



Sherbrooke Village Map

- 1. Visitor Reception Centre/Admissions
- 2. Sherbrooke Hotel Restaraunt
- 3. Joe McLane's Blacksmith Shop
- 4. Hands On History (Program Building)
- 5. Brigley House (Program Building)
- 6. Sherbrooke Post Office
- 7. St. Mary's Printery
- 8. Sherbrooke Drug Store
- 9. Sherbrooke Jail
- 10. Donald McDonald Tailor & Clothier
- 11. Sherbrooke Village Pottery
- 12. Boat Shop/OOG's Fishing & Tackle Shop
- 13. Masonic Hall and Village Auditorium
- 14. Cumminger Brothers' General Store
- 15. Ambrotype Photography Studio
- 16. Dr. Densmore's Renova Cottage
- 17. Woodturner Shop
- 18. Greenwood Cottage
- 19. Telephone Exchange
- 20. Courthouse
- 21. Cumminger House/Weavers Cottage
- 22. Indigenous Art Centre & NS Tourist Information Centre
- 23. Coach Barn
- 24. Temperance Hall
- 25. St. James Presbyterian Church
- 26. Schoolhouse
- 27. Cruickshank Barn/Petting Zoo
- 28. McMillan House
- 29. Jordan Barn
- 30. Performance Centre Main Stage
- 31. Village Treasures and Gifts
- 32. McDonald Brothers' Sawmill
- 33. Nature Trail and Lumber Camp
- 34. Royal Oak Stamp Mill

- CENTRE FOR THE ARTS BUILDINGS
- A. Artist In Residence Building
 - B. Artist In Residence Building
 - C. Eliza Bent House (Program Building)
 - D. Cook House - Art Gallery

IN CASE of EMERGENCY - 902-522-2400

 Emergency Gathering Area

 Defibrillator Available



SAWMILL - Try out the old-time brace and bit or buck saw at the sawmill.



GOLD STAMP MILL - Try your hand at gold panning, (keep what you find).




RICHES
LEARNING CENTRE

Rural Institute for Cultural Heritage and Environmental Sustainability
Our 2020 Legacy Project
50 Years of Sherbrooke Village!



The McDonald Brothers' Sawmill, Nature Trail, Lumber Camp, and the Royal Oak Gold Stamp Mill are located off site. Please ask an interpreter for more information.

Sherbrooke Village

Daily 9:30am to 5:00pm

Full Schedule of Activities June 8 to Oct. 14

Guided Tours - May 18 -June 7

Mi'kmaq people originally inhabited Sherbrooke.

The French were the first European visitors to Sherbrooke, as early as 1655. The settlement was known as Fort Sainte Marie.

By 1815 the settlement which developed at the head of the navigable waters became known as Sherbrooke, in honour of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Sherbrooke Village Restoration Area was established in 1969 to conserve a part of Sherbrooke and depict a typical Nova Scotian village in the 19th century.

Sherbrooke Village is administered by the Sherbrooke Restoration Commission under the direction of the NS Museum Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage.

Pets must be on a leash and under control of the owner at all times.

1. The **Visitor Reception Centre** is home to our Admissions and Village Information located at the entrance to the restoration area.
2. The **Sherbrooke Hotel and Tea Room** serving meals, refreshments and Victorian Tea, as it did when the McDaniel family operated it from 1860 until 1918.
3. **Joe McLane's Blacksmith Shop** has operated since the 1870s by Joe McLane. Today the blacksmith produces ironwork for the restoration and for sale.
4. **Hands On History (program building)** Dress up for "HOH & Step Into 1867
5. **Brigley House (program building)**
6. The **Post Office** dates from the 1850s.
7. **St. Mary's Printery** uses hand presses to produce printed materials for the Village and custom orders.
8. The **Sherbrooke Drug Store** recreates a pharmacy much like the one which was in Sherbrooke in the late 1890s. Most items in the collection were donated by the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

9. The **Sherbrooke Jail**, built in 1862, was used for 100 years to house the jailer and his family as well as legal offenders. There are cells upstairs and down, as well as a typical parlour, kitchen, and bedroom.
10. The **Tailor Shop** has been restored to circa 1900. It was built by Donald McDonald, tailor and clothier.
11. The **Sherbrooke Village Pottery** reproduces 19th century and modern Nova Scotia earthenware.
12. The **Boat Shop** overlooks the former site of a shipyard. Adjacent to the shop you will find an interpretative panel detailing the aspects of that tradition.
13. The **Masonic Hall**, on the second floor, is the home of Queen's Lodge. The main floor auditorium is used for programs.
14. The **Cumminger Brothers' General Store** has been restored as a typical store of the 1870s, when it was operated by John and Samuel Cumminger, members of a prominent family in our history.
15. The **Ambrotype Photography Studio** is a one-of-a-kind in Canada. It's an operating studio where you can learn about 19th century photography techniques and have your portrait taken in costume.
16. **Renova Cottage**, built about 1850, belonged to S.M. Cumminger in 1871, and later to Dr. Densmore, M.D., who practiced here in Sherbrooke until 1919.
17. The **Woodturner Shop** is a working example of a shop used from 1850-1900.
18. **Greenwood Cottage** was built by John and Sarah Cumminger in 1871. The style reflects their social position and means.
19. The **Telephone Exchange** is headquarters for the turn-of-the-century telephone system used within the Village.
20. The **Courthouse**, built in 1858, was used until 2000. It is a fine example of a wooden building in the classical style.
21. **Cumminger House/Weaver's Cottage**, owned by Henry Cumminger in 1840, is the oldest building on site and is restored as a modest residence where domestic chores including weaving are featured.
22. The **Indigenous Art Centre** houses a variety of Indigenous art exhibits, public washrooms & NS Visitor Information
23. The **Coach Barn**, built by Thomas Sears in 1901, housed his horses, mail coaches, express wagons and also freight. Sears operated the Sherbrooke-to-Antigonish mail service from 1892 to 1931.
24. The **Temperance Hall** was built in 1892. Following the decline of the Temperance movement, the building was used as an elementary school from 1905 to 1953, after which it became the Legion Hall and is still used by the Canadian Legion for meetings. It's interesting to note that this is one of the few "dry" legions in Canada.
25. **St. James Presbyterian Church** was constructed in 1854-55.
26. The **Schoolhouse** was built in 1867 using plans issued in a report by the provincial Superintendent of Education. One room has been restored to represent the period.
27. The **Cruickshank Barn and Pasture** is home to farm animals.
28. **McMillan House**, pre-1870 has been restored as a residence where textile demonstrations are featured.
29. The **Jordan Barn** is one of the few buildings not on its original site. It was moved here to house livestock. Down river from the barn is the site of the French settlement of Fort Sainte Marie (c.1655).
30. **Main Stage, Performance Centre.**
31. The **Village Treasures & Gift Shop** is a traditional and contemporary gift shop offering Village made arts and crafts.
32. The **McDonald Brothers' Sawmill** stands where sawmills have stood since 1862. It is a fully operational reconstruction of a water-powered, up-and-down sawmill.
33. Explore our **Nature Trail** walk along the mill race to the **Lumber Camp**, just a few minutes walk from the sawmill.
34. The **Royal Oak Gold Stamp Mill** houses a five-stamp mill that was discovered near Lake Charlotte in Halifax County. A similar one operated nearby in the community of Goldenville.



A PART of THE NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM



42 Main St., P.O. Box 295
Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia
Canada B0J 3C0

Toll-Free: 1-888-743-7845
Fax: (902) 522-2974

E-mail: svillage@novascotia.ca

sherbrookevillage.novascotia.ca
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