

## C. NSM Site Mandates and Topics

### FISHERIES MUSEUM OF THE ATLANTIC

#### MANDATE AND MISSION

- » To celebrate the deep-sea fishing heritage of Nova Scotia.
- » To explain the nature and scope of the deep sea fishery – the ocean and its fish, the ships, boats and equipment and methods of fishing, the people of the fishery and their lives at sea.
- » To present and interpret the schooner Theresa E. Conner and the side trawler Cape Sable.
- » To inspire visitors with an appreciation of maritime culture and the folklore of the sea.
- » To develop an appreciation of the local world of the fishing communities of Nova Scotia's south shore, with special reference to Lunenburg — their distinctive waterfronts, shipbuilding, businesses that contributed to the fishing economy, home and community life and the special role of women, working in the canneries.

#### PROPOSED CONTENT

\*Note: Topics are drawn from the NS Interpretive Master Plan Content Framework.

#### I. CONTENT TO MAINTAIN

##### A. FORMING

###### A.2 Making Landscapes

- Offshore Coastal Landforms: Geology of the continental shelf.

###### A.3 Climate

- Causes and Influences: Climatic environment of Nova Scotia.
- Weather: Stormy seas and fog.

###### A.4 Ocean Environment

- Currents and Tides: Influences on the fishery.
- Continental Shelf Environments: Their role in making the fishery possible.
- Coastal Intertidal Environments

###### A.5 Biodiversity

- Life Forms and Ecosystems: Oceanic systems.
- Extinction of Species

##### B. EVOLVING

###### B.2 Birds, Fish, and Animals

- Diversity of Birds and Fish: Inland, Coast, Sea: What is special to Nova Scotia.
- Diversity of Mammals: Marine mammals
- Amphibians and Reptiles

##### B.5 Response to Place

- Coastal Communities: Uniqueness of Nova Scotia's coast.
- Age of Sail: 1830 – 1880: A defining element of Nova Scotia's history; what was its nature?

##### B.6 Agents of Change

- New Technology: Effects/Experience: Changing technology and the deep-sea fishery.
- Diversity of Mammals

#### C. EXPLOITING

##### C.1 Energy

- Animal/Human Power: Sailing a ship.

##### C.2 Resource Development

- Fishing: Nature and scope of the fishery – historically and today.

##### C.3 Industry

- Boat and Shipbuilding: The Lunenburg builder and their traditions.

##### C.5 Transportation

- Ships & Watercraft: How the fishery worked.

#### E. LIVING

##### E.2 Communities

- People at Sea: Life at sea – time, nature of work, and dangers.

##### E.3 Recreation

- Boat Racing: A unique, defining period in history; skill, passion, pride.

## II. CONTENT TO ENHANCE

### B. EVOLVING

#### B.6 Agents of Change

- Human Activity and the Environment: Relationship of technology and the sea to the evolution of activity.
- Outmigration Social/Econ. Effects: Limits of the fishery as an economic engine.

### C. EXPLOITING

#### C.3 Industry

- Tourism: UNESCO World Heritage site.

#### C.4 Commerce

- Nova Scotia/New England Trade: International relations and the fishery; Lunenburg as leading fishing centre and fishing capital of the east coast after the advent of trawl fishing.
- Confederation & National Commerce: National policies.
- Internal Nova Scotia Commerce
- Illegal Commerce

#### C.6 Environmental Values

- Endangered Environments/Species: Economy and environment in balance.

### D. RELATING

#### D.4 Communications

- Signals/Telegraph/Telephone
- Other Forms

### E. LIVING

#### E.1 Life at Home and Work

- Gender Roles and Home Life: Family life and the fisherman.
- People in the Workplace: Life at sea.
- Social Value of the Workplace: Camaraderie.

#### E.2 Communities

- Coastal Towns/Villages: Character of the Nova Scotia coastal town.
- Home Front: Women, children, and the male absence.
- Shore-based Industry: Supporting the fishing industry.

#### E.3 Recreation

- Organized Sports

#### E.4 Cultural Expression

- Fine/Folk Art
- Clothing and Costume: Clothing and gear of the fisherman.
- Heritage Preservation: Significance of the waterfront buildings.

## III. NEW CONTENT TO DEVELOP

### A. FORMING

#### A.2 Making Landscapes

- Bays & Harbours: Nova Scotia's south shore.

#### A.5 Biodiversity

- Genetic Diversity: In marine environments

### B. EVOLVING

#### B.6 Agents of Change

- Responses to Deindustrialization: Coping with a changing and declining industry.
- Inadvertent/Introduced Migrants
- Rural Depopulation since 1945

### D. RELATING

#### D.1 Peoples of Nova Scotia

- Indigenous
- European: German Protestants and the founding of Lunenburg.

#### D.7 Social Equality

- Capital and Labour (incl. indentured): Organizing and financing the fishery and its implications.
- Privilege/Social Circles: Hierarchies and unionization.

### E. LIVING

#### E.1 Life at Home and Work

- Childhood Experiences: Apprenticing.
- Places of Community Interaction: Ships and shore-based industry.

#### E.4 Cultural Expression

- Folklore and Celebrations: Traditions, stories, and poetry.
- Music: Sea shanties.

#### E.5 Social Development and Organizations

- Community Security: Protection, Prevention, Response
- Temperance & Prohibition
- Antigonish Movement
- Religious Observance

## CONCLUSIONS

Interpret the international context of the fishery, its physical environment, and the evolution of life in Lunenburg over more than two centuries.