

Watch this Space

Nova Scotia's Queer Spaces

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Watch this Space: Movement in Nova Scotia's Queer Spaces

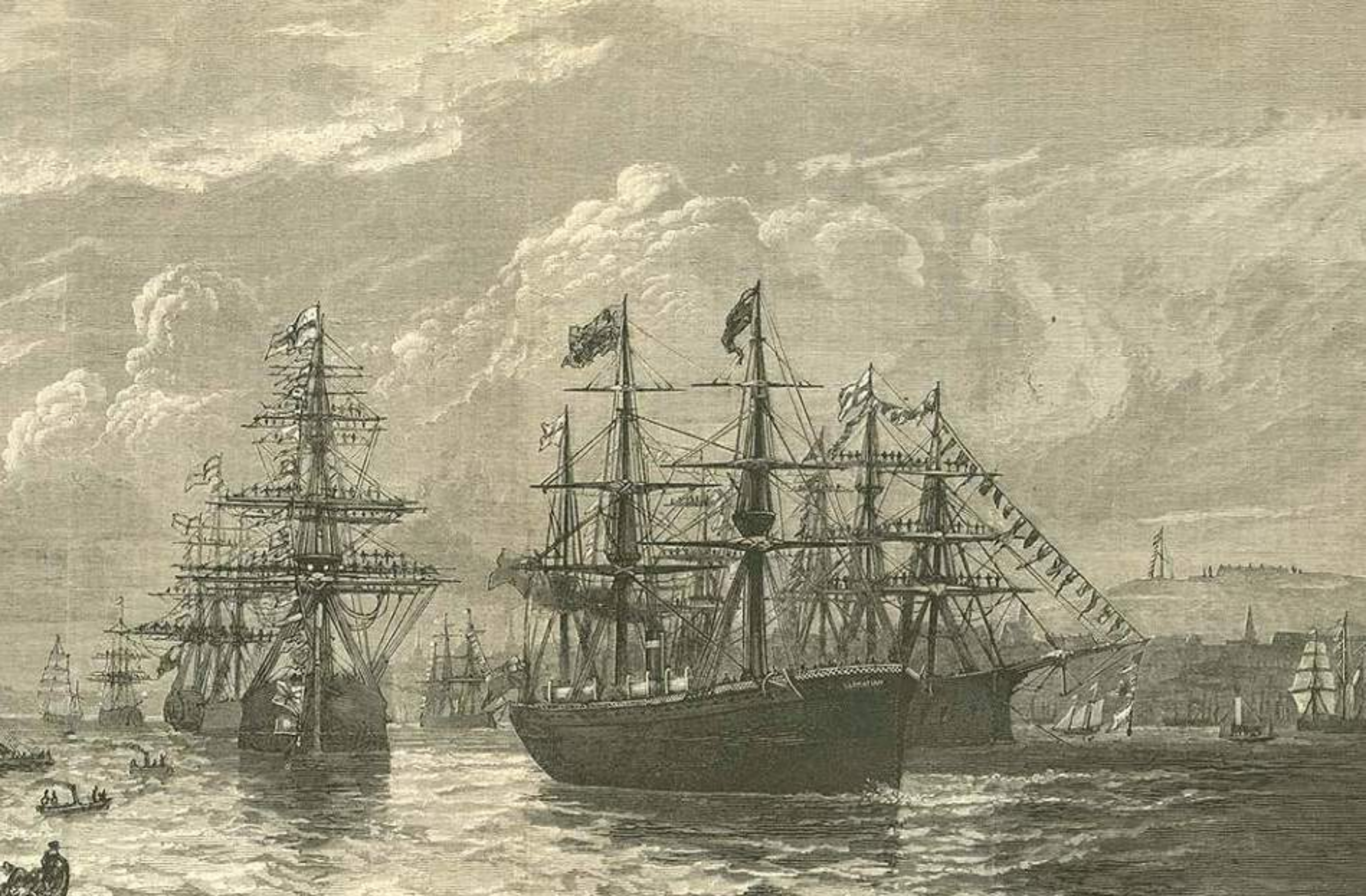
1. What is Queer Space?
2. Nova Scotia's Queer Spaces
 - a) Halifax's Cruising Grounds
 - b) Beverage Rooms, Bars and Brunch
 - c) Between Urban and Rural
3. What does it all mean?
4. Making (Queer) Space



Margot Durling, 'Chosen Family', Halifax (2020). Photo: Global News, Alexander Quon.



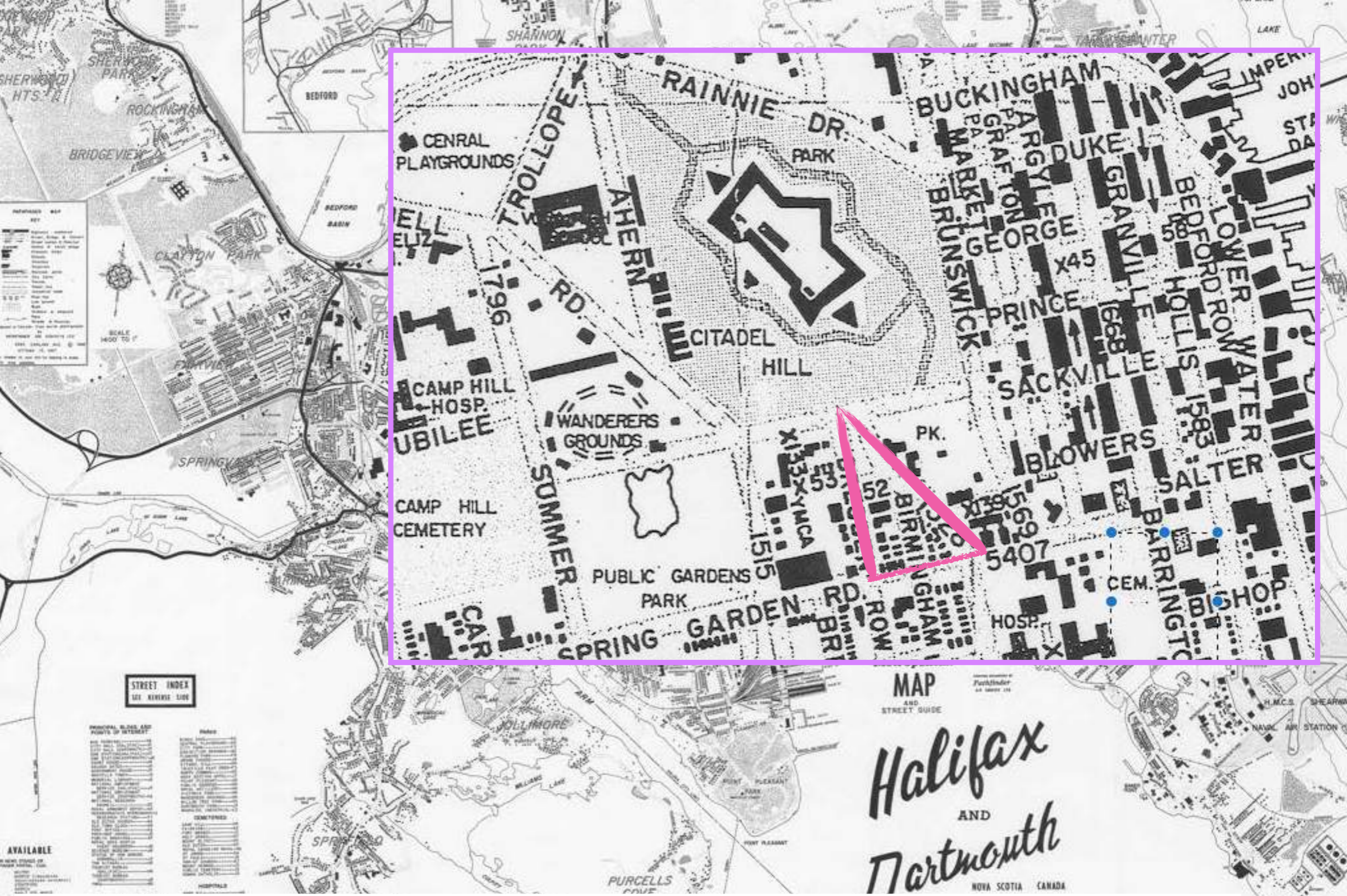
'A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Britain', 1755. Nova Scotia Archives.



H. Sandham, 'The Landing at Halifax', *Harper's Weekly* (1878). Citadel Hill is visible in the background. Nova Scotia Archives Photo Collection.



Background: W.R. MacAskill, Clock from Citadel Hill (1932). Nova Scotia Archives 1987-453 no. 2630. Foreground: Unidentified Boxers on a wall at Citadel Hill Overlooking Downtown Halifax (Date Unknown). Nova Scotia Archives 1987-218 no. 064.



Metropolitan Map and Street Guide: Halifax and Dartmouth (1965). Halifax Municipal Archives CR10-001.



Dresden Arms Motor Hotel. 5530 Artillery Place, Halifax (1958). DSRA Architects.



The Green Lantern Building (Built: 1896; Photo: 1945). 1585 Barrington St. Nova Scotia Archives Photo Collection: Halifax, Street Scenes: Barrington Street.



Left: The Turret, 1588 Barrington St (c.1978). Photo: Robin Metcalfe. Right: The Turret logo, designed by Rand Gaynor. Source: Dan MacKay via gay.hfxns.org/turrett



Background: View from Citadel Hill looking toward the North End (1964). Halifax Municipal Archives 102-39-1.386. Foreground: Still from Welcome to Africville (Dir. Dana Inkster, 1999).

AIDS and Racism

Racism has played a significant role in the lack of HIV/AIDS awareness in the Nova Scotian Black community. It has also created barriers to the development and delivery of programs and services related to HIV/AIDS awareness.

HIV/AIDS education programs in the wider community have not made a major effort to include the Black communities in Nova Scotia (with the exception of the recent efforts of the Black Outreach Project), therefore it is accurate to conclude that no culturally appropriate AIDS education was being provided to promote self-education. AIDS education needs are at a "crisis" level in the Nova Scotian Black community which places the entire community at a severe risk and ostracizes HIV positive Black people from feeling comfortable with accessing AIDS service organizations in the general community. The Black Outreach Project is committed to countering not only the aforementioned racial problems with HIV/AIDS education but many other problems that might exist such as: stereotypes associated with Black peoples sexuality and criminal behaviour, the lack of information on treatment issues affecting the Black community and dispelling the African Origin Myth related to HIV infected.



Black Women and AIDS

Women are the fastest growing "group" testing positive for HIV. Some related issues for Black women are:

1. The Role of Black Women.

Black women are often the primary caregivers in the Black communities. Black women are often responsible not only for the children of their respective communities but for the whole family unit, therefore their personal needs in regards to HIV prevention and treatment are often neglected.

2. Misdiagnosis

HIV positive women in general are often misdiagnosed by doctors due to lack of research and information provided on AIDS. HIV positive women have symptoms that are different from men's therefore women get diagnosed much later, and do not have the opportunity to access effective treatment methods.

A Note to the Sisters!

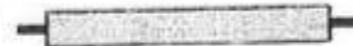
Talk to your boyfriends and husbands about safer sex for the both of you and your children. HIV prevention must be a shared responsibility and AIDS must be taken seriously. Our history shows that we can endure this epidemic. We must all work together to stop HIV infection because our lives are precious!

The Black Community Responding to AIDS



Since the Black Outreach Project's inception, the Black community of Nova Scotia including the church, organizations, the elders and other individuals have grown in the response to AIDS. In the hopes that we can all continue to raise the awareness of HIV/AIDS in our perspective Black communities here are some things that you can do:

- Have the Black Outreach Project visit your community, family, church organization, conference, or any other forum that you might think appropriate.
- Ask the Black Outreach Project for a training session on HIV/AIDS so that you can pass the information on to others.
- Acknowledge and talk to your friends, families, and loved ones about AIDS and the treatment of HIV positive people.



Background: Topographical Map of Nova Scotia (2021) from [geology.Com](http://geology.com). Foreground: From "Black Outreach Project - Dealing with HIV-AIDS in the Black Community of Nova Scotia (Flyer)," AIDS Activist History Project, <http://aidsactivisthistory.omeka.net/items/show/663>.



Pride
1997

Collage of Photos of Halifax Pride 1997. Courtesy of Dan MacKay.



NOVA SCOTIA'S QUEER SPACES



Lunenburg at Sunset, Date Unknown.

T.M. Sieniewiez Nova Scotia Archives 1978-177 no. 13

[Start Exploring](#)

[Click Here for An Interactive Map of Nova Scotia's Queer Spaces](#)

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