

PRESENT  
PAST ↑ FUTURE



# the trident



*Salvage — a 300 yr. old fishing Village on the tip of the Eastport Peninsula is one of a number of communities being considered as a possible site for a Heritage Village. The Eastport Development Association has submitted a brief to the provincial government asking that Salvage and Barrow Harbour a nearby abandoned community be considered as possible sites.*

## Heritage Villages recreations or living links with the past?

There has been very little, if any disagreement with Ottawa's choice of a silver anniversary present for Newfoundland.

It is perhaps singularly appropriate that a Heritage Village, which will attempt to capture the typical but fast disappearing way of life of the traditional Newfoundland fishing outport should mark Newfoundland's confederation with Canada.

The economic and social benefits which have resulted from our union with Canada have made far reaching changes in our way of life. But one of the inevitable effects has been a turning away from our unique cultural identity, almost before we were really conscious that this was something to be treasured.

In recent years we have we have begun to experience a great self-consciousness about our identity as Newfoundlanders. There has been a great flowering of the Newfoundland theme in our arts and crafts, a renewed interest in Newfoundland artifacts and architecture, and a flurry of private and government sponsored studies and programmes

aimed at understanding and developing our heritage.

A heritage village is in many ways overdue as a step towards the conservation and development of our heritage resources. Ottawa's gift of \$1,000,000 and perhaps more important, its willingness to discuss a supplementary agreement to provide financial assistance for the continuing development of the project is one which has aroused great interest and virtually universal approval.

But while there is agreement about the benefit of a Heritage Village there are almost bound to

be and indeed have already been definite and conflicting opinions on both the concept of a heritage village most suitable for this province and the most appropriate location for the village.

Many people will agree with Dr. Whitely (see P.12) that in Newfoundland which has so many historic outport communities with heritage structures from the 19th century, the development of an artificially created and "dead" heritage village is both unnecessary and inappropriate. This point of view argues that available funds should be used to strengthen the

real links with the past that exist in our living communities. This could be the most economic approach, especially if the community chosen had a good stock of 19th century structures — and there are many such communities.

On the negative side, it is necessary to consider the complications inherent in this concept because of the introduction of the human element in the planning process. Among the problems is the necessity for developing a high level of awareness consensus and co-operation among the residents of the community and anyone with any experience with community development work knows that this is no easy or short term task.

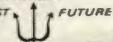
The living village concept also imposed restrictions on development and change which may be in conflict with individual property rights and the economic and social life of the community. There is also the question of the necessity of acquiring property for exhibition or museum use and for

*(Continued on page 3)*

**ANNUAL MEETING  
and Election of Officers  
Wed., Oct. 29th, 8 p.m.  
Legislative Assembly  
Colonial Building**

### PROGRAMME

**A double screen slide presentation on the St. John's  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA and an up to  
date progress report on the project.**

the <sup>PRESENT</sup>  
<sup>PAST</sup>  <sup>FUTURE</sup>  
**trident**

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**CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS EDITION**

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# "Seven Generations of Fashions"

The Exhibition Committee of the Newfoundland Historic Trust is now preparing the final stages of their annual exhibit. Titled, "SEVEN GENERATIONS OF FASHIONS", the sixth exhibit will display costumes from 1800-1975. The opening date is November 1, 1975 and for an exciting starter we decided to stage a fashion show covering the periods in question.

The inspiration for this exhibit came on the night of our last opening when we spoke with the late Mrs. Vera Perlin, a woman who needs no introduction when writing of innovative projects. She mentioned old clothing as a possibility for a future show and warned of the ever increasing "danger of extinction". The idea remained in the minds of the committee and when the first meeting was held to discuss the 1975 exhibit, there was in fact, little discussion. All agreed fashions, a yet untapped theme in past shows, would be the topic.

Since that time there have been numerous meetings to get the show "on the road". Considering the necessity for large group involvement in this exhibit, we admit there were times the show was headed for a Cecil B. DeMilne extravaganza. Two complete costume collections were needed to cover both the fashion show and exhibit on the

second floor west gallery Arts & Culture Centre, models were to be trained, as well as recruiting a makeup staff, compile a catalogue to mention but a few items.

One of the items in the exhibition is a racoon coat of Captain Bob Bartlett, made in New York for the production of the motion picture, "VIKING", and later worn during his trips on the "Morrissey". In the ladies line there's a 1930 Parisian dress, a strapless taffeta number and a bustle dress.

The committee extends many thanks to the Newfoundland Museum and the Arts & Culture Centre and Gallery for assistance in time, labour and displays; to CBC, Ayres Ltd., Fredelle Shoes, Royal Stores and the London, New York and Paris for costumes and mannequins; to Paddy Brogan, Judy Hunter, Kathy Mason, her Rosanne and makeup crew; and Rosanne Cashin, our commentator.

If the amount of enjoyment we have had in assembling this exhibit is any indication of the exhibit's success, we are confident you will find the fashion show and exhibit on November 1, 1975, a thoroughly delightful way to pass an evening.

**WHY NOT JOIN US!**

## Historic fashion show

### "Seven Generations of Fashions"

Featuring period costumes for men, women and children and a commentary on the development of fashions from 1820 to the present —

TIME: 8:30 PM  
PLACE: Arts & Culture Centre  
ADMISSION: Adults — \$5.00, Children — \$3.00.  
TICKETS AVAILABLE:  
Barb Koski — 579-9402  
Beverly Miller — 753-1710  
Jackie Middleton — 753-0506  
Newfoundland Weavery  
Ayre's Downtown — 2nd Floor Office  
Or Any Member of The Executive

*Make it a night out with the family!*

**PLEASE JOIN US AT THIS GALA OPENING!**

Sangria and 'nibbles' will be served at the tables during the fashion show. Afterwards you will have an opportunity to mix and mingle, at which time coffee and sandwiches will be served.

There are only 250 adult tickets, and 30 tickets for children available, so please call now for your tickets, and support the opening.



## Heritage Villages

(Continued from page one)

the removal of inappropriate and non-conforming uses from the restoration area. The living village concept could also place serious restrictions on the development of the heritage village itself because of the difficulty of excluding the 20th century and the competition for land with the surrounding modern community.

The other conceptual choices include the recreation of a heritage village on the site of a former community using an already established land use plan and whatever heritage structures remain. Additional structures would be acquired from the surrounding area or reconstructed. The third choice would be the recreation of a village "that might have been" on a new site using appropriate abandoned or threatened structures from the surrounding area. The use of a former site would have the great advantage of having real links with the past.

In both these types of villages the costs of acquiring, transporting and restoring the necessary structures could be high. It may also prove difficult to find a suitable site which is accessible to a sufficiently large percentage of the population. Such a site would have to be near the sea and suitable for the fish flakes and stages, fish stores launchways and wharf which would be essential to the recreation of an authentic fishing village. How many such sites exist reasonably near to population centers is difficult to guess. In all likelihood most have been settled and those sites which have been abandoned are probably too remote.

The benefits of a heritage



Sherbrooke Village, a living Heritage Village on the St. Mary's River, Sherbrook, Nova Scotia, still in the development stage.

village in terms of "jobs and tourists" are readily perceived by local residents and already a number of areas including Conception Bay, the Eastport Peninsula and Torbay have submitted briefs recommending their areas for consideration. There is also a distinct possibility of political pressure as various Honourable Members see the opportunity for employment in their districts.

In making any decision it is important to remember that the heritage village will be an important educational, cultural and recreational resource as well as a prime tourist attraction and job opportunity. The choice of concept and site must consider the greatest good of the greatest number. It must also endeavour to ensure that the final result will "work" as an authentic link with a way of life that for generations was the backbone of our island.

An important first step has already been taken with the setting up of a Federal-Provincial committee under the direction of Mr. Frank Manual, Deputy Minister of Tourism, to develop criteria for the heritage village. Once the criteria have been established a project team will be appointed which will examine all proposals and suitable sites according to the criteria and make recommendations to the main committee as to the most suitable concept and site. Presumably it only requires then that the main committee take its recommendations to cabinet for approval before work on the project begins.

At the present time the authorities in the Historic Resources Division are making no predictions about when the committee will be ready with its recommendations, how long the project might take or how much

it is likely to cost.

In order to ensure the best possible choice of both site and concept, it is necessary to 'make haste slowly'. but it is hoped there will be no unnecessary delays. The time is right for this project—public interest is high and with every day that passes more of our heritage disappears.

The economic and cultural benefits of heritages villages have been proven time and time again, at Williamsburg, Virginia, Kings Landing and Acadia Village in New Brunswick, at Upper Canada Village in Ontario and Heritage Park in Calgary etc. etc. (Such a resource could have a dramatic effect on our tourist industry.) To use recent figures from Sherbrook Village in Nova Scotia, the visitor traffic increased from 1,983 in 1970, the year the restoration began, to 35,087 in 1973. With 33 percent of these being American visitors.

## St. John's Heritage Area Conservation Programme

### A SITUATION REPORT

In the field of heritage conservation it is pleasant to be able to report progress. So often conservation efforts are met with misunderstanding, defeat or at best frustrating delays.

The Heritage area conservation programme for a section of old St. John's has been moving steadily ahead since last spring and so far all signs point to its being, 'an idea whose time has come.'

In January 1975 the Board of Directors of Heritage Canada met in St. John's, and the Newfoundland Historic Trust took advantage of the occasion to present a proposal that a section of old St. John's be developed as a heritage conservation area and

(Continued on page 4)



The winning submission for the St. John's Heritage conservation studies was chosen by a jury consisting of, left to right, seated, Mr. Wilfred Ayre, Mr. Allan Duffus, Mrs. Shannie Duff; back row, Dr. George Story, Mr. Don Hurd and Mr. Charles Cullum. The winning proposal, for the \$50,000 Feasibility Study and Design, Planning Proposal for the St. John's Heritage Conservation area, was submitted by the local consortium of Sheppard Burt associates and Hans Arends associates. The group was chosen by a jury from a field which included submissions by five national firms. In the above photo — members of the jury go over a map of the proposed conservation area with Project Co-ordination Shannie Duff. L-R. Seated — Mr. Wilfred Ayre Mr. Allan Duffus (Halifax) — Mrs. Shannie Duff — back row, Dr. George Story, Mr. Don Hurd, Mr. Charles Cullum.



McMurdo's Lane at present, dead space. In other cities, Area Conservation Development programs have converted such space into interesting, lively pedestrian shopping areas for small specialty shops and restaurants. (Richard Stoker Photo)



Fine stone work and stained glass, some of many interesting architectural details in the downtown which make shopping in the area a pleasure for the observant - (Richard Stoker Photo).

(Continued from page 3)

as such be eligible for funding under Heritage Canada's property acquisition programme. The proposal was accepted in principal and Heritage Canada agreed to provide \$25,000 for a feasibility study and a design and planning proposal contingent on a matching amount being available from other sources. The board also agreed to provide up to half a million dollars over five years toward implementation of a conservation programme should the feasibility study be successful, on condition that the area could be protected and there was sufficient evidence of financial and moral support from the municipal and provincial governments and the private sector.

On April 14th a brief prepared by the Trust, which included in addition to an oral and written submission, a 17 min. double screen slide presentation and a standing photographic display, was presented to the Mayor and Council. The response was enthusiastic and the conservation plan received an approval in principal. The Trust was assured that the area would be protected during the study period from any development which would make the implementation of a conservation plan impossible.

As part of a programme to inform the community and develop community support members of the Trust gave the slide presentation to six different groups including the Rotary Club, the Kiwans Club of St. John's and a special meeting consisting of representatives of

the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, major service groups and other relevant community organizations. In each case the response has been enthusiastic and the Trust has been asked to keep these groups informed of our progress.

The national firms submitting proposals included, A.J. Diamond Associates, Toronto, Arcop Assoc. Montreal, Ellwood, Henderson Associates, Montreal, Peat, Marwick and Partners, Toronto, and MacFawn, Rodgers, Architects, Halifax.

Media coverage has been positive from the beginning.

In May the provincial government agreed to provide the matching funds for the study and appointed Mr. Ted Henley, Assistant Deputy Minister of Tourism as liaison with the government. The Newfoundland Historic Trust prepared a proposal call which was sent to seven national firms selected for their demonstrated interest and experience in conservation planning and to six local firms whom we felt might be interested in this type of project. Proposals were submitted by five National firms and by a consortium of local firms consisting of Sheppard, Burt Associates and Hand Arends Associates.

During July briefing sessions and site visits were conducted for the firms submitting proposals and all were enthusiastic about the potential of the area for this kind of development. The final selection was made during a day long meeting on August 16th by a jury chaired by St. John's

(Continued on page 8)



Stepped streets and open access to the harbour help make St. John's unique. They are assets which have become all too late in North America. Where they have been protected and developed they are prime tourist attractions. (Photo by Richard Martyn).

**INTERESTED IN LEARNING UPHOLSTERING?**

- If enough people are interested, the Newfoundland Historic Trust is considering sponsoring a course in upholstery with a special emphasis on antique furniture.
- Tentatively we are hoping to make arrangements for this course early in the new year.
- If you would like to participate call Chris O'Dea, 579-0589.

# Restoration badly needed on St. Paul's Church Harbour Grace

St. Paul's Anglican Church in Harbour Grace built in 1835, is one of the oldest buildings in Newfoundland. It is built of stone and as a tourist attraction, it has been visited by more than 2000 people in the last six months. The church will be included in the Canadian inventory of historic buildings which is being compiled by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Heritage Canada as well as has shown interest in the building.

Unfortunately, as is the way with many old structures, the church is badly in need of repair. In 1972, the interior of the church was renovated through the help of a Local Initiatives Grant and \$20,000 from the church. Through this work, the paint was removed from the old floor boards and the lovely pine pews were restored to their natural color. The walls

were repaired and gyproc placed on them, and the lighting was improved. The interior is now striking indeed, especially with the two ornately carved chairs from India that were given by the Makinson family and are now placed near the altar.

But more work is badly needed to restore the church. In 1974 a study was done by an expert in stone work who said that to prevent further damage, immediate work must be done to repair the various cracks in the stone before further deterioration set in. His findings were supported by a structural expert working with the Federal Government's National Research Council.

In their opinion, the tower of the church must be taken down, and rebuilt from the foundation.

The stones will have to be stacked and cleaned and the quoins will have to be repaired. There are serious cracks in the west wall on either side of the tower and the wall will have to be taken down and repaired. In addition the stone panels between the windows will have to be rebuilt and the peaks in the north and south chancel will have to be rebuilt to the bottom of the two rose windows. The stone experts also feel that stone capping will have to be affixed to the North Chancel wall.

The church has agreed to give some money towards this

their occupation or to the locale where they live. This was done when the real name was unknown by church authorities. One gentleman is listed in the records as Mr. Newman Splitter. His name was unknown but he worked for Newmans as a fish splitter. Another entry lists 'a little child from a house under the fort'. The names of all naval personnel are followed by the words "A BLUE".

During the last French occupation of St. John's in 1762, Reverend Edward Langman wrote that he was negligent about keeping the burial records for the elementary at the Anglican Cathedral. He had reason to be excused. He was held prisoner by the French, his wife died of grief, and his little girl died of a flu that swept St. John's. His house was destroyed by the occupation forces.

The Anglican graveyard is the burial place of Commander Pearl who was a retired officer of the Royal Navy. He started a farm outside St. John's which was to be the beginning of the town of Mount Pearl. He died in 1840 at

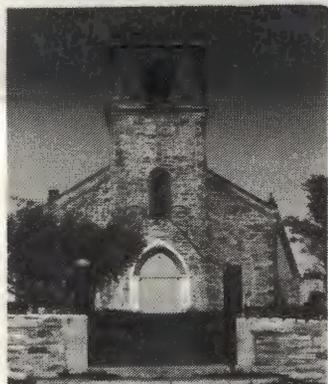


reconstruction, but since it will cost in excess of \$75,000 the church is again looking to the Local Initiatives Program for some help, and of course, are always receptive to any donations.

Upstairs in the nave of the church are the galleries which are no longer used by the congregation. The church hopes to create a church exhibition centre which according to the minister, the Rev. David Pearce, should create a sense of community pride, be an educational vehicle and be of interest to the

public at large. The church has in its possession many old documents, church artifacts and photographs which tell the story of the parish from its earliest days in 1760's, but at this point in time, there is no place to display them. The galleries would be the ideal place and it is hoped that a LIP grant would also help establish this centre.

For anyone interested in learning more about the restoration of this magnificent stone church, they should contact the Rev. Pearce in Harbour Grace.



## The old Anglican Cemetery St. John's

It is impossible to establish when the Anglican cemetery in St. John's was begun. Local church historical Francis Rowe claims that there was probably a cemetery at Maggety Cove long before any burial records were kept. This would have been a common burial ground for all denominations and would have been in the days when Roman Catholics were not permitted to practice their religion in Newfoundland.

The earliest records of burials in Newfoundland date from 1757 and are practically complete from that time. These records have been restored and bound by the National Archives in Ottawa and are to be found in the crypt of the Anglican Cathedral in St. John's.

The records show that a number of people were given names of designations related to

the age of fifty.



the age of fifty.

The last duel to death in Newfoundland was fought by Captain Rodman and Lt. Potter in 1891. One of them had cheated during a card game and was challenged by the other. Rodman won, and Potter was buried in the Anglican Cemetery.

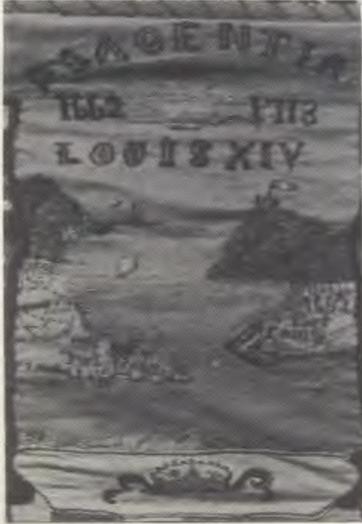
William Carson was a medical doctor who came to Newfoundland in 1808 and became a leader in the movement toward

responsible government. He wrote many pamphlets on this issue. His efforts led to the removal of the ban that had existed on building in Newfoundland. Carson died in 1843 at the age of seventy-three, and his body was buried in the old cemetery.

The old cemetery at The Cathedral was officially closed in 1846 and a new one was established on Forest Road.

## Historic Placentia quilt

In the mid-thirties, in the midst of the depression, isolated from the activities of their parish by the removal of the ferry service across Placentia Gut, the ladies of the Jersey Side organized a branch of the Jubilee Guild, to be primarily concerned with producing knitted articles and handicrafts, in the hope of ear-



Detail from the French period

ning a few much needed dollars.

As the knitting needles flashed the talk naturally turned to the past and its glories and from this evolved the idea of a pictorial history of Placentia to be fashioned with needle and thread.

After much discussion a general plan was decided upon and Mrs. Neila Murphy, President of the Guild, was assigned the task of creating the overall design and completing the individual drawings which would then be done in needlework by the group.

Mrs. Murphy's qualifications consisted of drawing lessons in ink and charcoal whilst a pupil of the Irish Sisters and a husband who had a natural aptitude for drawing. Together they worked out the overall design and the detailed drawings to be transferred to the individual squares. The project was then completed by the guild.

The period from the early history of Placentia up to and including the First World War was represented. The central place of honour was naturally assigned to the beautiful war memorial erected to the memory of forty-two young men of the area — out of a then population of less than six hundred — who had

given their lives in the First World War.

The Basque fishermen, the French period, the early Franciscan Church; the English period, Prince William Henry and the Anglican Church; the fishery, the coming of the railway were each assigned a square. The blue background, together with the cord which framed the quilt, represented sea and sky, the red rose the English, the fleur-de-lye the French, and the harp

belonged to the Irish.

Today the historic quilt is a museum piece and a treasured heritage from our past. We of the Placentia area view it not as the work of idle hands, to while away a tedious hour, but as a valiant gesture by a group of women who accepted not defeat, surrendered not to depression but flaunted their banner of courage in the face of the harsh realities of the ugly thirties. Long may their spirit live in Newfoundland!

—Katherine M. Murphy  
South East, Placentia



History quilt depicting the history of Placentia — made in the mid '30's by the ladies of the Jersey Side Branch of the Jubilee Guilds. Photos by Mac Lee.

## The "M.V. Grace Boehner"

by  
Malcolm Loveridge

The project M.V. Grace Boehner which is sponsored by the Twillingate Chamber of Commerce has proven to be an

outstanding success. This 150 ton vessel is beached near the main street and cars can make a complete circle of the ship. We have steps for boarding and notices placed for easy reading,



The M.V. Grace Boehner.

such as "Welcome Aboard", "Please hold the rail when going below". We have flags flying from all the Provinces and at night the vessel is lighted, with various navigation lights, port and starboard, mast head lights and so on. Below deck everything is painted. There is a small canteen selling drinks (soft), chips, bars, post cards and other local items. In the centre of the floor there is a large table with chairs and spread over the top is an old paper dated 1908, and excerpts from an old diary dated 1862. The forecabin has the original bunks and table. There is also a large bark pot suspended from the deck for donation towards the upkeep. To date 5200 signatures are in the visitors book. The comments are indeed very encouraging. Just to quote a couple, "Congratulations to the C. of C. for preserving a historic

relic of the past", "Too bad more towns do not show such interest in their community", "Wonderful idea", "Great experience especially for the younger generation", "Thanks very much" and numerous others. People have been really impressed with their visit.

We have received some assistance earlier from the Tourist Board but we still need more. We did request a little more financial assistance quite recently, however, so far we have not received any. We paid a student for July and August from profits from the canteen but it was not sufficient and we have had to dip into our donations.

The vessel was built in 1919 and of course needs repairs now and then but we are hopeful some further assistance will be forthcoming.

## Labrador Heritage Society

by  
Bruce Bourque  
Vice President  
Heritage Society

The most significant thing happening with the Labrador Heritage Society group is the publication of the first edition of

Them Days. It is an experiment in folklore and oral history; we're pretty pleased with having finally gotten it off the ground.

Also an application has been made to have the Muskrat Falls area declared an historic site and—made into a small provincial park. It is historically significant because the portage around the falls was the first portage traversed by the old trappers on their way out to the trapping grounds and the last on

the way back home. Additionally, it is one of the prettiest places in Labrador. There are plans in the works to put the third and final dam for the Churchill River Hydro system at Muskrat, and we are anxiously awaiting the government's reaction to our request. The application has been submitted to the government for several months now but no reply yet.

A Research Centre has been instituted in St. John's with Mike

Martin as the Director to carry on research and gather documents relating to the history of Labrador.

The Heritage Society suffers from a condition which plagues all Heritage groups, namely, that the people involved are also involved in so many other activities that not enough time can be devoted to the Heritage projects, but this is a problem found in all communities.



Sea Scout Terry Sheppard, Cub David Babb, Boy Scout Stephen Babb, Sea Cadet Terry Sheppard, assist Dr. G.A. Frecker, Chancellor of Memorial University to cut the ribbon, officially opening the Conception Bay museum. Carefully watching proceedings (L) is Mac Lee — (Photo courtesy of the Conception Bay Museum.)

## Conception Bay Museum officially opened

If participation is the key to success then the future looks bright for the Conception Bay Museum. Representatives of The Canadian Museums Corporation, the provincial Dept. of Tourism, a score of community groups and visitors from as far away as St. John's gathered on Saturday, June 14 to watch the opening ceremonies which marked the culmination of three years of labor and love and brought a dream to reality.

Jerome Lee, first curator of the museum and his young wife Pamela Barton Lee planned to the last detail the restoration of the old customs house and carefully designed the landscaping of the grounds which included a 19th century water fountain and two of the old gas lamps which once lit the streets of Harbour Grace. They also made plans for an opening ceremony which would involve the whole community, especially the young people and make them feel a very personal involvement in its success.

Their tragic deaths in an auto accident in 1974 cut short their plans and could have seriously jeopardized the completion of the museum had not Jerome's parents, Mac and Marie Lee stepped in and completed the project exactly as it had been planned.

Every detail of the opening ceremony, the participation of the Sea Cadet Band and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, the guest list and the young 'pirates' of St. Francis High School landing on the beach with Peter Eason's 'Treasure Chest', carried out as it had been planned by Jerome and Pam. The master of ceremonies for the occasion was Judge Rupert Bartlett a noted conservationist in his own right who

has privately preserved the lovely Hawthorne Cottage, home of Captain Bob Bartlett at Brigus, and filled it with treasures relating to the life of Captain Bartlett.

The museum was officially opened by Dr. G.A. Frecker, Chancellor of Memorial University, who was aided in his ribbon cutting by girl guide Diane Martin, Cub David Babb, Boy Scout Stephen Babb and Sea Cadet Terry Sheppard.

A special touch of imagination made the ceremony an opening with a difference. Newfoundland Author Harold Horwood who is the recognized authority on Peter Easton delivered a fascinating account of the famous pirate's life in Newfoundland and unveiled a plaque in his honour. Peter Easton, the famous 17th century pirate Blackbeard, operated from a Fort on the site of the Museum for three years with a navy of 5000 men and later retired with a fortune which would be worth approximately \$2,000,000 today. The flags of the seven merchant houses which

had engaged in the seal fishery from Conception Bay in the last century were carefully sewn by hand by Jerome's grandmother, 87 year old Mrs. Bride O'Keefe and fluttered in the brisk wind throughout the ceremony. Over the door of the museum flew the plain black flag of Peter Easton. (The Skull and crossbones were an 18th century addition to the pirate flag according to Mr. Mac Lee.) To cap the event 'grog bits' and tea were served in the school auditorium by the Ladies of Bristol's Hope.

The opening exhibition, housed on the ground floor was dedicated to the seal fishery. Upstairs were scores of artifacts and pictures loaned to the museum by the people of the surrounding area.

One of the biggest problems facing a museum like the restored customs house in Harbour Grace, which is a far more ambitious project that the usual community museum, will be to find sufficient funds to ensure maintenance, curatorial help and the development of programmes which will keep the

museum alive and interesting.

The restoration was largely funded through the new Canadian Museums Policy which is aimed at decentralization and the establishment of exhibition centres for travelling exhibits across the country. The museum at Harbour Grace was restored for this purpose but the people of Harbour Grace are a little disappointed at the lack of exhibition material which has been made available to date. Meanwhile Mr. Lee and the Conception Bay Museum Committee are working hard to develop programmes locally. The surrounding area is rich in history and so far at least the community is involved. A group of scouts and guides acted a volunteer hosts in the museum during the summer and will work this winter on their own exhibition, planned for the spring. Mark Gosse and Sons, a local business has agreed to supply flowers for the grounds and the community has been generous with artifacts for display.



The 'Pirates' of St. Francis School sing a lusty song of praise to Peter Easton, the 17th. century pirate whose fort once occupied the site of the museum.

## Chronicles of a Bayman

— VICTOR BUTLER —  
THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,  
HARBOUR BUFFETT,  
BUILT 1884.

In 1820-1825 the first settlers began to establish homes in the island communities of Placentia Bay. I find it interesting to note that these new settlers preferred to inhabit communities where people were of their own religious beliefs. Examples of this are: Red Island, Merasheen, and Bar Haven were ninety-five per cent Roman Catholic; Harbour Buffett, Kingwell, Haystack, Spencers Cove, were Anglican; and Sound Island and Woody Island were Methodist, or United Church.

In all these communities, as soon as the population increased every effort was made to construct a place of worship. The first church built at Harbour Buffett was very small, although it was intended to accommodate the residents of Kingwell as well. As the populations of both these communities rapidly increased, the small church was inadequate, so it was decided in 1884 to build a larger one.

A Frenchman, Peter Roach, who was a skilled architect in the

design, supervision and building of many places of worship, was hired. The church was 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a gabled roof. The tower was on the south west peak of the roof; the lower part was the belfry, and a spire extended from the belfry twenty five feet upward, surmounted by a ball at the top. In later years this ball was replaced with a cross.

The two entrance doors were situated in the south west end of the building. The interior was an elaborate work of art. Inside the entrance was a vestibule with doors leading to the body of the church. The baptistry was situated on a raised platform. A spiral staircase led from the vestibule to the belfry. A centre aisle ran from the vestibule to the pulpit, with pews on either side.

The pulpit was decorated with hand-carved scroll work, as was common in churches around 1870-1880. The chancel contained seats for visiting clergy and lay readers, plus the choir, and a reading desk, communion rail, and altar.

The roof trusses were constructed of heavy timber, and the spans in the trusses were curved, forming a distinctive pattern



St. Paul's Church, Harbour Buffett.

where the pitch of the roof joined the side walls. Elaborate scroll work extended the length of the building. Large pillars extended from the cross section of the roof trusses to the floor on either side of the centre aisle.

For many years the church was lit by kerosene lamps, with reflectors, which were attached to the pillars and side walls. In later years the church was wired for electricity, and an electric generator was installed. My aunt, Mrs. Moses Dicks, donated an elaborate chandelier in memory of her brother, James Butler.

A large coloured glass window was erected in the eastern end of the church, above the altar, and after World War II it was

replaced by a more elaborate stained glass window, donated by the firm of W.W. Wareham and Sons, in memory of a son, who was killed in the war. When Buffett was resettled, and before the church was sold and sacrilgiously destroyed, this window was taken out and now adorns the end of the new church at Arnolds Cove. This is a reminder to the former residents of Buffett now living at Arnolds Cove of the beautiful church they left behind.

The large spruce tree growing by the corner of the church was planted in 1860 by W.M. Meek, Anglican Clergyman at Harbour Buffett.



Turn-of-the-century stone building, Duckworth Street. Interesting architecture in this area offers renewed pleasure year after year to those who take time to walk and browse.



Well-built and interesting Victorian row housing in the proposed Heritage Conservation area. In need of repair, yes, but far from "rat-infested fire traps" as some have labelled the residential buildings in the downtown.

(Continued from page 4)

Architect Charles Cullum. Other members of the jury included businessman, Wilfred Ayre, planner, Don Hurd, historian, George Story, Halifax architect Allan Duffs, Ted Henley, Assistant Deputy Minister of Tourism and project coordinator, Shannie Duff. Both Mr. Duff and Mrs. Duff are Board members of Heritage Canada.

Each proposal was examined on the basis of 16 pre-established criteria. The local consortium of Sheppard and Arends with Ron Woods of the Urban Design Group of New Bedford, Mass. as special conservation consultant were awarded the commission for the study.

Unfortunately Mr. Henley was unable to be present at the jury meeting but examined the proposals using the established criteria and independently came to the same conclusion as the jury.

Members of the jury have agreed to serve as an interim advisory group to help the Trust evaluate the reports of the study group. The conservation study is now in progress and proceeding well. The feasibility study is expected to be ready by January and the design and planning proposal ready for presentation by March. On the advice of Heritage Canada, Shannie Duff has now begun the process of setting up the foundation which will be responsible for the implementation of the study and the management of the study area. Mr. Lewis Ayre has agreed to act as founding chairman.

While the feasibility study of the heritage conservation area proceeds there have been other recent signs of an increased concern for the future of old St. John's and an increased interest in the conservation of our historic resources. The most important thing to happen to old St. John's in many years is its designation as a Neighbourhood Improvement Area. In addition a plan was recently unveiled by the Department of Justice for a reconstruction of Fort Townsend and the utilization of the reconstructed site as police barracks and offices. Fort Townshend forms the North West Boundary of the proposed conservation area and such a restoration would greatly strengthen the conservation programme.

In the meantime, two additional proposals which have been gathering dust at city hall for a couple of years have surfaced. One proposal is for the beautification and development of the historic churchyard of the Anglican Cathedral which is the central structure in the conservation area the other proposes that the city should protect the site of Quidi Vidi Village and environs by establishing a residential-conservation zone with the province taking responsibility for the Village as a historic site.

Both proposals date from the days when the city had a planning department. Their resurrection at this time is a good indication that St. John's is waking up to its potential as one of the most historic cities in North America.

# Schooner with a message

*"We must keep our seas alive!"*

In full sail and with flags flying the NORMA AND GLADYS glided through the narrows at mid-afternoon on Sat., Aug. 16th to begin an eleven month around the world voyage, the high point of which will be her participation in the INTERNATIONAL OCEANS EXPOSITION at Okinawa, Japan in Jan. 1976.

The 93 foot fishing schooner will serve as Canada's principal exhibit during Canada Week at the Exposition commencing Jan. 14th. Her fishing hold has been fitted out with a special graphics display, aimed at countries speaking eight languages which puts across Canada's point of view on the necessity for a two hundred mile limit and the careful future management of fish stocks. The exhibit also focuses on the history of the Newfoundland fishery and the participation of the Norma and Gladys at the Oceans Exposition will be an opportunity to present our views on the crisis facing our fishery to a group comprised of the major fishing nations of the world. The world voyage will also promote the tourist potential of the province and Mr. Ted Henley, Assistant Deputy Minister of Tourism has said that he expects the vessel to become a permanent fixture in Newfoundland's promotional plans.

The NORMA AND GLADYS has been the subject of a great deal of controversy in the news media. The project has been criticized for delays, over expenditure and since the accidental release of a preliminary report by the Newfoundland Cruising Club last April, the very basic question of the suitability of the schooner for a world voyage has been made much of in the local press.

Throughout all the controversy, the Minister of Tourism, the Hon. Tom Hickey, has stood firmly behind the project and has been one of its most enthusiastic public supporters. The Historic Resources Division of the Department of Tourism are firmly convinced that the voyage will be successful and their confidence is shared by a highly competent all Nfld. crew led by Captain John Smith, on loan for the Norma and Gladys world voyage from his job as chief of Artic Operations for the Department of Transport.

The idea to use one of the remaining banking schooners as a floating museum is not new. It was raised in the House in 1969 by the then Minister of Provincial Affairs, Dr. G. A. Frecker and the Hon. Alec Hickman, at the time an opposition member of the house. Both the S.S. Kyle and



*The Norma and Gladys leaving St. John's Harbour with a ceremonial farewell by the members of the Newfoundland Tattoo. Photo courtesy Ivan Hrabowsky.*



*A group of New York school children visit the Norma and Gladys.*

*Photo Courtesy Nfld. Museum*

Capt. Bob Bartlett's boat, the Effie M. Morrissey were considered as possibilities but the necessary funds for such a project were unavailable.

In 1972, a grant from the National Museums Corp. of Canada allowed the Provincial government to purchase the NORMA AND GLADYS for use as a floating museum. The vessel was built in 1945 as a fishing schooner and used in later years as a coastal freighter. Her present role as a floating ambassador for Canada's position on the Law of the Sea came about as a result of a request to the provincial government from the Department of the Secretary of

State. The task of restoring the vessel to her original condition as a fishing schooner as well as making her seaworthy for a world voyage and preparing the special display for the International Oceans Exposition was carried out with considerable federal funding and co-operation but under the management of the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Tourism with Mr. R. A. Harvey as marine consultant.

Since leaving St. John's on Aug. 16th the schooner has made an impromptu visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia and scheduled good will visits to Boston, and New York. 9,200 visitors, from nostalgic

former Newfoundlanders to wide-eyed city school children who had never seen a fishing schooner toured the NORMA AND GLADYS in the U.S. ports and she has attracted extensive and favourable media attention. In New York, Mayor Abe Beame proclaimed a "Newfoundland Fishing Schooner Day" and urged New Yorkers to visit the ship.

From New York the vessel will sail for Kingston, Jamaica, Los Angeles and San Francisco on her way to Okinawa.

On her return home she will sail through the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal onto such ports as Genoa, Italy and Oporto, Spain which have long historic ties with Newfoundland. The final European stop will be at Bristol, England to trace the voyage of John Cabot in 1497. It is hoped the vessel will arrive back in St. John's on Discovery Day, June 24th, 1975.

It is hoped that after her return the NORMA AND GLADYS will ply the Coastal waters of Newfoundland and Labrador as a floating museum in the fair weather season and possibly continue her ambassadorial role promoting Newfoundland's tourist potential in Canadian Ports in early spring and late fall.

## Award Programme

The Newfoundland Historic Trust is initiating an award program to recognize people or groups who have participated in the rehabilitation and — or preservation of authentic Newfoundland buildings.

If you are aware of any person or group who should be so recognized please forward information, including the name of the person or group, and details of the building with photographs if possible to:—

Mr. J. Barlow — Award Chairman  
Newfoundland Historic Trust  
P.O. Box 5542  
St. John's, Newfoundland

# L'Anse aux Meadows - a National Historic Park of international importance

On Friday, June 27th, 1975, the Prime Minister of Canada, The Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, visited L'Anse aux Meadows to attend a special ceremony for the signing of the agreement between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland establishing L'Anse Aux Meadows as a National Historic Park.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Hon. Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon Donald Jamieson, at the time Minister for Regional and Economic Expansion, Mr. A. Kroeger, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. J. Nicol, Director General, Parks Canada, Mr. P.A. Thompson, Director, Atlantic Region, Parks Canada, Mr. William Manning, Area Superintendent of National Historic Parks, Newfoundland and Labrador and a number of other senior Federal Government Officials.

The Hon. Thomas Hickey represented the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. He was accompanied by his Deputy Minister, Mr. Frank Manual and by several senior provincial officials.

Among the many distinguished guests present for the occasion were representatives of the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland whose presence served to emphasize the international significance of L'Anse Aux Meadows as a historic site.

Dr. Leslie Harris, the Newfoundland representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board presided at the ceremony of the signing of the agreement transferring the 20,000 acres of land to constitute the National Historic Park of L'Anse aux Meadows to the Federal Government. The agreement was signed by the Hon. Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern



Dr. Ingstad and Mrs. Ann Stine Ingstad and members of the official party tour the site of the Viking village.

Development on behalf of the Government of Canada and by the Hon. Minister of Tourism on behalf of Newfoundland.

A number of scholars, including the Finnish Geologist Tanner and Newfoundland's own W.A. Munn were convinced that the landing of the Vikings of North America was somewhere on the Northern tip of Newfoundland. The honor of proving this theory and of locating L'Anse aux Meadows as the site of an eleventh century Viking settlement goes to explorer, author and navigator Dr. Helge Ingstad and his wife, archeologist Ann Stine. The Instads' work has placed the European presence in the New World some five hundred years before the voyages of Columbus. Mr. David Decker of L'Anse aux Meadows Village co-operated actively with the Ingstad team and his assistance has been publicly praised by Dr. Ingstad.

Wood and iron material and artifacts from the Viking settlement have been radio carbon dated back to between 860 and 1080 a.d. Because of the significance of the archeological

proof that at L'Anse aux Meadows a Viking settlement dating back to the early eleventh century existed in North America and to ensure the wise and proper development of the site the government of Canada has appointed an advisory committee whose membership in addition to prominent, qualified Canadians, will include internationally known authorities in the field of Viking and Nordic studies of the period under consideration.

Because of its unique historic significance for North America, L'Anse aux Meadows has already attracted and will continue to attract scholars and visitors from around the world. The site is a priority for Parks Canada and plans are that upwards of \$2,000,000 will be spent on its development over the next five years. The first stage of development will include the construction of a new visitor reception centre containing detailed displays showing the way of life of the Norse settlers.

According to the Parks Canada brochure on L'Anse aux Meadows, which outlines briefly future plans for the park, the

Village site itself, because of the impermanent nature of the dwellings and other structures, will be turfed over after the archeological work is completed in order to protect it for future generations. The Norwegian archeologist, Dr. Bengt Schonback, chief archeologist on the site has almost completed this phase of development and it is felt that the work should only require another two months next summer. The site will then appear much as it was when first discovered with slightly exaggerated lines to facilitate easy identification. At a later stage it is hoped that the close relationship between the settlers and the sea may also be depicted by locating a replica of a Norse ship on the site.

It is the intent of Parks Canada that when its development programme is completed, "visitors will be able to enjoy vivid insights of the living settlement while the foundation sites portray the passage of time.

G.A. Frecker O.C.



Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and Dr. Ingstad, discoverer of the L'Anse aux Meadows site.



Cutting the ribbon opening the visitors' centre at L'Anse aux Meadows.

**Newfoundland  
Historical  
Society  
Lectures  
1975-76**

Foran Room, City Hall, 8:00 P.M.

November 17

Rev. James Armour

"John Jones and the Dissenter Movement In Newfoundland".

January 8

Dr. Philip McCann

"The Newfoundland School Society"

February 17

Speaker to be announced

"Some Women In Newfoundland History"

March 30

John O'Mara

"A Look At Pharmacy In Newfoundland"

May 11

Alec McEwan (Annual General Meeting)

"Development Of Private Land Ownership In Newfoundland.

Everyone is welcome to attend the Society lectures. There is indoor parking available at City Hall and this is especially welcome during the winter months. An elevator operates from the ground floor of the building to the Foran Room on the top floor. Society membership is \$5.00 per year. Members may obtain copies of lectures free on request and have the unlimited use of the Society's research facilities in the Colonial Building, St. John's.



**Photo identification**

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND  
LABRADOR AMATEUR  
SPORTS FEDERATION**

The Editor  
The Trident  
P.O. Box 5542  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
Dear Sir:

In your issue March 1st., 1975, you invite your readers to identify the two (2) photographs appearing on page 10 of that issue.

The upper photo shows Topsail Beach circa 1900. Then, as today, Topsail was a favourite vacation spot each year. A 'St. John's

summer colony' invariably spent the months of June through to September there. I should imagine that those 'colonists' were responsible for the establishment of the Topsail regatta. The picture shows that event in progress. Note the line-up of boats and the position of the buoy. The newspapers of that era would, I imagine, have something to say about the Topsail regatta.

The second photo showing a group of tennis enthusiasts was taken at the old St. John's Tennis Club located on the corner of

Sheehan's Lane and Forest Road. Dr. G.A. Frecker's former residence on Forest Road faces the location of the old Tennis Club. The Club itself was active until the mid-thirties. The club house pictured in the photo was razed in the late Thirties. Terra Nova Motors now occupy the site.

The Newfoundland Sports Archives has a copy of each of the photos reproduced in the Trident. As far as can be determined, both were taken circa 1900. Both pictures are from the Parsons collection.

Yours truly,  
**FRANK W. GRAHAM,  
HON. SECRETARY**



**Programme meetings off to a flying start**

About a hundred and fifty people attended the first programme meeting of the Newfoundland Historic Trust on Tues. at the National Film Board Theatre at Pleasantville to view the film NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHITECTURE and to hear an introduction by Mr. Ted Henley, Assistant Deputy Minister of Tourism, under whose very personal direction the film was created.

Produced for the Department of Tourism by NACOM Ltd. Toronto, the film is a 30 minute tour showing samples of our 'architectural heritage' credit for research assistance was given by the producers to Mr. Angus Campbell, Dr. George Story, Mr. Shane O'Dea and Mr. MacLee. The structures depicted in the film range from the major churches of St. John's to the 18c Moravian mission buildings in Hopedale, Labrador and from the development of the original Newfoundland dwelling, the tilt (whose deficiencies in ventilation has given us the expression, "to smoke like a tilt") to the major buildings of the last decade.

The film touches briefly on the development of architectural styles in Newfoundland and their relationship to the historical and social development of the Island

and Labrador as well as details from the history of individual structures. The tone is never too academic and the narrator, Mr. Ted Henley has woven into the script anecdotes which touch on the human side of history and add warmth and interest to the film.

The human dimension is also strengthened by the frequent brief appearances in the film of present owners and occupants of the buildings.

The response to the film was universally enthusiastic, to the point where a special extra showing had to be arranged the following week for members who

were unable to attend the meeting. Since the meeting we have had numerous requests for information about the film from other groups who would like to use it. One of the most common reactions was amazement at the richness of our architectural heritage and the fact that it is possible to live with it for so long and not really see it until it is brought home to us by other eyes. There was also general regret that the film was not longer and only served to wet the appetite.

As a vehicle for tourist promotion, thirty minutes is probably adequate but a color film of this nature is also an invaluable aid in educating ourselves about our heritage. Hopefully, more films of this nature will be produced because we have only scratched the surface of our vast heritage resources.

Tourism is only one aspect of heritage development, though granted an important one because of its economic value. The development of heritage resources and of visual material about our heritage such as the film Newfoundland. Architecture can also tell us a great deal about ourselves and stimulate a pride and an awareness of our own culture and way of life which will help to combat our very destructive provincial inferiority complex.

**Programme meetings**

Sept. 30

National Film Board Theatre, Pleasantville.

8:30 p.m.

Open Meeting Film Newfoundland Architecture.

Oct. 28

Colonial Building

8:30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting

Slide Presentation on St. John's Area Conservation Project.

Nov. 1st

Arts and Culture Centre

8:30 p.m.

Exhibition opening Historic Fashion Show Seven Generations of Fashion 1800-1975.

January

Programme Meeting

Dr. R. McGhee

Maritime Archaic Indians of Strait of Belle Isle.

February 16

Heritage Day Dinner

March

Open General Meeting

Restoration of the "Commisariat"

# — Personally Speaking — A Heritage Village for Newfoundland,

by W.H. Whiteley

The provincial government has recently announced that planning is under way, with the aid of a Toronto consulting firm, for a "Heritage Village" to be established on the basis of a million dollar Anniversary of Confederation grant from the federal government. The present thinking seems to be that the village will be located not far from St. John's, for ready access to the Tourist trade.

I am opposed to this idea for a number of reasons. In the first place, the concept, which was first developed in the United States some years ago, may well not be suitable for Newfoundland. Colonial Williamsburg was reconstructed in Virginia after World War 11, with the aid of Rockefeller funds. Canada followed in the late 1950's with Upper Canada Village, prompted by the flooding of old communities along the St. Lawrence Seaway. We should be wary of importing a concept that may be inappropriate and possibly outdated already. The million dollars or so could be readily spent in strengthening the real

links with the past that exist in our living communities.

Is the "Heritage" or "Pioneer" village to be a "living" or "dead" one? If the former, there will be invidious comparisons and rivalry amongst many old outports, each with a fair claim. On the other hand if the village is to be a reconstruction, this would involve the building of artificial flakes, stages, houses, stores, etc. To transport authentic old structures to an artificial village would be unhistoric and damaging to existing communities.

The building of some kind of artificial historic village might be justified if Newfoundland had none remaining of the real kind. But the island has dozens of historic outports of great character and uncontrived charm, many of them reasonably close to St. John's and the tourists... Brigus, Bonavista, Trinity, Port de Grave, Placentia, and Ferryland immediately come to mind as places rich in historical atmosphere. Beautiful as they are, some of their history has been sadly

neglected... I think here of the Lester-Garland mansion in Trinity, a 200-year old stone home which might have been saved only a few years ago, before it disintegrated into the melancholy ruin it presents today.

Obviously money beyond local resources is required to repair and refurbish churches, light houses and gun batteries, clean up old graveyards, renovate historic homes, stock and man local museums and archives, pave roads, erect signs and build unobtrusive motels and restaurants. The provincial historic resources division is doing good work but funds and staff are limited and progress is necessarily slow.

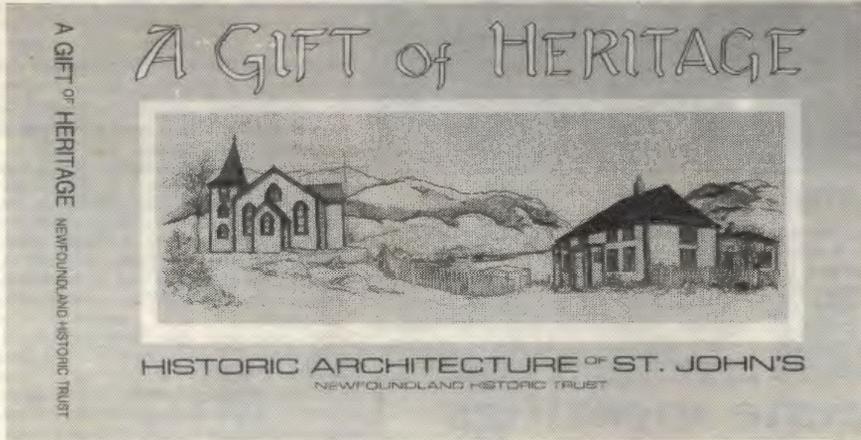
What is needed is government assistance on a continuing basis at the local level in a score of communities to enable concerned citizens to preserve and restore their historic and aesthetic properties, under the shield of protective legislation. Wherever possible, people should be encouraged to live in and use restored buildings. The old Newman red brick

store in Harbour Breton is a good example of an historic structure successfully converted to house a modern business.

The approach I have been suggesting is admittedly often difficult and brings its rewards only slowly over the years, as pride in place and community increases. But then Newfoundlanders could more fully appreciate the true heritage villages that are all around them.

Dr. Whitely was born in British Columbia. He holds a Ph.D. in history from Cornell and a Bachelor of Library Science from McGill. He is currently in charge of the Bibliographical Centre of the History Department of Memorial University and is vice-president of The Newfoundland Historical Society.

The opinions expressed in the "Personally Speaking" column are not necessarily those of The Newfoundland Historic Trust.



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The book will be available in mid-November and will make an ideal Christmas gift.

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