemon and pine aromas, featuring a juicy citrus mouth feel with a hint of pine and ginger and a lingering hop finish," (Garrison Brewing Co., 2011).



Figure 14. Barrels from the Cooper



Figure 13. Oxen Working Hard



Figure 15. Squash in the Garden



# Public Education

There have been five school buildings through the history of New Ross. The first was a log building was used from possibly circa 1836-circa 1866, but burned down. The second school was of frame construction, and used from circa 1866-67 until circa 1905, when it was then moved and used as a cooper shop until it was demolished. The third was a two-room schoolhouse, built circa 1905 and demolished 1959. In 1954 a four-room school was built to be used in conjunction with the third school. The most recent school, New Ross Consolidated, amalgamated many small community schoolhouses in the area and opened January 25, 1961. The old four-room school is still used as the New Ross Family Resource Center (New Ross Consolidated School, n.d.).

New Ross Consolidated School has a gym, cafeteria, library, science laboratories and thirteen academic classrooms. It can accommodate up to 450 students, but has recently had approximately 225 students. Although it originally educated primary levels through senior high, it now only teaches primary through grade nine (New Ross Consolidated School, n.d.). The school has an innovative curriculum that includes hands-on learning about nature. They learn about vermicomposting, gardening and insects in the school's greenhouse. The students show off the butterfly sanctuary to visiting schools and parents. The tour program is self-supporting and creates surpluses for other school purchases, such as computers. They will expand the program to include ladybugs, which are an important pest control for the area's tree farm industry. The youngest students at the school have also learned about the stick insects they keep in an aquarium (New Ross Consolidated School, n.d.).

The school is under review by the South Shore Regional School Board. Although enrollment is declining, the school

will not close because it is small and isolated, but it must develop innovative programming options, and invest in structural upgrades. The school must present recommendations to the school board so they can create a business plan to present to the Department of Education (New Ross Consolidated School, n.d.). The South Shore Regional School Board is responsible for the administration of public education in Lunenburg County and Queens County. Almost 6800 of the 7442 students enrolled take buses to the schools (South Shore Regional School Board, 2012).



*Figure 16. New Ross Consolidated School*

Senior High Students from New Ross travel to Forest Heights Community School, located approximately 20 kilometers south of Forties Road, on Trunk Route 12. The school catchment encompasses a large area so they can provide a larger selection of courses to the students. Forest Heights offers Advanced Placement courses to prepare for post-secondary education, Co-operative Education courses to integrate classroom theory with experience in the workplace, an Options and Opportunities (O2) program for students that want an alternative to traditional courses, and access to online courses through the Nova Scotia Virtual High School. There are also lots of electives to choose from (Forest Heights Community School, 2012).





# A Castle in New Ross?

When Joan Hope (1997) moved to New Ross in the 1970s, she uncovered interesting stones, artefacts and Micmac stories passed through the generations. She documented her time spent in New Ross in the book “A Castle in Nova Scotia” by researching and drawing connections between her yard and famous historical people. Among other artefacts, Hope (1997) found and dated a Celtic Herm back to 800 BC and possible Norse ruins to 1000 AD. She found a well comparable to others dating to the 13th century and foundations for a castle in Nova Scotia.

The personal communications Hope had with some Micmac people and research she did led her to believe that much of southern Nova Scotia was kept as a Stuart king’s refuge for hunting, and that the deeds had been lost. The land was eventually subject to the grant given by King George III. Hope (1997) also determined that in 1623, Inigo Jones built a small mansion on the castle site with a gold dome and porticos, which was pillaged in 1654 when Oliver Cromwell sent men to invade Nova Scotia and raze important buildings. She believed the gold trade had made the area rich. Through personal communication, she discovered that there had been a fur-trading post in New Ross since before the land was granted and that had been used up until the Second World War by Micmac hunters (Hope, 1997).

The book also discusses her experiences with hauntings, leprechauns and UFOs while she uncovered her story (Hope, 1997). Hope along with others believe the castle site to be the real Norumbega, built by Henry Sinclair. Other authors have written that he was leading a band of the Knights Templar and that the Holy Grail might be hiding just off the coast of Nova Scotia. Dan Brown, author of “The Da Vinci Code” considered Nova Scotia for the

setting of his novel after he found some possible Templar connections to the province (Masters, 2012). These ideas have come under lots of criticism for not having any actually evidence that it is true. Many newspaper articles about the castle and Hope are kept online by Hope’s devout followers for the world to read, along with the comments such as “untrue” or “libel” made by Hope (Hope, 2009). Whether or not these stories hold any merit, they have affected New Ross and the residents in a particular way.

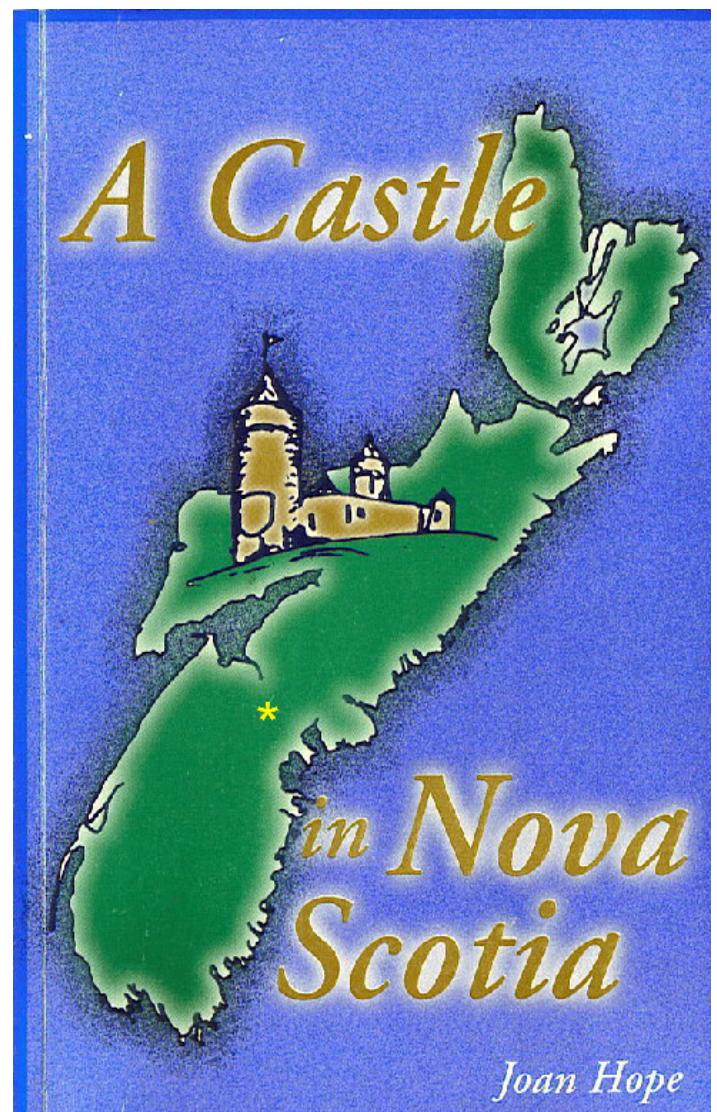


Figure 17. Front Cover of Hope's Book





# Conclusion

Tradition, community and family values are important assets to New Ross. The Ross Farm Museum is a living, working farm that continues to use traditional farming, crafting and cooking methods. It is located on the former property of Captain Willam Ross, who settled the community in 1816.

The Christmas tree industry is very important to the region. The skills and techniques of these small businesses have been passed down through generations of families. The Christmas tree industry prides itself on delivering products from their family to their customers' families.

Family values are important to the citizens of New Ross. The New Ross Family Resource Center aims to protect the health and wellbeing of families in the community. They offer pre-school, parenting courses, family gym nights, and parent and tot programs.

New Ross, Nova Scotia may have less than 2000 year-round residents, but there are many activities and groups for the community to take part in. Community groups and events encourage interaction and strong community ties. Bingo nights, card parties and community suppers are all regular occurrences at the Forties Community Center. The New Ross Family Resource Center has many programs to keep children, youth and adults busy.

The Family Resource Center and New Ross Consolidated School work together to provide great programs. The school must develop innovative programming options and invest in structural upgrades to remain open.

The New Ross Regional Development Society is looking towards the future with a strategic development plan for a sustainable economy that protects community values. Through online and paper surveys, they are gathering community input on the future of New Ross.



# References

- Credit Union New Ross. (n.d.) New Ross credit union. Retrieved from [https://www.newrosscreditunion.ca/Home/ToolsAndCalculators/FindBranchATM/?show=branchDetail&branch\\_id=ChesterBasin\\_2008\\_05\\_21\\_81780](https://www.newrosscreditunion.ca/Home/ToolsAndCalculators/FindBranchATM/?show=branchDetail&branch_id=ChesterBasin_2008_05_21_81780)
- Forest Heights Community School. (2012). Course selection handbook 2012-2013. Retrieved from <http://www.fhcs.ednet.ns.ca/course-selection-handbook-2012-2013/>
- Garrison Brewing Co. (2011). Product information: Three fields harvest ale. Retrieved from <http://www.garrisonbrewing.com/pdfs/Imperial%20Pale%20Sales%20Pricing%20Sheet-%20revised-3.pdf>
- Hope, J. (1997). A castle in Nova Scotia. Retrieved from <http://thelibraryofhope.com/acastleinnovascotia.htm>
- Hope, J. (2009). The continuing New Ross saga: 1990-2007. Retrieved from <http://thelibraryofhope.com/continuingnewrosssaga.htm>
- Hutt, R. (Producer). (2010). The return to family values. Retrieved from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIKKm3Idt\\_A&context=C4b4f5fbADvjVQaIPcFOS0N9SL4tTR6z6Lj\\_hH4PUTsvFF\\_RDW\\_w=](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIKKm3Idt_A&context=C4b4f5fbADvjVQaIPcFOS0N9SL4tTR6z6Lj_hH4PUTsvFF_RDW_w=)
- Leopold, C. B. (1996). The history of New Ross: In the county of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers' Association. (n.d.). Lunenburg Christmas tree producers' association: Balsam fir Christmas tree capital of the world. Retrieved from <http://www.christmastreeproducers.com>
- Masters, J. (2012, March 18). Knights of Nova Scotia. Toronto Sun. Retrieved from <http://m.torontosun.com/2012/03/14/knights-of-nova-scotia>
- New Ross Consolidated School. (n.d.). New Ross Consolidated. Retrieved from <http://www.nrccs.ednet.ns.ca/>
- New Ross Community Website. (2012a) Christmas festival. Retrieved from [http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=9](http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=9)
- New Ross Community Website. (2012b). Community organizations. Retrieved from [http://www.newross.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=5](http://www.newross.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=5)
- New Ross Community Website. (2012c). Community survey. Retrieved from [http://www.newross.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=12&Itemid=12](http://www.newross.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12&Itemid=12)
- New Ross Community Website. (2012d). Forties community center. Retrieved from [http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11&Itemid=11](http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11&Itemid=11)
- New Ross Community Website. (2012e). New Ross, Nova Scotia: Christmas tree capital of the world. Retrieved from [newross.ca](http://newross.ca)
- New Ross Family Resource Center. (n.d.) About us. Retrieved from [http://nrffc.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1&Itemid=4](http://nrffc.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1&Itemid=4)
- Nova Scotia Museum. (2012). About Ross farm. Retrieved from <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/rfm/en/home/aboutrossfarm/default.aspx>
- Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History. (1996). The Natural History of Nova Scotia. Retrieved from <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/mnh/nature/nhns/t5/t5-2.pdf>
- Russell, M. (1992). Curatorial report number 72 b: The Edward Ross store in New Ross, Nova Scotia c. 1836-1845. Nova Scotia Department of Education.



# References

tion: Nova Scotia Museum Complex.

Saint Augustine's Parish. (2011). Saint Augustine's Parish.  
Retrieved from <http://www.saintaugustinesparish.com/about-st-augustines.html>

Scotian Ironworks. (2005). Welcome to Scotian Ironworks.  
Retrieved from <http://www.scotianironworks.com/main.htm>

Smith, I. (2012). Photographs of New Ross war memorial.  
Retrieved from <http://ns1763.ca/lunenco/ross-mem.html>

South Shore Public Libraries. (n.d.). Locations. Retrieved  
from <http://www.southshorepubliclibraries.ca/locations>

South Shore Regional School Board. (2012). SSRSB by the  
numbers. Retrieved from <http://www.ssrsb.ca/ssrsb-by-the-numbers.html>

Statistics Canada. 2007. Chester, Nova Scotia  
(Code I206009) (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.  
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>

Statistics Canada. 2012. Chester, Nova Scotia (Code I206009) and Nova Scotia (Code I2) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released February 8, 2012.  
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>

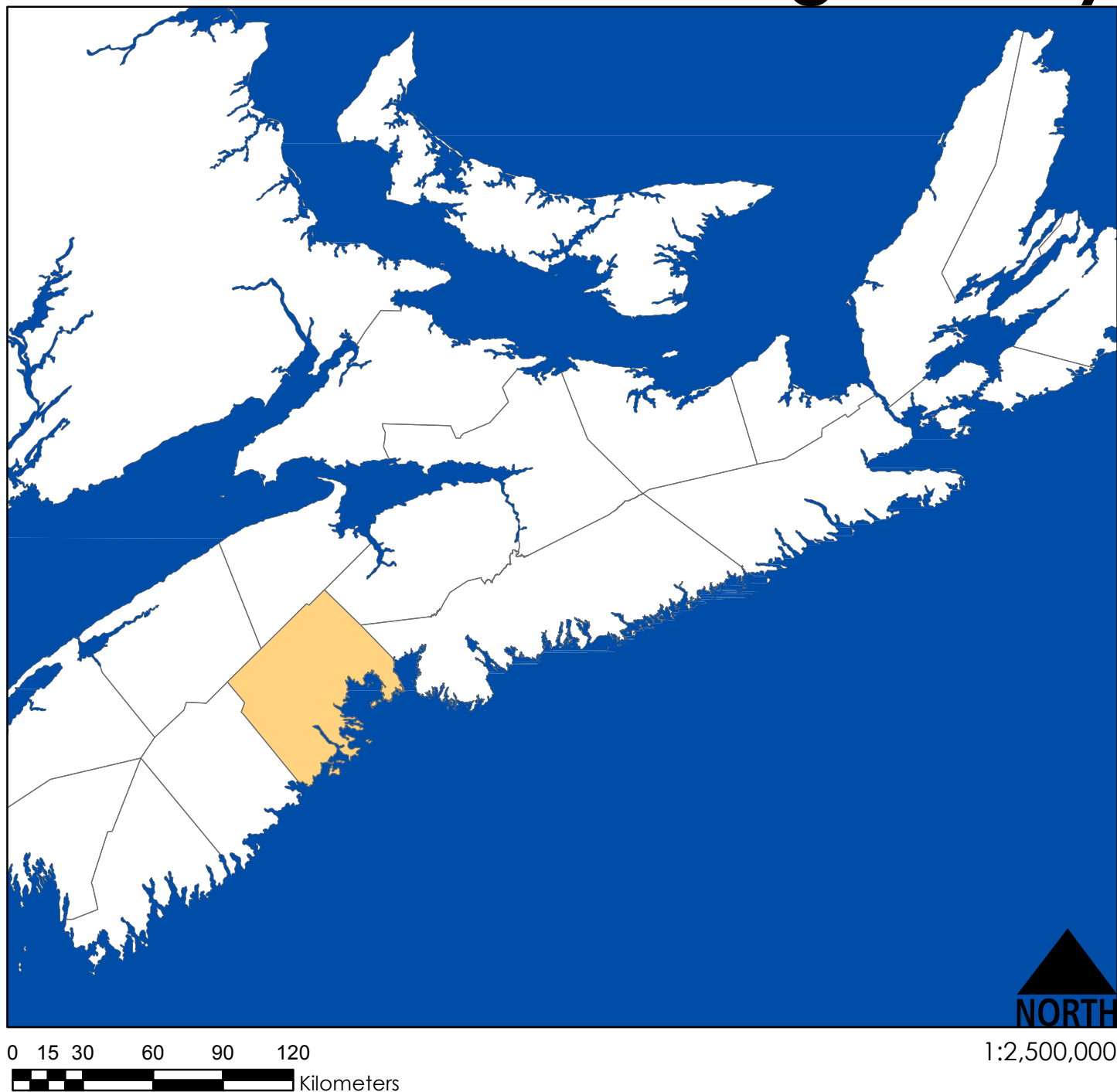


# List of Figures



- Figure 1: New Ross Community Website. 2012. New Ross Christmas Festival. (Illustration). Retrieved from [http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=9](http://newross.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=9)
- Figure 2: Lunenburg Christmas Tree Producers' Association. n.d. Recycle. (Illustration). Retrieved from [www.christmastreeproducers.com/recycle.html](http://www.christmastreeproducers.com/recycle.html)
- Figure 3: Rwkphotos. 2007. Ross Farm – Plough. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/rwkphotos/514433495/in/set-72157600266668387>
- Figure 4: Sparechange33. 2010. Ross Farm. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/sparechange63/5168299802/>
- Figure 5: Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History. 1996. Average Total Annual Snowfall. (Illustration). Retrieved from <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/mnh/nature/nhns/t5/t5-2.pdf>
- Figure 6: Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History. 1996. Climate Regions of Nova Scotia. (Illustration). Retrieved from <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/mnh/nature/nhns/t5/t5-2.pdf>
- Figure 7: New Ross Family Resource Center. n.d. New Ross Family Resource Center. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://nrfr.ca/>
- Figure 8: New Ross Family Resource Center. n.d. Other Services. (Photograph). Retrieved from [http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=7](http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=7)
- Figure 9: New Ross Family Resource Center. n.d. Children & Youth. (Photograph). Retrieved from [http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=3](http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=3)
- Figure 10: New Ross Family Resource Center. n.d. Health & Fitness. (Photograph). Retrieved from [http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=5](http://nrfr.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5&Itemid=5)
- Figure 11: Crowe, P.D. n.d. United Baptist Church New Ross, NS. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://whitmania.com/pdpdpd/album/places/newross-church.htm>
- Figure 12: Saint Augustine's Parish. 2011. Saint Patrick's Mission. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.saintaugustinesparish.com/about-st-augustines.html>
- Figure 13: Ross Farm Museum. 2010. Heading to the Barn. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/rossfarmmuseum/5538227535/in/set-72157626172204649>
- Figure 14: Ross Farm Museum. 2010. All Loaded Up. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/rossfarmmuseum/4760172779/in/photostream>
- Figure 15: Ross Farm Museum. 2011. Squash Plants Trying to Take Over the Garden. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/rossfarmmuseum/5981908293/in/set-72157627171828205>
- Figure 16: New Ross Consolidated School. n.d. New Ross Consolidated School. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www.nrns.ednet.ns.ca/>
- Figure 17: Hope, J. 1997. Front Cover. (Illustration). Retrieved from <http://www.thelibraryofhope.com/frontcover.jpg>
- Front cover: Jeff the Tree Guy. 2002. Balsam Fir. (Photograph). Retrieved from <http://www3.sympatico.ca/cancon1/XMasTrees/XMasTrees.htm#balsam>
- Small balsam fir tree in header: Arthur's Clipart. 2009. Balsam Fir. (Illustration). Retrieved from [http://www.arthursclipart.org/trees/trees/page\\_01.htm](http://www.arthursclipart.org/trees/trees/page_01.htm)

New Ross, Nova Scotia:

# Location of Lunenburg County



## Legend

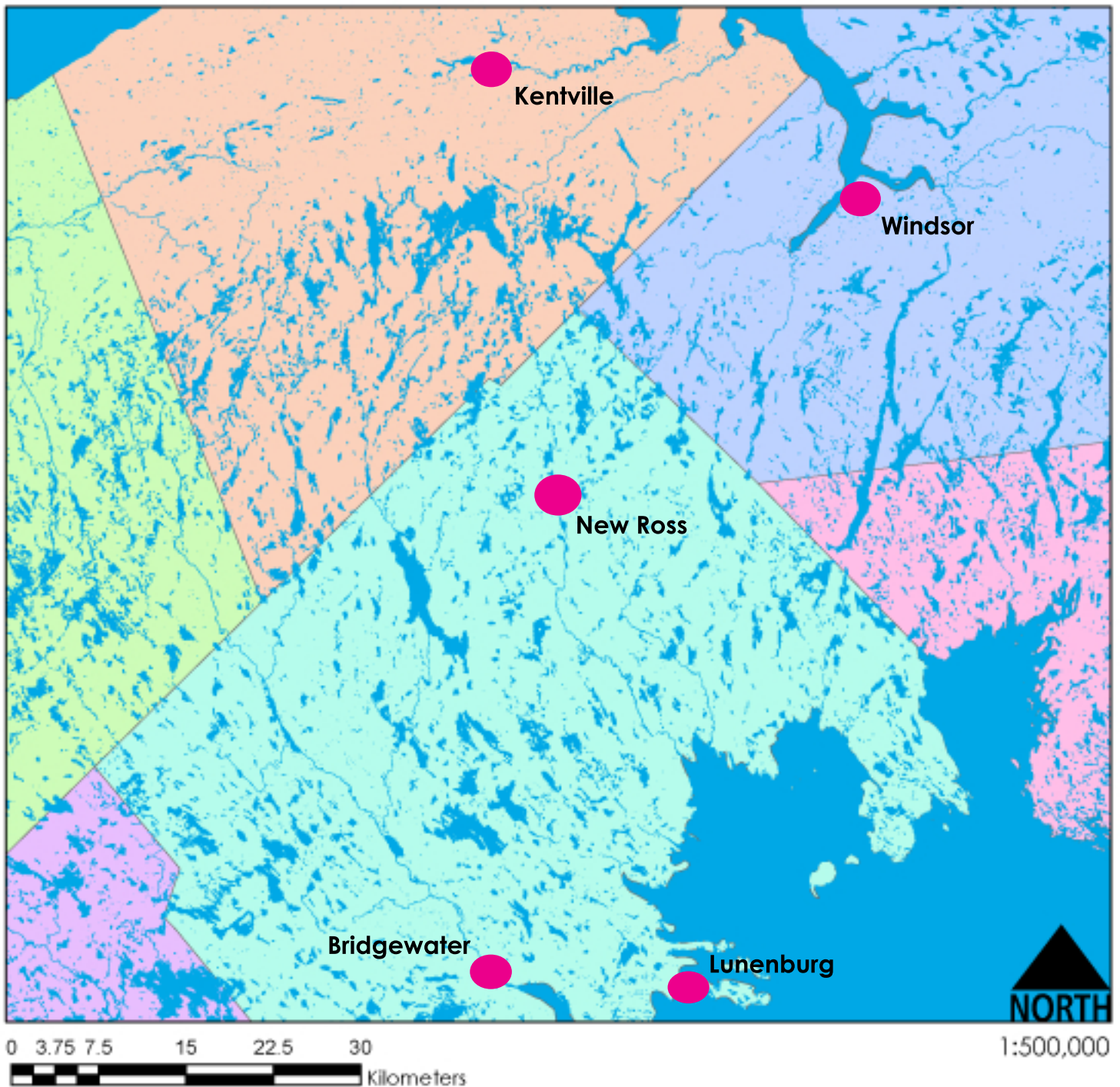
-  Lunenburg County
-  Atlantic Ocean

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Halifax Regional Municipality Geodatabase



# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Location



## Legend

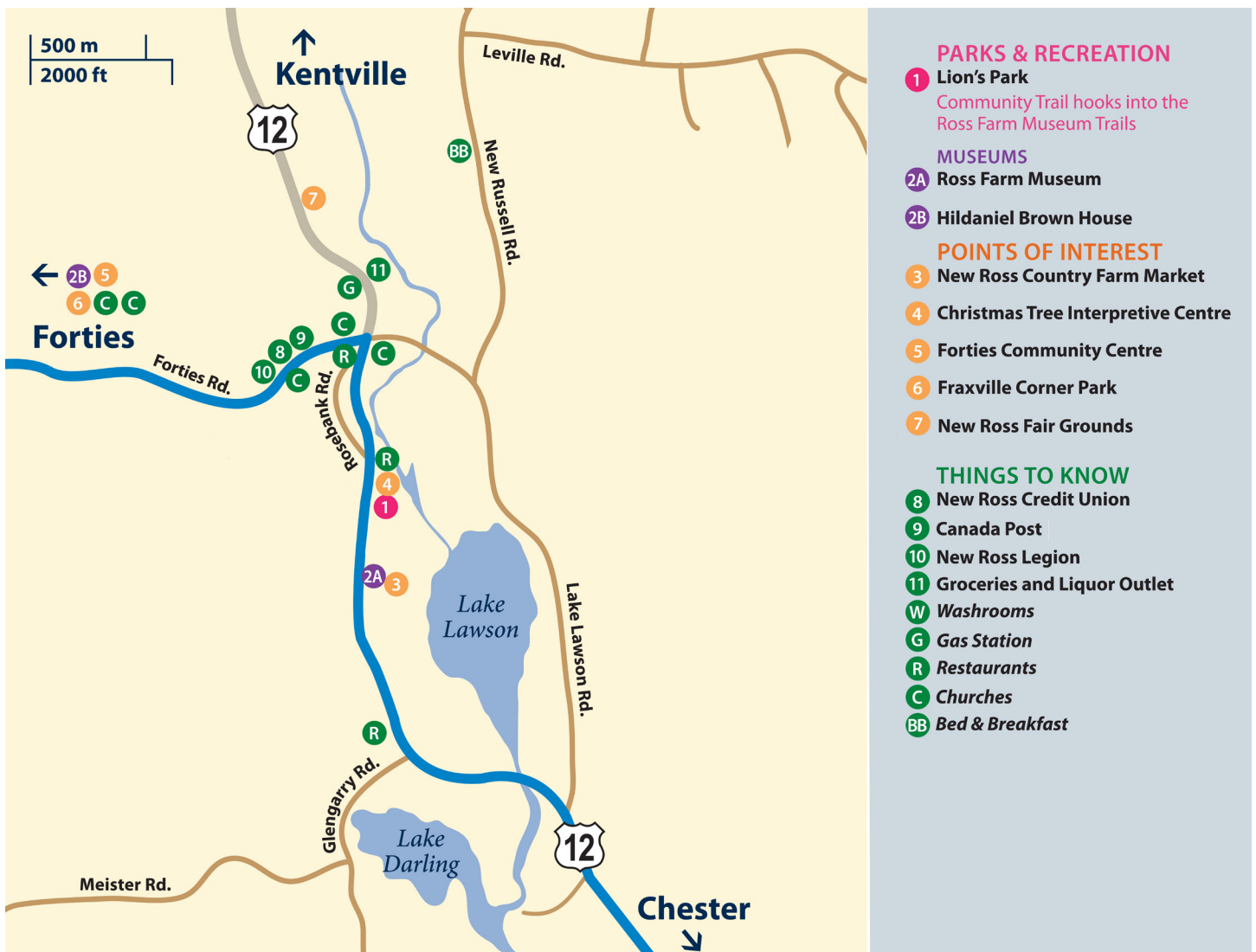
 Annapolis County	 Lunenburg County
 Halifax County	 Queens County
 Hants County	 Lakes, Rivers, Ocean
 Kings County	

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Halifax Regional Municipality Geodatabase  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database

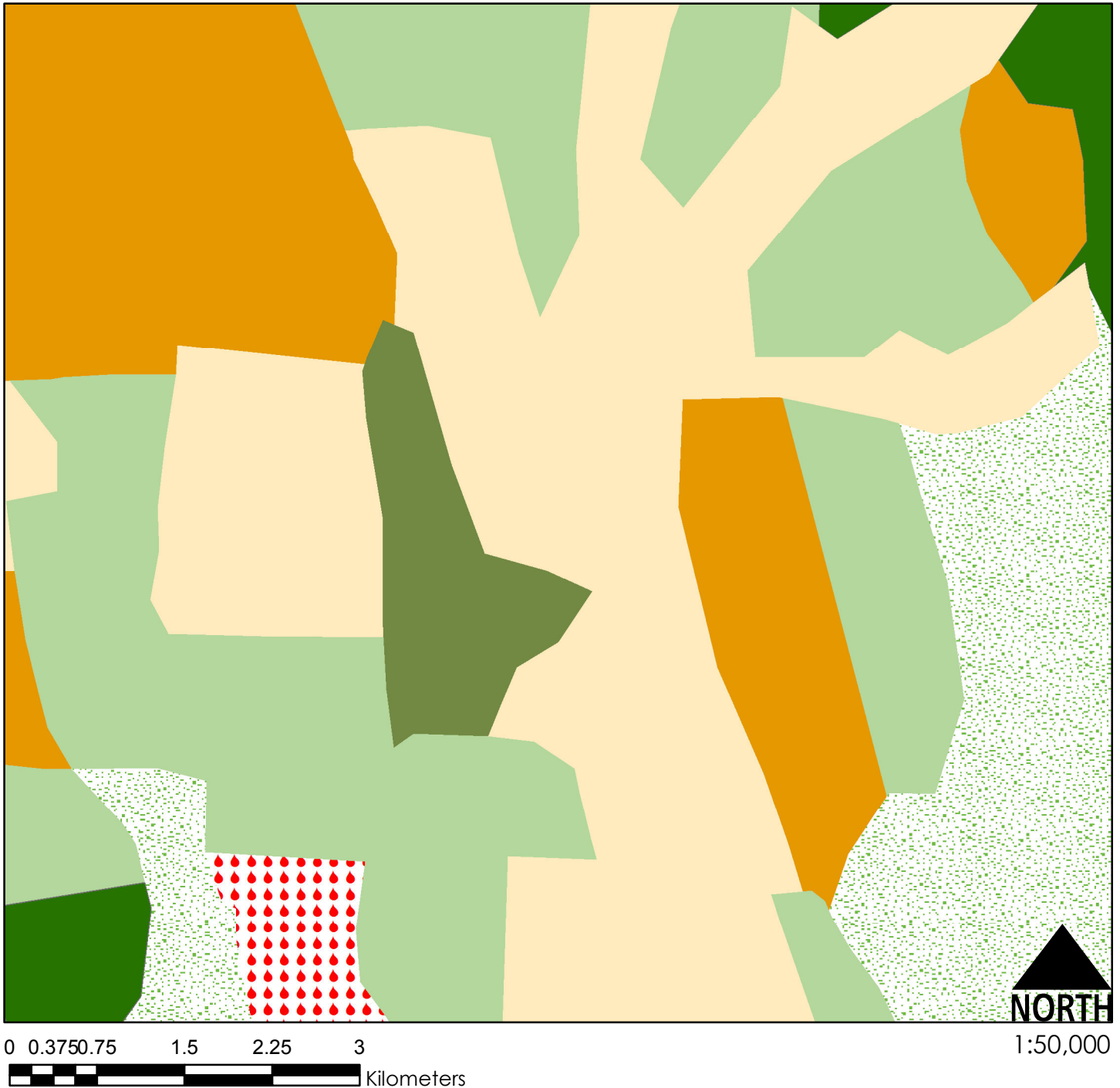


# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Destinations in the Community



Chester & Area. 2010. New Ross. (Map). Retrieved from <http://www.chesterareans.ca/visit-us-on-the-bluenose-coast/new-ross.html>

# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Land Cover in 1912



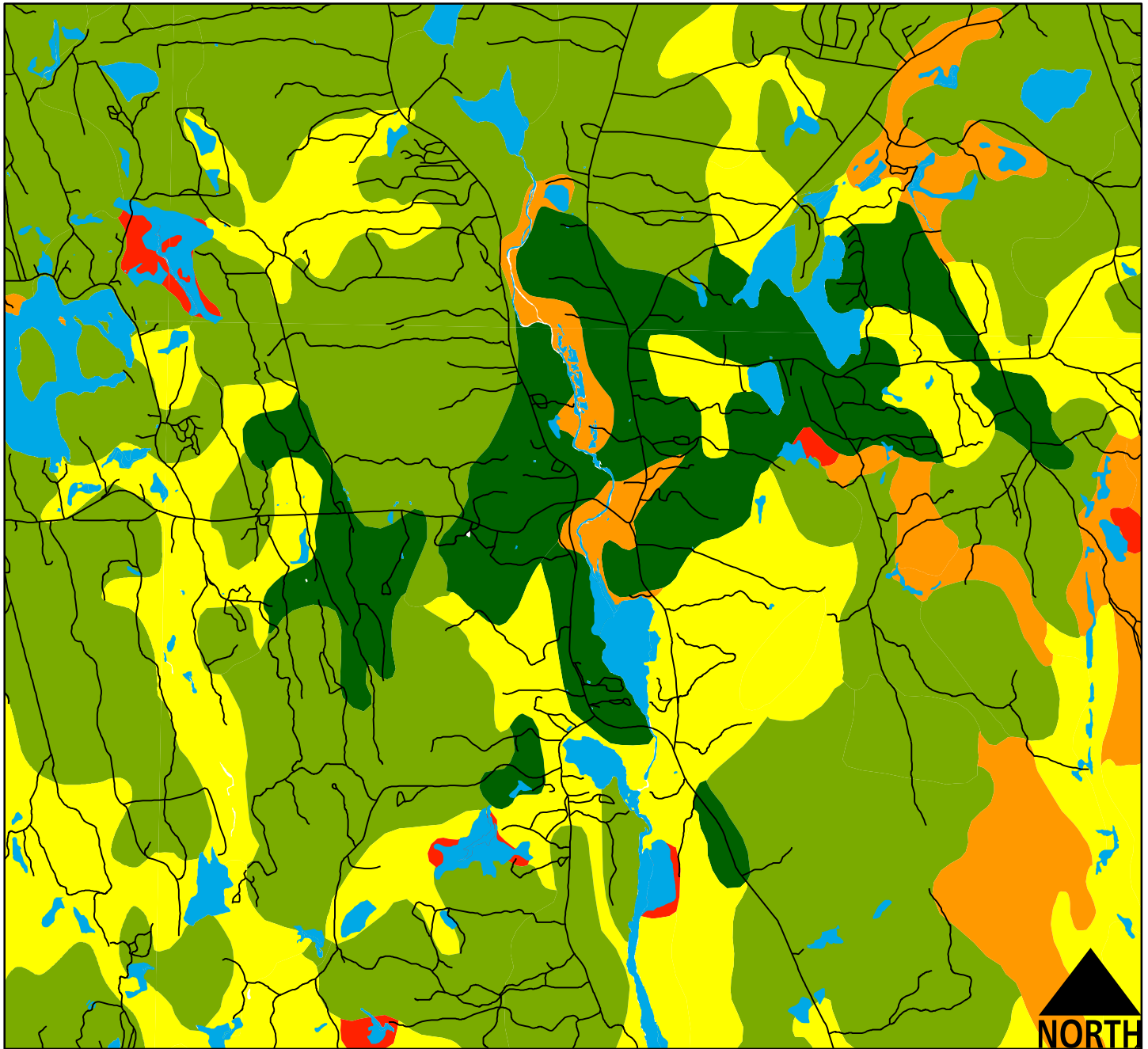
## Legend

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Hardwood, medium cull  | Fires        |
| Mixed, medium cull     | Farms        |
| Mixed, severely culled | Young growth |
| Barrens                |              |

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources

# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Commercial Forest Growth



0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 3  
Kilometers

## Legend

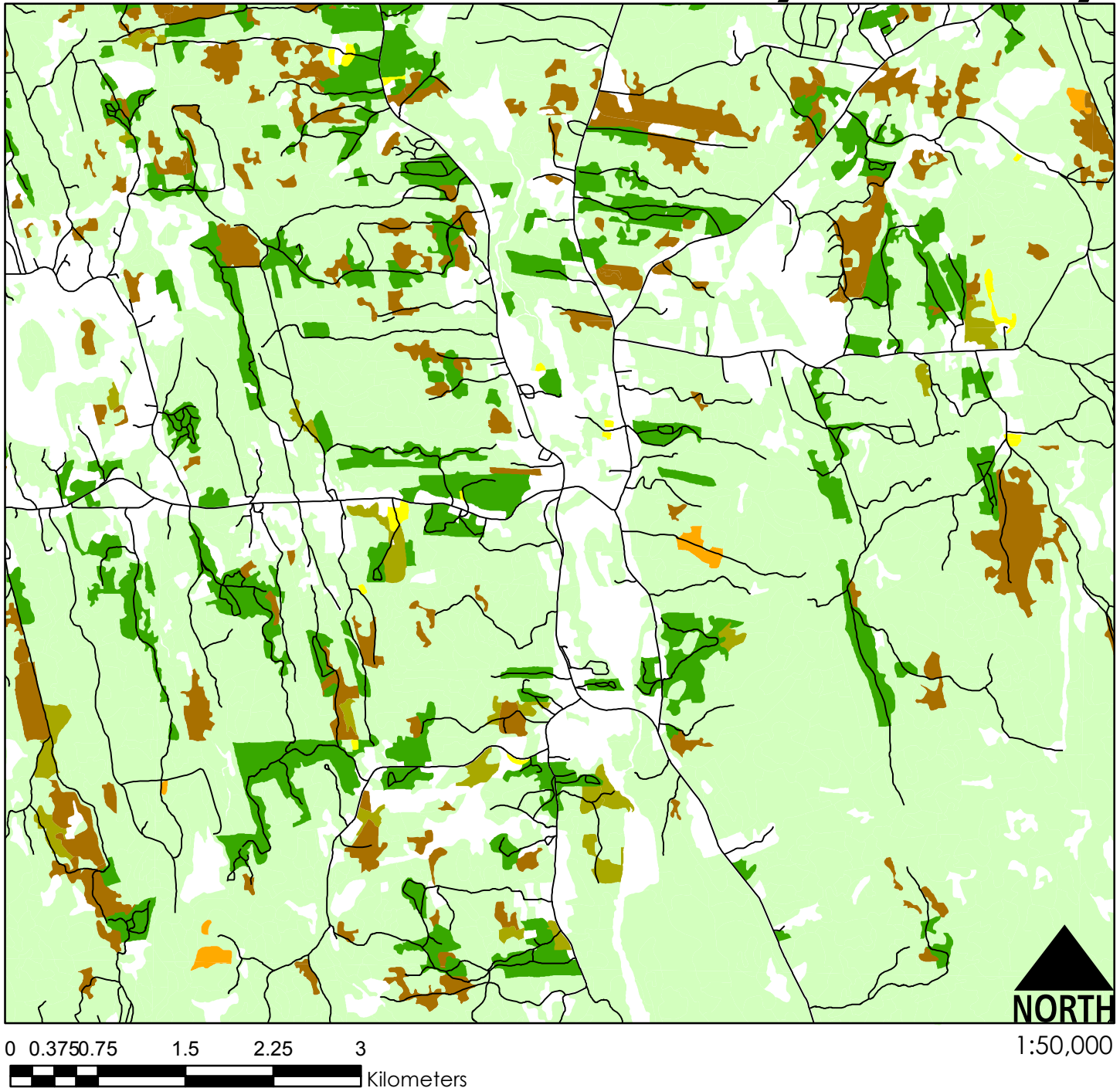
### Scale of Limitations

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  Slight                    |  Lakes and Rivers |
|  Moderate                  |  Road Network     |
|  Moderately severe         |  |
|  Severe                    |  |
|  Severe, precluding growth |  |








Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources

# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Forestry Industry



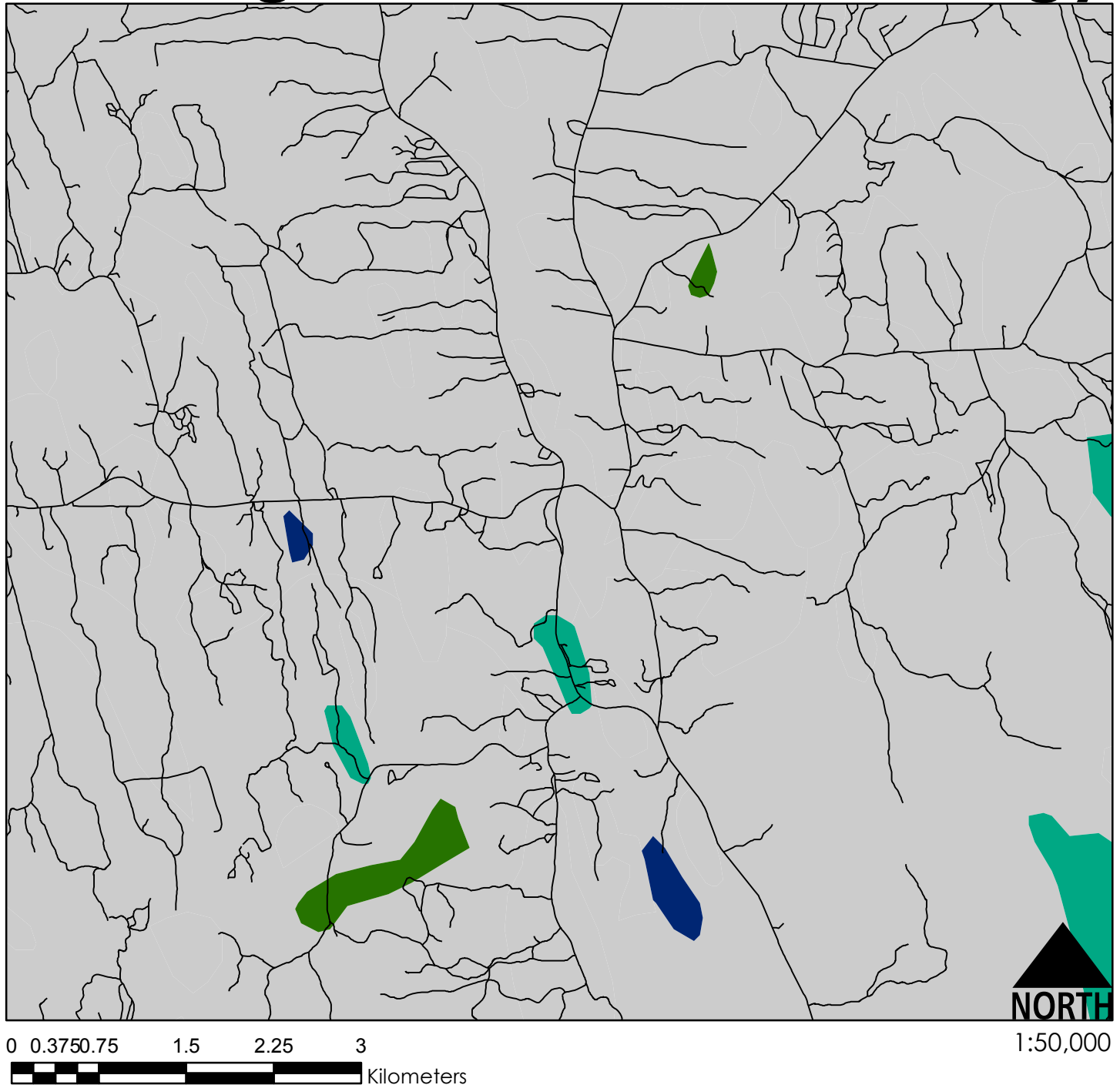
## Legend

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Christmas trees   |  Unclassified silviculture |
|  Partial depletion |  Seed plantation           |
|  Clear cut         |  Natural Stand             |
|  Road Network     |   |

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources

# Origins of Surficial Geology



## Legend

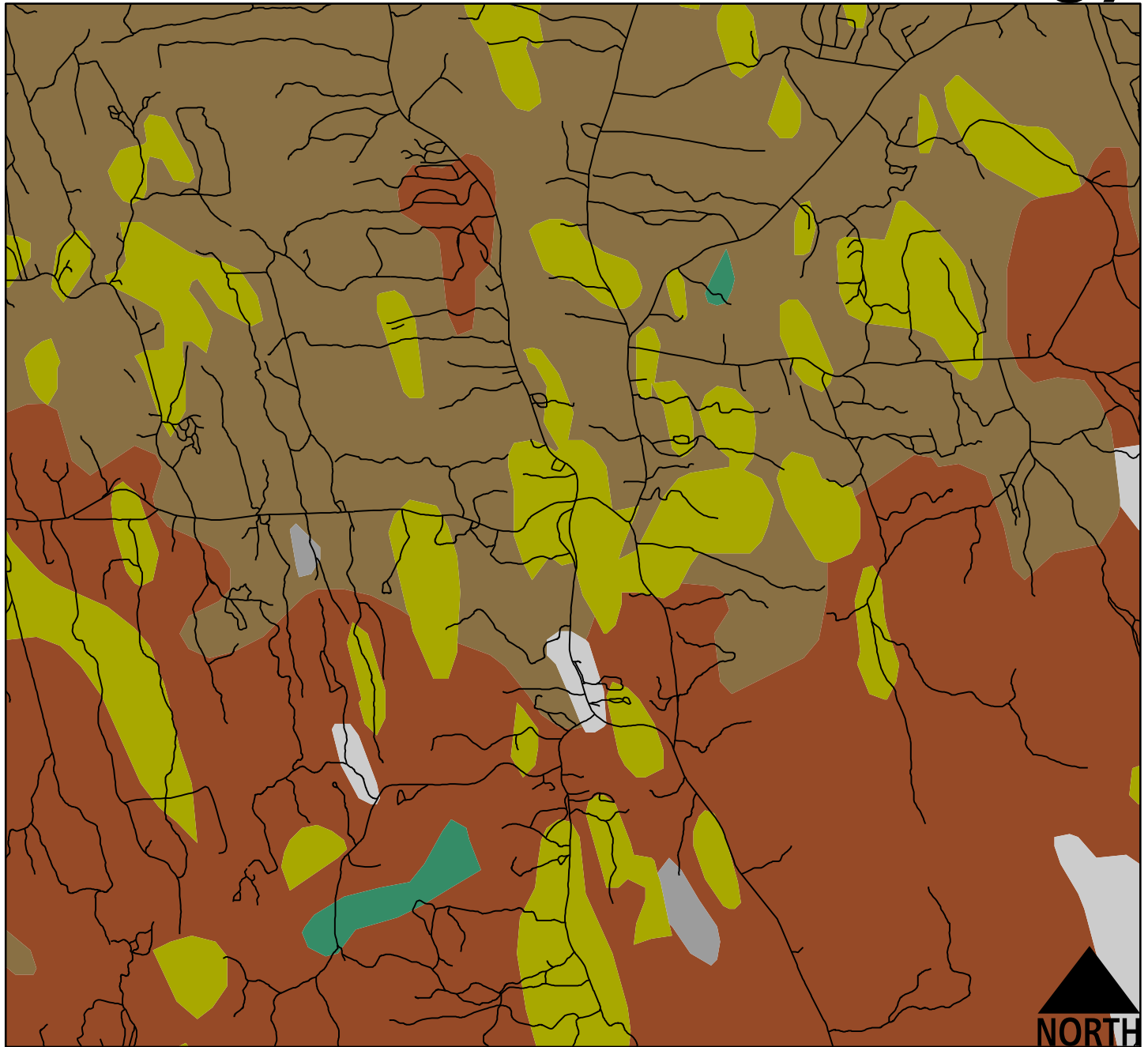
- Areas of glacier erosion and/or non-deposition
- Deposited by streams and rivers after last glacier retreat
- Developed by infilling of ponds or river courses by vegetation
- Material released from the base of melting ice sheet
- Road Network

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources



# New Ross, Nova Scotia: Surficial Geology



0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 3  
Kilometers

1:50,000

## Legend

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Bedrock outcrops  |  Silty, compact material           |
|  Gravel, sand, mud |  Sphagnum moss, peat, gyttja, clay |
|  Siltier till      |  Stony, sandy matrix               |
|  Road Network      |   |

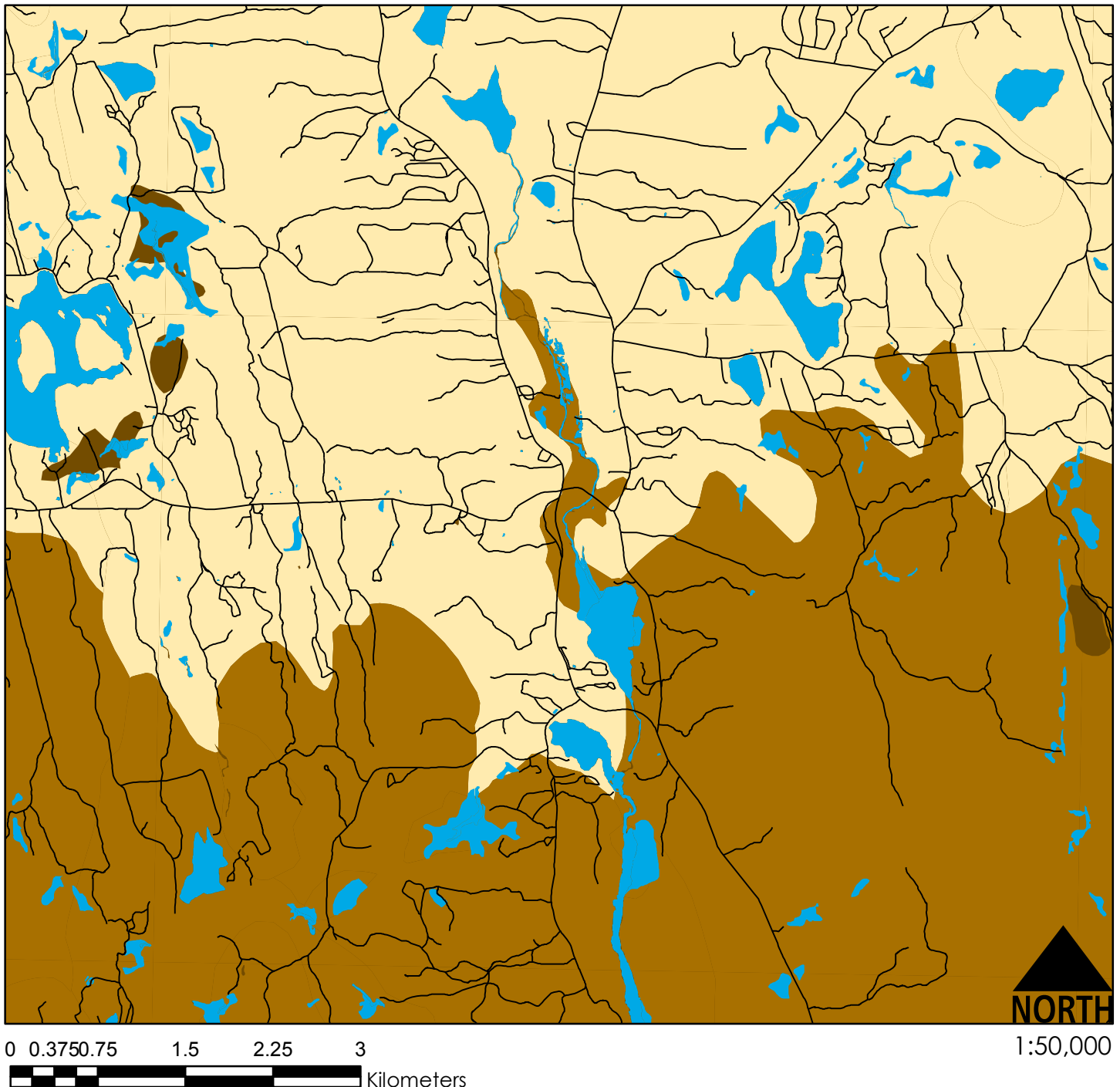
Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources



## New Ross, Nova Scotia:

# Soil Texture



### Legend

- Course textured - sands and loamy sands
- Fine textured - sandy clay loams, clay loams, and clay
- Organic soils
- Lakes and Rivers
- Road Network

Map prepared by Jannelle Van Den Bosch  
For Professor Guppy  
Plan 3006: Reading the Landscape  
Dalhousie University School of Planning  
January 2012

Data Sources:  
Nova Scotia Topographic Database  
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources