

# trident



Drawing By Jean M. Ball

## Andrews' Range

In 1846 - the time of the first "Great Fire" - the crossroads formed by Job Street, Hutching's St., Bambrick St., New Gower St. and Hamilton Avenue (then Pokeham Path), was the western extremity of the town. The fire of 1846 did not in fact touch the area and neither did the fire of 1892. It is possible then, that some of the buildings on the south side of New Gower may actually antedate the 1846 fire and be among the oldest in the city. This hub contains

several good groupings of ordinary craftsmen's houses - likely occupied by coopers and other craftsmen allied with the fish trade.

Of the groupings, the most important in terms of architecture and streetscape is that known as Andrew's Range. It is younger than its counterparts on the opposite side of the street - it does not appear to have been built until sometime after 1849. Its value as streetscape rests in the way the range makes use of the

undulation of the road, the gradient of the hill to create a succession of eaves and roof-lines which is not generally found in the city. The stepped roof-line is found elsewhere - on Carter's Hill, for example - but there it is much more abrupt. There is a sense that the gradient governed the architecture on Carter's Hill but, in Andrew's range, a sense of difference is created - that the architecture has made use of the gradient for a gentle and somewhat unexpected variety of

silhouettes.

This range is in fact the last surviving one of its type in the city. The whole area (the crossroads) is scheduled for demolition to make way for the arterial road that may not be completed. It would be extremely wasteful of our heritage to destroy these buildings, but to destroy them for no purpose at all must be the work of fools.

Shane O'Dea



In each issue of THE TRIDENT this column will focus attention on some of the less obvious structures of historic significance in and around St. John's.

These buildings are listed in the Canadian inventory of Historic Buildings and have been chosen on the basis of a combination of criteria including age, historic significance and architectural merit. Many of these buildings are in danger of demolition in the face of development. The Trust will attempt to arouse interest in their preservation and to present alternatives for their use as an integral part of the community.



Photo Richard Stoker

## News in brief

The Newfoundland Historical Society has published two pamphlets, which are now available in local bookstores, or from the Society's office in the Cononial Building. Both pamphlets retail at \$1.25.

No. 1. Paul Mercer Ed., The Ballads of Johnny Burke: A Short Anthology.

No. 2. Shane O'Dea, The Domestic Architecture of Old St. John's.

The Guest speaker at the Society's general meeting on September 25th, at the NFB Theatre at Pleasantville, will be Dr. Thomas F. Nemeo, who will be speaking on the history of St. Shott's. Time, 8 p.m. prompt.

Other meetings are presently being arranged, and all interested members of the public are invited to attend. Watch the papers for details.

J.K. Hiller

Shannie Duff will seek election to the Board of Governors of Heritage Canada at the Annual General Meeting to be held in Ottawa, on the 27th and 28th of September. Mrs. Duff was nominated by the Nfld. Historic Trust as a result of a write in vote by the membership conducted in July Six candidates from the Atlantic Provinces will be seeking election to the one vacant.

THE TRIDENT is published quarterly by the Newfoundland Historic Trust, P.O. Box 5542 St. John's. Editor: Shannie Duff; Photographic Editor: Richard Stoker; Advisor: Beaton Sheppard.

THE TRIDENT attempts to reflect the activities of those individuals and groups concerned with the preservation of our historic heritage. It welcomes articles and photos of such activities, particularly those implemented at the community level.

Executive of the Newfoundland Historic Trust.

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## MEMBERSHIP

If you know of anyone interested in supporting the Trust's activities through a membership, be sure to tell Susan Ayre, at 14 Forest Avenue, or 722-2244. She will send them out all the information. Or, interested members can send a cheque directly (\$3 single and \$5 couple) for membership, to the Historic Trust, Box 5542, St. John's. The membership entitles them to a free subscription to the Trident.

## HISTORIC TRUST PROGRAMME MEETINGS

Oct. — R.J. Phillips, executive director of Heritage Canada.

Nov. — Annual General Meeting.

Jan. — Board of Directors of Heritage Canada.

Feb. — Cupids Archaeological Investigation (Dr. R. Barakat)

March — Open Meeting

April — Historic Precincts and Downtown Development (3-day seminar)

May — Open Meeting.

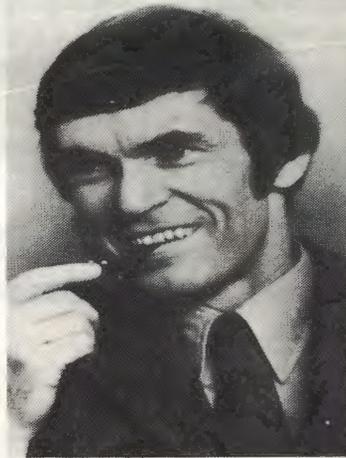
A new concept is being introduced this year. We have decided to have at least two OPEN MEETINGS — in March & May — when anyone interested in the Historic Trust may come, ask questions, raise issues, get information on what the Historic Trust has done, is doing and hopes to do. Perhaps the role of the Historic Trust will be redefined in light of your suggestions.

●  
**ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS**  
Nov. 20th, Wednesday.  
8 p.m.  
Legislative Assembly  
Colonial Building

Shane O'Dea  
Shannie Duff  
Penny Rowe  
Keith Mercer  
Verne Somers  
Pat Rahal  
Diane Hogan  
Beaton Sheppard.

Janet Gardiner  
John Carter  
Bev Miller  
Marilyn Tuck  
Judi Somers  
Susan Ayre  
John Perlin  
Gerry Walsh  
Paul O'Neil

Shannie Duff



## Heritage director to visit

The Nfld Historic Trust will be acting as host to Mr. Phillips during his visit to Newfoundland from Oct. 26th to 31st.

The details of the itinerary have not yet been finalized but Mr. Phillips will meet with a number of elected and government officials whose areas of jurisdiction relate to heritage conservation during his stay in the province and visit a number of Historic sites in St. John's, Harbour Grace and Placentia. It is hoped also that Mr. Phillips will unveil an interpretative display map of historic St. John's which the Trust is preparing with a grant from the Carling Community Arts Foundation.

There will be a public meeting on Mon. Oct. 28th in the Foran Auditorium at City Hall at which Mr. Phillips will be guest speaker. We are also trying to arrange for a showing of the excellent British documentary film, THE FUTURE OF THE PAST, which is a beautiful and powerful statement of the concern of those who are endeavouring to preserve their Heritage.

We would like those who are interested and involved in Heritage Conservation in areas outside St. John's to have an opportunity to meet and talk with Mr. Phillips during his visit and as time does not permit a province wide tour we have been holding discussion with Mr. Martin Bowe, the Director of Historic Resources, about the possibility of having the dates of one of the small museum seminars, to be organized by the Historic Resources Division, coincide with Mr. Phillips visit. It seems likely at the moment that this will be possible although we are still awaiting final word.

It is hoped that Mr. Phillips will be able to address one session of this seminar and that people who are concerned about heritage problems in their local areas and would like to meet Mr. Phillips will use this opportunity to be in St. John's during his visit.

R.A.J. PHILLIPS  
Executive Director  
Heritage Canada

Mr. Phillips was born in Toronto and, after graduating in history from the University of Toronto, joined the Canadian Army. Following service in Canada and Europe in the Artillery and Intelligence, he entered the Department of External Affairs in September 1945.

He served in the Canadian Embassy in Moscow for two and a half years and was then appointed to the National Defence College. Later appointments included Canadian Secretary of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, Secretary to the Cabinet Defence Committee, Chief of the Arctic Division and later Director of Northern Administration in the Department of Northern Affairs, Director of the "War on Poverty," Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, and Deputy Director General of Information Canada. He also spent a year at Universite Laval.

Mr. Phillips has contributed material extensively for publication and broadcast. He is the author of a book on Canada called "Canada Giant of the North"; two books on the north, "The Yukon and Northwest Territories" and "Canada's North"; a book entitled "Canada's Railways" and a history of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings. From 1950 to 1959, he gave evening courses in Soviet Politics and in English at Carleton University.

Mr. Phillips has long been active in heritage conservation. For some years he has been Chairman of the Heritage Committee of the National Capital and in 1972 was appointed Chairman of the Ottawa Mayor's Committee on the Heritage. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and their three daughters have collected Canadiana, including three early nineteenth century log buildings now furnished in the Confederation period.

## TOURS

The Trust has had a most successful summer providing guides for tours of St. John's and environs. Our research and planning committee under Bev. Miller and Shane O'Dea have provided itineraries with accurate historical notes for the tour guides. We have also guided full day tours to Harbour Grace and Placentia. This project has provided \$1,650. for the Trust to date. We do need more people to serve as guides. Anyone interested please call 726-5712.

Janet Gardiner  
Tour Guide Convenor

# New buildings for old, and old uses for new buildings

When Canada Permanent first became interested in having their office on the property at the corner of Water Street and McBride's Hill it was occupied by an old three-storey building known recently as The Pope Building, and earlier as The Exchange Building. The land was bought by the Pope Family in 1893 and before that time it was part of the Foran estate. The Popes had a company called Pope's Furniture and Mattress Factory Ltd.

We can imagine that when they bought the site the Popes found it virtually vacant except for the ruins of a previous building lost in the great fire of 1892. The new Canada Permanent building will contain a megaphotograph illustrating the actual site immediately after the fire.

When they built anew in 1893 or 1894 the Popes left at the rear of their lot several yards of old stone foundation wall which still supported earth fill behind it. They formed a small yard at the rear by not building over a part of the original basement. Canada Permanent found it impossible to leave these old stone walls entirely intact. Especially on the north west side the wall was in a dangerous condition. Long studies by geotechnical engineers about the function and stability of these walls and the rock they stand on actually caused many months delay in the start of construction of the new Canada Permanent building after demolition of the Pope building had made it possible to carry out a thorough survey of the old structures at the rear.

Excavation for the present basement exposed several more feet of the bottom part of the old stone walls. Evidence of scorching during the fire and residual ash was uncovered at the same time. It was unfortunate that vibration from heavy equipment caused a section of the northwest wall to collapse but the remainder is still there and has been stabilized by new concrete abutments and special long bolts drilled into the rock-face behind.

Canada Permanent, who already leased and occupied part of the Pope Building, had intended to purchase it and convert it entirely for their own use.

As their newly-appointed architects we were very pleased with their acceptance of our sketch proposals for the  
(Continued on page 4)

With all the sound and fury over "major" developments and the pros and cons of arterial roads one tends to overlook a less spectacular but very significant trend that is taking place under our very eyes in downtown St. John's. The area is being revitalized, on the one hand by small and medium scale new development such as the new Canada Permanent Trust Building on the corner of Pope's Hill and Water Street, designed by architect Charles Cullum, in terms of scale and texture to blend with the existing streetscape, and on the other by the imaginative and tasteful renovation of existing older structures, such as that undertaken by Simca Ltd. on the old Bishop Spencer School on Bond Street.

Having been labeled "anti-progress," by the protagonists of the mammoth development syndrome and the "big is beautiful" school of architecture, it gives us great pleasure to be able to say, "We approve, this is the kind of development which is right for an older area like downtown St. John's. No one in their right mind would argue against revitalization and development because without it an area can develop a kind of dry-rot very quickly. But there are many approaches to development and our contention was and is that a mega-complex, such as Trizac and Atlantic Place, which are out of character and out of scale in downtown St. John's are far more likely to kill than cure."

We would like to congratulate The Canada Permanent Trust Horwood Guihan and Campbell Architects and Simca Ltd. for their contribution to the revitalization of downtown St. John's.

Photo by  
Richard Stoker



Vardy Guihan Photograph

## Canada Permanent...

(Continued from page 3)

rehabilitation of the Pope Building. In our view, while it was by no means the most worthy of St. John's heritage of buildings, not even truly representative of the majority of older buildings on the street, it did have a charm of its own and was some sort of a landmark on its particular corner. Preliminary investigations seemed to show that it was sufficiently structurally sound. Although none of the details of construction, either inside or outside were refined, or exhibited special craftsmanship, and at some point large plate-glass windows had been introduced around the ground floor walls, there were a couple of very nice long trussed beams on the top floor, combining heavy timber compression members and iron tension rods such as we had only seen illustrated in books on factories of the industrial revolution.

Tragically, when a more detailed investigation of the exterior walls became possible after the other tenant moved out it became clear that they could not be saved except at prohibitively high cost. The solid-looking exterior brickwork was shown to be only a veneer. All the structural loads were carried by a wooden braced frame just inside the veneer, and all the spaces between the wooden frame members had been filled with brick. Behind the several generations of superimposed interior finishes the wood frame was found to be wet and largely rotten. In addition, the mechanical equipment necessary to provide an internal atmospheric environment suitable for modern office use could not be accommodated in the old basement without lowering its floor. That would have been enormously expensive, as part of it was solid rick and the remainder was cinder fill through which the St. John's harbour tide ebbed and flowed. Reluctantly it was decided to demolish and erect a new building.

From the start Canada Permanent had the admirable intention of constructing something which was totally compatible with its older neighbors in the same block. There could, of course, be no way of relating to the miscellany of commercial buildings put up since the last war behind and across the street from it. There was even less chance of relating to the proposed high-rise block across the intersection, now known as Atlantic Place, which at that time was merely rumored as likely to succeed the old Ayre's Building, quite a creditable relic itself. The scale of the new Canada Permanent building would have to be modest in any case. Agreements made between Pops and owners of a taller building made it impossible to consider more than three storeys except for the penthouse required to house air-conditioning equipment. We were asked to provide a design which was economical and traditional, not contemporary.

There followed a long and interesting correspondence while the true intentions of our client were being determined. The issues were somewhat confused, insofar as the board members of a corporate body such as Canada Permanent cannot have a single point of view on matters of taste and aesthetics. In an effort to illustrate the kind of exterior which at least one senior board member would like to have build, the client provided us with photographs of a lovely old colonial-style property from as I recollect, Williamsburg, complete with Venetian-style fanlights and classical trim. The following paragraphs from letters on our files illustrate the issues:

"We would first like you to make proposals respecting the exterior, based on the design being of a Traditional nature, rather than Contemporary. In that there are some rather strong thoughts on this particular aspect of the subject, it would be well to obtain approval of the exterior facade design before proceeding with other aspects of design and planning,...."

"Before proceeding with exterior design in any detail, we should like your interpretation of the words "Traditional" and "Contemporary" as used in your letter. There are, of course many traditional styles, and perhaps as many recent vogues which have been called contemporary. There is also a wide area of overlap where the choice of description depends entirely on personal taste. It may be that in the case of the proposed building what is not acceptable is something as obviously modern as glass curtain walling or a precast concrete treatment clearly striving to demonstrate innovation. Are you in fact suggesting the use of applied ornament derived from some historical style?"

"I enclose a quick sketch (not a final design) showing an approach which may qualify, insofar as it consists mainly of plain areas of brickwork with simple window openings. The fin treatment on the Water Street side relates to solar shielding, but if these would be objectionable, other methods are available. The essential appearance of the building would depend largely on the choice of materials. We feel that a building such as this might be considered traditional in that its main elements would relate to those of the adjacent older buildings with which it would harmonize rather than conflict."

"It is well at this stage for me to review the practical and aesthetic reasons why we feel it would be impossible to design a successful traditional building for this project within the terms of reference already given to us. (The colonial example).

(1) The budget has been fixed, and did not include the extra costs of fine crafted details on which traditional design depended. For example, a moulded Georgian-style window cannot be mass-produced. It would have to be entirely specially made, down to the last piece, including the glazing, which would need special small hermetically-sealed double-glazing units in order to be compatible with the requirements of air conditioning.

(2) Craftsmen capable of working in the traditional manner reproducing traditional detail are not available any more in this city. Even in earlier days local tradesmen were never able to match the workmanship of craftsmen in wood and tone in New England, say, or Upper Canada.

(3) We no longer have the materials available which were essential to the earlier styles. For example, building stone, well-seasoned lumber, and hand-pressed bricks are no longer

produced here. The intricate metal and plaster castings would have to be imported.

(4) You have asked for large windows, even though this will dictate more expensive air-conditioning plant. Traditional buildings did not have large windows.

(5) The shape of the site is irregular, and the entire site is to be utilized for maximum floor space. Traditional buildings relied upon symmetry of facade which cannot be achieved here.

(6) There must be a very large penthouse on the roof of the new building to accommodate air-conditioning equipment and elevator machinery. This precludes embodying a traditional roof in the design. Traditional buildings usually had roofs which were a major component of their form. They did not have penthouses.

(7) Traditionally, the proportions of a building were paramount, both in mass and in detail. Now, we are bound to build to fixed proportions in view of the fixed building lines and the floor-height requirements. These limitations are best overcome using the freedom permitted by more modern materials and aesthetic treatments.

We are ourselves committed to the principle of preserving what is good of our old buildings and constructing new ones to harmonize with them. It is only too sad that very little of real historic character remains on Water Street and that the buildings most in evidence around your site are either old and ready for demolition or poor examples of more recent and decadent building styles as shown in the attached photograph.

Our recommended approach in the present instance is to build a very simple building using mainly brickwork for the exterior finish. All the older Water Street

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## Bishop Spencer School Building

Bishop Spencer school was sold to Simba Ltd. in 1973 after the Avalon Consolidated School Board decided it had outlived its usefulness as a school. The purchase price was "reasonable", and one of the reasons why it was far more economical to renovate than to rebuild on the site.

The building, which did not look prepossessing was structurally sound. In renovating any older structure as an economic venture the first step, according to Dick Cook, one of the partners in Simca Ltd., is to obtain an approval for use, higher, in terms of revenue produced, than the previous use, in this case from a school to offices and studio space.

The most important, and one of the most difficult decisions, is to decide to what level to renovate.

Spencer School has been "renovated to minimum", which means there has been little structural change. It did require a new heating system. The in-

terior decoration is comfortable bright and functional but certainly not elaborate. The original mouldings and carved supporting pillars and the solid wooden staircase add interest for those who have a feeling for such things and the high ceiling and large bright windows give a feeling of space which certainly is an added plus.

Fortunately, the new owners have retained the original narrow clapboard on the exterior which is a typical feature of the wooden structures in the downtown and is so important to the overall proportion of these buildings. The exterior painting has highlighted the trim with a contrasting color and all in all a building which could have been a deteriorating eyesore is now a neighbourhood improvement. The rent for the prime tenant, The Visual and Performing Arts section of Extension services is reasonable (\$5.50—sq. ft.) in terms of the present rental market. The Extension Services will use

almost half the building and should make their own contribution to the neighbourhood.

What are some of the problems? The difficulty of obtaining long term mortgages, on older buildings high insurance rates because older structures are usually in a high risk area... and city by-laws which were designed for new sub-divisions rather than downtown redevelopment. The city has the prerogative to waive by-laws such as set back and parking requirements, and they often do, but the uncertainty surrounding the prospect of redevelopment or renovation in old St. John's can be discouraging.

What is needed are incentives which would encourage recycling of older structures and the retention of the character of old neighbourhoods as well as regulations and incentives which would encourage new developments to respect the scale and character of the area.

— S. DUFF

# Over 300 children enter Trust's Celebration essay contest

As part of its programme to celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of Newfoundland's entry into the Canadian Confederation, the Trust decided to sponsor an essay contest. Such a project, it was felt, could further our educational goals in two ways; it would make more people around the province aware of the interests of the Trust and would also, through the essay topic chosen, encourage young people and their teachers and parents to look about their communities for concrete evidence of local histories in the form of local landmarks.

The committee of five, consisting of Mary Barry, as chairman, Heather Anderson, Margaret Crosbie, Judi Somers

and Rosalie MacDonald, met in January, for the first time. It was obvious that the province wide contest would have to be limited in some way and it was decided to approach the Grade Five group, as these children would be approaching the formal study of Newfoundland history for the first time. It was felt also that ten year old children would be old enough to recognize landmarks and to investigate them through questions to parents and grandparents and others in the community and young enough to be enthusiastic about doing so.

Letters about the contest were circulated to all the elementary schools and notices were posted in the Department of Education Newsletter and the N.T.A.

Bulletin. In addition, members of the committee were interviewed about the contest on television and it was included in the projects advertised by the provincial government's Celebration Committee.

Prizes for the contest, which included a grand prize of \$25.00 for the first place essay, \$10.00 for the winning essay from each Federal Electoral district, and pen and pencil sets for the next three runners-up. The contest winner, Geraldine Murphy from Harbour Main, and the prize winners from the St. John's area, were invited, with their parents to an informal presentation of prizes and afternoon tea in the lecture room of the Arts and Culture Centre. The prizes were

presented by Cassie Brown and Mr. Robert Nutbeem, Chairman of the Confederation Celebration Committee, congratulated the children and presented Geraldine Murphy with a special Confederation Celebration Flag for her school. Our only regret is that funds were not available to have all the winners come in to receive their prizes.

The obvious enthusiasm of the children who wrote essays for their local historic landmarks was a source of great satisfaction to all those associated with the contest. The executive of the Trust would like to thank the participants, judges, committee Mr. Nutbeem and all those who made the contest possible.

## 'The Palace', Harbour Main

The Palace (the priests' house) in Harbour Main, Conception Bay, is a building of which our parish priest, Father Coady and his parishioners are very proud. It is very beautiful and has a very rich history. I always stop and admire it every evening as I go on my paper route.

It is a stately looking three-storey building with "hip" roof and dormer windows, set about three hundred feet from the main road. In its beautiful setting, surrounded by towering trees it catches the morning, afternoon and evening sun. A long tree-

### GRAND WINNER



Geraldine Murphy  
St. Joseph's School  
Harbour Main

A number of the winning essays were accompanied by illustrative material. Unfortunately it was not possible, due to difficulties with reproduction to include them. This is especially important in the case of Jane Gardiner. A major part of her submission was the color photographs of interesting interior detail.

lined driveway leads up to and around it.

From the attic, one gets a beautiful view of Conception Bay, including Bell Island and the historic Kelly's Island where the stone for the Basilica was obtained. The old house must have seen much activity on these waters during the early days.

Its history really began in 1853 when the Right Reverend John Thomas Mullock D.D. accompanied by some priests from St. John's arrived in Harbour Main with "a bag of money" to buy some land to start a parish (We have a picture of this Bishop in The Centenary Souvenir Book.)

The land they wished to buy was owned by a gentleman of Harbour Main Mr. Strapp he refused to take money for the land. He donated it to the Church. All the property, about eight to ten acres, of which we are now so proud, was given to the Bishop at that time. A great grandson of this man, who has the same name, still lives in Harbour Main. I talked with him and he told me the story of the "Palace".

Construction began on the present house in 1854. The timber for the house was cut at a place called Hickey's Arm in Harbour Main. This timber is as good today as when the palace was built. The heavy timber which can be seen in the structure today, was chopped not sawed. Many of the boards are from 18 to 24 inches wide. While the timber could be obtained locally the brick for the chimney had to be brought from St. John's.

When the house was built, a couple of priests lived there. The priest who put the first record in the "Parish Book" on March 15, 1857, was Fr. John Veraker. There were also apartments for

the domestic help which consisted of one housekeeper and two maids. There was also a gentleman known as an "outside man" who looked after the horses and other animals which were kept. A large carriage or "coach house" was also built on the property.

In the olden days the "Palace" was often referred to as the "Halfway House". Travellers going to St. John's from "down the Bay." often stopped here. As this was a long journey in those days, they rested their horses. On the way back they would stop again and were always welcome.

The "Parish Book" shows baptismal, marriage and death records of persons from Holyrood to Cat's Cove. So the house is of interest to the people surrounding areas as well as the people of Harbour Main. The house displays the modern and traditional methods of home heating. There are fireplaces in nearly every room which still give comfortable heat, especially on a winter evening. There is also central heating system.

It is a coincidence that the priest who lives here now Father Coady, has the same name as the man who built the house, a Mr. Coady.

The people of Harbour Main are very proud of their "Palace" and parish property. Our present and past pastors deserve much credit for keeping it so well. Many of the people who "rested" there as well as their relatives have since gone to many parts of the world and I'm sure they have retold these stories of the early days.

For the people of Harbour Main as well as the many people who had connections with the palace. I feel they would want to see it preserved.

In a bay as historical as Conception Bay it would be a credit to have such a building to be a

"monument" to the work of real Newfoundlanders."

Future generations as well as we children would be able to call it "our palace".

(I know I have more than 250 words, but it only goes to show, when I start telling (writing) about "our Palace I could go on and on.)



CASSIE BROWN

## The Judges

The entries from each electoral district were read by a panel of judges which included, Dr. and Byrne, Mike Harrington, Paul O'Neil, Eleanor Eaton, Dr. Allison Feder in order to select the top five essays from each district. The difficult task of making the final decision in each district and picking a grand winner from all the regional winners fell to contest judge Mrs. Cassie Brown, noted Newfoundland writer and author of DEATH ON THE ICE, the moving account of the great Nfld. Sealing Disaster which has become a Canadian bestseller.



**DIANE BLACK**  
Grand Falls-White Bay Labrador

### STONE QUARRY FLEUR DE LYS

In the village of Fleur de Lys on the Baie Verte peninsula there is an interesting piece of long ago Newfoundland history. It is believed to be a soap stone quarry used by the Dorset Eskimos to make pots. These Eskimos were in some parts of Newfoundland about 2400 years ago. The soap stone quality is considered to be rather poor but it is the only quarry known on the island.

The quarry was known at least as early as 1915 at which date it was mentioned in J.P. Howley's "The Beothuks or Red Indians," but nothing has been done about it yet. It consists of a rock face approximately ten feet high and a hundred feet long. On this there is a large number of square shaped carvings.

There is danger of this quarry becoming damaged not only by climate but by people and animals as it is in a pasture in the village, behind some houses. Hammer stones have been picked up from near the rock face and taken as souvenirs by interested people.

I feel this quarry should be preserved because it is important evidence of the Dorset part of Newfoundland history. It is something that once gone cannot be replaced.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Westviking, by Farley Mowat, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 1965.
2. The Beothuks or Red Indians, J.P. Howley, Cambridge, 1915.
3. Letter from Newfoundland Museum, St. John's, Newfoundland, February 1974.



**BERTHA QUINTON**  
Bonavista, Trinity Conception

### AN OLD GRAVEYARD

I live in Red Cliffe Bonavista Bay, a small fishing community just South of Bonavista. The community has only 67 or 68 people. There is a main road and some small roads called lanes.

One time there were several small graveyards in Red Cliffe. There is only one of these graveyards left, which isn't used anymore. It's on the top of a cliff overlooking the sea. The fence is rotted away and falling down. Most of the bank is being worn away by the sea, and is falling away taking headstones and all with it.

Some of the people who came over from England on fishing ships to settle here are buried there. Some of the dates on the headstones reach back to the 18th. century. On some of them you can't even read the dates because they are so old. Even the words are faded away. Many of the headstone are broken apart or cracked and the grass is growing up around them.

If the bank keeps falling away the whole graveyard will soon be gone. I think this is a shame. The people of Red Cliffe should fix it up and have it as a landmark, to remember our ancestors who had worked so hard to make Red Cliff what it is today.

Today there is a supermarket and many other modern conveniences in Red Cliffe. Some people still carry on the tradition of our ancestors which is fishing. Many people still grow their own vegetables and make their own soap.

The little graveyard which is gradually being worn away should be fixed up and the fence rebuilt, and kept as a landmark for Red Cliffe.



**JANE GARDINER**  
St. John's East  
**NEWFOUNDLAND  
SAVINGS BANK**

The Newfoundland Savings Bank building was built in 1848 and used by the Bank of British North America until 1857. From 1857 until 1895 it was used by the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. In 1892 the interior was burned in the great fire and it was then rebuilt. The Newfoundland Savings Bank (founded in 1834) occupied the building until 1962 when the Bank of Montreal took up business there.

The building is made of brick and stone with walls three feet thick in some places. The vault is dug out of solid rock. At the back of the building, there is a tower leading from the basement to the roof. The building is in good condition and any alterations and partitions are only temporary in nature.

The Bank could still use the main floor but it needs some repairs and restoration. The second floor is only used as a staff lounge and the top two floors are closed off and unheated. These three floors should be restored. They could be used as a museum of old Newfoundland coins, paper money and stamps to be open to the public as the upstairs apartments have their own separate entrance.

I feel this building should be preserved because it is a beautiful building and a fine example of the buildings of 125 years ago. The building also has a very interesting history of Banking in Newfoundland

The history of the building was obtained from the Booklet "The Newfoundland Savings Bank" By: Mr. R.F. Sparkes from the Newfoundland Archives, Colonial Building.



**SUSAN HOLLETT**  
Burin-Burgoe  
**BURIN'S ONLY  
COURTHOUSE**

In Burin today, there stands a building that overlooks the beautiful harbour of Burin North. This building, the only courthouse on the South Coast of Newfoundland, was erected by the Newfoundland government in the year 1881. It replaced the old courthouse which was demolished by an August Gale".

This courthouse is a four-storey building, surrounded by a stone wall built by the prisoners as a form of punishment. It is a painted clapboard building with various shaped windows. The first floor was used for a jail, where the windows still have bars. On the second floor were the sleeping-quarters of the Rangers, who were the policemen at that time. The third floor contained the different offices of the town. And on the fourth floor was the huge courtroom.

The old records are still kept in their original files. Among those records are many startling incidents. One such incident was in the nineteen-fifties, when fifty men from Grand Bank were put in jail for fighting against the town having a council. These men had to stay in the courthouse jail until a boat arrived to take them to St. John's.

I think this building should be restored because of the younger generations interest in history and the antiques of yesterday's time. Too many buildings have already been demolished, taking with them our eventful history. This building, made into a museum, could make an interesting tourist attraction.

The building now stands unoccupied and sometimes, when I walk past the lonely windows, I wonder if they ever will truly come alive again with the faces of people.

## Buying and restoring a house in old St. John's

A bus tour of historic St. John's will be one of the highlights of the course, "Buying and Restoring a House in Old St. John's", when it is offered again beginning Tuesday, October 8. Feedback from members of the group last spring indicated they felt a need to become more familiar with the old part of the city and the tour should provide this. The classes will take place in the Old Bishop Spencer School on Bond Street and the cosier atmosphere should provide a welcome contrast to the

relatively sterile university classroom which was used last year. The format of the course will be similar, with sessions on St. John's architecture, adaptation and redesign, plumbing, heating, electrical work, fire resisting and prevention, financing and numerous sessions with people who have restored homes in the older areas of the city. The fee for the course will be \$15 (an increase of \$3 from last year—but only to cover the cost of the bus for the tour—we're

getting better, not more expensive!). Sessions will be from 8-10 pm for eight weeks on Tuesday night. The final session, George Story's presentation, "Building and Living in a Victorian House in St. John's" will be held at the coordinator's home and followed by a wine and cheese party.

The course is being offered in conjunction with MUN Extension Service and registration is taking place in their offices on King's Bridge Rd.

## Trizec Proposal

A delegation from the Nfld. Historic Trust attended the public briefing session on the Arterial Road and the Trizec Proposal which drew capacity crowds to the Foran Auditorium at City Hall on Aug. 26th.

Shane O'Dea, President of the Trust delivered a prepared statement on the Trizec proposal which said in Part:

"Trust feels that such developments reflect the lack of an overall city plan, the lack of a sense of direction for the city in both social and economic terms."



**RICHARD HODDER**  
Humber-St. George's St. Barbe  
**SANDY POINT,**  
**A LANDMARK**

Sandy Point is an abandoned island in the Bay St. George area of Newfoundland. It was once a flourishing fishing settlement and a trading port for goods and supplies. As fishing declined and the railway opened up new areas, the settlers moved away. In bygone days, people liked to be alone and to practice their religions. Some people went there just to fish as it was closer to the ocean for ships that went deep-sea fishing. The place was deserted because the fishing and the water were getting bad, also because the land began to wear away.

At one time Sandy Point was a peninsula. At present it could be classified as an island. Once it was joined to land until a tidal wave came and wore away the land that joined Sandy Point to the mainland. It is a nice quiet place now and has level and good fields and nice trees.

Sandy Point has a very long history. It is one of the oldest settlements on the west coast of Newfoundland. It was known for its good lobster and herring fishing. Large fishing ships from different countries used to visit there. Warships used to anchor at Sandy Point. The warships came to protect the fishermen. Cormack also visited the area when he walked across Newfoundland in 1822.

Sandy Point should be preserved as a historic site and recreation area. The tourists would be attracted to the old buildings and the lighthouse that still remain. The tourists would also be attracted to the burial grounds of the early settlers. There is a very nice beach and a level landscape. Because of its past, which dates back to the eighteenth century, Sandy Point could be an ideal place for a Provincial historical site. It would be of interest to the people of Newfoundland and others who would like to learn more about this part of our province.

Sandy Point was once a major place of interest to the people of Newfoundland. I feel it is a strong landmark to the people of Newfoundland and other people also. The people of Bay St. George will like the idea. In years to come it could be historically important to these people and also to all Newfoundlanders.



**DENISE BLAGDON**  
Gander-Twillingate  
**FIRST HOUSE**  
**IN DARK COVE**

The oldest house in Dark Cove is located by the Smallwood Acamady High School overlooking Freshwater Bay. This house was built by Benjamin Saunders Senior and his brothers in 1866. At first it was T-shaped and painted white with green trimmings. The fence was also white. The house is a two storey measuring thirty feet wide and approximately fifty feet long. All building materials were cut and hand sawn by the brothers.

Inside the house there are seven rooms with consist of four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and living room. There is also a small storage space and an attic. All wood used on the interior of the house is pine. The bedroom walls are all the same size—ten feet long and nine feet wide. The bedroom walls are covered with ivory coloured wall paper. The living room is twelve feet wide and thirteen feet long, and the wall paper used to decorate this room was deep blue with a black and gold design. Beams hang from all the ceilings, and wood stove was the only source of heat.

Through the years, changes have been made to the shape of the house by the occupants. One major change was that the T-shape was removed and set up on another lot. This part of the house has since been destroyed. A wood stove still remains in the house but an oil stove has also been added. The outdoor facilities have been replaced with a modern bathroom. The colour of the house has been changed to yellow with brown trimmings. One great interest is the balsam trees. Those trees were planted ninety or more years ago.

Six generations of the Saunders family has lived in the house. Starting with Benjamin Saunders when his house was built in 1866, then George Saunders, James Saunders, Ruby Pitcher, Louise Mullet, and Keith Mullet. Mrs. Louise Mullet is the daughter of Ruby Pitcher. The present owner is Mrs. William Pitcher who is the great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Saunders Senior.

I think the house should be kept because of its historic value in the settlement of Dark Cove, and through all the years the house still stands in good condition.



**FRANKIE NASH**  
St. John's West  
**AN OLD**  
**CEMETERY**

Placentia, the ancient French capital of Newfoundland, is my hometown. I have only to look around me and I see many historic sites, objects buildings that would delight any North American historian. I am no historian, I know, but there is one place here in Placentia that delights me so much when I walk past it. It is the old Anglican cemetery.

Now, cemeteries, whether old or new, are always interesting, perhaps because they are a bit spooky. But a cemetery that produces a tombstone dated 1676 is enough to send anyone's imagination back through the centuries.

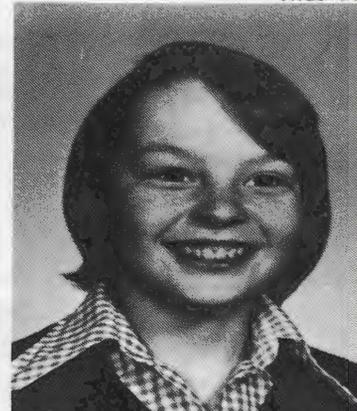
A few years ago, I was passing by the Anglican cemetery in Placentia. Several young men were busily digging and digging. At first, a frightening thought struck me. Digging up a graveyard? Why? A few years ago, I was too young to really know why anyone would dare dig up bones of dead people. Now I think I understand a bit more fully.

The young men who were so interested in the old cemetery were lucky at their digging. They succeeded in unearthing several old tombstones dated in the late seventeenth century, the earliest being 1676.

What puzzled many people for awhile was the fact that the inscriptions on the tombstones seemed to be neither English, French, Latin, Spanish, nor Portuguese. Finally Rt. Rev. Msgr. Le Gosse, of St. Pierre, a noted Basque scholar translated the inscriptions in Basque language.

Another tombstone from the same cemetery had been erected to the memory of a Johannis De Svnigaraychipsis. (What a name!) He was a Basque and the captain of a "Royal Frigate", who died and was buried at Placentia. I wonder how many people can look at Johannis De Svingaraychipsis' name on a tombstone without picturing in their minds this "tall, dark bearded fearless" captain with such an adventurous name.

We need to save this historic cemetery located in the center of Placentia. It needs to be marked clearly for all tourists to see. It should be designated as a historic site. Why? Because it marks the



**DAVID MORGAN**  
Honourable Mention  
**BRIGUS - STONE**  
**HOUSES & CANALS**

In Brigus, Conception Bay, there is one old stone house, right by the fish plant, which was filled full of bricks and sand when the plant was enlarged.

There is also a foundation of an old house in a meadow, just across from the government wharf. This foundation is about the size of a mansion.

The canals, built over a hundred years ago, are being taken apart, rock by rock, and thrown into the water just to make a big splash.

An old wooden house which we were looking through had an old piece of newspaper dating back to 1859. It used to be an old store. We found some account books there, the oldest, dating back to the year 1903, has a dozen trout for 20c.

The tunnel there was used in the old days to carry the cargo off boats. They put it where it is because, straight down from where it is, is some very deep water.

On the way down to the St. Lawrence River, D'Iberville stopped off at Brigus, and burned it down to the ground. On his way out of Brigus Bay, he heard a dog barking and followed its voice. It was then he found, tucked away in a valley, the small village of Frogmarsh he then burned it down to the ground.

I have only written about a few things on Brigus. There are lots more. I could have written about Captain Bob Bartlett's birthplace or about the sealing schooners which left from there every year.

I think the town of Brigus would make a good historical site because it played a big role in the early history of our Island.

resting place of some of the earliest settlers in North America.

People tingle with excitement and get a satisfied feeling when they are able to stand on a piece of land and say "Imagine a Basque fisherman once stood right here!"

We have to make some effort to preserve the old Anglican cemetery in Placentia for people who feel like this.



**JUDY CASEY**  
Honourable Mention



**DAWN SMITH**  
Honourable Mention



**KIMBERLEY DROVER**  
Honourable Mention



**RACHEL ROBERTS**  
Honourable Mention  
**PARADE STREET  
BUILDING'**

## NEW LIFE FOR OLD LANDMARK

A short distance from the settlement of Conche there is a piece of land comprising several acres which is known locally as Casey's Farm. It is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Conche and has been a well known landmark for over a hundred years. It is situated on a height and extends for some distance in a northeasterly direction from the village. Half of it is woodland and the rest is grassland, sloping gently towards a small valley through which runs a lovely stream.

At a short distance to the east a dome-shaped hill called Berry Head rises to a great height. From its top there is a limitless view in all directions.

No farm buildings were even erected on the land except hay barns or grass houses as they are called locally. It was first fenced and cultivated by Michael Casey and later by his descendants until a few years ago, when the present members of the family gave up keeping livestock, but for about a hundred years this land contributed to the livelihood of several generations of the Casey family. It is now abandoned. Several sections of the fence are gone and the grass houses have fallen down.

At one time, small game such as rabbits could be found there but they have disappeared. It is a favourite picnic spot for children, as many varieties of berries such as raspberries, plums, squash berries and others, grown there due to the shade provided by the dense tree growth. The trees are mostly fir, but there are spruce, birch, dogwood, and alder as well.

It has a natural beauty at any season, but especially in summer, when the flowers are in bloom and the woods are filled with the songs of small birds. Scores of robins' nests can be found there, as well as those of many other species.

If at some future time, the community decided to have a park, this would be an ideal place. It could be enlarged to take in the valley, brook, and other vacant land nearby. With funds for proper improvement, it could be made very attractive, and I believe it would be most worthwhile community project.

## PRESERVE GRENFELL SCHOOL

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell travelled the coast of Labrador and decided to make his headquarters at St. Anthony which is a town on the Great Northern Peninsula in Newfoundland.

In nineteen ten one of Dr. Grenfell's first works in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador was the establishment of Public schools. He decided to build a school in St. Anthony because he was interested in the education of the people in that area. So in nineteen, ten a school was founded in St. Anthony. By nineteen eleven the school was built and ready to educate people in.

Many children were brought in to St. Anthony from the coast of Labrador to go to Grenfell school. An orphanage was built so these children could attend school here. Part of the school is sixty-four years old and still in use. However, this is its last year in operation, and because of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's hard work I think it should be preserved and used as a museum in memory of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell. I think that each classroom could be used to put up pictures and statues and stories of him and his life in the North.

Preserving the Grenfell School would be useful for the children of the future who won't attend the Grenfell School as we did, and a museum would be very helpful to them for learning about Dr. Wilfred Grenfell and seeing the school their parents and grandparents probably attended.

## Second Programme Meeting

The success of the second programme meeting of the Newfoundland Historic Trust, held on May 28th, was qualified by poor weather, the aftermath of a long weekend and a school holiday. Aside from these factors, the panel discussion "Working Together: Is It Possible?" showed valuable ways in which we can co-operate in the preservation and development of St. John's.

Eric Gullage of the City Council said that Council would welcome citizen input at its weekly briefing sessions. Information and opinions from individuals and organizations would be considered by Council.

Bill Neal of the Board of Trade suggested that there are social and economic reasons for wanting an attractive city. To achieve this, the Board of Trade is willing to have representatives

## TEMPERANCE ST., ST. JOHN'S

On Temperance Street in St. John's there are a row of four houses made of stone that I think should be preserved as part of Old St. John's.

The man who built these houses was the same man who built Cabot Tower on Signal Hill. This man was a Scotsman and his name was Samuel Garrett, even though there are stories saying that he is not the man (as the one in the Evening Telegram written by Mr. M. Harrington stating the builder as Mr. Henry Thomas.) This man Thomas was a carpenter not a stone mason but if there was any woodwork done on the building he may have done it because Mr. Garrett's existing relatives remember bringing him (Mr. Garrett) his daily lunch while he worked on the site with such helpers as Mr. John Britton and a Mr. Ewing.

The houses were built near the 1900's after the great fire in St. John's. The stone in these houses was quarried from Signal Hill. There is also some slate in the top part of them that was quarried from Random Island. The stone in the front was measured to be about twenty-four inches thick. These houses are valuable for their architectural structure, and the only real repairs made on them was to fill in some cracks in the outside walls and to clean the stones.

from other organizations on its committees.

John Molgaard of the Community Planning Association would like to see more community involvement in site preservation for use, and development suited to the scale of this city, guided by an overall plan for the city.

Shane O'Dea of the Newfoundland Historic Trust cleared up some misunderstandings concerning preservation. When buildings are preserved, they should be used: the Trust does NOT advocate preservation of any old building simply because it is old. To promote cultural diversity and a city attractive to tourists and residents, St. John's needs planned preservation and development of the city involving as many citizens as possible.

I believe that the building now housing the College of Fisheries should be preserved as a Memorial to Memorial University College, the first university level institution in Nfld.

The Memorial University College was established in 1925 as a War Memorial and as an institution to provide higher education for the young people of Newfoundland and Labrador. During the College's first ten years the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided annual grants towards general expenses, as well as other generous support. After that date, the college was financed mainly from public funds although many benefactors made magnificent gifts throughout the years.

Memorial University College was raised to full university status by an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed on August 13 1949. This act was one of the first pieces of legislation to be enacted by the House of Assembly following the Confederation of Newfoundland with Canada.

The Memorial University has grown quickly since its establishment in 1949. In its first decade the number of students increased to the point where the Parade St campus facilities were no longer adequate. In 1959 the Government of Newfoundland began building on a site on Elizabeth Avenue. The College of Fisheries took over the old Memorial University College building when the University moved to its new site in 1961.

The College of Fisheries is planning to leave the old Memorial University College building, so I hope it won't be torn down.

I believe that the old Memorial University building on Parade St. should be preserved as it was there that university level education was established in Newfoundland.

Wick Collins of the Evening Telegram stated that until voluntary organizations played more than an advisory role, they would accomplish little. He strongly recommended protective legislation and authoritative organizations that the government HAD to listen to. Wick Collins also said that the poor attendance at the meeting showed the strength of voluntary organizations in the city. However, it was pointed out that this was but another indication of the general lack of concern with the preservation and development of St. John's.



## *'The Child's World of The Nineteenth Century'*



The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Newfoundland Historic Trust took place at the Arts & Culture Centre June 28th to August 1st. Titled the child's world of the nineteenth century the collection included toys, furniture, clothing, portraits, paintings, books, and other miscellaneous items.

The central portion of the gallery contained a four-sided display of clothing with emphasis on christening apparel; this particular display was viewed as the most striking aspect of the child's world. Among the other 125 items exhibited along the four walls, a good cross section of artifacts revealed the daily life of 'he Victorian Child.

Despite the fact that the exhibition went ahead on short notice the Exhibition Committee feels that the selected topic proved a success and that the 10,000 mark visitor count was a high indication of its widespread appeal and yet another chance for Newfoundlanders and visitors to glimpse back into yesteryear.

# Community planning in St. John's

John Molgaard

The Community Planning Association of Canada is no longer just an organization which sponsors the occasional meeting to hear a speaker discuss some planning topic. It still is that, but it is also a national reorganization caught up in the same citizen participation movement expressed in other federally funded activities, such as OFY and LIP, and in spontaneous reactions by citizens everywhere to the pressures and challenges of our society.

The new look in the Newfoundland Division was predicted by the outgoing chairman, Mr. Justice Higgins, at the September, 1973 Annual General Meeting. This September the new look is clearly evident.

CPAC now has its own office, on the corner of Bond and Prescott Streets. It also has a full-time Executive Director, Roger Bill, one of the few people, if not the only person, who has been active in his professional capacity, prior to joining CPAC, on the citizen's side in planning issues in St. John's.

If you dropped into the CPAC office this summer, you were quite likely to find Roger and several other paid and volunteer workers busy drafting questionnaires, typing press releases and talking to visitors; all the things which have to go on, if bureaucracy and governments are to be bullied into taking note of legitimate concerns of citizens, threatened by impersonal forces.

The issues created by these forces are both ones which demand immediate reaction, like the Harbour Arterial and Trizec, and others, perhaps more subtle, of longer term character.

In addition to general funding, the CPAC in Newfoundland has, for the first time received a grant from the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, just as grants have gone to other divisions of CPAC, to operate a major programme with a specific purpose.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars has been awarded to CPAC in Newfoundland to involve

inhabitants of St. John's specifically in planning issues, which relate to the City and its Harbour.

This programme is being developed in three components. One takes cognizance of the fact that time did not start now, and that St. John's is already being "massaged" by new developments (to borrow an apt phrase from Trizec's consulting architect for its St. John's project). These current developments require a citizen oriented response.

CPAC has produced a slide show on the Harbour Arterial, which has been shown to a number of politicians and citizen groups. It also stole the show from City Council's own staff at the recent Briefing Session on the Harbour Arterial. The graphic tour of the route of the Arterial, from Donovans Industrial Park to the City Hall, and along probable extensions of the Arterial, did more than any maps (although FENCO's maps were also in the slide show) to tell the citizen what is going on and what the consequences will be, if the Arterial is brought into the City.

A second component is aimed at discovering and documenting what visitors and residents alike notice and relate to in the City, and in particular the role the Harbour plays in our lives and the enjoyment derived by visitors coming to the City.

Visitors have been accosted on the waterfront, on Signal Hill and while waiting for the Argentia Ferry and quizzed about what they have seen and enjoyed. They have been shown photographs and postcards of views and sights to discover what they have noticed and liked and what they are likely to associate with St. John's. (If nothing else, this is information the Department of Tourism should appreciate.)

Much the same idea is being followed with residents, but here

a more comprehensive approach is adopted. This will deal not only with obvious views and amenities of the Harbour, but also with an exploration of both functional and emotional relationships to the Harbour, including in this their relationship to Water Street and the older part of the City (south of Military Road and LeMarchant Road).

One of the several tools in this is an exhibition on the historical and present appearance of the Harbour and Water Street, which is planned for November. This will not be a static exhibition, but one which visitors to the exhibition can react to and interact with, to express their own reminiscences, feelings and current involvement.

The third component of the programme is aimed at helping a community in the downtown area develop and express its own ideas about the future. This is where CPAC, other community organizations and the governments involved can co-operate to put new life into an old part of the City. Obviously, the recently announced Neighbourhood Improvement Program (NIP) provides a framework for this collaboration. As it happens, CPAC's office is smack in the middle of the area to be designated for the NIP program.

The Duckworth Area Traders Association and CPAC have already started to inform residents about NIP and related programmes, and to tentatively explore residents' concepts about their opportunities.

Mayor Dorothy Wyatt said after the Harbour Arterial Briefing Session: (CPAC has a lot of talent." It also now has tools to make a very positive contribution to the City, developing and testing planning techniques which take the citizen as the starting point in planning.

## News from The National Historic Parks

The number of visitors to Castle Hill National Historic Park at Placentia more than doubled over the 1973 figures and included travellers from all Canadian Provinces, thirty four of the American States and over a dozen foreign countries. The present superintendent Mr. Dan Glenny, will be leaving on Sept. 13th, to assume new duties as Interpretive Specialist in Cornwall, Ont. He will be replaced by Ms. Edna Hall, a Native of Cape Breton Island who is presently employed with Parks Canada in Halifax.

### Port Au Choix

About 150 miles north of Gros Morne National Park is Port Au Choix National Historic Park. Here, in the fall of 1967, people digging a basement discovered a

mass of human bones, tools, and weapons covered with bright red powdered ochre.

The dating of bones taken from the site showed that the Port Au Choix area was used as an Indian cemetery for close to 1000 years and beginning well before 2000 B.C. Hence, Port Au Choix offers us the earliest traces of people on this island. Today, a newly renovated and enlarged Interpretation Centre tells the visitor what we know of the lifestyle of these Maritime Archaic Indians.

As the name "Maritime" implies, these people lived along the coast of eastern North America. They belonged to the "Archaic" stage of North-eastern prehistory, meaning that they lived by hunting and gathering rather than by agriculture. Tools

and animal bones from the burials indicate that these people were well acquainted with their environment and know how to exploit it.

This summer, 5,000 people visited the display at Port Au Choix. By next year, the display itself will be enriched by more material and artifacts.

Of further interest is a Dorset Eskimo Site at "Phillips Garden," just outside Port Aux Choix. Although as yet there is no display to portray the way of life of these people, a walk to the Gardens, over rocks and through flowers, is interesting both from the natural and historical points of view.

Point Riche, jutting out from the Port Au Choix Peninsula, is also a favorite tourist attraction. National Historic Parks has done

temporary repairs to the lightkeeper's house there, which was built by the French from Quebec. The lighthouse there has been in operation for 125 years.

Activities at Signal Hill National Historic Park have been quite successful during this year. An abundance of visitors, a successful school program and numerous requests for literature have all contributed to the popularity of the Park.

The 1974 School Interpretive Program for Grade Five students drew to a close in late April. Through these slides, a total of over 4,200 children were given a unique opportunity to visit the five National Historic Parks and seventeen National Historic Sites in the Province. Right in the privacy of their own classrooms,

(Continued on page 13)

# Historic Preservation Legislation in Newfoundland

In the February issue of THE TRIDENT Shane O'Dea drew the attention of the Trust to the necessity for effective Historic Preservation Legislation. The object of this Article is to suggest what such legislation might usefully include. Members of the Trust who wish to investigate this matter further should examine the Canadian Heritage Legislation Series which has been prepared by Heritage Canada and which gives details of the current legislation in each Province.

An examination of the legislation in other Countries and Provinces reveals three practical requirements for such legislation. First there must be a list of the historic property which it is desired to protect. Second there must be laws protecting listed property against destruction or significant alteration. Third financial assistance must be available to the owners of listed property so that the conservation of historic sites does not depend upon the wealth of the present individual owner.

In Newfoundland we have no officially accepted list of historic property but much work has already been done both by George Story of the Trust and by Teams of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings. As Heritage Canada points out the Canadian Inventory cannot be automatically accepted and used as the basis for provincial legislation as the list is based only upon age and therefore includes only buildings constructed before arbitrary dates although many important historic buildings were built after those dates.

Legislation can give assistance in the preparation of a proper list as it may authorize the compiler of the list to enter upon private property upon reasonable notice being given. For instance in Alberta, whose legislation could be a model for us here, the ap-

propriate Minister may authorize any person to enter at any reasonable hour and after notice to the owner or occupant upon any lands for the purpose of making surveys for or inspecting heritage sites which the Minister has reason to believe may qualify as heritage sites. This obviously prevents a disgruntled or unsympathetic person from blocking a community's desire to record its heritage as a preliminary step in its effort to preserve a significant portion of it.

The next question is who is to decide which listed property is to be preserved. Our current legislation leaves this matter entirely to the Cabinet acting upon the recommendation of the Minister of Tourism. Once a declaration is made that the building is an historic site our legislation states that "no person shall, except with the consent in writing by the Minister, move, destroy, damage, deface, obliterate, alter, add to, mark or in any other way interfere with "the historic site. If a person fails to obey this injunction he is deemed guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). It is obvious that our present Act has several undesirable features. It does not establish a procedure whereby experts can advise upon the desirability of declaring a property to be historic. It does not establish a procedure whereby a property owner can challenge the designation and it does not offer the property owner any compensation for the restrictions which are imposed upon his use of the property. It is therefore not surprising that the extensive power conferred by the Act has been sparingly exercised.

Our legislation should therefore be amended so as to establish an Historic Sites and Buildings Board to advise the Minister on all matters concerning the preservation and protection of historic sites in

Newfoundland. Shane O'Dea's article in the February issue outlined this suggestion in greater detail. Once a Board is established, however, and a property is declared to be an historic site by the Minister upon the Board's recommendation, many practical problems remain. The recent Alberta legislation shows how these problems might be overcome.

Once it is decided that a particular building ought to be preserved a preliminary order ought to be made which would prevent any person from altering, preparing, destroying or changing the building in any respect whatsoever for a limited period of time, for instance, a month. This preliminary order would be registered in the Registry of Deeds for the Province so that any potential purchaser of the property would be aware of the restrictions and would not be adversely affected. It would then be necessary for the Board or Minister to indicate whether they wish a permanent order to be made in respect of the property and to give proper notice to the owner, occupiers and general public. Any interested person would then be permitted to make representation to the Board in respect to the property. The Board would hear the representations and would be empowered to confirm, reverse or vary in the order affecting the property.

If an Order is made imposing permanent restrictions upon use of the property, this Order should also be registered in the Registry of Deeds for the Province so that any prospective purchasers, mortgagees, or other interested parties would have notice of the restrictions. Following registration of the Order, it would be an offence for any person to act contrary to it without the approval of the Minister or Board.

The legislation should also provide that if the owner of the

Grand Banks stopped in at Belleoram, as well. Most of the visiting schooners paid a visit to Rose's blacksmith shop. There, iron fittings, blades, rudders, etc. were made or mended.

There was never a slack moment at the blacksmith shop, but with the passing of the schooners in the 1940's, the shop's business began to decline. Unless blacksmith shops are able to convert over into repairing car parts, they have a hard time keeping going.

Although the shop hasn't done



property, in respect of which an Order has been made wishes to dispose of the property, he must give the Minister notice of the sale. The Minister could then be given the power to acquire the property at its fair market value. If the owner does not wish to sell the property, the Minister should be authorized to make grants to the owner for the upkeep and repair of the property.

As a necessary corollary to the above our legislation would have to authorize the Minister to make regulations governing standards of maintenance of historic sites and permitting the Minister to require specific repairs to be made.

The question of repairs introduces another practical problem, mainly the applicability of modern building codes. Strict application of these building codes would often make restoration work prohibitively expensive. Alberta has solved this problem by permitting its Minister to make regulations exempting listed historic sites from the application of any provision contained in any building code where the enforcement of the provision would prevent or seriously hinder the preservation, restoration or use of the site.

The legal framework which has just been outlined can only operate effectively, of course, if there is a firm determination on the part of Government to foster and encourage historic preservation. The Historic Trust must therefore bend its efforts to persuade our politicians that historic preservation is a worthwhile cause, deserving of financial support and moral commitment.

an active business in many years, all the tools are still there. The 30' x 40' building, located on Belleoram's waterfront, still houses bellows, hand-made prongs, blowers, the fire box, anvils, etc. Interest in preserving the building has been aroused in the community and although Bob Rose is in the process of selling the shop, it is hoped by the community that its new owner will realize the value of preserving such a fine example of Newfoundland's past.

Susan Ayre

## Belleoram's blacksmith shop

In Belleoram, on Newfoundland's south west coast, is a blacksmith shop which belongs to Bob Rose, now in his 70's. His father owned it before him and he took it over from someone else. Rose's blacksmith shop was one of two on the south coast. The other one in Port aux Basques

was long ago swallowed up by the community.

Belleoram was once the queen of the south coast, with a population of 1,000 and boasting ten or twelve schooners. The hundreds of "banking" schooners which travelled the coast and the

## Research for the Inventory of Historic Buildings

The Research and Planning Committee of the Trust in co-operation with members of the Social Action Committee of the Y.W.C.A. undertook to research some of the older buildings in St. John's with a view to the joint publication of a guide book. Plans for the guide book are in abeyance at the moment because of funding problems but the value of the research and the efforts of the volunteers who conducted it are very much appreciated by the Trust.

The following is an example of the work of this committee. The research on the HENRY J. STABB BUILDING, 37 Water Street, was done by Mrs. Peg Wight and is presented here directly from our research file rather than as an article because we felt the format used might be of interest to other members of the Trust who would like to research their own homes or other buildings which interest them.

The Stabb building is of interest chiefly because it has been in continuous use by the oldest surviving firm on Water Street.

### Canada

#### Permanent

(Continued from page 4)

buildings are of brick, and anything extravagant or complex would be out of character. While it would be impractical to repeat the details of any of the older buildings, none of which are particularly elegant, it would certainly be reasonable to include an implied reference to them, for example, by the use of low-arched windows as in the rough sketches Nos. 1 and 2 enclosed. The building you have bought does have such arches.

With regard to the sketches, please note that they are intended only to serve as illustrations to arguments about style. They are not considered designs. The ones "Not Recommended" are little more than caricatures of building types. Those "Recommended" hopefully show that buildings in a somewhat modern dress can be handled in a restrained and dignified way, appropriate for a financial institution such as yours. Much would depend on the choice of brick colour and texture as well as on the quality of material, workmanship, and design of details not readily shown on sketches such as doorways, street-level windows, entrance lobbies, and signs.

The question of large or small windows is not easy to resolve. There is no problem at street level, but on the upper floors the case is different. A larger number of smaller windows permits greater flexibility in planning partition layouts and changing them readily in the future. It would be impossible to provide today's standards of lighting by natural light from windows alone, however big. The depth of the building precludes that. Views to the exterior, and economy, seem therefore to be the remaining factors to assess. We have previously said that large glass areas increase air conditioning costs, both capital and operating, and of course larger windows themselves cost more. The views from the

building are not panoramic, or even attractive, and there seems no reason to create cost or technical difficulties in order for staff to see out more readily. We have found that more windows of smaller size can provide quite satisfactory visibility to the outside. In any case, if the outside walls of the upper floors are largely taken up by small offices, the staff occupying interior open space cannot see the windows at all. Finally, the windows we have shown on the "Recommended" sketches are not as small as they may appear, being at least 6' 0" high and 2' 0" wide. Their numbers make them appear smaller. Since they would have no subdividing bars the view through them would be as good as through larger subdivided windows."

Eventually our clients, who have their head office in Toronto, found it impossible at long distance to carry on a satisfactory discussion of such matters in words. They engaged a Toronto architect to produce sketches which they could agree amongst themselves and send to us here as a guide. However this did not solve any problems as the Toronto architect saw the question of style quite differently from us, and he never did see Water Street!

In the end we were able to prepare a compromise design which satisfied our own standards of taste in the context of both heritage and design for the present, gave Canada Permanent all they had asked for in the way of accommodation and modern technology at reasonable cost, and permitted the board of directors to agree that it was not a bad-looking building. So it got built.

We have been pleasantly surprised at the many complimentary comments we have heard about this project since its exterior became visible to the public and has been more or less complete. Congratulations on its apparent success are very much due in the first place to Canada Permanent.

Charles H. Cullum  
Horwood-Guihan-Cullam, Architects.



R. Stoker

## Henry J. Stabb & Co.

### 57 Water Street

#### Type of Bldg:

This bldg. is built of Noggin brick. Key stone windows. 2 storey on Water St., but 4 stories on the water-front. Great pine beams supporting each floor.

#### Date of Constr:

1892 present bldg. constructed after the fire of 1892, to replace bldg. destroyed by fire.

#### Original Owner:

Henry J. Stabb

#### Original Use:

Built as the business premises of the firm.

Present Owner: A. Harvey & Co.

#### Present Use:

It continues to be used for the same business of importing and selling bricks, tiles, slate, marble, etc.

#### Reference:

Records of the firm which were made available.

#### Importance of Bldg. in Community:

Not only has it remained unchanged, since it was built, but it houses the oldest business on Water St.

#### Origins and Continuing History:

Earliest mention of the company was in 1760 when their company flag was sighted announcing the arrival of a company ship in port. In addition to shipping and trading, they also represented standard Life and Commercial Union Insurance, administered the Bulley Estate, and various properties throughout the city, for people living in England.

Reading through the company records is a fascinating story of the old city because mayor events affected them seriously.

The firm originally located west of Becks Cove. That bldg. was blown up in the fire of 1846 to make a fire break, but it wasn't done quickly enough and the fire spread, destroying most of the city.

They rebuilt near the Wyatt estate, in the area of the Hill of Chips, but that building was also destroyed in the fire of 1892.

They bought the present property from a Mr. George Shea and rebuilt there in 1892.

The present building is much as it was then. The original beams are still there, along with a lot of the original furniture. There are a couple of huge desks that one stands in front of, and two roll top desks. They have some very old maps of St. John's, and records of the Insurance companies that date back to the 1840s.

It is impossible to discuss the firm without mentioning other facets of the community in which other members of the family were involved.

In the war of 1812 the company was agent for the Navy.

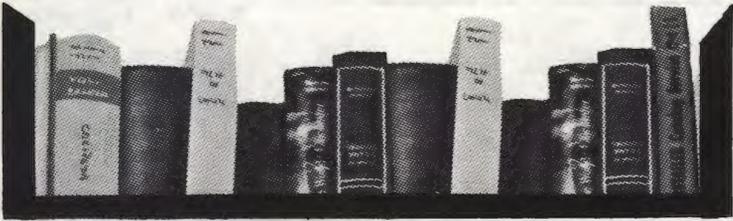
In 1813 they were agents for Newman's Port 1864, Ewen Stabb listed as resident at 41 Cochrane St. 1885 - Mrs. Thomas Stabb, resident in Woodbine Cottage, Kingsbridge Rd. A cousin Dr. Henry Stabb who died in 1892 at age 80, was instrumental in starting the present mental hospital.

When he was in practice he was shocked to find that mental patients were chained to the walls in the basement of the Old Fever hospital at River Head, Victoria Park.

A lot of credit is given to him for his effort in having the present mental hospital built in 1852 on what was known as the Polk farm.

His son Fred Stabb was also a doctor, and he worked at the General Hospital.

A sincere thank you to Mr. Barnes, at H.J. Stabbs for his kindness in showing me the building and their records.



## Review - by Alice Story

Heritage Preservation is an issue today because it is part of a revolution of consciousness about the relationship of man to his environment.

In the past decade there has been a growing fear about where our current policies of development are leading. There is an increasing reaction against the waste that has become a part of our way of life and a backlash against the constancy of change.

This column by Alice Story, former lecturer in English at Memorial University, will be a regular feature of THE TRIDENT. Mrs. Story will review some of the books which have and which are changing our attitudes about our relationship to the environment we create; about our past and how it relates to the present and what it can mean for the future.

Boyce Richardson,  
The Future of Canadian  
Cities  
(New Press  
Toronto, 1972),  
\$7.95

This fascinating, frightening and lively book for laymen by a layman on the future of our cities does not simply question the kind of cities that we want, but in its overall context the kind of lives we want to lead. Mr. Richardson argues that "our primary task in Canada is to restrain the powers of the big corporations by injecting a public-interest dimension into the decisions they make, to the end that we can manage our society in a more equitable manner."

Canada is urbanizing faster than any other nation. Our cities will double in size in thirty years. We spend one cent on understanding cities for every ten dollars constructing them. Toronto and Montreal seem destined to become regional switching stations for American distribution networks. New York is presently hospitalizing four hundred persons daily due to pollution, noise and stress. Albeit, "the calm of the Canadian public is indeed impressive."

Although there are no easy answers to be found elsewhere, many interesting theories are propounded and examples given throughout North America and Europe. Thinking has progressed somewhat since the fifties when the Gardiner expressway went into Toronto for the reason that "ravines are God-given for expressways." Yet in the bus or car controversy, merely ten years ago, San Franciscans discovered that if they wanted to riddle the core of the city with roads the federal government would provide nine dollars for every dollar spent, but if they opted for a rapid-transit system only seven cents on the dollar would be forthcoming. How can cities cope

with that sort of blackmail? Two vicious circles entwined: keeping existing roads promotes car congestion which initiates agitation for more roads which produces more car congestion, while at the same time the high incidence of automobiles slows down the buses which make more people take cars resulting in an increase in bus fares and a downgrading of the entire system. Yet, as one planner put it, "The elevator — which is vertical transportation — in my apartment building, is free. Its cost is covered by my rent. Transit in a city should be paid for out of public funds. It is a public service."

So the question remains: "Who is downtown for?" Is it for the automobile manufacturers and the resulting roads, parking lots, and congestion? Is it for large corporations to build high rise office buildings and apartment complexes? Or is it for people to live and/or work in, in a manageable fashion without the stress, noise and pollution which most large city dwellers are now finding can barely be tolerated?

But Richardson does not simply criticize and bemoan the present clichés of down with cars, blame the government, big corporations, or whoever else is handy, rehabilitate instead of replace, save the wilderness, abhor pollution, and don't build the Pickering airport. He gives some answers, some tried conclusions, and innumerable case histories of protest which have both succeeded and failed. The answers lie with people taking responsibility for their communities, and thereby electing and becoming involved in municipal, provincial and federal governments who can work together in economic, social and physical planning for our present society. Early on in the book the federal government is likened to a bolting horse, "headed for no one knows where and motivated

# National Historic Parks

(Continued from page 10)

youngsters were given a sight and sound tour of their historic heritage, and as well were given the opportunity to ask questions and receive individual attention. This program was viewed by all students in the St. John's area, as well as those in Conception Bay Central, Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Corner Brook. The schools at the Janeway Hospital and the Children's Rehabilitation Centre were also included among those given the opportunity to view the slides. With the aid of an interpreter, the program was also presented at the St. John's School for the Deaf.

In August of this year, the old tradition of the Noon Day Gun was once again preserved when a "Carronade" — a replica of the type of gun that saw service from about 1776 until 1840 in the British army and navy — was installed next to Cabot Tower. The gun at Signal Hill is a 32 pounder carronade (the most commonly seen of this type.) The practice of firing the Noon Day Gun was started in 1842, and with only a few exceptions was carried on through the years regularly.

Another recent addition to the Park at Signal Hill are the floodlights at Cabot Tower. With the Tower being illuminated at night, the city's residents and visitors are able to get a clear view of the building at all times.

## L'Anse Aux Meadows

On the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland is L'Anse Aux Meadows National Historic Park, more commonly known as the "Viking Site." Here, in 1960, writer and explorer, Helga Ingstad, discovered the ruins of house-sites resembling those of Norse ruins which he had studied in Greenland.

Excavations from 1961 to 1968 revealed the remains of eight sod houses, including a typical Norse longhouse, a smithy where iron was made from local bog ore, and possibly a sauna bath. Carbon-14 datings of sod wall and charcoal from the cooking pits place the site at around 1000 A.D. This date coincides with the period in which, according to the Icelandic sagas, Norse men and women sailed from Greenland and built "large houses" in a rich, new land somewhere in the west.

by no particular purpose except to keep going." However bad things are with planning, the situation is worse without! Is this what we want for our future? If not, read Boyce Richardson and find out what even the most apathetic cynic might do about it.

The Norse settlement at L'Anse Aux Meadows is so far the only one of its kind to be discovered in America, and is therefore the only archaeological evidence that Norse Greenlanders reached America 500 yrs. before Cabot or Columbus.

In keeping with its historical importance, Parks Canada has begun a program for the development of a National Historic Park which will include about 20 square miles of land surrounding the site. These plans include the reconstruction of one of the Norse houses, an Interpretation Centre with a display of Norse artifacts, and possibly a replica of a Norse ship.

Both this year and last, archaeologists working with Parks Canada have been digging at L'Anse Aux Meadows in an effort to get a more complete picture of the Norse settlement here and of the vegetation and climate at that time.

It is believed, for instance, that the climate may have been somewhat warmer around the year 1000 A.D. than it is today, and that the land at L'Anse Aux Meadows has risen about 1½ meters since the time of the Norse settlement. Hopefully, studies in these field and more excavations around the house-sites will be valuable in the total interpretation of the site.

This was the first summer in which National Historic Parks has placed three of its guides in the Park. The emphasis in guiding, as in the archaeology on the site, has been to give visitors a more accurate picture of the settlement here and of Norse life in general. The guides emphasize that these settlers were Greenland farmers, hunters, and fishermen, who probably had little time to go on Viking raids. They emphasize finds such as a Norse spindle-whorl, a needle whetstone, and the smithy, all of which are evidence of domestic activity. These guides offer a tour of the site, which includes a visit to each of the eight Norse houses and a chance to see archaeology in progress. Next year there will be a temporary display of Norse artifacts, but guides will still offer tours of the site.

In July and August of this year, about 2000 visitors went on guided tours, which usually last about an hour but are often extended to take in the natural attractions of the Park: lakes, flowers, islands, fish and birds.

In September or October of this year, the Officer In Charge at the Park will be bringing a slide show to all Grade 5 and Grade II classes north of Hawkes Bay. Hopefully, this service will make local children aware of the two important Historic Parks in their area: the Norse settlement at L'Anse Aux Meadows, and the Maritime Archaic Indians Site at Port Aux Choix.



## Personally speaking

# Christ Church — An epic of frustration

The little church at Quidi Vidi hit the headlines again this summer, unfortunately not in the most favourable light, and in the wake of the publicity a lot of confusion was generated about the current status of the building—and possibly some second thoughts about the wisdom of the decision to rescue it from demolition in the first place. Certainly the history of the Trust's involvement with the building has been frustrating to say the least.

On the completion of renovations in the fall of 1972, Quidi Vidi Church was used by the Extension Service of Memorial University. The final interior renovations of the building were designed on the advice of the Extension Art Department to make the building suitable for the teaching of arts and crafts, on the understanding that a programme would be conducted which would involve the people of the Village. The Extension Service made a verbal agreement to pay the Trust a nominal rent which would help defray the cost of exterior maintenance, and to undertake responsibility for interior maintenance and utilities. Unfortunately, due to a number of circumstances, not the least of which was the failure of Extension Service, through no fault of their own, to find adequate funding for the programme the Trust received no money for the use of the building and the programme, while it did provide some activities for the children, completely failed to involve the adult population.

At the end of the trial period, in April 1974, the Extension Service terminated their use of the building by mutual agreement.

In anticipation of the need to find a new tenant the Executive of the Trust set up committee early in the new year to look for alternate uses for the building. Discussions were held with Gratton Sheeley, then Recreation Director for the City

about the possibility of using the building as part of the City Summer Recreation Programme, on a trial basis.

There was no agreement that the council would "take over" the building as was suggested by some of the media coverage of the well publicized vandalism. (Evening Telegram July 3rd and 4th, 1974), which took place while the building was unoccupied this Spring. The intent was that the recreation department would operate a trial programme there during the summer months and if the programme proved successful to then enter into discussion about a possible continued use of the building by council.

As it happened, the programme worked very well indeed, largely due to the dedication and enthusiasm of the two young ladies assigned to Quidi Vidi by the Recreation Department.

I visited the building shortly after it had been vandalized and again in August while the programme was in full swing. The interior was spotless and the walls which had been covered with graffiti which would make the walls of Pompeii blush were now papered with the often surprisingly good art work of the Village children. The place was a beehive of activity, supervised with firmness but obvious affection by Sheila Moore, a clerk-steno from the Codroy area, with training in commercial art, and Maureen Ellsworth, a teacher from Corner Brook. In all about 40 Village children participated actively in the programme. In addition to teaching arts and crafts, the girls had organized a soft ball team, the "Quidi Vidi Lakers", supervised soccer and floor hockey matches and taken the children on hikes and picnics.

Both the girls and the dozen or so children who were already busily at work when I visited, even though the morning's activities had just started, were unanimous in their opinion that it would be great for the village if the programme could be con-



Richard Stoker Photo

tinued. Pam Yetman, who had assumed the position of acting recreation director, on Gratton Sheeley's resignation, was most enthusiastic about the success of the summer programme in the old church building and felt that it had really worked. The success of the programme should have ensured its continuation, but Pam and Maureen and Shelia are summer employees and have returned to their regular jobs and with no recreation director and no plans to appoint one at present it cannot continue under the supervision of city hall. Once again a promising start on a new use for the building which would integrate it once again into the life of the village has ended in disappointment.

The seeds of the Trust's problems with the church building were sown eight years ago when the Anglican Synod decided to demolish it and an enthusiastic group of citizens founded the Trust to save it, with the rather naive intention of restoring it as a church museum. There was insufficient thought given to how such a move should be implemented partly because of inexperience and partly because of the pressure to make a quick decision. The people of Quidi Vidi were never really consulted about their views on the future of the building or informed of progress along the way, Nor was it ever really thought out

if a museum were either feasible or the best use for the building in terms of the needs of the people in the community. In fact it is very difficult to consult with the people of the village about their needs and opinions because there is no obvious leadership with which to relate. Nonetheless, it is not difficult to understand that there has been apathy, resentment and sometimes hostility towards the efforts of the Trust to restore the building.

The building is now ready for use as a community centre. Its

potential has been demonstrated by the success of this summer's recreation programme and there are many other possibilities which could involve the adult and teenage population in the village. The needs of the community are very real and the vandalism to which the building has been subjected is not unrelated to these needs. But the job of utilizing the potential of this building to fulfill these needs requires skill in the co-ordination of a full community centered programme and the funds to run it.

The Trust has neither.

The two organizations which we hoped could implement such a programme have failed, each in different ways and for different reasons. Faced with the unwelcome prospect of having the building unoccupied for the winter, the Trust has now done what should have been done eight years ago. The executive called a meeting with the people in the Village to discuss the future of the building and the way it can be used in the best interest of the community. As a result of this meeting the people who attended are attempting to form a steering committee in the village with a view to taking some responsibility for the programme themselves. We have told them that when they are ready we will meet with them again and will do everything in our power to make the programme they want possible.

This effort too may be doomed to failure, such efforts in community organization are no easy task. If it works it would be the best solution from all points of view. If it fails we may have restored a building that nobody wants in spite of the needs of the community and the potential of the building to fulfil them.

SHANNIE DUFF