



NOMINATION

of the

Historic Town of St. George & Related Fortifications at Bermuda

for inclusion in the

World Heritage List

JUNE 1999

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

NOMINATION FORM

Under the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, called “the World Heritage Committee” shall establish, under the title of “World Heritage List”, a list of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria it shall have established.

The purpose of this form is to enable States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee nominations of properties situated in their territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

The form, completed in English or French, is sent in three copies to:

The Secretariat, World Heritage Committee,
Division of Cultural Heritage, UNESCO
7 place deFontenoy, 75352 - Paris 07 SP
UNITED NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION.

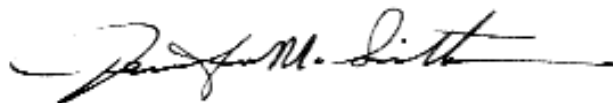
FOREWORD BY THE PREMIER

The Town of St. George, Bermuda is a place where people have lived and worked for nearly 400 years. In that time the town has had to adapt to changing needs. It is a tribute to the foresight and common sense of our predecessors, as well as to the respect they accorded their surroundings, that necessary change has been accommodated without damage to the Town’s essential character.

As a native of St. George myself, I am happy to confirm that all those now charged with the wellbeing of the Town are very conscious of the treasures we have inherited and of the responsibility upon us to pass it on to our successors in good heart.

The Government of Bermuda enthusiastically supports the nomination of the Town of St. George and its associated fortifications as a World Heritage Site, and will continue to play a full and active role in the partnership of public and private sector interests working to conserve and enhance this important part of our cultural heritage.

THE HON. JENNIFER M. SMITH, MP, JP
PREMIER



NOMINATION OF THE HISTORIC TOWN OF ST. GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS AT BERMUDA FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

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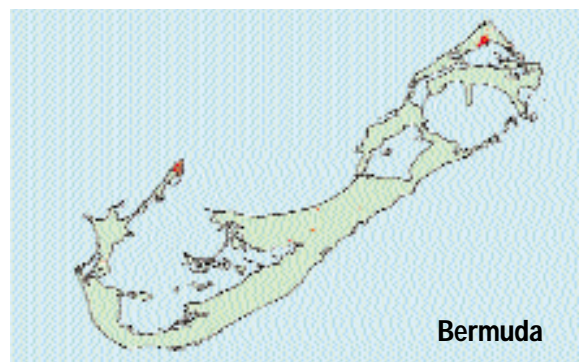
- a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video
- b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property
- c. Bibliography
- d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party.

NOMINATION OF THE HISTORIC TOWN OF ST. GEORGE AND RELATED FORTIFICATIONS AT BERMUDA FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

1 Identification of the Property

- a Country (and State Party if different)** *Bermuda (United Kingdom)*
b State, Province or Region *Corporation of St. George*
c Name of Property *The Historic Town of St. George and related Fortifications*
d Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second



Bermuda is located at 64 22' West and 32 25' North in the North Atlantic Ocean, some 3,000 miles from Great Britain, 1,000 miles from the West Indies, and 635 miles due east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, the nearest landfall. Bermuda is approximately 22 square miles in area and is home to a resident population of some 60,000 people. It has the distinction of being the northernmost coral atoll in the world.

e Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone



The nominated property is the Historic Town of St. George and related fortifications. The boundary for inscription and buffer zones are shown on the map above.

Historic *Town of St. George*

The boundary of the Historic Town for inscription is similar to the Town boundary as it was drawn in 1708. The Historic Town is bounded to the south by the waters of St. George's Harbour. At the eastern end of the harbour the boundary runs inland, northwards, along the seawall at Convict Bay, then eastwards along York Street to the steps that lead up to Top Square. It continues north along the steps and then along the rear of the properties fronting onto Pieces of Eight Lane. It then follows the property boundaries north until it crosses Slippery Hill. (This eastern boundary separates the Town and the former Military Garrison.) The Historic Area includes the property at 2 Government Hill Road and then continues north along Government Hill Road until it turns west and then south to encompass the Unfinished Church and the Rectory. It then travels west along Church Folly Lane and continues west across Queen Street until it meets the boundary of the St. George's Club. It follows the boundary of the Club south and then west until it meets Rose Hill Street. It runs south down Rose Hill Street until it meets South Prison Street. It runs west down South Prison Street until it meets Khyber Pass where it turns north then west then south to encompass the properties at 3-7 Khyber Pass, including the garden of On the Bank at 3 Khyber Pass. The boundary continues south across York Street between the warehouse buildings at Hayward's Wharf and Penno's Wharf to the waters of the harbour.

The buffer zone for the Historic Area is shown on the map and consists largely of land and buildings owned by the Bermuda Government or the Corporation of St. George. This is made up, from east to west, of Convict Bay condominiums, the former Military Garrison (now operated by the Bermuda Housing Corporation), St. George's Golf Club (the former Government Park), the St. George's Club and Penno's Wharf.

Related Fortifications

The fortifications circle the Town and are identified on the map. They are located on St. George's Island itself and on Paget Island, Governor's Island, Smith's Island, St. David's Island, Southampton Island, Castle Island and Coney Island. Buffer zones for the fort sites are also shown on the map. All of the forts are within National Parks or Nature Reserves and are owned by the Bermuda Government.



The present-day Town of St. George

f Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone if any

The area of the Historic Town is 195.7 hectares and the total area of the fortifications is 61.8 hectares. (The individual areas of the fortifications are given in the description.) The buffer zone for the Town is 746 hectares.

2 Justification for Inscription

a Statement of significance

St. George, Bermuda, is the first English town of the British Empire following the beginning of overseas settlement in the early 1600s. Predating the conversion of James Fort, Virginia, to Jamestown by seven years, St. George has retained much of its early street plan and many of its masonry buildings. It has remained a living town, and has not had to be rebuilt, along the lines of, say, Williamsburg, Virginia. Thus in its present form, the Town's built heritage is without equal as an example of the early stages of English expansion throughout the world in the 17th and 18th century.

The fortifications associated with the Town of St. George are also without parallel and represent almost the complete range of British coastal fortification and artillery overseas from the early 17th century until the end of coastal defence in 1956. The surviving forts on Castle and Southampton Islands were the first English masonry fortifications in the Americas and are the oldest standing English forts in the New World, indeed in the overseas empire. They also mark the beginning of the coastal defence of the British Empire overseas. Several 18th century forts are among the earliest examples of strategic works after the loss of the American colonies in 1783, while some of the Victorian forts are unique as well, notably Fort Cunningham with its iron frontages. One of the few Martello Towers built outside the United Kingdom of the classic English South Coast design stands in singular form on St. George's Island. The end of British coastal defence is illustrated in the unique work at St. David's Island, a single battery of two 6-inch and two 9.2-inch breech loading guns erected in the first decade of the twentieth century, and not found elsewhere with the guns still emplaced.

b Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

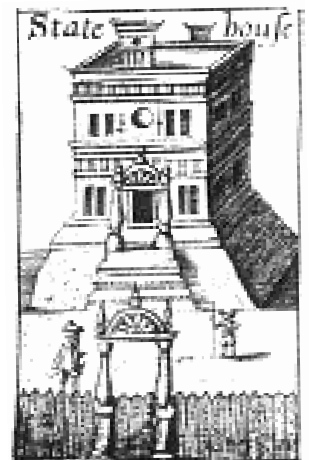
Local comparisons and context

The establishment of the Town of St. George and the first ten of its associated fortifications also marks the beginning of human settlement of Bermuda. In 1815 the capital was transferred from St. George to the central new City of Hamilton. This move proved fortuitous as it led to St. George becoming something of a backwater, apart from a period during the American Civil War in the 1860s. Development efforts focused on Hamilton resulting in



“benign neglect” of the old town – and concomitant preservation. St. George is one of only two towns in Bermuda, for the settlement at Somerset in the west end of the Island never developed beyond an incipient village.

While it is not known when the first stone houses were built in St. George, it is certain that the erection of the State House in 1620 denoted the first non-military building so constructed in Bermuda. Here the first Assembly was held and Bermuda may therefore claim the third oldest surviving parliament in the world, after England and Iceland.



By the middle of the 17th century, it seems that

Bermuda's vernacular architecture was being born. Soft local limestone and the durable Bermuda cedar (a juniper) were the indigenous building materials out of which the Island's unique architecture developed.

Within the context of urban Bermuda, St. George contains a most remarkable and well-preserved collection of domestic buildings. Upon further archaeological research, including tree-ring dating, many of these may prove to be

THEN AND NOW: *The living history of St. George's*



even earlier than suspected. A number certainly predate the establishment of the City of Hamilton, and nearly all the sites, unlike Hamilton, contain buried archaeological remains. Compared with the rest of Bermuda, St. George contains the greatest concentration of historic Bermuda buildings in the Island.

Being the place of settlement in 1612, St. George is also the largest early archaeological site in Bermuda. These resources have only been slightly investigated in recent times through the scientific work of the Bermuda National Trust and the Bermuda Maritime Museum in association with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

In the context of the whole of Bermuda, which has upwards of 90 military sites, the fortifications at St. George account for almost a third of this heritage repository. The majority of these works is well preserved and spans the entire period from 1612 to 1956. The early forts on Castle, Southampton and Governor's islands are without comparison in the rest of Bermuda. This is also true of the works of Andrew Durnford, R.E. (1788-1798) at the Martello Tower, Fort Cunningham, Alexandra Battery and the pre-rifled artillery structures, such as Fort Victoria (excepting, in the last instance, the great dockyard fortifications at the west end).



The geography of access through the reefs surrounding Bermuda assured the preeminence of the St. George's area for the first settlement,

and thereafter as the focus of the strongest defences of the Island. This preeminence is now enshrined in the extraordinary collection of built heritage in St. George in the architecture and early colonial urban setting of the historic old Town and in the standing legacy of its associated fortifications.

Wider comparisons and context

In 2012, Bermuda will have been a colony of the United Kingdom for 400 years. It was the second permanent English settlement that resulted from the beginning of British expansion overseas, following in the wake of the Spanish in the New World, and the Portuguese and Dutch elsewhere in the sixteenth and early 17th centuries.

In this context, the Town of St. George and its associated fortifications stand alone as the earliest monuments to that expansion surviving above ground. In Puerto Rico (1584), at Roanoke (1585), in the Northern Colony of Virginia (1607) and at the southern Jamestown (1607), Virginia settlements, all that exist of the pre-Bermuda (1612) attempts at colonisation are buried archaeological remains of five timbered forts.

The establishment of the first town of the incipient English empire overseas took place in Bermuda in 1612. At James Fort, in Virginia, the town was not begun apparently until 1619, seven years later. In 1699, the Virginia capital was transferred to Williamsburg and Jamestown vanished, only to be rediscovered as archaeological traces in this century. Other early towns in continental English America and the West Indies, all postdating St. George's, were also reduced to buried archaeological features.

While much of the early history of St. George is also buried in the Town Square and under the streets and properties themselves, the Town stands very much alone as the first English urban centre in the New World. It is also



the place which probably contains the greatest amount of standing architectural and urban heritage, due to the buildings being of stone rather than timber.

In the general context of early English colonial towns, St. George is thus without equal as the first of its type, for its continuity of settlement, the number and good state of its surviving historic buildings, and the extent of its buried archaeological heritage. Additionally, it has been protected by special legislation since 1950, some decades earlier than other such protection for urban areas.

If in the wider context of the history of English settlement in the West Indies and the Americas, the Town of St. George stands most singularly apart, it is first only to the early forts of Bermuda which are without parallel as standing monuments. With the exception of one in timber (burnt in 1619), the first Bermuda forts were built in stone. Given their position on isolated islands in the Bermuda chain, three survive almost as built in 1612 and 1621.

All the English forts in the Americas predating

Bermuda were built of timber and none survive above ground; whether in the Amazon (1612), Puerto Rico or continental North America, all evidence of these works, except buried strata, has been lost. The Bermuda works also mark the transition from land forts to seacoast defence works, whereas the other fortifications mentioned were built in the traditions of continental works against a land-based enemy.

The forts of the later periods in St. George also stand somewhat in superior isolation from other comparative works, due to their state of preservation, their style and period, or to the number and range of surviving historic artillery associated with the buildings in many cases in their original positions.

In such a small geographical area, there cannot be any other comparison for the date range and concentration of forts spanning almost the entire history of English coastal defence systems in the age of artillery.

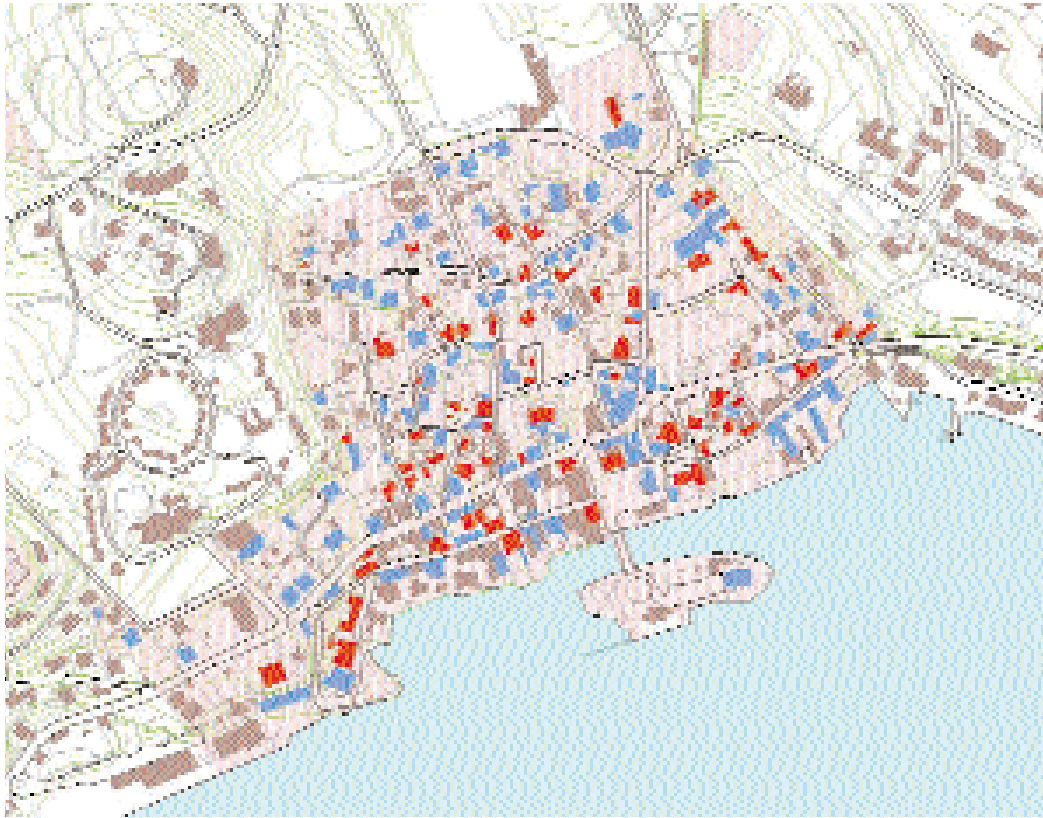
Taken together, the Town of St. George and its associated fortifications represent a most singular microcosm of the settlement and defence of an overseas colony of the British Empire, since the inception of colonisation until its demise as an ideology at the end of the Second World War.

c Authenticity/Integrity

The monuments incorporating the Town of St. George and its associated fortifications are authentic and have considerable integrity. The streets and buildings of St. George reflect its intriguing past, yet through all the ups and downs of that history, the Town has been lived and worked in by the local community. Trade in the Town has always been concentrated on the waterfront and this retains numerous wharves and warehouses, mostly from the 18th and nineteenth centuries. The history and archaeology of the Town continues to be the subject of academic

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Much of the historic Town's built fabric remains intact. The buildings shown in red are pre-1800, while those in blue date between 1800 and 1900

studies. The map shows the number of buildings in the Town that date from the 18th and nineteenth centuries, demonstrating the authenticity of the built fabric.

Archaeological work on the fortifications since 1981 has ensured that due notice of the authenticity and integrity of this important class of monument is now extant. Several such projects have resulted in an enhanced understanding of these monuments and their value to tourism and heritage worldwide. The establishment of a National Parks system in 1987 added a level of protection to the sites that previously obtained for only a few.

d Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria).

This nomination satisfies criterion 24 (a) (iv) of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines of February 1997 in that the Town and its related fortifications together represent an outstanding ensemble of buildings and fortifications from a significant period in history, namely the beginning of overseas settlement by the British in the early 1600s. It also satisfies criterion 24 (b) (i) in that the Town and its fortifications remain substantially intact and thereby the submission meets the test of authenticity required by the Operational Guidelines.

3 Description

a Description of Property

After nearly 400 years of continuous occupation St. George's remains a "living town". Since its founding, the Town has changed with the times, thriving and expanding in periods of prosperity and languishing in times of want. It has had many roles - from colonial capital to commercial centre and military and naval base. The town today retains its tightly knit network of buildings, streets, alleys, parks, squares and monuments reflecting its long and varied past and the changing role it has played in Bermuda's history.

Layout of the Town

The overall form and layout of the Town is similar to the towns and villages in England where the first settlers originated. However, the buildings and the architecture are unique.

King's Square (or Market Square) is a large public space in the heart of the Town adjacent to the harbour. Many buildings that are still recognisable from the 1826 view painted by Thomas Driver surround the square. The square provides the primary public connection between



the harbour and the two main east/west streets now connecting the Town to the rest of Bermuda: Water Street provides access to the many wharves and warehouses on the harbour and, further north, Duke of York Street is the main thoroughfare. The principal route to the north leads to the site of the Unfinished Church, which itself sits in the grounds of the former Government House. The streets to the north of Duke of York Street comprise an organic network of narrow and winding paths and alleyways that have, over time, become streets and roads. This pattern of streets, alleys and buildings is superbly preserved and retains the character of the 18th century Town.



Regis in Dorset, England, the adventurer's birthplace.

Somers Garden, an attractive public park on York Street, at the eastern end of town, is the burial place of Sir George Somers' heart. When the Admiral died after returning to Bermuda from Jamestown in November 1610, his nephew, Matthew, buried the heart before taking the body back to Lyme

Architecture

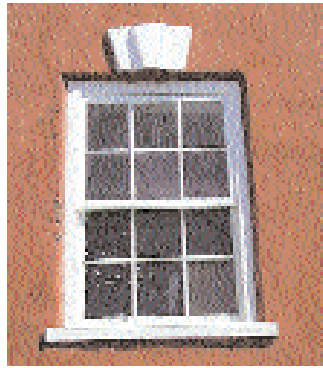
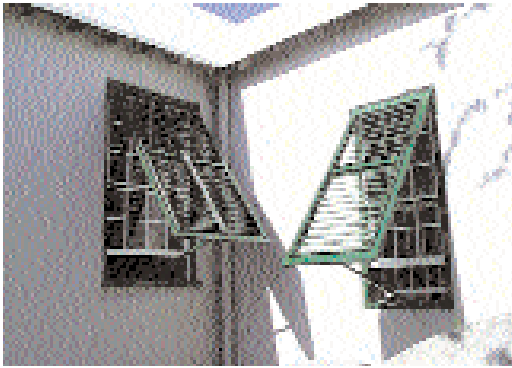
"If Bermuda's prosperity continues to increase, it is to be hoped that the designers of new houses that appear will seek their inspiration in Bermuda's older architecture. It is eminently appropriate to the climate and other local conditions, harmonious and in scale with the surroundings. It has the unity, charm and simplicity of an architecture that is the unaffected expression and natural outcome of environment, and, from its simplicity, is entirely adaptable to the modern requirements of Bermuda."

—John S. Humphreys, *Bermuda Houses* (1923)

Bermuda's architecture is unique. Almost every building on the Island consists of load-bearing masonry walls, rendered and painted a pastel or earth hue, with a stone slate roof, painted white. The houses are simple, uncluttered and well proportioned. Chimneys, to provide ventilation and heat for cooking, are a feature of almost every house or cottage and they remain popular in new houses. The windows, most commonly a six-over-six sliding sash, are protected by wooden shutters or blinds. These are louvred and provide shade, privacy, security and protection during hurricanes. While there have been stylistic

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changes to the appearance of the architecture over the centuries, these essential components have altered remarkably little since the end of the 17th century.

Local limestone is the traditional building material. It is soft enough to cut with a handsaw, making it easy to work, but the friable nature of the stone prevents any attempt at carving it for decoration. The stone is also porous and therefore needs to be coated with lime or cement render for waterproofing. This coating is especially important for the roofs, which are tiled in local stone. Without rivers, Bermuda has no fresh surface water supply. Consequently, each house must catch enough rainwater on its roof to provide for the water needs of the family. Rainfall is directed along glides or gutters on the roof into tanks below the ground where the water is stored. This practical

requirement gives Bermuda houses their distinctive white roofs. The heavy stone roofs are also important to the strength and stability of the house in a region that is regularly subjected to fierce storms and hurricanes.

The walls are also rendered to waterproof them and this finish provides an opportunity for painting. Sometimes the finish is white, but often pastel shades such as pink or yellow, or earth colours such as ochre or dark red are used. Many of the buildings in the Town of St. George are white.

The built form in the Town has all of these charming and distinctive characteristics and, in addition, it has a style and layout that is unique on the Island. The urban form in the Town is characterised by sturdy, stone-built one and two storey buildings following the topography of the site and sitting directly on the roads and alleyways,

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often with high boundary walls to provide privacy and security to the small yard or garden. The walls often have attractive gateposts or piers and these are a distinctive characteristic of the Town.

Wandering through the maze of narrow streets and lanes the visitor will note the ingenuity of the Town's forefathers. The cruciform construction for cross ventilation, over window "eyebrows" to deflect the rain, "welcoming arms" stairways, inverted tray ceilings, hip-high fireplaces for heat and cooking, and shady verandahs are all features of the Town's architecture. Most notable of all, and unique to Bermuda, are the "stepped" roofs of whitewashed Bermuda stone which funnel rainwater into tanks. Another outstanding feature is the buttery; these once separate outbuildings, with thick insulating walls and steep pyramidal roofs, were used for the storage of perishables.

Several architectural elements are particularly prominent in the Town. By the middle of the 18th century St. Georgians were building stone walls with substantial

wooden gates and stone gateposts to replace the traditional fences. Decorative details in the form of keystones, concrete sills, quoins, pilasters and enclosed eaves were introduced to St. George's buildings with the arrival of cement in the late 18th century. There is an enclosed eaves detail that is unique to St. George's in that the rafter feet project through the cement cornice. Elsewhere on the Island eaves are either exposed with the rafter feet easily seen, or fully enclosed with a plaster cornice.

There are many fine examples in St. George's of "welcoming arms" steps; they are flared and rise steeply from the ground to an upper storey. Those of Mitchell House, home of the St. George's Historical Society, are an excellent example and date from the building of the house in 1731. Because welcoming arms steps took up so much space, St. Georgians improvised by building lateral steps, the prime example being at Tucker House.

The chimney is a relatively reliable way of determining the age of a Bermuda building and St. George has a spectacular selection. The oldest chimneys were separated from the gable roofs as a fire safeguard to protect the palmetto thatch. Subsequent features included two flues, British military style chimney pots inserted into the Bermuda chimney, and the hexagonal and octagonal chimneys of the late nineteenth century. Stewart Hall has no fewer than seven chimneys.

St. George has excellent, authentic examples of buildings from every period of its history. Simple cottages and grand houses, warehouses, stores and commercial buildings, churches and many government and public buildings bring to life the area's colourful history. Some of the most significant buildings in St. George are described below.

Bridge Street

Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street (1707 and early 19th century)

Bridge House is a major Bermudian mansion house built





in 1707 and substantially rebuilt in the early 19th century. The oldest part of the building is the main north/south section, and perhaps the east wing. There is also an early kitchen building, once separate, now linked. The west porch, probably dating from the early 19th century, along with most of the house's woodwork, is an interesting feature, as is the collection of small

outbuildings on the north and east of the house. The chimneys are all different - one is unique in that there is a gap between the flues. The layout of the walls is complex - on the east side the area is divided into several small court-yards - and the western gateposts are very fine.

The 1854 Darrell map of St. George shows the outline of Bridge House much as at present, except that the eastern outbuilding is separate and there is no sign of the northeast outbuilding. The history of the property has been researched in detail. The building was restored in 1994 by the Bermuda National Trust.

Bridge House is subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#9 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 010)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Art Gallery, shop and 2 apartments

Broad Alley

Old Rectory, 1 Broad Alley (c. 1699)



Built in or before 1699 by George Dew, a pirate, the Old Rectory received a major refurbishment in about 1825. It is one of the oldest buildings in St. George. The original house included the long

rectangular front wing: the eastern chimney on this section is set away from the roof, indicating that the house was originally thatched or shingled and therefore required protection from the heat. Two wings on the north may be contemporary or somewhat later. The most easterly of these has an unusual roof: one side of the gable is higher than the other. The eastern shed-roof kitchen could be a good 20th century addition. Among the house's important

features are its fine stone gutter, short welcoming arms steps, cellar and windows.

George Dew is believed to have settled down, practiced law, and become a member of the House of Assembly. Other occupants included Parson Richardson, for whom the house was named, although it never was the rectory. The property was granted in 1695 and there was a building standing on the site in 1705.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 003)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Residential

Clarence Street

Whitehall, 12 Clarence Street (1815)



Whitehall is an early 19th century mansion house with a later, exceedingly important verandah. The hipped roofed house has quoin decoration on its corners, moulding around the windows, enclosed eaves with protruding rafter feet (St. George's style), dentil moulding below the eaves, as well as the fine double verandah. There is a charming wooden porch on the west side of the house, with a

gabled roof and finials. Two shed-roof extensions on the north of house, with matching dentil moulding but 2 over 2 windows, are probably a later addition, replacing a separate or barely linked kitchen.

In the southeast corner of the grounds is a large pavilion type building with a butterfly roof. This is very visible from Clarence Street and Featherbed Alley and is not in good repair. The gateposts are impressive and are characteristic of the Town, and the garden walls are also important.

Whitehall was built by John Van Norden, mayor of St. George's. Michael Jarvis' research indicates that he was his own architect and building supervisor. The house was home to at least three of St. George's mayors and there are records of the elegant social functions held there. 'Beautiful Bermuda' records that a later mayor, B.F. James, added the verandah. Robert Davenport lived here in 1853, Samuel Chapman in 1866, and Seth Harvey later still.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 021)

Owner: Erskine Simmons

Present use: Residential

Featherbed Alley

Mitchell House, 3 Featherbed Alley (c. 1731)



This house, now the home of the St. George's Historical Society, dates from the early 18th century. It has been added to many times, and its chimneys, 'welcoming arms' steps with sitting space at

the top, and many other features are outstanding. It has exposed eaves, and mostly hipped roofs, with some gable additions. The roof collapsed in 1956 and had to be replaced. In the east courtyard is a well, and the grounds have recently been replanted, as far as possible, in the correct period.

A detailed research project was undertaken by Michael Jarvis in 1995 and he has traced the ownership back to Walter Mitchell before 1731. Mitchell is thought to have built the original house. After many changes of ownership the property was bought by George C. Wailes in 1901 and became the Commercial Hotel. In 1922 it was bought by the St. George's Historical Society, formed for this purpose. The barred window now in the cellar was moved from the old Gaol. Rev. John Stephenson, the first Methodist missionary to Bermuda, was imprisoned there and it was from this window that he preached.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 015)

Owner: St. George's Historical Society

Present use: Museum

Government Hill Road

Unfinished Church, 3 Government Hill Road (1874)



The Unfinished Church is a significant landmark in the Town and the romantic atmosphere created by its picturesque Gothic ruins is much enjoyed by visitors. The Church was intended to replace St. Peter's Church, which at the time was thought to be beyond repair. It was started late in the 19th century but was never completed due to a series of setbacks. It is currently

in the process of being stabilised and made safe by the Bermuda National Trust.

The architect for the Church was William Hay of Edinburgh who was a proponent of the Gothic style. Mr. W.E.S. Zuill in 'Bermuda Journey' describes the plans for the new church. Building began in 1874 but a number of difficulties were encountered, the first being a split in the congregation which led one faction to withdraw entirely. They built their own church close by, known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, which is now owned by the Salvation Army. In 1883 Trinity Church in Hamilton was destroyed by fire, and money which might have been used in St. George's was diverted to the more urgent work of re-building in Hamilton. The roof was put on in 1897, although nothing much was done after that. The still unfinished Church was then subjected to the elements, and the structure slowly fell into disrepair. It became apparent that there was no desire any longer to forsake the old church for a more modern one, and St. Peter's was successfully refurbished.

The site for the Church was previously the location of Government House which, by the end of the 19th century was in a neglected and dilapidated condition. The impressive gateposts are a remnant of this having been the Government House property and an entrance to the Governor's Park.

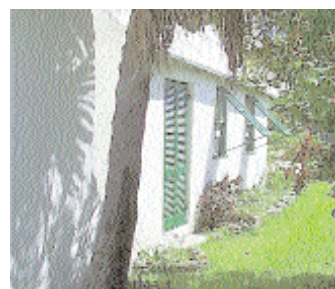
The building is listed grade HM (Ref SG 100)

Owner: Anglican Church of Bermuda; leased to Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Historic Monument

Governor's Alley

Fanny Fox's cottage, 10 Governor's Alley (c. 1707)



Fanny Fox's cottage is a well known and much photographed small Bermuda cottage, which has grown over the centuries but remained homogenous and attractive. The original cottage,

built in the early 18th century, is probably the long rectangular gable section running north/ south along the road. This wing was extended to the north beyond the chimney (probably in the late 18th century) and at that time a Flemish gable was added. A wing to the east is also very old, and there have been several other additions at the back of the house. Some of the windows still have flush frames and are high under the eaves — denoting early construction.

The small garden walls on the roadside and the early above ground water tank are also important.

In the 19th century the cottage was owned by the Zuill family. Miss Fanny Zuill married a Mr. Fox but the marriage only lasted one night, and she lived out her days in this house.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 007)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Residential

King Street

Reeve Court, 3 King Street (1706)



Reeve Court is particularly important for its proximity to the State House, but has many good features of its own, including a simple porch on the southern side. It is an 18th century house, and the

main wing has a gable at the east end and a hip at the west (with a fine double flued chimney at the peak). To the north west is a tall hipped wing addition, barely linked, with a shallow pitched roof and a short chimney running parallel to the wall, perhaps dating from the early 19th century. On the north are two other hipped wings with steeper pitches, extending from the main building, also perhaps 19th century. These wings show clearly in one of the Driver paintings in the Bermuda Archives. Some of the windows in the main house are quite early, including a particularly large and fine 12 over 12 example at the east end of the house.

The garden walls, old steps and small outbuildings are important both to the house and to the character of the Town.

Reeve Court was built in the early 18th century. By 1800 it was the home of Captain William Foote and his wife Jehoadan Tucker Foote. It remained in the Tucker family until early in the 20th century. The building was carefully renovated by the National Trust during 1999.

The building is subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#10 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 2 (Ref SG 028)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Office and residential

Penno's Drive

Long House, 2 Penno's Drive (1794)

Long House is a very important house over a warehouse, little altered, probably dating back to the late 18th century. It is an 'L' shaped gable roofed building, exceptionally long as its name implies, with three fine chimneys, stepped walls, top hung blinds, narrow hood moulds over



the windows, Flemish gable ends and some 20th century shed-roof additions at the back of the house. Archways lead through the building to a courtyard behind. Apart from the 20th century additions, the building appears to have been built all at the same time - the chimneys have matching mouldings.

A plan from 1809 in the Bermuda Archives shows the house and wharf area being divided between John and James Musson. Later the Hon. Augustus Musson, son of James, joined the family mercantile business in St. George's and used Long House as his office and warehouse. In 1895 his niece sold to Captain W.E. Meyer and in 1936 Mr. Leon Davenport Fox bought half of 'Long House' from the Meyers. An undated map by Sister Jean Kennedy in 'Bermuda's Sailors of Fortune' shows the property as owned by Robert Shedde.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 008)

Owner: W E Meyer and Co. Ltd.

Present use: Shop and residential

Hunter building, 4 Penno's Drive (pre 1781)



This building is shown as the property of J. S. Hunter on the 1854 Darrell map. It is a large 'U' shaped building with four fine chimneys, and a shed-roof extension between the western wings. On the east there is a heavy and imposing 1920s verandah - a very good example of its period. The building has some impressive and unusual 9 over 9 pane

windows with moulded frames on the east and north sides, but other windows have been replaced. Inside, there are massive beams and interesting floors and woodwork.

At the back is a much smaller service building. It is extremely plain, and mostly of a rough construction. But there are features, especially the bottom part of the chimney, which make it clear that it is early. It is hipped at one end (clearly an extension), gabled at the other; some of the wall and also part of the chimney are not plastered and there are unusual indentations in the wall below the wall plate. In addition to the service building there is a small outside toilet block with two doorways.

In 1809 the Meyer building property is identified in a PWD plan as having belonged to the late Anthony Atwood, but no building shows on the site — perhaps because it was only a neighbouring property. It remained with the Hunter family until at least 1918.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 012)

Owner: W E Meyer and Co. Ltd.

Present use: Vacant

Penno's Wharf

Warehouse, 19 Penno's Wharf (1860)



This warehouse has a hipped roof and prominent hood moulds over the doors. According to the date over the central door, the warehouse was built in 1860. The eaves are an example of the characteristic St. George's square moulding with protruding rafter feet. The building is sometimes called the 'Queen's Warehouse'.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 145)

Owner: Corporation of St. George

Present use: Warehouse

Princess Street

State House, 4 Princess Street (1620 – partly rebuilt in 1969)



Built between October 1620 and April 1621, the State House is one of the oldest standing stone structures erected by English colonists in the New World. It was rebuilt from the level of its downstairs windows in 1969 using John Smith's engraving as guidance. As the sole survivor from the Town's earliest

days, the State House looks strikingly different from later buildings. Its flat roof and unusual façade stand in sharp contrast to the residential buildings which surround it.

Today it is the home of a Masonic Lodge and in April each year, the masons pay their annual rent of one peppercorn. On this occasion the Cabinet of the Bermuda Government hold their traditional annual meeting in the building. It is unique and seems to have had no influence on later architecture on the island.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 054)

Owner: Bermuda Government

Present use: Masonic Lodge

Printer's Alley

Stockdale, 3 Printer's Alley (1706 – 1708)



Stockdale is a complex small 18th and early 19th century house, once the home of Bermuda's first printer Joseph Stockdale. The oldest wing runs east/west, with a chimney at either end. A later

Flemish gabled wing was added on the north side, and a shorter wing with a fine simple wooden porch was added to the south.

As with many St. George's houses there are handsome gateposts and attractive boundary walls along the two roadsides.

Joseph Stockdale, who arrived in Bermuda in about 1783, lived at Stockdale. He established his printing press there and published the *Bermuda Gazette* from 1784 until his death in 1803. After his death his three daughters became joint editors and continued to publish the *Gazette* until 1816. One of the daughters also kept a small shop in the house where she sold dress goods and sewing materials.

The building is subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#17 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 2 (Ref SG 040)

Owner: Gavin Shorto

Present use: Residential

Queen Street

Stewart Hall, 5 Queen Street (pre 1707 and 19th century)

Part of Stewart Hall is thought to have been constructed before 1709 by Walter Mitchell. The main section on Queen Street is a gable roofed, two storey building with large chimneys at either end. From the appearance of its massive double flued chimney, the main western wing is also very early. There is an early 19th century single storey



addition on the northern end and several other small additions, with 2 more chimneys, on the western side — together they make one of the most attractive buildings in St.

George's. Along the northwestern boundary are several small 19th century outbuildings.

Research by Michael Jarvis gives a full account of the history and architectural details of the property. The eponymous 'Stewart' was Duncan, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, who purchased it in 1849. He seems never to have lived here but his two spinster daughters did. After Walter Mitchell but before Duncan Stewart came George Tucker, his niece Hannah Stockton, and John Trott Co.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 006)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Offices

Silk Alley

Seven Gables, 2 Silk Alley (pre 1704)



Seven Gables is an unusually intact hall-chamber house, dating perhaps from the mid 18th century, with several later additions. The north chimney is separate from the gable end, suggesting that the

original roof was perhaps thatch. The large western chimney was enclosed in about 1800, and the third chimney appears to be 19th century. The most recent substantial addition to this house is a late 19th century porch entrance, with steep steps, on the south side. The house was carefully restored in 1995.

There are fine gateposts and garden walls on York Street and simpler ones to the north on Silk Alley.

A paper about this house, and some of its internal features, has been written by Edward Chappell of Colonial Williamsburg Architectural Research Department.

The building is subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#20 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 2 (Ref SG 043)

Owner: Lydia Waterman

Present use: Residential

Somerled, 3 Silk Alley (1702 – 1704)

Somerled is a two storey, rectangular, gable roofed, mid



18th century building. It has a chimney at each end — the eastern one is particularly fine and is unusual in that it is not central on the gable end. The steps to the upstairs floor

are constrained by the size of the lot and the necessity of providing window space for the lower storey; it is possible that they have been altered. An addition of uncertain age wraps around the west and north sides of the house, and an attractive lattice porch on the ground floor may also be a later addition.

The gateposts and walls along Silk Alley are very important to the character of the alley.

The original grantee was Stephen Wright and the property was owned by the Wright family until the early 19th century. Thereafter it was owned by Henry Roberts and, by 1880, Samuel Crofts McCallan.

The building is subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#18 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 2 (Ref SG 020)

Owner: Dianne Mary Green

Present use: Residential

Water Street

Tucker House, 5 Water Street (1753)



Tucker House on Water Street is a fine example of a prominent merchant's home as its simple early 18th Century exterior belies an architecturally elegant interior furnished with family heirlooms of

the period. Henry Tucker, President of the Governor's Council (1775-1807) was the most prominent Bermudian of his time being a descendant of Daniel Tucker who arrived in 1616 to serve as Bermuda's second Governor. Significant for many black Bermudians is the kitchen area where Joseph Hayne Rainey, a freed American slave, operated a barbers shop during the Civil War. He returned to South Carolina and became the first black elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Today Tucker House is a fine museum, operated by the National Trust and featuring the furniture and silver collection of the Tucker family. The cedar pieces are also superb.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 004)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Museum

Casino, 21 Water Street (1716)



Probably built in the late 18th century, this building has had many uses. It is at present used by the Jehovah's Witnesses, and is owned by the Bermuda National Trust. It is important because of its proximity

to the 'State House', and is critical to the maintenance of the attractive appearance of the eastern end of Water Street. It is a long rectangular gable roof building with a Flemish gable at the east end, a simple porch with lateral steps, and a fine chimney on the western end with remnants of a stone gutter round it. The old building is now linked to a three storey 20th century addition on One Gun Alley.

Names associated with the property are Robert Burton, the original grantee, Thomas Smith, A.F. Ball, Joseph Gwynn, Stephen Egan, James Mitchell and Foster. In the 1870s Thomas Foster ran a liquor store in the premises.

The building is listed grade 2 (Ref SG 027)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Church

Warehouse, 22 Water Street (1812 – 1837)



Originally a military storehouse, this unusual and imposing brick building was added to and carefully restored in the 1970s. The windows are arched and the eaves enclosed with fascia board in military style. There is a 20th century addition on the north side, which provides an entrance

for the restaurant and a link to the Carriage Museum next door. In addition, the restaurant has a one storey addition on the west side of the original building. Neither of these destroys the integrity of the original building.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 011)

Owner: Wilkinson Estate

Present use: Carriage Museum and restaurant

Samaritan's Cottages, 27 Water Street (pre 1704 and 1719)

The Bermuda National Trust rescued this most important group of small Bermuda cluster-type cottages in the 1970s. The cottages are an excellent example of St. George's architecture, secure now behind high walls. Their design is typically Bermudian: a long central section has wings to the north and the south, each with a large chimney. The original cottage was later added to on the west side, perhaps in



the early 19th century.

In the late 19th century John Davenport, merchant and owner of much of the nearby waterfront, owned the cottages. They were probably rented as

four or more units. After the Bermuda National Trust acquired them, they were carefully restored by a past president of the Trust. The name comes from their ownership in the 19th century by the Daughters of Samaria, a beneficial association whose main building was the two storey structure just to the east.

The cottages are subject to a Preservation Order under the 1950 Act (#3 on 1972 list).

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 022)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Residential

Samaritan's Lodge, 29 Water Street (1843)



The 'Samaritan's Lodge' is a good example of a late 19th century lodge building, virtually unaltered, on an important corner site. It is 'L' shaped with a hipped roof, the typical St. George's eave treatment,

some old rafter feet, pilasters, a string course, and heavy hood moulds over the windows. The front door has a fan-light and sidelights, which provide the eastern end of the building with an imposing entrance in spite of the narrowness of the site.

Dr. K. E. Robinson in the Bermuda Educational Society's Origins and Early History says that this building was dedicated on July 1st, 1890. It is now a museum recording the history of the Friendly Societies and Lodges in Bermuda. 'Business Houses in the Seventies' by Alexander Gordon Smith says that A. T. Richardson's cigar store was here, and Mr. Gurr in 'As I remember - St. George's in 1914' says the building was a lodge room of the Good Samaritans.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 115)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Museum

Wellington Street

Durnford House, 36 Wellington Street (1792 – 1795)

Durnford House is a large imposing hipped roofed house, with features which suggest a rather later date than 1795.

These include heavy moulding around the gables (with the treatment common in St. George's but rare elsewhere, whereby the rafter feet protrude through the moulding), ornamental keystones over the windows and carved wooden window sills. There are photographs of the house before the northern porch was added (but showing the 'welcoming arms' steps). Later still is a large verandah on the south side. The gateposts are very fine, and in the grounds is an unusual rectangular buttery.

Described by his enemies as the 'Fifth Fort', Durnford was built by Major Andrew Durnford in 1795. He had come to Bermuda to work on Bermuda's forts and the suggestion was that some of the finances intended for the forts found their way into this house.

The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 005)

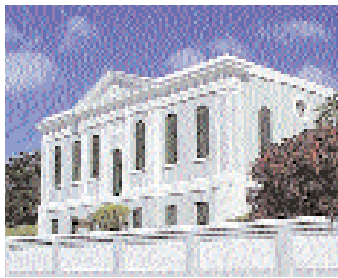
Owner: Janet Outerbridge

Present use: Residential

York Street

Ebenezer Methodist Church (1840) and Hall (1875), 9 York Street

The Ebenezer Methodist Church was built in 1840 after a hurricane demolished the earlier Chapel on Queen Street. A photogravure in the St. George's Historical Society collection (Bermuda Archives) shows it as it was before the addition of the western porch.



It is a fine building of its period, large and well proportioned, with decorative moulding and Bermudian details such as top hung blinds. The interior woodwork is much prized — the window fanlights are of cedar and the pews and other fittings of black walnut. The gateposts and walls (erected 1865) are imposing. The building was probably designed by James Wright, a Royal Engineer stationed at the St. George's garrison.

The 'Ex-Home Sunday School' of Ebenezer Methodist Church was later the first home of the St. George's Grammar School. It is an excellent example of an unaltered late 19th century church hall, perfectly proportioned and sited, with a gable roof and protruding rafter feet in St. George's style, heavy mouldings, top hung blinds, and pilasters. There is a fanlight over the front door, circular decoration in the gable, and attractive steps.

'A School is Born' records the beginning of the 'Ex-Home Sunday School' in 1876. In September 1910, the St. George's Grammar School occupied the building.

The buildings are listed grade 1 (Ref SG 002 and SG 152)

Owner: Ebenezer Methodist Church

Present use: Church

Globe Hotel, 32 York Street (1699)

The building once known as the Globe Hotel and now the home of the Bermuda National Trust Museum is prominently situated on the north west corner of the Town Square and directly opposite St. Peter's Church. Built in 1699 by Governor Day the building became a hotel and gained significance during



the American Civil War as the offices for the agent for the Confederate States.

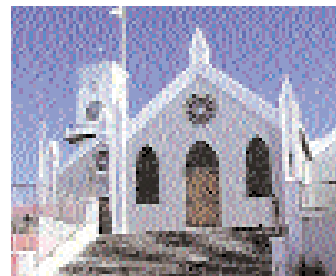
The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 001)

Owner: Bermuda National Trust

Present use: Museum

St. Peter's Church, 33 York Street (1713, 1815 and 1843)

The most inspirational and beloved structure in the Town, which has stood the test of centuries, is St. Peter's Church.



The original wooden Church was built in 1612, a stone one in 1619, and the present church in 1713 with a tower being added in 1815. Until the building of the State House it was Bermuda's only public meeting place. The first assize was held there in 1616 and that of Parliament in 1620. The church today is a compilation of styles and additions with the overall plan and three decker pulpits being very much in keeping with the precepts of Sir Christopher Wren who dominated English architecture at the time. A careful restoration of the church took place in 1950.

The aromatic cedar-fitted interior palpitates with history. The church silver collection includes the St. George's chalice, Charles 1 silver (dated 1625-6) the King's set (1697-8) bearing the Royal Arms and cypher of William III and early "Hogge" money dated 1616. The chalice presented in 1625 is famous all over the world among connoisseurs of silver and is still in common use. St. Peter's is the oldest Anglican Church site in continuous use in the Western Hemisphere.

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The building is listed grade 1 (Ref SG 009)

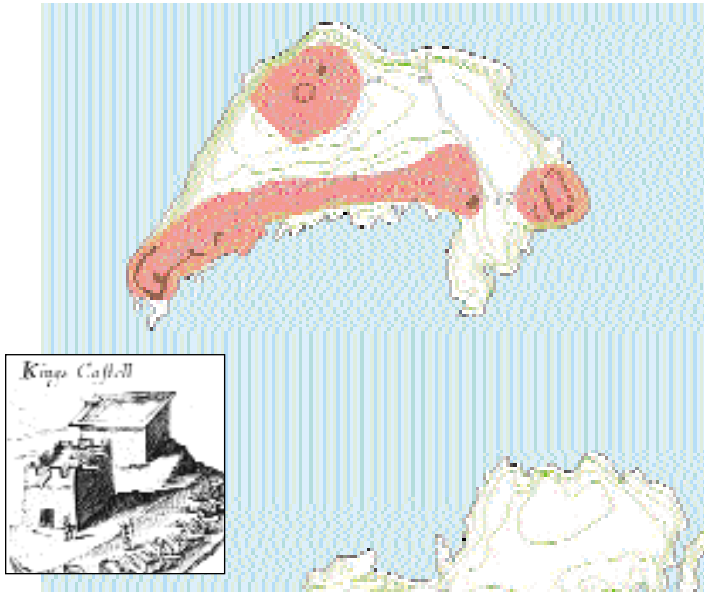
Owner: Anglican Church of Bermuda

Present use: Church

Forts *Description of the Related fortifications*

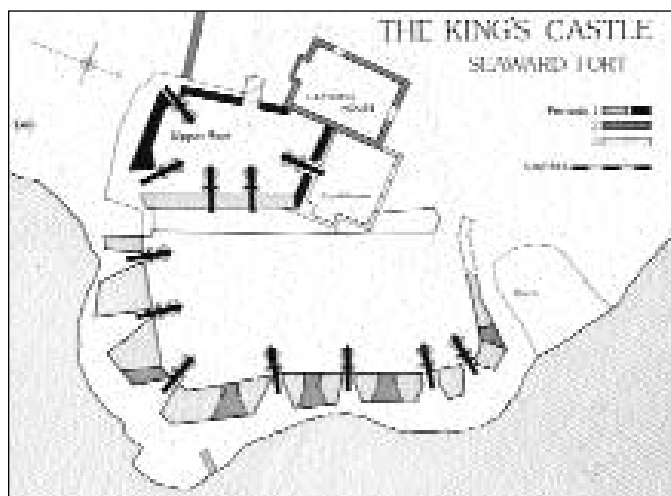
The St. George's fortifications begin in the south at Castle Island and protect the east coast of Bermuda from there to the northern tip of Bermuda at St. Catherine's Point. From that point until the end of Ferry Reach, both landward and coastal defence works dot St. George's Island.

Castle Island



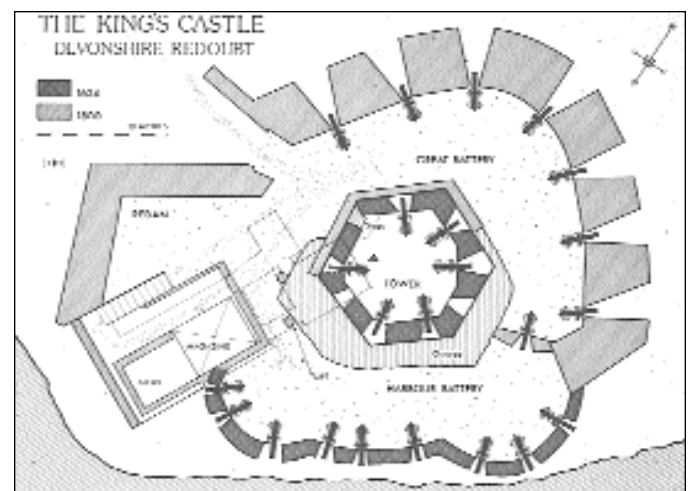
King's Castle (1612, alterations 1621, 1790s)

Three 17th century forts are still standing on Castle Island, while a fourth in timber was burnt to the ground in 1619. The King's Castle is a masonry fort fronting the sea. It originally had an upper and lower battery and in 1621, a home was built for the Captain: this building may be the oldest standing English house in the New World. The area of the fort is 1047 m².

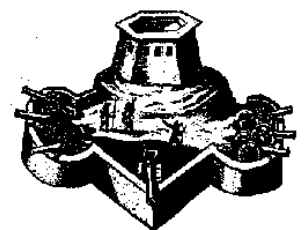


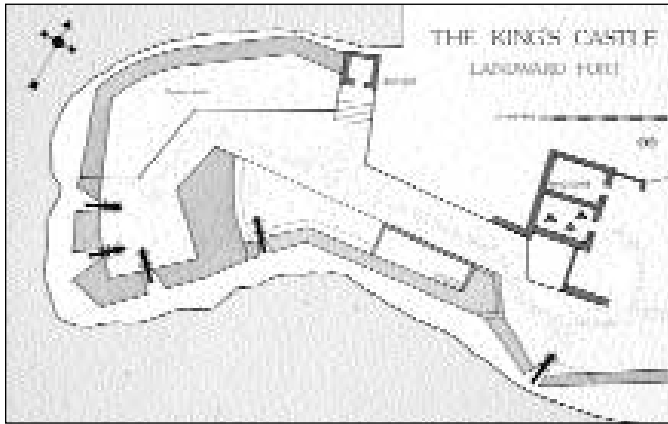
Devonshire Redoubt (1621, added to 1790s)

Devonshire Redoubt stands on the high ground of the island to the north and protected the anchorage in Castle Harbour. The original work comprised a small tower set to the rear of a cannon parapet facing the harbour. It was



added to in the 1790s to protect the landings on the south side of Castle Island and the massive rampart of that work still exists. The area of the fort is 2138 m².





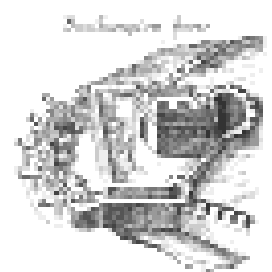
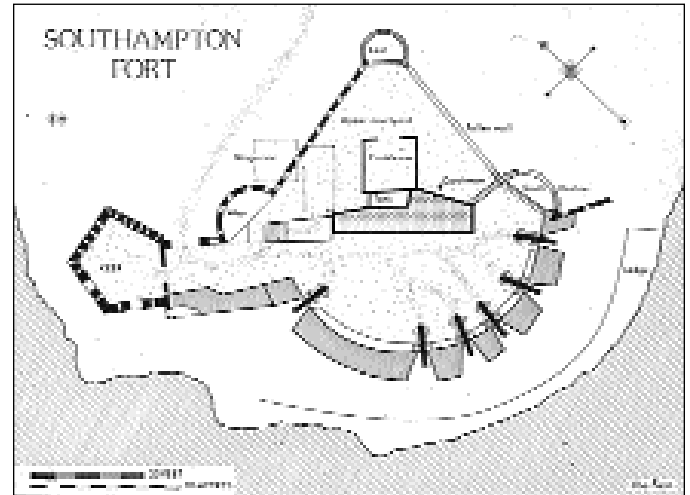
Landward Fort (1650s)

Covering a small passage between the island and the mainland stands the Landward Fort. The walls of this work are standing, as is a small Bermuda buttery, in this instance probably the oldest surviving latrine in Bermuda. All three forts are built in soft Bermuda limestone. The remainder of Castle Island is replete with other standing works and archaeological remnants of the same. The island is one of Bermuda's National Parks. The area of these fortifications is 4738 m².

Southampton Island

Southampton Fort (1621)

Facing Castle Island across the channel into Castle Harbour is the small National Park of Southampton Island, with its single fort dated to 1621. Southampton Fort is built of Bermuda stone



and to the north, or landward, its walls are medieval crenellations. Facing the sea and the entrance to the channel, the parapet is for cannon,

representing the great change in artillery and fort design in the later sixteenth century. A magazine was cut into the bedrock and the entrance to the fort is flanked by a guardhouse. Southampton Island is a National Nature Reserve, thus affording protection to the fort. The area of the fort is 1513 m².

St. David's Island

St. David's Battery (1910) and Fort Popple (1638)





The reef is dense and impenetrable for ships between Southampton Island and St. David's Island to the north. Only one small watchtower, now lost, occupied the coast halfway between the two. With the discovery of a channel north of St. George's Island in 1794, emphasis shifted away from Castle Harbour. St. David's Battery was the last major fortification to be erected in the vicinity of St. George and its breech loading guns were installed in 1910. Representing the end of the notion of defensible forts, the battery of two 6-inch and two 9.2-inch BL guns is an indefensible concrete structure with the guns still in position. The area of the fort is 4869 m². Nearby is the small Fort Popple, a small battery cut in bedrock and defending the entrance into St. George's Harbour. Both fortifications lie well within the boundaries of a National Park. The area of the fort is 729 m².

Governor's Island

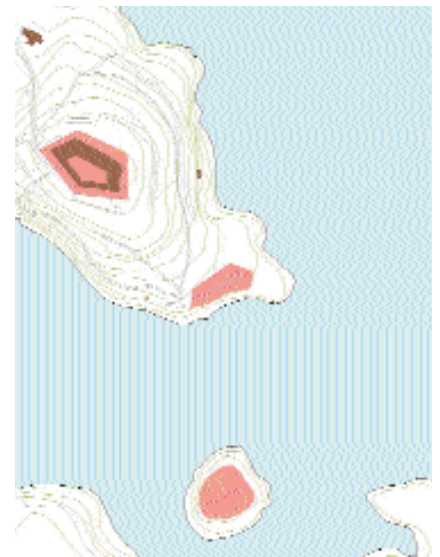
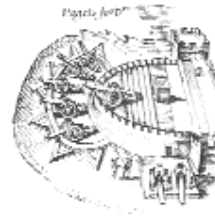
Smith's Fort (1613, altered 1790)



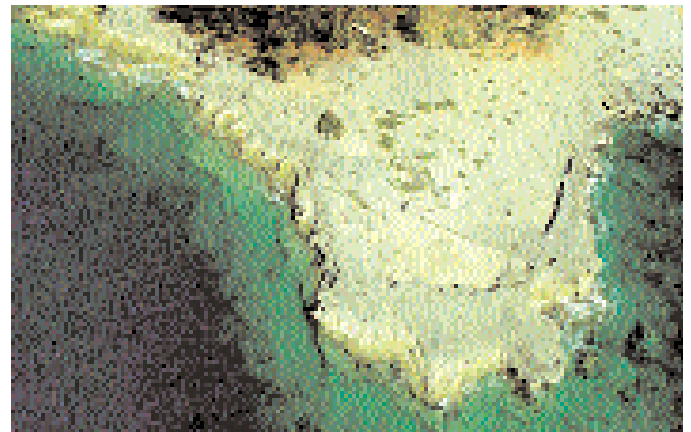
Forming the southern side of the original entrance to St. George's Harbour, Governor's Island was home to Smith's Fort. Erected in 1613 in stone, it was largely destroyed by a great new parapet for four cannon in the 1790s. Archaeological excavations in 1998, however, revealed substantial traces of the earlier work and the majority of the later fort is still standing. This island is a National Park. The area of the fort is 476 m².

Paget Island

Paget Fort (1612, altered 1790s)



Opposite Governor's Island on the tip of Paget Island are the archaeological remains of



Bermuda's first military work (1612), Paget Fort. Almost completely reduced in the 1820s, it survives in 1999 as cuts in the bedrock and associated features, such as a small infilled ditch. These remains were recorded by archaeologists in 1997. The area of the fortifications is 2223 m².

Fort Cunningham (1820s, altered 1870s and 1900)

On the summit of Paget Island north of Paget Fort rises the massive work of the 1820s and 1870s, Fort Cunningham. Revealed by archaeological excavations in 1991-92, the original part of the fort is constructed of hard Bermuda limestone probably quarried at the dockyard at the west end. Surmounting this is the massive iron facade



Peniston's Redoubt (1614)

Located at the northern end of the east coast of Paget Island, this small watchtower exists only as archaeological remains, not yet examined. Nearby musketry trenches may have been added in the later 17th century and are partly infilled. The area of the fort is 1153 m² and the area of the musketry trenches is 777m².



St. George's Island

Gates Fort (1620s, rebuilt 1700)

Town Cut Battery (Gates Fort) is located on the southeast tip of St. George's Island. Replacing an earlier work not yet examined, it was erected in 1700. Built in the local soft stone, it has a parapet for four guns and a



for seven Rifled Muzzle Loaders (RML) of the 1870s, a technological development in fort design brought on by the making of rifled, projectile-firing artillery in the 1850s and 1860s. Further modifications for new breech loading guns in 1900 added two concrete 6-inch gun emplacements on the roof of the fort. The seven RML guns, two of 38 tons (two of only six in the world) and five of 18 tons, were found buried in the ditch by archaeologists in 1991. Paget Island is a Bermuda National Park. The area of the fort is 3147 m².



small blockhouse to the rear. The area surrounding these buildings is a National Park. The area of the fort is 792 m².

Alexandra Battery (1840s, rebuilt 1870s and 1900)



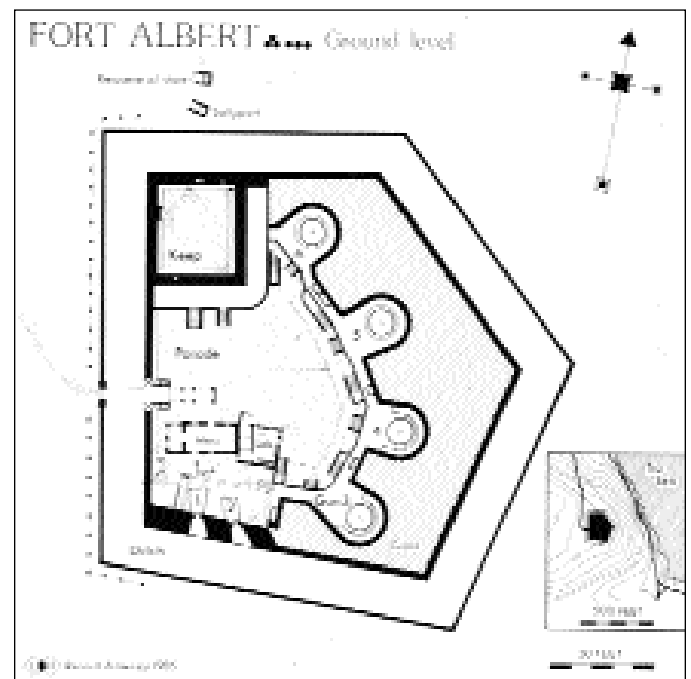
A stone's throw along the coast to the north of Gate's Fort is Alexandra Battery, named in 1900 for the last period of the three-period structure. It was rebuilt at that time to house two concrete emplacements for 6-inch guns and the emplacements are the main feature at the site in 1999. The first period of the fort has not been examined, but the second, erected in the 1870s, has been subjected to some archaeological work. One of the "Gibraltar shields", of which there were four in the 1870s, was uncovered in the 1980s and has been partially restored. The iron plate gun-



port and its associated Bermuda hard-stone is now on view to the public, along with a well-preserved 9-inch, 12 ton RML. The area of the fortifications is 12450 m².

Fort Albert (1830s, altered 1870s)

The next coastal work north along the coast to Fort St. Catherine is Fort Albert, named for Queen Victoria's consort. Erected in the 1830s, Fort Albert was modified in the 1870s for four RMLs, 10-inch of 18 tons (now located in Fort St. Catherine). Restoration work took place at the site in the 1980s and



the original design of the fort is extant in the deep ditch with reverse fires and the combination of soft and hard Bermuda stone. A drawbridge, keep, testing laboratory and underground magazines still stand and emplacements front the Narrows Channel, the only ship channel through the reef and giving access to the dockyard and the City of Hamilton. The area of the fort is 3817 m².

**Fort St. Catherine
(1612, rebuilt
early 1700s,
1790s, 1825,
1840s, 1870s)**

One of the most complicated forts at Bermuda, the present Fort St. Catherine guards the head of the Narrows Channel and is built of soft and hard Bermuda stone with concrete additions of the 1870s. Rebuilt a number of times, the last three periods are expressed in the ditch, drawbridge and keep. To seaward, the cannon embrasures of the 1840s are covered over by the RML emplacements of the 1870s. The fort is now a museum and in a National Park. The area of the fort is 4303 m².



Fort Victoria (1820s, altered 1870s, 1900)

Considered the citadel of the defences of St. George's Island upon its construction, Fort Victoria is one of the few land forts at Bermuda, but was also capable of coastal

defence. Arguably the finest such fort here, its fabric was somewhat degraded in the 1960s for the use of an adjacent hotel. While the inner ditch and barracks have been subsumed, the gun platforms and terreplein, the outer ditch and southern ravelin survive relatively intact. The north ravelin was altered in 1900 to take two 9.2-inch rifled guns, the western one being extant. The area of the fort is 7448 m².



**Western Redoubt
(1840s, altered
1890s)**

Almost a carbon copy of Fort George, the Western Redoubt (Fort William) was originally a three-storey keep surrounded by a moat of equal proportion. It is remarkable for its total conversion to



a massive gunpowder magazine. This is now evidenced by the roofing over of the ditch and keep in concrete, making the site one of the most unusual fortifications in Bermuda. The site served to defend the Town of St. George; it may eventually be used as a museum. The area of the fort is 2162 m².

Fort George (1615, rebuilt 1790s, 1820s and 1870s)

Originally the site of a single and watchtower, the fort was rebuilt as one of four redoubts to defend St. George. It was completely rebuilt in soft and hard local stone in the 1820s, with alterations in concrete half a century later. The two 11-inch RMLs of the last period remain in position, flanking the 1820s moat and keep. Bermuda Harbour Radio was erected on the roof of the keep a few decades ago, thus continuing the almost four centuries tradition of a signal station at the site. It is now part of the Bermuda National Parks system. The area of the fort is 3826 m².



**Ferry Reach
National Park, St.
George's Island
Martello Tower,
magazine and lime
kiln (1820s)**

Standing guard at the rear (west) of St. George's Island is Bermuda's only Martello Tower, mounting originally an 18-pounder cannon. It is still standing in superb hard Ber-



muda stone, its design based upon the classic South Coast of England martellos. It is one of the few towers of this design outside England. The area of the tower and fortifications is 833 m². A magazine was erected nearby in the same period and was one of the few such isolated powder storage buildings erected at Bermuda. The area of the magazine is 811 m². A short distance away is a lime kiln in hard Bermuda stone, associated with the construction of the Tower.

**Ferry Island Fort
(1790s, rebuilt 1810s)**

An offshoot of Ferry Reach, this small fort stands in its final form as built early in the nineteenth century. Before the construction of the Martello tower, its four guns would have guarded the channel at Ferry Reach against an attack on St. George's from mainland Bermuda. The area of the fort is 1866 m².



**Burnt Point (later
1600s, altered 1790s)**

Built of soft local stone, this half moon battery of five to seven guns survives almost intact in its last form. It is one of the most complete 17th/ 18th century works at Bermuda. The area of the fort is 624 m².



Coney Island Lime Kiln (1830s)

All of the forts at Bermuda are built of limestone, either the soft or hard local variety of aeolian rock. The masonry is cemented together with lime mortars and the production of lime is essential in that construction process. The Coney Island lime kiln is the finest in Bermuda and was built by the military in hard Bermuda stone. It survives almost intact from its creation. The area of the kiln is 70 m².

b History and Development of the Town of St. George's and Related Fortifications.

Being bound for the Sommer Islands in the ship called the Plough, we embarked the 28th April 1612. So passing down to Gravesend, we anchored at Tilbury-hope until the 5th of May. The wind coming fair we put forth and came to the Downs where we stayed until the 9th May. And then setting forward we had a fair and comfortable passage and by God's blessing found so direct a course that on the 11th July in the morning between nine and ten of the clock we descried our hoped and desired Islands and in the afternoon of the same day about three o'clock we arrived in a very safe harbour near St. George's Island. There we landed all our men and women and had been at anchor about an hour before we could hear of our three men who had been left there. As soon as we had landed all our company we went all to prayer and gave thanks unto the Lord for our safe arrival...

The next day being the Sabbath Day which we dedicated to God in the best manner we could we abode still in the fore said island until Monday morning. Then the Governor removed his seat from Smith's Island to St. George's after he had fitted up some small Cabbens of Palmetto leaves for his wife and family in that valley where now stands their prime town called St. George's.

— John Smith, 1624

The Historic Town

On July 28, 1609 Admiral Sir George Somers, the crew and 150 passengers of the wrecked Sea Venture stepped ashore at St. Catherine's Bay on St. George's Island. For the next ten months, St. George's Island was their home while the replacement vessels, Deliverance and Patience, were built. Subsequently left behind were seven graves and two deserters, namely Christopher Carter and Robert Waters, who maintained England's claim to this island paradise. Somers died unexpectedly in November 1610 after returning to Bermuda in the Patience to replenish food stocks for the starving Virginia settlers. Prior to this settlement Bermuda was an uninhabited island, avoided by mariners due to the treacherous reefs that encircled it.

The permanent settlement of St. George began in August 1612 with the arrival of the Plough carrying a governor, a minister and 60 settlers. Within three years another 600 people, all of whom lived on St. George's Island,

would join them. Bermuda's first Governor, Richard Moore, founded the Town of St. George. A watchtower was erected on Fort George Hill and the foundations of several forts were laid to guard the entrances to St. George's Harbour and Castle Harbour.

In 1615 the Somers Island Company assumed administration of the colony from the Virginia Company and Governors Daniel Tucker and Nathaniel Butler were to leave a lasting impression on the Town and the Colony. By 1616 the Town population had dwindled to 150 as most colonists moved to the main island. Governor Tucker ran a strict regime as the Somers Island Company servants developed the town and fortifications.

However it was Governor Nathaniel Butler (1619-1622) who was the principal architect of the defensive fortifications on Castle Island and who built the State House and a timber-framed church on the site of St. Peter's Church. It was during this period that a number of blacks and Indians were brought to Bermuda; today their descendants represent the majority of the population in a multi-racial society. The Somers Island Company administered Bermuda from St. George's from 1615 until dissolution in 1684 when the Crown assumed responsibility. For the next century the economy of the Colony and of St. George in particular was centred on the cedar tree which was used for the construction of the ships and which made Bermuda famous. Today the only remaining legacy of the Company is the State House.



Land was permanently granted to the Town's inhabitants in 1693 and these early grants were to haphazardly shape the lanes and streets seen to this day. Governor Benjamin Bennett during two

terms of office (1701-1713 and 1715-1722) encouraged Bermudians to invest in stone built property. During this period the waterfront saw the building of wharves and warehouses catering to merchants, mariners, artisans, ship-builders. Taverns abounded. Relative to the rest of Bermuda, the Town's fortunes declined into the middle of the 18th century.

During the American Revolution (1776-1783) St. George's was a hive of activity generated by military development and presence. The local economy boomed and St. George's was to remain a strategic military location for more than two centuries until the United States

Naval Base closed in 1995. Although the rival town of Hamilton was created in 1793 and the capital of Bermuda moved there in 1815, St. George's continued to prosper.

The Corporation of St. George was formed in 1797 and despite competition from newly founded Hamilton and the loss of capital status, the town prospered into the early 19th century: privateering provided a big boost to the Town during the War between Britain and America in 1812.



The role of black Bermudians took on special significance with a large number of "free blacks" taking up residence in the Town prior to Emancipation in 1834. Pilot James

Darrell, who was awarded his freedom by Admiral George Murray for his service in piloting the 74-gun HMS Resolution into Murray's Anchorage, in 1795 became the first black man documented to purchase a house in the Town and, in fact, in Bermuda. Today his descendants still live on that property. Freed slaves were attached to the Town through a job market generated by the military presence. In 1806, 28 years before Emancipation, 147 of the 717 blacks living in parish were free; that constituted 20% of the town's population, compared with 5.4% for rest of Bermuda. Immediately before Emancipation 45% of the black population in the town were free and 23 houses had been either given to or purchased by blacks.

Prosperity came with a price. Yellow fever ravaged the Town on eight occasions between 1796 and 1864 and military life brought with it the attendant mayhem associated with camp followers, excessive drinking and riotous behavior. The four years of the American Civil War turned St. George's into a boom town. Fortunes were made as blockade runners supplied arms and ammunition to the Confederate ports in exchange for cotton to be shipped to England. Bermuda's proximity to Wilmington, North Carolina made it the second largest trans-shipment centre



during the war. In 1864 a yellow fever epidemic devastated St. Georgians and the military forcing the blockade runners to suspend activity. When the Wilmington forts fell to the

Union in January 1865 the boom was over and the Town returned to more mundane activity.

The town benefited from the growth of the early tourist industry in the latter half of the 19th century and in 1906 the luxurious St. George's Hotel was opened. The Town, its Corporation and population, adapted well to the change in focus. In 1920 the St. George's Historical Society was founded to save a historic building, the Mitchell House. The Bermuda Historical Monuments Trust (founded 1937), precursor to the Bermuda National Trust, also purchased a number of historic properties in the Town. Today the National Trust owns 11 properties in the Town and operates two museums highlighting the history of St. George. Preservation activity continues as the Trust, with the support of St. Georgians, proceed with their endeavours to uncover through architectural and archaeological research the full story of this historic little town.

Military Garrison

St. George was a garrison town. The colony's founders were sailors and many early settlers were soldiers. In the 17th century every able-bodied man served in the militia. Fortifications and buildings for military use abounded in and around the Town with the most prominent being on Ordnance Island and Commissariat Wharf on Water Street. Ordnance Island had a long military life being used as a United States Navy submarine base in 1944. Convict Bay, now a condominium development was so named because convicts were housed there on hulks between 1833 and 1854. They had been brought to Bermuda to build fortifications and the new dockyard. The British military had a profound effect on the culture and economy of Bermuda and St. George in particular. It is also fair to say that the United States military made a significant social and financial contribution to the town from 1941 to 1995.

On the eastern side of the Town the military developed its garrison. There are many excellent examples remaining of military architecture in this area and Government is considering designating it an Historic Area in its own right. The character, form and architecture is very different from that of the Town, but it is typical of the way in which the military style was adapted for use in Bermuda.

In February 1780 work commenced on barracks situated on a hill to the east of the town, the first of many on Barrack Hill. The number of soldiers ranged from 300 to 1300 and by 1854 there were Officers and Sergeants messes, a hospital, gun shed, prison, and stores. Additional barrack blocks were added in 1876 in the traditional British mode but using Bermuda stone and other local material.

“Sandhurst” was the officers Mess and may have been the first garrison hospital built in 1781 to accommodate yellow fever victims. The building has had many additions over the years and these were captured by artists Thomas Driver (1816c) and Gaspard I.C. Marchant Tupper (1857c). “Mount Pleasant” was the residence of the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers after its builder, Scotsman, John Barr, sold the property to the War Department in 1837 for £3,000. “Paradise Cottage” became the officer’s mess for the Royal Artillery in 1870. Built before 1817 the property changed hands for £500 when sold to the military in 1830.



The military architecture around St. George’s is reminiscent of that found in British garrison towns, particularly Aldershot and Catterick, and in the outposts of the former British Empire. Iron verandah columns and railings, and Welsh slate roofs were impractical in Bermuda. Iron required constant painting and hurricanes decimated roofs. At the turn of the 20th century the military built several grand officers houses, the most imposing being Arcadia, of typical English design, and Boeotia. Both had magnificent entrance porches. The only



other military detail to find its way to Bermuda was the ceramic chimney pot. It may have been practical but it certainly did not improve upon the appearance of a traditional Bermuda chimney.

On the periphery of the buffer zone is the former Garrison Hospital probably built in 1819, which catered to yellow fever victims. It was specifically built apart from other military buildings to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. It was expanded in 1873 but restored to its original 19th century size in the 1950’s. During the World

War II the building was an internment camp for German women. Male internees were temporarily camped in 1940 on the adjacent Garrison Field before removal to Fort Cunningham.

The soldiers spiritual needs were catered to by the Garrison Chapel built in 1840. It is a fine example of classic military ecclesiastical architecture constructed with Bermudian building materials. Today the building is the Cathedral of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

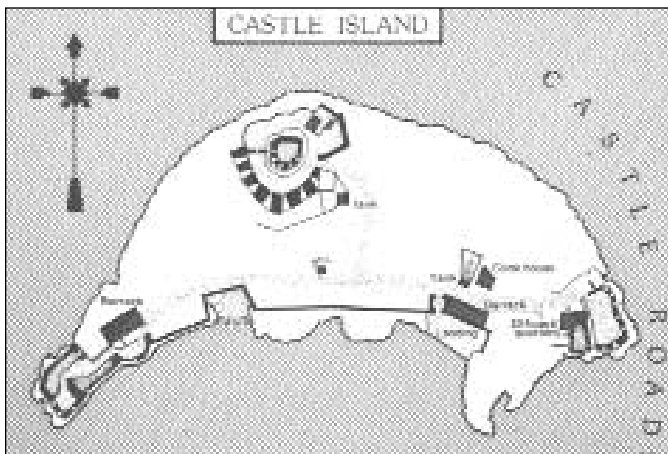
Many of those yellow fever victims found a final resting place in the 1806 consecrated military cemetery to the north of the hospital and close to the sea overlooking Hurd Channel. Most poignant is the grave of surgeon who having survived the battles of Inkermann and Sebastopol in the Crimea came to Bermuda and succumbed to yellow fever whilst tending his soldiers. In the military section of the Methodist Cemetery on the North Shore is the grave of George Samson who won the Victoria Cross at Gallipoli in 1916.

History and Development of the related Fortifications

Immediately upon the establishment of the Town of St. George in August 1612, the governor set about erecting fortifications for the defence of the settlement. Repairing to the mouth of the channel into St. George’s Harbour, he built Fort Paget on Paget Island to the north and on Governor’s Island to the south, Smith’s Fort soon came into being. The second channel into the southerly Castle Harbour was soon defended by three forts on Charles and Castle Islands. From there to St. Catherine’s Point, several watch towers with cannon were added and the whole was overseen from a great timber tower on the hill north of the town, later the site of Fort George.

Later in the first decade of settlement, these original works were augmented by Devonshire Redoubt on Castle Island and Southampton Fort on nearby Southampton Island. In the following decades, Fort Popple strengthened the defence of St. George’s Channel, assisted by Davers Fort on the site of the later Town Cut Battery (Gates Fort). The Landward Fort was added on Castle Island and completed the 17th century defences, Burnt Point Fort, Ferry Island Fort and other small batteries, now lost, were erected near beaches and landing places around St. George’s Island.

Bermuda changed radically in 1783 with the end of the Revolutionary War in the mainland American colonies, as the British military set its eye on the island as a site for a naval base to replace losses on the continent. Halfway



between Canada and the West Indies possessions, Bermuda would serve admirably as the “bit in the mouth of the horse”—to quote a Victorian officer—to control the new United States and maintain Britain’s supremacy of the ocean seas. Consequently, new defence works were required at Bermuda and especially at St. George’s where a military camp would be established and a channel found by the Royal Navy through the treacherous reefs surrounding the island.

So it was that the Royal Engineers—“purveyors of technology to the empire”—came to Bermuda in the 1780s and 1790s to begin its refortification. Alterations were made to the existing fortifications on Castle, Southampton, Governor’s and Paget Islands. New works were erected on Paget and St. George’s Island (mostly now lost), but another decade was to pass before construction began at the dockyard in the westernmost parish of Sandys.

With the coming of the dockyard, St. George’s was again refortified with very large works in comparison to all that had gone before. The discovery of the Narrows Channel, so vital to the dockyard, the fortifications at Castle Harbour were rendered obsolete, and falling into obscurity remained to survive into the present era as the first and finest surviving forts of the early empire. During the early decades of the dockyard, St. George’s resounded

to the new works on the Martello Tower, Forts George, Victoria, St. Catherine, Albert, the Western Redoubt and Buildings Bay Battery (Alexandra Battery). Nearby on Paget Island, Fort Cunningham was rising in imitation of the hard stone facades of the dockyard defences, and hundreds of soldiers erected barracks and other buildings in the camp overlooking the Town of St. George. These works represented the last expression of structures built for the use of smooth bore cannon, soon to be rendered obsolete.

The coming of rifled artillery in the 1850s necessitated new fortifications at St. George’s and the Royal Engineers began again on the alteration of older works and the making of new, in the defence of the Town and the Narrows Channel. Fort Cunningham was recapped with an extraordinary building with two continuous iron-walled facades for five and two guns respectively. Guarding the entrance to the channel it was into the last decade of the century the most heavily armed fort in Bermuda. On St. George’s Island, Alexandra Battery was completely rebuilt to take similar ironwork, though for single gunports in the Gibraltar Shield style. Forts St. Catherine, Albert and Victoria were all altered to take the new and massive wrought iron Rifled Muzzle Loaders, as was Fort George overlooking the Town.

Within two decades, the RMLs became obsolete, having in their term replaced the old smooth bore cannon of three centuries standing in works of defence. The invention of gun steel in 1882 allowed for the construction of durable and efficient guns which were loading from the rear, or breech. The military engineers set again to work, erecting the new St. David’s Battery and altering Forts Cunningham and Victoria, and Alexandra Battery to emplace the new weapons. Proved of enduring nature, these guns, with some modifications, were in service from 1900 until the end of the coastal defence of Bermuda in 1956.

Thus summarised, the associated fortifications span the whole of the period from the beginning of settlement of Bermuda in 1612 until the demise of coastal defence in the mid-1950s. At the same time, they represent, in bricks and mortar and gun and shell, almost the entire range of British coastal defence designs in forts and artillery for the British Empire, which began at Bermuda and Virginia and began its precipitous decline at the end of the Second World War. That conflict produced the new artillery missile, which, perhaps more than any other factor, itself may have caused the abrupt end of the idea of fixed defences on the coasts of the Empire, Bermuda included.

Artillery fortifications, as opposed to the medieval cas-

tle, have only of late been given the appreciation they well deserve as one of the world's major class of military monuments. For date range, construction type, fort design, armaments used and the preservation not only of the buildings, but of the artillery, the associated forts of St. George's represent, in this the present phase of their history, one of the finest collections of such monuments anywhere in the world.

c Form and date of most recent records of property

Bermuda retains a wealth of written records that catalogue its development and history. The Bermuda Archive has a large number of Parish records of the Town including many detailed inventories that describe the furnishings and belongings of many houses on a room by room basis.

Records relating to the associated fortifications are to be found in the Public Record Office, London, the Bermuda Archives and at the Bermuda Maritime Museum. These cover archival documents, photographs and archaeological records. The 1997 book, *Bermuda Forts 1612-1957*, contains detailed accounts of all the known fortifications and magazines for the whole of Bermuda.

d Present state of conservation

No condition survey of the buildings in the Town has been undertaken and therefore figures regarding the condition of the built fabric do not exist. However, all the buildings in the Town have been surveyed by the Historic Buildings Advisory Committee (HBAC) for the purpose of identifying buildings of special architectural or historic interest that should be protected by listing. The HBAC, which is appointed by the Minister of the Environment, identified more than 150 buildings for listing. This represents 65% of the buildings in the Town. In order to monitor the state of conservation of the Town and the forts a condition survey will need to be undertaken.

Even before the listing initiative was launched in 1991, measures were implemented to protect the Town's architectural heritage. The importance of preserving the quality of the Town's unique heritage was recognised in 1950 when Parliament enacted the Town of St. George (Protection of buildings of special interest) Act. Seventeen of the Town's important buildings are protected under this legislation.

The Bermuda National Trust and its forerunner, the Bermuda Historical Monuments Trust, has purchased properties in the town to protect the individual buildings and to help to preserve the special character of the Town overall. The National Trust now owns 11 properties in the Town, including two museums. In the last decade the Trust, in conjunction with the Maritime Museum, has concentrated on archaeology. This effort resulted in the excavation of 11 sites and the recording of the details of all buildings built before 1898. This work was supplemented by detailed research in the Bermuda Government Archives which houses a remarkable amount of information.

More land-based archaeology has been conducted in St. George's Parish than any other Parish in Bermuda. The first dig at Tucker House occurred in 1973 followed by a jointly sponsored effort by Colonial Williamsburg and the Bermuda National Trust. Digs at Stewart Hall in 1990-91 and at the St. George's Historical Society in 1994 produced artifacts that illustrated life in the 17th century. Some artifacts were found which might determine slave family's transition from bondage to freedom.

The Bermuda Government, the Corporation of the Town of St. George, the St. George's Preservation Authority, the Bermuda National Trust, the St. George's Historical Society and the St. George's Foundation are committed to the protection of the Town. Likewise, many volunteer groups and the citizens themselves share this goal. Individual owners are responsible for their own property restoration and maintenance. There is no direct Government or local authority financing and St. Georgians are proud of their personal commitment to their town.



The associated fortifications are in various states of preservation and conservation. All belong to the Government and are nearly all in the National Park system, which was established in 1987 and affords some protection under law. A division of fortifications under the Parks Department may soon be a reality and this would enhance preservation and conservation methods.

The climate is not conducive to the conservation of iron and steel, unless constantly painted and maintained. Recent work at St. David's Battery showed that it was possible to restore historic artillery. Archaeological work by the Bermuda Maritime Museum has resulted in some increased conservation work on selected sites since 1990.

e Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property.

The Corporation of St. George has recently produced a Heritage Plan for the Town. The aim of the Plan is to bring the Town's history to life. The Plan has the full support of the Bermuda Government, Bermuda National Trust and St. George's Foundation, and a number of initiatives in the Plan have already been implemented.

All of the fortifications can be visited and at a number of sites there is interpretive material explaining the history and development of the fortifications on the site. At present two fort sites are opened on a daily basis as museums.

4 Management

a Ownership

The majority of buildings in the Town are in a multiplicity of private ownerships. These are all individually identified in the attached list. The Bermuda Government owns all of the fortifications.

b Legal Status

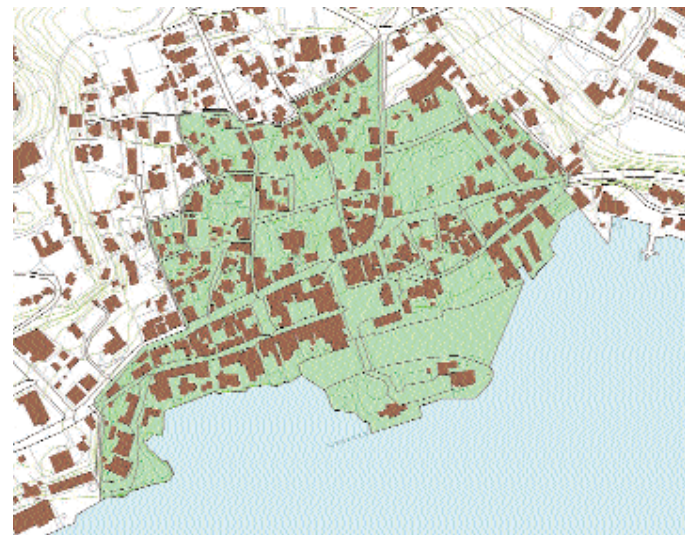
The Town of St. George was incorporated in 1797 and has a Mayor, 3 Aldermen and 5 common councillors. The Bermuda Legislature passes laws relevant to the whole Island, including the Town of St. George (see next section).

c Protective measures and means of implementing them

Legislation protecting the town from unsympathetic development is contained in the Town of St. George's

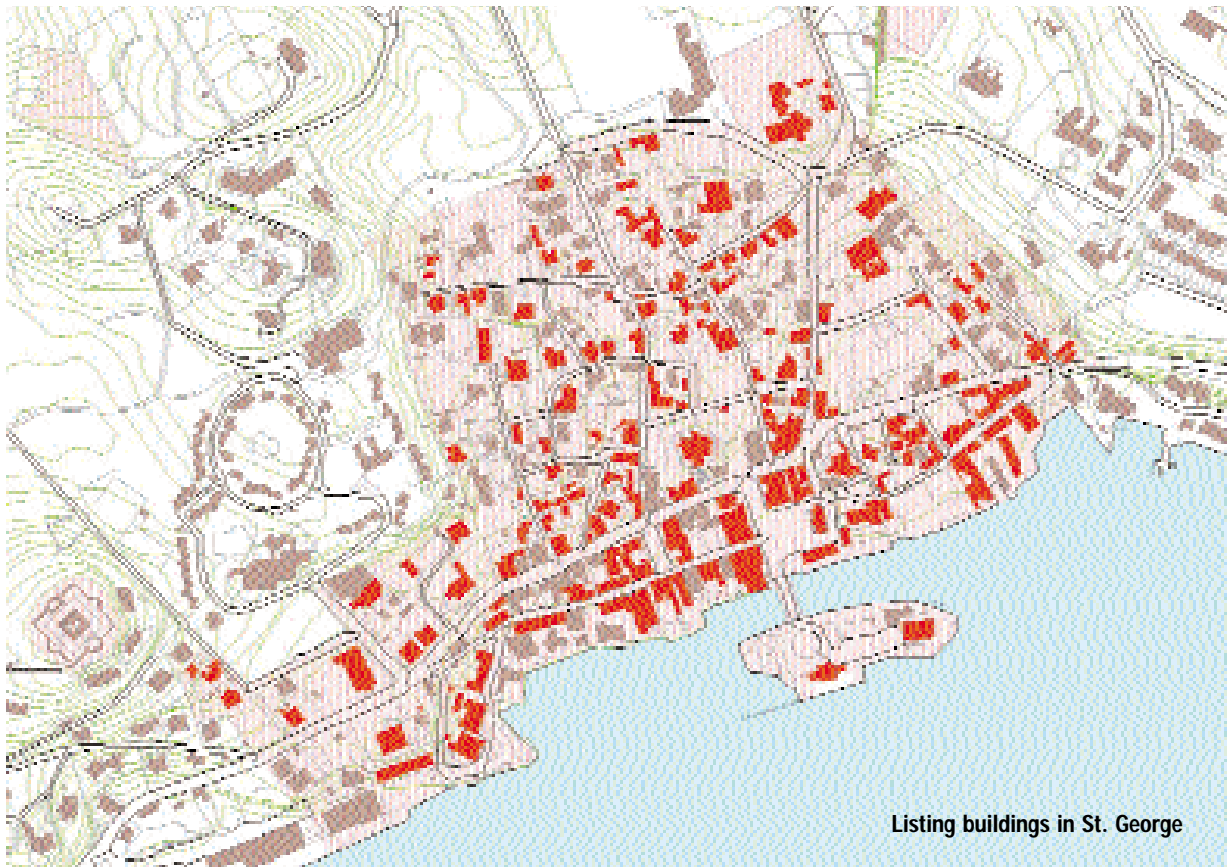
(Protection of Buildings of Special Interest) Act 1950 and the Development and Planning Act 1974. Sections 30 and 31 of the 1974 Act give the Minister of the Environment a duty to protect buildings of special architectural or historic interest by "listing" them, and to protect important areas by designating "Historic Areas".

The 1950 Act established the St. George's Preservation Authority, which meets monthly. The Authority issues "Protection Orders" (there are currently 17) and can control all proposed development within the scheduled area (See map below). The Preservation Authority is a consultee on all planning applications within the scheduled area. Membership of the Authority consists of 3 representatives nominated by the Bermuda National Trust and 3 Aldermen from the Corporation of St. George, plus the Mayor is the Chair of the Authority making 7 members in all.



Preservation Authority area of St. George

In 1991 the Minister of the Environment established the Historic Buildings Advisory Committee. One of the committee's main tasks was to produce a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are worthy of protection. This process has been very thorough and, in 1998, the Minister published the list of 791 buildings around the island that are to be protected by "listing." The Historic Town of St. George contains 158 buildings to be listed, whilst there are a further 66 elsewhere in the Parish including the fortifications. The listing is proceeding on a phased basis and, so far, all of the fortifications and other Government buildings have been formally listed. Once a building is listed, any proposal to demolish or materially alter its character requires planning permission. Permission for demolition, alteration or addition will only be permitted if the proposal either preserves or enhances the building's special character.



Listing buildings in St. George

The 1974 Act provides the legislation to designate “Historic Areas” and this was implemented in the 1992 Bermuda Plan. In the 1992 Plan, the Historic Area of the Town of St. George was designated, as well as sixteen forts in St. George’s Parish. Any proposal within an Historic Area is forwarded to the Minister’s Historic Buildings Advisory Committee. The committee advises the Development Applications Board. The Board has the power to “refuse planning permission if the development would cause detriment to the established historic, architectural or cultural character of the area; the aspect or view of the area; or, a prospect or view, being an environmentally important prospect or view, from one or more parts of the area.” (Bermuda Planning Statement 1992, Policy HIS.1)

The fortifications are all listed, and thereby protected, as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under section 30 of the 1974 Development and Planning Act. In addition the Bermuda National Parks Act 1986, provides a further layer of protection. The National Parks are protected for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Management of the National Park system is the responsibility of the National Parks Committee, appointed by the Minister of the Environment. The Committee has the authority to refuse proposals within the National Parks if it considers that the proposed development would be at variance with the Act.

d and e Agency/agencies with management authority and Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes

The Ministry of the Environment and the Department of Planning are responsible for administering the laws concerning the control and guidance of development. The current Permanent Secretary for the Environment is Brian Rowlinson, Government Administration Building, 30 Parliament Street, Hamilton HM 12.

The Corporation of St. George has day to day responsibility for management of the Town including refuse collection, street lighting, road and sidewalk repairs and public parks etc. It also owns 18 buildings including the Town Hall, commercial properties and dock facilities and houses. The Corporation can be contacted through The Secretary, Corporation of St. George, 7 King’s Square, St. George GE 05.

The Parks Department has responsibility for managing the fortifications (the majority of which lie within the National Park system). The current Curator of Forts is Lance Furbert, Fort St. Catherine, St. Catherine’s Point, 15 Coot Pond Road, St. George GE 03.

f Agreed plans related to property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

The Department of Planning and the Corporation of St. George are jointly undertaking the preparation of a detailed Development Plan for the Town. Work on this Plan is expected to commence towards the end of 1999, and it is likely to come into effect during 2000.

g Sources and levels of finance

The Town is unusual in that Government has not, so far, directly funded the restoration and conservation of private property. Property owners are proud of their heritage and substantial amounts of private money have been reinvested in the Town over many years. However, Government is about to introduce interest free bank loans for owners of listed buildings who plan to carry out sympathetic and authentic restoration and repairs. It is likely that this initiative will be introduced during 2000. The effectiveness of these loans will be monitored as set out in 6.



The Bermuda Government directly finances ancillary services and the Corporation of the Town of St. George is funding resurfacing work to upgrade the appearance of roads and streets. The Corporation works in close liaison with the Bermuda Electric Light Company and the

Bermuda Telephone Company in their efforts to remove unsightly utility poles from the Town. Considerable progress has been made. Private charities, bequests, the Bermuda National Trust and the St. George's Foundation all play their very important part in the raising of funds to preserve and enhance the uniqueness and integrity of the Town's historic architecture.

h Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The Town is fortunate in being able to call upon the expertise of scholars in the field of architecture and archaeology. There are close links to the academics of Colonial Williamsburg, the College of William and Mary, the experts who advise the Bermuda National Trust, and the Bermuda Maritime Museum.

The Department of Planning and the Bermuda

National Trust are currently working closely with the Institute of Bermuda Architects to produce a detailed guide on traditional building techniques and architectural style. This will provide advice and guidance for owners of traditional buildings as well as their agents, such as architects and contractors. This booklet will be available towards the end of 1999 and will be provided free to all owners of listed buildings.

i Visitor facilities and statistics

Bermuda has a twin pillar economy based on tourism and international financial services. Tourism is a seasonal business with the months of May to October being the prime visiting period. Approximately 470,000 visitors come to Bermuda each year and a large proportion of this number visit the Town and the surrounding military historic sites. The Corporation, the Bermuda National Trust, and other bodies provide a wealth of information about Bermuda and the Town. The Department of Tourism has a wide range of free printed material, much of which features the Historic Areas of the Town.

j Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed)

The 1992 Bermuda Planning Statement has a specific objective (1.6 (p)) to conserve buildings of architectural and historic importance and sites of archaeological significance. This objective is realised through listing buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the designation of Historic Areas. Development proposals affecting a listed building or within an Historic Area will only be permitted if they preserve or enhance the special character of the building or area.

In addition to this, a Heritage Plan for the Town was prepared by the Corporation in 1996. This Plan, which is to a large extent a management Plan in scope, aims to bring the history of the Town to life and includes proposals for improving the physical infrastructure of the Town as well as establishing the St. George's Foundation. A copy of the Plan accompanies this submission.

A Management Plan Committee will be established to oversee the preparation of a comprehensive Management Plan for the site proposed for inscription. The process of preparing the submission has focused attention on the need for a review of the structures and processes through which the Town and its fortifications are managed. The Management Plan Committee will draw its members from the Corporation of St. George, the St. George's

Preservation Authority, the Bermuda Government, the Bermuda National Trust and the Bermuda Maritime Museum. It is intended that the consultation draft of the Plan will be complete by the end of December 1999.

k Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

There are a considerable number of people employed in supporting the conservation of the Town and forts. The Department of Planning employs 40 staff including an officer responsible for providing specialist conservation and design advice to the Department and to the Historic Buildings Advisory Committee. There are 7 members of the HBAC. The Corporation of St. George employs 19 staff. The Bermuda National Trust employs 20 staff and can draw on a large pool of voluntary assistance. The St. George's Foundation has 1 employee and has 55 corporate members and 77 individual members. The St. George's Preservation Authority has 1 part time member of staff and there are 7 members on the committee.

There are 5 Government employees at the museum at Fort St. Catherine and, Island wide, there are 25 staff employed in maintaining the forts and their grounds.

5 Factors Affecting the Property

a Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

Development in the Town is controlled by the 1992 Bermuda Plan. The Town is designated as an Historic Area in the Plan and therefore all development proposals within the Historic Area are carefully assessed by the Minister of the Environment's Historic Buildings Advisory Committee (HBAC). Almost all of the land adjacent to the Historic Town is owned by the Bermuda Government or the Corporation of St. George and therefore control over development on this land can be controlled by ownership in addition to the planning regulations that govern development.

The fortifications are all on sites owned by Government and are protected by being listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest. In addition, all of the sites lie within areas of protective zoning in the 1992 Bermuda Plan. This includes Bermuda National Parks and Nature Reserves as well as designated Historic Areas. The sites are therefore protected from unsympathetic or inappropriate addition or alteration.

b Environmental Pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change)

Marine traffic is heavy in the summer season with weekly cruise ships and a multitude of visiting yachts. This puts pressure on the marine environment and very recently the Bermuda National Trust recommended to Government specific recommendations to alleviate pollution concerns.

c Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Bermuda experiences hurricanes but, due to the small size of the Island and its remoteness from other land, direct hits are infrequent. However, building houses to withstand the destructive force of hurricanes has influenced the architecture of the Island. One of the characteristics of Bermuda roofs is that they are built of 1" thick stone slates. This weight means that the roof is more likely to remain intact during a hurricane than it is to be blown off, and the very large number of old roofs that remain in place demonstrates that it is effective. Houses also have shutters or blinds that can be closed to protect the windows from damage during storms.

d Visitor/tourism pressures

The economy of the Town relies significantly on the income generated by visitor spending. It is this money that allows the private businesses in the Town to continually invest and reinvest in the built heritage of the Town. There is clearly a balance to be struck here to ensure that the pressure from visitors doesn't lead to the degradation of the Town's fabric. The controls on development that are already in place through the Planning Act should ensure that this balance is retained.

e Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

The 1991 Government census indicates that there are approximately 1,650 people living within the Town and its buffer zone. The fortifications are uninhabited.

6 Monitoring

a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

c Results of previous reporting exercises

It is intended that a monitoring committee be established to develop an effective monitoring process. The Monitoring Committee will need to include representa-

tives from the Bermuda Government, St. George's Corporation, St. George's Preservation Authority, St. George's Foundation, Bermuda National Trust and the Bermuda Maritime Museum. One of the first tasks that needs to be undertaken is a building condition survey. This will provide base data for monitoring and it will identify those properties in the Town and related fortifications that require repair or restoration.

7 Documentation

a Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video

A package of 24 slides has been assembled and accompanies this application.

b Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

Bermuda Plan 1992, Bermuda Government, 1992
Proposed List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Bermuda Government, 1998
What Listing Means to You: A Guide for Owners and Occupiers of Listed Buildings, Bermuda Government, 1998
Heritage Plan, Corporation of St. George, 1996

c Bibliography

Bermuda's Architectural Heritage: St. George's, Bermuda National Trust, 1998

Bermuda Houses, John S Humphreys, 1923

'Bermuda Defences at the End of the American Revolutionary War', *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History* 1, 81-107, Edward Harris, 1989

Pillars of the Bridge, 30 pp, 37 illustrations. Bermuda: Bermuda Maritime Museum Press, Nan Godet and Edward Harris, 1991

'A History of some of the Islands in St. George's Harbour', *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History* 3, 37-63, Jack Arnell and Edward Harris, 1991

'The 1991 Archaeological Field Season at Fort Cunningham, Bermuda', *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History* 3, 65-88, Richard A. Gould, Edward Harris and John R. Triggs, 1991

'The 1992 Archaeological Field Season at Fort Cunningham, Bermuda', *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History* 4, 21-57, Richard A. Gould, Edward Harris and John R. Triggs, 1992

Bermuda Houses, 181 pls, 317 pp. Bermuda: Bermuda Maritime Museum Press, Edward Harris and Sanders Frith-Brown (eds.), 1994

'The 1993 Archaeological Investigations at Castle Island, Bermuda', *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History* 6, 1-80, Norman Barka and Edward Harris, 1994

Bermuda Forts, 1612 - 1957, Bermuda Maritime Museum Press, 427 figs, 358 pp, Edward Harris, 1997

d Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

BERMUDA ARCHIVES
GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
30 PARLIAMENT STREET
HAMILTON HM 12
BERMUDA

8 Signature on behalf of the State Party