

Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador

December 2006 Newsletter



We are pleased to send you this new publication of the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador. This newsletter is intended to keep you informed on what's happening with our organization - what projects are upcoming and list special dates of which you should be aware.

I am pleased to back in my role here at the Foundation after maternity leave. I look forward to hearing from you regarding information you would like to see featured in this newsletter.

In this issue, we are updating you on the work of our Historic Places Initiative (HPI) team who have been very busy this fall. You will also find an announcement about our Executive Director George Chalker's recent election as the Chair of the Board of Governors for the Heritage Canada Foundation, as well as the latest heritage properties our board has designated.

Happy Holidays!
Sandy Woolfrey-Fahey
1-888-739-1892 ext 6
sandy@heritagefoundation.ca

FOUNDATION'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NAMED AS CHAIR TO NATIONAL BOARD

Recently, the Board of Governors of the Heritage Canada Foundation announced the election of George Chalker of St. John's, Newfoundland, as the new Chair of the Board of Governors.

The Heritage Canada Foundation is a membership-based, non-profit organization with a mandate to promote the preservation of Canada's historic buildings and places. It is Canada's national voice for heritage conservation issues.

Chalker is no stranger to the conservation of Newfoundland and Labrador's architectural heritage. Since receiving the Southcott Award in 1984 in recognition of his restoration of several residential properties, Chalker has served on many provincial heritage boards, including the Newfoundland Historic Trust and City of St. John's Heritage Advisory Committee. Since 1988 he has served as Executive Director for the Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage Foundation, the provincial agency responsible for the designation and granting of provincial heritage structures. He also serves as a certification agent for the Historic Places Initiative, a federal-provincial-territorial partnership formed to protect and preserve Canada's historic places.

Chalker has also been very active as provincial representative for the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, and has served as Board member of the Heritage Canada Foundation for the past five years.

"Quite simply, I like old buildings," says Chalker. "I look forward to increasing the awareness of built heritage in our province, as well as across Canada."

Student Fisheries Heritage Essay Contest!

Deadline January 31, 2007

For more information visit www.heritagefoundation.ca

Heritage Foundation/HPI Team Update

Worked with councils regarding heritage, municipal designations and SoSs in:

- Anchor Point
- Badger
- Barr'd Islands
- Bide Arm
- Branch
- Brighton
- Buchans
- Clarenville
- Conche
- Englee
- Flower's Cove
- Fogo
- Fort Amherst, St. John's
- Grand Bank
- Harbour Breton
- Hawkes Bay
- Heart's Content
- Joe Batt's Arm
- Labrador City
- Lawn
- Leading Tickle
- Marystown
- Placentia
- Port Saunders
- Quirpon
- Raleigh
- Spaniard's Bay
- St. Anthony
- Sunnyside
- Twillingate

Advocacy and Input

- Irish Loop Development Board
- Avalon Gateway Development Board
- Heritage Advisory Committee, City of St. John's
- Atlantic HPI Registrar's Meeting

Communication

- Fisheries Heritage Website now accessible at www.fisheriesheritage.ca.
- Promoted Fisheries Heritage Essay Contest.
- Promoted Heritage Day Poster Contest.
- Presented Registered Heritage Structure plaques in Fogo and Joe Batt's Arm.
- Created and presented Municipal designation certificates.
- Held municipal designation ceremony for Southern Shore.
- Announced new Registered Heritage Structures for HFNL.

February 19th is Heritage Day!

Start thinking about plans for your community, and how you will celebrate. We would love to hear about your plans for a future issue of our newsletter.

Email details to sandy@heritagefoundation.ca

Contact:

Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador
1 Springdale Street, P.O. Box 5171, St. John's, NL, A1C 5V5
1-888-739-1892 info@heritagefoundation.ca www.heritagefoundation.ca



Canada's
Historic Places

Lieux patrimoniaux
du Canada

New Registered Heritage Structure Designations

Bell Island

Bell Island Number 2 Mine

The Bell Island No. 2 Mine achieves historic and scientific values through its age and uniqueness of construction in Newfoundland. The No. 2 Mine was first begun in 1902 by the Nova Scotia Steel

Company Ltd. It is the site of an iron ore vein that runs beneath Conception Bay, in which Bell Island sits. The mine collar, or entrance, is located on the north side of the island in the community of Wabana and which today is sited under the Bell Island No. 2 Mine and Museum building. The tunnel was mined using a type of construction called "room and pillar". This method leaves large pillars of iron ore in place to support overhead weight, while "rooms" or open spaces, were cut between pillars; the resulting iron ore that once comprised the room was then brought to the surface for processing. This was the first mine in Newfoundland and Labrador to employ the "room and pillar" method of construction in a submarine environment. The No. 2 Mine had great cultural impact on Bell Island, in particular the community of Wabana and also on other communities surrounding Conception Bay.



Ferryland - Ferryland Courthouse

Ferryland Courthouse is a rare example of classical revival style in an outpost setting. It is a unique building style both in the community and in the Southern Shore region. Originally built to serve as a bank, the building is markedly different from surviving domestic buildings of the same period, which were typically symmetrical, unadorned biscuit box style dwellings. The front facade of Ferryland Courthouse is accented with a two storey protruding bay, featuring an arched window and topped with a pediment, that adds visual interest to the symmetrical main facade. Large trim boards on the corners and cornice mouldings on the bay and eaves result in a refined elegance. The structure was built by the Bank of Montreal, one of the first Canadian banks to come to the assistance of Newfoundland's government following the bank crash of 1894. The Bank of Montreal went on to establish branches throughout the colony, including regional centres such as Ferryland. The building was later converted into a court, jail house and police residence.



Crow Head

Long Point Lightkeeper's Dwelling

Built in 1876 by Messrs Colman and Kelly, and possibly designed by Newfoundland Board of Works Official Inspector of Lighthouses and Public Buildings J.T. Neville, the double dwelling is an aesthetically pleasing

example of a Newfoundland vernacular house form enlarged to accommodate two families, an unusual but not unknown house form in rural Newfoundland. Intricate external wood trim results in a bold yet elegant facade and elevates the aesthetic quality above contemporaneous vernacular houses. The depth and richness of the mouldings at the eaves line, the eave returns and window drip mouldings supported by Classically inspired consoles give the dwelling a sculptural quality. The simplicity of the overall form is based on functional considerations with an aesthetic preference for symmetry and balance. Long Point Lightkeeper's Dwelling has historic value due to its ties with marine transportation along the northeast coast, particularly its association with the cod and seal fisheries based in nearby Twillingate, and is indicative of the development of Twillingate as one of the largest centres for the cod and seal fisheries in nineteenth century Newfoundland.



Lower Island Cove - Shano/Le Shane Property

The Shano/Le Shane Property achieves aesthetic value in its completeness as a 19th century outpost estate, for its presence of original materials and for its vernacular outpost architectural style. The house survives in its original form, style and location. Constructed of wood this traditional biscuit-box house (plain square, two-storey) has a steep gable roof with wooden shingles and chimney extended above the ridge. The wooden 2/2 windows have plain flat mouldings with lintels and small sills. The panelled main door is inset in the plain, moulded door frame and is protected by a plank storm door; this being the ocean-facing side of the house. This house maintains its 1860 unadorned character which reflects the utilitarian nature of homes constructed along the coast by fishermen. The property is thought to have been built around 1860 though the Shano/Le Shane family are recorded in early plantation records in 1796. The earliest known member of this family was a Philip H. Shano, of French origins, who set up fishing rooms in the area and settled the land. The family name has been altered over time and became Le Shano and eventually Le Shane. The property consists of a steep gable roofed, wooden house, a root cellar, a small wooden well house and a wooden shed with attached outhouse. All buildings reside on a large piece of coastline property comprised of green space and trees.



Newtown – Emma and Philip Templeman Property

Highly visible on the main road in Newtown, this house, once built for a cobbler, became the Methodist Parsonage before being owned by the Templeman family. Local folklore suggests that the store was once a stable and moved from its original location in Newtown to its present one. The Templeman Property is historically valuable because of its age and associations with previous owners. The house was built circa 1865 by Isaiah Browne who was a cobbler by trade. Between this time and 1925 the house was used as a parsonage for the nearby Methodist Church. In 1925 the house was purchased by Mrs. Emma Roberts, who later married Philip Templeman. The Templeman family are well known in the Bonavista area, having had mercantile interests there for many years. Philip Templeman himself was perhaps better known as one of 46 survivors of the Newfoundland Sealing Disaster of 1914 in which 78 men died. The house is a good surviving example of late nineteenth century middle-class

housing. The two storey construction and steep gable roof with returned eaves are common for the area, while the peaked dormers add a decorative element to the otherwise simple exterior. Plain, unobtrusive features like the wide, flat mouldings; large rain caps over original 2/2 windows and doors; plank storm door and wooden, stained glass interior door all show care of ownership and quality craftsmanship.

A Local Story of Heritage - Andrea O'Brien

A recent municipal heritage outreach trip to the Northern Peninsula highlighted the diversity of heritage places in our province. While not all towns have fancy merchant homes and stately churches, every community has heritage places that tell their story.

Hawke's Bay is a relatively young community, with its settlement boom occurring in the early 1900s. Known for its sports fishing along the Torrent River, Hawke's Bay relied heavily on the logging industry and experienced growth with the opening of the Corner Brook pulp and paper mill in the 1930s. Driving through Hawke's Bay most homes are modernized and would not fit into the popularly accepted definition of heritage properties.

But as I sat down with Mayor Lloyd Bennett and Clerk/Manager Rosemary Offrey an intimate map of heritage places in Hawke's Bay was revealed. Stories connected to places on the landscape have been passed down through generations and remain a part of community lore. Nanny Toosh's

Hole is one place with an intriguing story. Indeed, several versions of the story exist. The late Uncle Rufus Guinard was an internationally known fiddle player from Hawke's Bay and according to his version Nanny Toosh was a Beothuk Indian. Her tribe had a winter camp down by Eddie's Cove West. English and French authorities along the coast considered the Beothuk a liability and recruited Mi'kmaq from Nova Scotia to control them. One day as Nanny Toosh was travelling through the woods with her baby she found herself being followed. In an attempt to escape her stalkers she tried to cross the Torrent River but fell through the ice and both she and her baby drowned.

Whether fact or fiction, the story of Nanny Toosh's Hole is an important one in Hawke's Bay. Municipal heritage designation provides a means through which to recognize such places and enables incorporated municipalities to recognize and protect the places that tell the unique story of their town.