

St. George's

HISTORY & SELECT BUILDINGS



TEACHER RESOURCE GUIDE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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To protect and promote Bermuda's unique natural and cultural heritage for everyone, forever

Learning with the Bermuda National Trust Education Programme

The Bermuda National Trust's teacher resources focus on nature reserves and historic homes owned and maintained by the Trust, offering comprehensive resources and creative learning experiences for visitors, teachers and students. We provide first-hand experiences that cannot be re-created in the classroom. Guided tours can be scheduled with a member of our education staff for preschool, primary, middle and senior level classes.

It is our hope that students will visit all the Trust properties, beginning at preschool or primary 1 - 2, and experience repeated visits throughout later primary, middle and senior years. Repeat visits help students build on their prior learning and develop a deeper understanding of the concepts and terms associated with each site. Senior students are encouraged to visit each site to learn about the care and preservation of nature reserves and historical homes. Opportunities are available for senior students to participate in our AIM Programme, allowing them to volunteer their time caring for Trust properties, which can be applied to required community service hours.

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Arranging a Field Trip/Teacher Resources

>Note to Teachers

Our goal is to make your students' field trip to St. George's valuable and meaningful and to stimulate a life-long interest in history. Authentic sources have been used as a springboard for developing activities which we hope will engage young minds and bring history to life.

Before your field trip to St. George's we recommend that you review the history of the town with your students to help establish prior knowledge and to help make their visit more meaningful.

Our walking tour of St. George's will include the historic buildings of the town. You determine which properties and the length of your tour. A select group of buildings are highlighted in this resource. We recommend that you provide the lesson on Bermudian Architecture before your tour. This lesson is a great introduction to the architectural aspects of Bermudian homes and provides a springboard for what students will see during our time together.

Activities are included in this guide that can be used while on the field trip. When scheduling your tour please choose those that you feel will benefit your students.

Enjoy these resources with your students!

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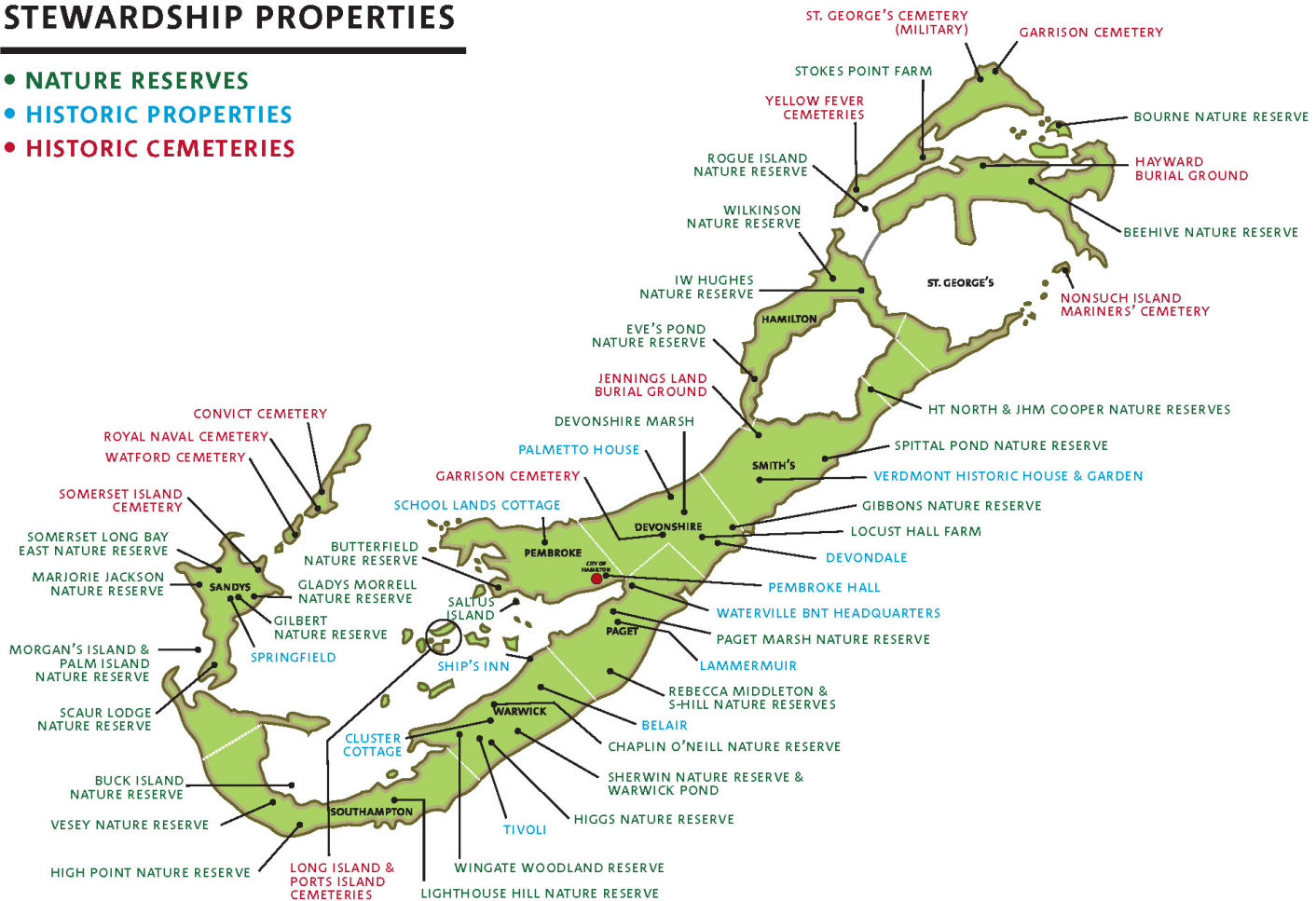
Scheduling a filed trip to St. George's

To schedule a trip to St. George's download and complete a school field trip booking form on our website, www.bnt.bm (found under the school tours heading) or copy the form in the back of this book. Return the form via email to: education@bnt.bm.

The ratio of guided tours is one adult for every ten children. Additional adults are welcome.

Bermuda National Trust STEWARDSHIP PROPERTIES

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Bermuda's History/ DISCOVERY & SETTLEMENT

The New World

AFTER CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANDED IN THE BAHAMAS IN 1492 AND OPENED UP THE New World (North, Central and South America and the West Indies) to European settlement, Spain set about the task of sending soldiers, settlers and missionaries across the Atlantic Ocean to conquer, colonise and Catholicise this vast region.

As a result, virtually all of South and Central America and parts of North America were brought under Spanish control and the indigenous languages and cultures began to decline as a result. The Catholic religion inevitably became the official religion in these territories and Spanish was instituted as the official language.

The Portuguese soon followed in Spain's footsteps by setting up a colony in a vast expanse of territory in South America, which they named Brazil, with Portuguese becoming the official language and Catholicism the official religion. Again, the indigenous cultures gradually declined. Much later, other European countries (France, Holland and Sweden, etc.), and England as well, joined in the scramble for colonies in the New World.

Discovery of Bermuda

Where was Bermuda in the midst of all of this activity? As you already know, Bermuda is not just one island – it is an archipelago of several small islands, the largest of which are now joined by bridges. But one of the features which helps to make us different from other countries and has had a major impact on our history is the fact that our homeland is located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, the closest point being Cape Hatteras in South Carolina, approximately 600 miles away.

Although isolated, the islands were nevertheless discovered in the early 1500s by a Spanish navigator, Juan de Bermudez, after whom Bermuda was named. Bermudez is reported to have arrived here on at least two occasions – the first seemingly by chance, the second by design. Incidentally, recent research has provided evidence which suggests there were over a dozen slaves aboard his ship when he first arrived in Bermuda.

Bermuda • The Isle of Devils

Why then, following its discovery, was Bermuda not settled by Europeans in the 16th century? At some point, the Spanish, and even the Portuguese for that matter, must have given serious thought to establishing a colony here, which certainly would have served as a valuable and convenient stopping off point for ships travelling between Europe and the New World.

Historians have suggested a number of reasons to explain why early settlement never took place, including the fact that ships en route to the New World were frequently wrecked on the treacherous cordon of reefs encircling the islands. In addition, vessels travelling close to Bermuda often reported strange and frightening noises coming from the land, which helped to create the myth that Bermuda, labeled by sailors as the "Isle of Devils", was an evil and dangerous place to be avoided at all costs.

This was, of course, untrue. The strange noises were made by thousands of birds nesting onshore and numerous wild hogs living on the islands, which could have been left here by Spanish and Portuguese sailors as a future food supply or swum to shore as survivors from ships wrecked on Bermuda's offshore reefs. Left to themselves, the hogs increased

their numbers and provided a noisy, but appetizing, welcome food source to hungry and weary travelers setting foot on the island for the first time.

There is much evidence to suggest that Bermuda was visited by accident and design on a number of occasions before becoming a British colony in 1612. One such piece of evidence can be found in the Spittal Pond area of Smith's Parish, where the date 1543 and some initials had been carved on a rock overlooking the sea. The rock bearing the carving was called 'Spanish Rock' because of the initial belief that it was etched by a Spanish sailor who, along with others, had been stranded on the island for a short period of time. It is now thought that the initials are 'RP' for Rex Portugaliae (King of Portugal), carved by a sailor from a ship which was wrecked here for 60 days in 1543. Bearing that in mind, a decision was made to change the name to 'Portuguese Rock'.

The first Englishman believed to have set foot here was Henry May, who was aboard a French ship which arrived fortuitously in 1593 and the first black man to have reached Bermuda was Venturilla, a member of the crew of a Spanish vessel which inclement weather had forced to anchor offshore in 1603. The latter's brief stay in Bermuda in 1603 makes interesting reading. Venturilla, a black man purported to be of Spanish descent, was sent ashore by the captain of the ship, *Diego Ramirez*. Provisioned with a lantern to find his way about during his night visit to the island and an axe to cut down cedar wood, Venturilla was suddenly attacked by a multitude of screeching birds, an onslaught to which he reacted by yelling loudly for assistance. Responding to his alarm, crewmen from the ship ventured ashore, where they found him frantically attempting to fend off the birds with his lantern and fists. During the melee which ensued, several hundred birds were clubbed to death and taken back on board, a welcome addition to the ship's dwindling food supply. Shortly afterwards, Ramirez and his men left the island after having repaired the ship and stocked up on more provisions.

The Wreck of the *Sea Venture*

As already mentioned, England was one of several countries which set up colonies in the New World. Her first permanent colony was established in Virginia in 1607, but in its infancy the settlers were plagued by a number of serious problems, including acute food shortages causing near starvation, which threatened their very existence. When news of the plight of the settlers eventually reached England, a relief fleet of nine ships, under the command of Admiral Sir George Somers and carrying more settlers for the troubled colony, put to sea with a supply of food and other provisions which were desperately needed to ensure the Virginia colony's survival. Unfortunately, during the voyage across the Atlantic the fleet was caught up in a violent storm, which scattered the ships with the flagship, the *Sea Venture*, being separated from the other vessels and eventually being wrecked in Bermudian waters after four days of battling the elements. All of the passengers aboard (including Sir George Somers, Christopher Newport, the captain of the vessel and Sir Thomas Gates, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia) managed to reach land without any loss of life or sustaining serious injuries.

Snatched from the jaws of death by what must have seemed a miracle, the survivors were naturally overjoyed, but what they found when they reached land gave them another reason to rejoice. The surrounding waters teemed with fish and turtles. There were thousands of birds on the island and wild hogs roamed freely about the land. The castaways soon realised that food would be the least of their worries during their stay on the island.

After remaining here for about ten months, they finally set sail for Virginia on two small ships, the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*, built from wood salvaged from the *Sea Venture* wreckage and cedar trees, which grew in abundance on the island. Upon reaching their destination, they discovered that the number of settlers in the colony had dwindled to a mere handful as a result of cold, famine and treachery. Of the 500 original settlers, a mere 60 remained alive. Many had succumbed to starvation and several others had been killed by native Indians.

After witnessing the desperate plight of the Virginia colonists, Sir George decided to return to Bermuda in the *Patience* (now captained by his nephew, Matthew Somers) to gather fresh food supplies for the ailing infant colony. When he arrived he found Christopher Carter and Robert Waters (two deserters who had remained in Bermuda when the *Deliverance* and the *Patience* set sail for Virginia) alive and well.

While on the island, Sir George Somers died on November 9, 1610. His nephew buried his heart and entrails on a site later designated Somers Garden because he knew how much his uncle loved Bermuda. Instead of returning to Virginia with food supplies, he took his uncle's body back to England for ceremonial burial in Dorset and proof of death so that Sir George's estate could be properly settled. Christopher Carter and Edward Chard, along with Edward Waters (Sir George Somers' personal aid) remained in Bermuda for nearly two years before settlers arrived from England.

Their stay was not without incident, and the discovery of a large quantity of ambergris, a substance used in perfumery (then worth about three pounds an ounce) soured their relationships, giving rise to frequent bickering and occasional violence. When Bermuda was officially colonised in 1612, they were forced to hand over their find of ambergris, much to their chagrin.

Bermuda Becomes a Colony

The first hand reports on Bermuda, when they reached England, awakened a great deal of interest in setting up a plantation colony here. In time, a group of businessmen formed a company for that purpose, and after being granted a charter to develop Bermuda, they sent out sixty pioneer settlers who were placed under the charge of Richard Moore, our first Governor. The ship on which they travelled, *The Plough*, landed here in 1612, the year in which Bermuda was officially settled.

Three years later, the first charter was revoked and a new licence was granted to a second group of businessmen, which included some of the members from the original company formed in 1612. The new company, now known as the Somers Islands Company (also as the Bermuda Company), attempted to develop a flourishing economy, but it had limited success, and in 1684 its charter too was revoked and the island was placed under the direct control of the British Government.

Bermuda has remained as a British possession ever since, although, as a result of recent changes, our homeland is no longer referred to as a colony. Bermuda is now classified as a British Overseas Territory and its citizens are called British Overseas Territory Citizens. Recently, an Act was passed by the British Parliament at Westminster, London, which allowed the Overseas Territory citizens in Bermuda and elsewhere to apply to become citizens of the United Kingdom. Should Bermuda decide to become independent in the future, those Bermudians who have successfully applied to become citizens of the United Kingdom would still retain their United Kingdom citizenship status.

Bermuda's Early Governors

Richard Moore (1612-1615)

As already noted, the colony's first Governor was Richard Moore, whose main responsibility was to ensure that the settlement survived. Fortunately, there was an abundance of natural food resources when the newcomers arrived, especially wild hogs, birds, fish and turtles. They found that the endemic Bermuda Palmetto (*Sabal bermudana*) was another food source – the hearts of these trees, when roasted, tasted like fried melons or, when stewed, like cabbages. Prickly pears also provided sustenance, and a concoction of cedar berries, after being allowed to ferment for a few days, provided an alcoholic drink which in some instances led to drunkenness and disorderly behaviour. Salt produced from evaporated sea water was used to preserve meat and fish, and the serious problem of scarce fresh water supplies was alleviated by digging wells for access to ground water and pits to collect rain water. Rock ovens were hewn in the hard limestone for cooking.

The first houses built by the settlers under Governor Moore's administration were flimsy wooden structures – cabins thatched with palmetto leaves. The first church built during Moore's tenure of office was such a structure and was completely destroyed by a hurricane. It was soon replaced by another church believed to have been built on the site of present day St. Peter's Church.

The first stone building to be constructed in Bermuda was the State House, situated just to the east of the town square which is now referred to as King's Square. However, it was not until early in the 18th century that a concentrated effort was made to construct other stone buildings.

Moore's administration had its share of problems. One of the Governor's chief concerns was the ever-present fear that the Spaniards were planning to wrest control of the island from the English. In order to prepare for this possibility, he laid the foundations of several forts located at strategic points throughout the islands, including Gate's Fort, St. Catherine's Fort, King's Castle, Pembroke's Fort, Warwick's Fort, Smith's Fort and Charles' Fort.

The Spanish threat never materialised in substance, but there was one incident on record which strongly suggested that the colony might have figured in their future plans. On March 14, 1614, two Spanish ships were seen approaching the settlement and in the frantic scramble to counter what was perceived as a threat to the island's security, the one small barrel of gunpowder on Castle Island, where a small garrison was stationed, was knocked over and spilled. Nonetheless, Governor Moore, an excellent gunner in his own right and undaunted by the Spanish presence, fired two cannon balls at the approaching vessels, which, caught off guard and expecting more cannon fire, turned tail and sailed away. Little did they know that there was only one cannon ball remaining in the fort at Castle Island.

In time, food shortages emerged as one of the most serious problems facing the colonists. Despite nature's generosity, the stocks of birds, fish and hogs were soon depleted. In addition, farming was largely neglected because of the emphasis which Governor Moore had placed on building defences. In fact, many of the residents blamed him for the food shortages which plagued the settlement during his three years in office.

In 1615, when the *Welcome* sailed into Bermuda with supplies, the Governor decided to sail for England on the return voyage, leaving the island under the control of six interim Governors, each in turn to run the colony's affairs for a month until the arrival of Bermuda's next Governor, Daniel Tucker.

Daniel Tucker (1616-1619)

When he arrived in May 1616, Daniel Tucker found the settlement in a sad state, caused in large measure by the incompetence and irresponsibility of the six men. Food was in short supply, farming had been brought to a virtual standstill and the general work ethic was pitiful.

What was needed was an individual who was able to run the affairs of the colony with a firm hand and Daniel Tucker was such a person. Within a short period, he forced all the indolent to work for the benefit of the settlement. Every morning a drum was beaten at sunrise to summon everyone in St. George's to report for work at the wharf and the new Governor appointed bailiffs throughout the island to supervise the labourers to ensure that they did an honest day's work. Extensive tracts of land were cleared for the growing of crops and ships were sent to the West Indies to gather plants for introduction into Bermuda – plantains, sugar cane, grapes, potatoes, oranges, pawpaws, cassava, to name but a few. The thrust of this initiative was to stimulate variety in agriculture, but the primary focus soon became the growing of tobacco for export to England.

One of Daniel Tucker's initiatives was an attempt to develop a whaling industry. He had three shallops specifically fitted out for this purpose. Although the enterprise had limited success at first, whaling later developed into an exciting way of life for many Bermudians. The flesh of the whale provided tasty steaks, the oil was used for lighting lamps, shoes were made from the skin and other parts of the carcass were put to practical uses.

Early in Tucker's administration, a shipment of copper coins (Hog money or 'Hog Coyne' as indicated in the official records) was sent out by the Bermuda Company to be used as the official currency in Bermuda. The coins were used to pay the labourers and for purchasing items in the Company's store. Hog money had the distinction of being the earliest British colonial currency; the coins are now extremely rare and also very valuable. Specimens can be viewed at the Bermuda Historical Society at Par-La-Ville in Hamilton.

Perhaps the most disastrous development during Tucker's stay in Bermuda was the infestation of the settlement by rats, which, after being accidentally introduced by one of the supply ships, multiplied at a phenomenal rate. The rats swam from island to island like an invading army, devouring crops, eggs, young birds and pillaging people's houses, where they ate not only provisions but even clothes and shoes. In desperation, various strategies were implemented to eradicate the problem – traps, dogs, cats, poison and the burning of native cedar trees. Eventually, the scourge was eliminated during the winter months, when long periods of cold weather, heavy rains and northerly winds succeeded in killing off many of the rats.

One initiative carried out during Tucker's regime was a general survey of the island carried out by Richard Norwood. As a result, all of St. George's Island, much of Tucker's Town (named after the Governor) and many of the islands were designated as public land, set aside for use by the Bermuda Company and its representatives in Bermuda. The remainder of the land was divided into eight tribes (now called parishes), each named after shareholders of the Company. In time, St. George's became the ninth parish.

When Daniel Tucker left in 1619, the affairs of the island were placed in the hands of a Captain Kendall, who served as Acting Governor until the arrival of Governor Nathaniel Butler in October 1619.

Nathaniel Butler (1619-1622)

There were a number of outstanding achievements during Nathaniel Butler's tenure of office. Shortly after his arrival, he turned his attention to strengthening the colony's defences, orchestrating the renovation and enlargement of the forts, many of which had fallen into a state of disrepair.

In November 1619, two hurricanes struck the island with devastating effects, one of which was the destruction of a watch tower which Governor Moore had built as a lookout point. In the following year, the structure was rebuilt and was seven feet higher than the original. Fort George is now located on the site.

Butler also had a substantial timber-framed church built on the site of modern day St. Peter's, and held the first meeting of Bermuda's General Assembly (the forerunner to our Parliament) in the building. In addition, a corn house was constructed to store grain as well as a shallop house for boats. A prison and the stocks and pillory in the town square were also constructed at this time.

Around the coast, various sites were chosen for ducking stools which were mostly used as punishment for gossiping women. A gibbet or gallows was installed on one of the two islands close to the town, one called Gallows Island, the other Ducking Stool Island. These two islands, which were joined as one towards the close of the 18th century, are today known as Ordnance Island.

The grave containing the heart and entrails of Sir George Somers was discovered during Butler's stay in Bermuda. A large marble slab engraved with an epitaph composed by Butler himself replaced the small wooden cross which marked the site. The slab was mounted on a raised platform of stone three feet high.

One of the main attractions in St. George's today is the State House, the construction of which began in 1620. The original building, which was erected over a period of three or four years, was built of limestone (set in a mortar of lime mixed with turtle oil) and had walls several feet in thickness. For many years (until 1815, when Hamilton became the capital of Bermuda) it served as a meeting place for the Assembly and as a Court House. Today, it is a meeting place for the Lodge 200 St George's which, in a colourful ceremony in King's Square every year, pays a single peppercorn to the Bermuda Government for the use of the building.

As already mentioned, Bermuda's first General Assembly met in the church in St. George's (later named St. Peter's Church) on August 1, 1620. This means that Bermuda has the oldest Parliamentary Government in the Western Hemisphere. Between 1620 and 1623, fifteen Acts were passed by this body, some of which, interestingly enough, were concerned with conservation issues. For instance, there was a law against the killing of over-young turtles and another against the killing of swine. Legislation was also passed providing for the construction of bridges linking Somerset to the main island, and Coney Island to Hamilton Parish, and a bridge in Flatts.

When Nathaniel Butler left his post in 1622, the colony was flourishing and the town of St. George's could boast a population of about 300 and the existence of a number of public and private buildings.

Bermuda's Population

First Settlers

Bermuda's population is composed of many different ethnic groups and its rich diversity can in part be traced back to the 17th century when the colony was still young and when people of various backgrounds arrived on the Island.

Some of the first settlers were farmers who were sent out as representatives of the share holders of the Bermuda Company to occupy and cultivate the lands in the tribes (later called parishes) into which the colony was divided during the early years of its history. Many were hard-working and honest labourers from very humble origins. There is also ample evidence to suggest that a number of the first arrivals were recruited from the London slums and jails and that their behaviour often taxed the energies and patience of Bermuda's first Governors.

Among those early arrivals were several young women sent out to Bermuda in 1621 as brides for single men who could afford to pay the purchase price of one hundred pounds of tobacco, which at that time was the chief crop grown on the Island. It is interesting to note that a scheme of a similar nature was carried out in the Virginia Colony in the same year.

Indentured Servants

During the colony's infancy, many of the workers arriving here were boys and young men sent out to work in the fields. Some of these were rounded up against their will and forcibly sent to Bermuda. Others, who came willingly, signed indentures to work for a certain number of years (usually seven, but varying anywhere from three to twelve) to pay off the cost of their passage from England. On the expiry of their contracts, these individuals (referred to as indentured servants) were released from service and, in accordance with the normal practice at the time, were provided with two suits of clothing by their former masters.

In 1639, a Spaniard Joan de Rivera y Saabedra, was forced to stay on the Island after the ship on which he was travelling ran aground off Bermuda, recorded these comments about the labour force:

Labour in the fields and in the farm houses is performed by boys, who are either orphans or who have been abandoned, and most of them, expecting betterment, have been brought to the island in ships that call here. They serve for ten years at a very miserable wage, which is paid in tobacco at the end of this term. They are clothed on the same mean scale, and thus live poorly and practically in a state of slavery. On completion of their time, however, they are freed; no force or violence is employed, a point to which much attention is given. There are also a few Blacks; some of them have landed from vessels wrecked here; others have been left here by the Dutch who captured them.

Blacks and Indians and the onset of Slavery

One of Bermuda's early governors, Nathaniel Butler, recommended that slaves should be introduced into the island to work in the fields. It appeared, however, that the first Blacks brought into the colony arrived as indentured servants and that in time their status changed to that of slaves. What is particularly interesting about the early arrivals is the fact that they were brought in primarily because of their skills in agriculture, especially the growing and cultivation of tobacco, the staple crop being grown in Bermuda at the time.

As early as 1616, a Black and an Indian were brought to the Island to dive for pearls, which at the time were erroneously thought to abound in Bermuda's waters. In the same year, Captain John Powell arrived with one Black, and possibly others. In the years that followed, more Blacks were brought into the islands, but the evidence suggests that up to 1640 they comprised only a small percentage of Bermuda's population.

After the first Indian came to Bermuda in 1616 to dive for pearls, a number of Pequot American Indians and other groups of Indians were brought here. In 1644, Captain William Jackson was reported to have arrived with a human cargo of several Indians and Blacks and to have sold them as indentured servants. In the latter part of the 17th century, about 80 Pequot Indians from the Massachusetts Bay area were exiled to Bermuda, where they were sold as slaves. Most of these were purchased by a Captain White, one of the largest landowners on St. David's Island.

By the time Bermuda was officially colonized in 1612, slavery had become an entrenched feature of the European colonies in the New World. Thus, a few Indians from the Caribbean and North America and the indeterminate number of Blacks (mainly from the West Indies) were prized for their skills in agriculture, were introduced into the Islands. At the outset, their numbers were not excessive, but the infusion of these two ethnic groups, particularly the Blacks, gathered momentum over time and as the colony evolved, many of them were later categorised in the records as slaves. In fact, as far as it is possible to determine from these records, there does not appear to be any direct evidence of a specific piece of legislation sanctioning and defining the institution of slavery.

It is extremely difficult to pinpoint a rigid time frame to indicate the emergence of slavery as an established feature of Bermudian life. On the contrary, during the colony's early developmental phase, the use of the word 'slave' as an identifiable label for Bermuda's Black and Indians was sporadic and infrequent and it was not until much later that the term infiltrated into the records of Bermuda as a permanent feature of colonial society.

There was, however, ample documentary proof which highlighted an escalating trend towards lowering their status and extending the duration of their bonded service. Evidence of this trend can be traced in bills of sales and indentures dating back to the 1630s, which revealed that a number of Blacks and Indians were locked into servitude for "fourscore and nineteen years".

Slave Revolts

Throughout Bermuda's history, there were a number of slave conspiracies focusing on freedom as the principal objective. They were always discovered in their infancy and before the onset of violence and bloodshed. The harsh and oppressive emergency reactions and legislation following the conspiracies underscored the terror and panic which spread throughout Bermuda when they were discovered. The records indicate that the major revolts took place in 1656, 1661, 1673, 1682, 1730 and 1761. The poisoning plot of 1730 has attracted the most interest amongst "history buffs".

Emancipation

The slave trade was abolished by Great Britain in the early 1800s, but it did not bring about an immediate end to the institution of slavery in the British colonies. In 1833, the British Government passed the Emancipation Act, which scheduled the abolition of slavery to take place in 1834 in all of the British colonies.

Like their counterparts in other British territories, Bermudian slave-owners were wary of the social and economic consequences of Emancipation. Several were worried that freedom would be accompanied by lawlessness and idleness and in order to ensure elitist control in Bermuda, the property qualifications for voting in elections and becoming Parliamentary candidates were substantially increased.

There was also an element of concern that the ex-slaves, removed from their former owners, would have difficulty adjusting to the economic pressures of freedom with its attendant obligations of caring for children, the aged, the infirm and unemployed. Much of the support the ex-slaves were destined to receive was going to be of a random and unofficial nature – definitely not part of a preconceived comprehensive strategy to ease their financial burdens. For the most part, it appeared that they were to be dependent on their job skills and their limited resources, on whatever they managed to receive from their former owners and the parish vestries and on assistance from their fellow Blacks and Friendly Societies and Lodges which emerged incidentally with Emancipation and beyond.

Cup Match

The origins of Cup Match can be traced back to 1901, when during an annual picnic to mark the anniversary of the Emancipation of slaves in Bermuda, the east and west branches of the Oddfellows Lodge played a hotly-contested impromptu cricket match. After the game, both sides agreed to renew their friendly rivalry the following year and to play for a trophy to highlight the occasion. Thus, in 1902, this annual event, whose historic links with emancipation celebrations in Bermuda are self-evident, officially took place for the first time in Bermuda. In 1944, two official national public holidays, Somer's Day and Emancipation Day, were set aside to accommodate the Cup Match classic, which has been the centrepiece of Bermuda's cricket calendar for decades.

Witchcraft Trials in Bermuda

Witchcraft mania, which was fuelled by rampant superstition and stringent moral codes, surfaced in the 1640s in England, spread throughout the country and persisted over a period of several decades. The mania eventually raised its head in Bermuda in the second half of the seventeenth century, resulting in more than twenty trials and the execution of at least five innocent victims, one of whom was a male. It has been suggested by some historians that the superstition which spawned the belief in the practice of witchcraft was introduced into the island by the Scottish prisoners-of-war who were sent to Bermuda to serve out sentences of penal servitude in the 1650s.

Scottish & Irish Prisoners-of-War

In the 1650s, the Blacks and Indians in Bermuda were joined by Scottish and Irish prisoners-of-war. During the Civil War in England and shortly after Oliver Cromwell rose to power in that country, it was quite common for Scottish, Irish and English prisoners-of-war to be shipped to the New World, where they were sold into slavery for fixed periods of time. Those who were sent to Bermuda usually had to work for seven years, at the end of which they were to be freed. Slavery for Blacks and Indians, on the other hand, was for life, unless they were fortunate enough to be granted, or had bought, their freedom.

Diversity of Bermuda's Population

After their arrival in Bermuda, a number of the Scottish and Irish prisoners-of-war were placed on St. David's Island, where they mingled freely with the Blacks and Indians already living there. This resulted in some mixing between the different racial groups, signs of which can still be seen today in the physical features of many of the inhabitants of St. David's Island.

In addition to those groups mentioned above, Bermuda has, over the years, attracted other people from various parts of the world – Britain, the West Indies, the Azores, Canada, the United States, Africa and western Europe, just to mention a few – with the result that today the island's population, the majority of whose ancestors came from Britain, the West Indies and Africa, is made up of a rich tapestry of different ethnic groupings.

Bermuda's Parliament in the Beginning

The First Meeting of Bermuda's Parliament

Bermuda's first two Governors, Richard Moore and Daniel Tucker, ran the Island without the assistance of a Parliament. On August 1, 1620, however, Governor Nathaniel Butler, Bermuda's third Governor, acting in response to instructions from the Bermuda Company, convened Bermuda's first Parliament. The inaugural meeting of this body was held in the church in St. George's, its main functions being to pass legislation and to control the island's finances. However, the Governor, who at that time and throughout most of our history, made the important decisions for the running of the country, had the authority to veto any law passed by the Parliament.

As the years passed, the role of Parliament altered somewhat, with the most dramatic change taking place in 1968 when a new constitution came into effect weakening the Governor's authority and substantially strengthening the powers of the Parliament. Under the new constitution, Bermuda, although almost totally responsible for running its own affairs, still remained a British colony.

Bermuda's Parliament Today

The constitution provides for a Parliament which consists of two components – the House of Assembly and the Senate. As a result of recent changes in Bermuda's constitution (effective January 2003), there are now 36 Members of Parliament in the House of Assembly. In the Senate there are 11 Senators.

How does a person become a Member of Parliament? The Members of the House of Assembly are chosen by the people of Bermuda in a General Election in which everyone aged 18 years and over is entitled to vote. Elections have to be arranged within five years of each other, but they can take place at any time during that five year period – a decision which rests in the hands of Bermuda's Premier.

The political party which wins the majority of the seats in a General Election forms the Government of the country. In the election of November 9, 1998, the Progressive Labour Party, which won a total of 26 seats in the House of Assembly compared to the 14 seats won by the United Bermuda Party (the party which had held power for more than 30

years prior to the 1998 election), officially became the Government of Bermuda under the leadership of their Party Leader, the Honourable Dame Jennifer Smith, JP, DHumL, MP. An election held in July 2003 resulted in the Progressive Labour Party retaining control of the Government by winning 22 seats with the remaining 14 seats going to the United Bermuda Party. Following that election, the Honourable W. Alexander Scott, JP, MP, became Bermuda's Premier. On October 30, 2006, Dr. the Honourable Ewart F. Brown, JP, MP, was sworn in as the party's third Premier. At the next election, held in December 2007, the Progressive Labour Party won 22 seats and retained control of the government. The Premier, along with 12 other Progressive Labour Party Members of Parliament comprised the Cabinet, which made most of the major decisions on how the country is to be run. Members of the Cabinet are referred to as Ministers.

Unlike Members of the House of Assembly, the Members of the Senate, who are called Senators, are not elected. They are appointed to their offices – five by the Governor on the advice of the Government Party, three by the Governor on the advice of the Opposition Party and three Independents (who do not represent any particular party – hence the term Independent).

In 2009, a few members of the United Bermuda Party formed the Bermuda Democratic Alliance. The party members later merged with other United Bermuda Party members and formed the One Bermuda Alliance Party (OBA). An election held in 2012 resulted in the OBA receiving the majority in Bermuda's Parliament.

Every country needs a set of laws to guide and protect its citizens and to provide the necessary controls for running the affairs of the country. In Bermuda, whose Parliament is like Great Britain's in many respects, legislation has to be passed by both the House of Assembly and the Senate and then signed by the Governor before it can be put into operation. On the other hand, the budget agreed to by the House of Assembly can not be vetoed by the Senate.

The Franchise (the Right to Vote)

As previously noted every Bermudian aged 18 and above is entitled to vote in a General Election. The law which made this possible was passed in 1989 and came into operation on January 1, 1990.

The Property Vote

Throughout most of Bermuda's history, the majority of Bermudians could not vote in General Elections or run as Parliamentary candidates. This was because only owners of property of a certain value and above had the right to vote and to offer themselves as candidates in an election. It is also interesting to note that these privileges were limited to male property owners for a very long period of time.

In 1834, when the slaves in Bermuda and throughout the British colonies were emancipated, the local government of the time passed a law which virtually doubled the property value qualifications for voting and running as a candidate for Parliament. The reason for this law was quite transparent, the intention being to prevent as many Blacks as possible from voting and becoming Members of Parliament. Because of the existence of this discriminatory piece of legislation, Bermudian Blacks and those poor Whites who did not possess property of the required value to be able to vote or run for Parliament, were governed by a Parliament which was mainly representative of the wealthy white landowners.

What was also particularly unfair about the system was that if a person owned property of the required value in different parishes, he could cast a ballot in each of those parishes. Thus, it would have been possible for a person who owned property throughout the Island to vote in each of the nine parishes. Another point which should be made is that general elections under the property vote system were spread over three days to enable multiple property owners to vote in the various parishes in which they owned property.

Changes in the franchise were slow in coming. After a long, hard struggle, women who owned property were finally enfranchised in 1944, but the unpopular property vote remained on the statute books until the 1960s. The abolition of the property vote came about largely as a result of the efforts of an organisation called the Committee for Universal Adult Suffrage, spearheaded by Mr. Roosevelt Brown (now known as Dr. Paulu Kamarakafego) and others, who wanted to eliminate the property vote altogether and to extend the franchise to include everyone twenty-one years old and over.

The General Election of 1968 (already referred to) was, in fact, the first election in Bermuda in which everyone twenty-one years old and over could vote and in which the property vote did not play a part. In the elections since 1993, all persons eighteen years of age and over were entitled to cast a ballot.

Bermuda's Economy

Agriculture – The Growing of Tobacco

When the Bermuda Company was granted a licence in 1615 to develop Bermuda as a colony, the shareholders planned to evolve an economy based on the cultivation of a variety of agricultural products. They had high hopes for the future, expecting that farming would become very lucrative.

This, however, was not to be the case, and they soon realised that they should focus on the growing of one staple crop - tobacco. Initially, tobacco was so valuable that it was even used as a form of currency, and, as mentioned earlier, one hundred pounds of tobacco was the purchase price for the women who were sent out to Bermuda in 1621 as wives for the single men living here.

Unfortunately, Bermuda-grown tobacco was not as popular as the tobacco grown in the Colony of Virginia, which was of a much higher quality and which could be grown more inexpensively because of the employment of cheap labour on a large scale. The Bermuda product, which was often ravaged by high winds, salt spray and high humidity, was never that successful and there was less demand for it in the overseas market.

The persistent failure of the tobacco crop and a number of unsuccessful attempts to grow other products in abundance for local consumption and export to other countries compelled Bermudians to turn to the sea for their livelihood. This, of course, meant that they came to rely more and more on activities like whaling, fishing, salt-raking, shipping and trade. As a result, less importance was placed on agriculture, which, for the most part, suffered from a long history of neglect.

The Salt Trade – Turks Island

During the second half of the 17th century, shipping, salt-raking and trade became the mainstays of Bermuda's economy. These activities became more important and more vital to the island's livelihood following a decision taken by a group of Bermudians to start a salt-raking industry in the Turks and Caicos Islands, which were located well to the south-west of us. Every year, the Bermudian salt-rakers would take their slaves with them to Turks Island and neighbouring islands, grow a few crops and set to work preparing the salt ponds.

The salt remaining in the ponds after the water evaporated in the hot sun was harvested, then shipped, along with other products picked up in the West Indies further to the south, to British colonies on the eastern seaboard of North America, and sometimes as far north as Newfoundland, where it was exchanged for goods which were in short supply in Bermuda.

Shipbuilding and Privateering

The livelihood of Bermudians depended almost exclusively on the salt trade, which in turn encouraged a flourishing shipbuilding industry. The ships which were built in Bermuda were made from local cedar, and, though small in size, they were strong, durable and fast moving. They became so famous for their speed and durability that many were sold to overseas buyers. Most of the cedar sloops built in Bermuda averaged only about thirty tons in weight, but their excellent reputation more than compensated for their small size.

Another important source of income for Bermudians from time to time was privateering. A privateer was a ship used to capture ships of those countries which at the time were at war with England. The owners of privateers were given special licences by the British Government, called 'letters of marque', which allowed them to take such action. A privateer normally carried only a few guns, which was all that was required because its victims were usually unarmed and defenceless merchant ships.

When an enemy ship was captured, its crew was placed aboard the privateer, and the captured vessel, manned by Bermudian sailors, sailed to Bermuda, where the Government took a percentage of the value of the prize (the captured ship and whatever cargo it was carrying), with the remainder being divided amongst the owners of the privateer, the officers and crew members.

Decline in Bermuda's Economy in the 19th Century

By the time that Bermuda's slaves were emancipated on August 1, 1834, Bermuda's economy was in a terrible state. There were a number of reasons for this. The salt trade, which had proven to be so essential to Bermuda's economy in the past, was now in the doldrums, one of the main reasons for this being that the Government of the Bahamas had assumed control of the Turks and Caicos Islands some years before. Because Bermudians were now unable to rake large amounts of salt for trading purposes, the island's shipping and trade with other countries lapsed into a steep decline. The shipbuilding industry was also suffering, largely as a result of strong competition from steamships, which provided a cheaper, quicker and more efficient method of transporting goods from one country to another.

Temporary Revival of Agriculture

With our economy in such dire straits, it became painfully obvious that our ancestors had to find alternative means to ensure their survival. Greater emphasis was, as a result, placed on farming, which, as already noted, had been sadly neglected over the years. In order to promote and encourage agriculture, an Agricultural Society was organised in Bermuda in 1837 and shortly afterwards one of the Island's most progressive governors, Governor Reid, initiated the annual Agricultural Exhibition (which is still held today) and made serious attempts to encourage Bermudians to turn to farming as a means of supporting themselves.

For a while, Governor Reid's efforts to revive agriculture produced positive results, leading to a significant increase in locally grown farm produce and the export to other countries of a number of crops, including Bermuda onions (which for a time acquired a favourable reputation in the United States), potatoes, arrowroot and even Easter lily bulbs. This increased production, along with the development of the British naval base at the Dockyard, which was financed by the British Government, created employment for many Bermudians and brought much-needed revenue to Bermuda during the post-Emancipation period.

The Tourist Industry

As the 19th century drew to a close, Bermuda's economy was given another "shot in the arm" with the advent of the tourist trade. A milestone in the development of the tourist trade was reached in 1887 when the Princess Hotel was opened on the outskirts of Hamilton, an event which, along with Bermuda's natural attractions, brought more and more visitors to the Island.

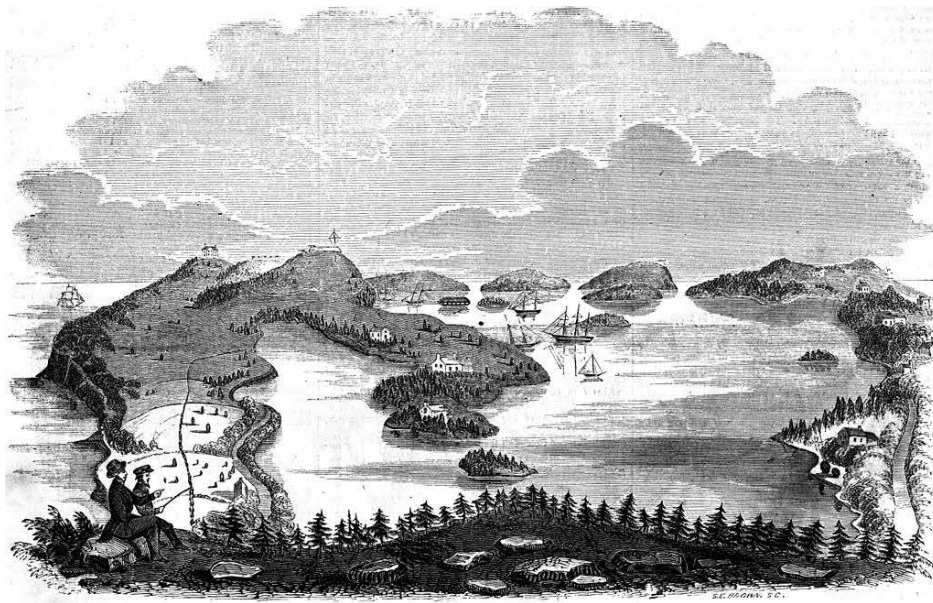
Tourism grew apace as the years went by and was given an extra stimulus after the end of the Second World War in 1945, when the Airport at Kindley Field, built under the supervision of the United States Government (who had established military bases here following an agreement with Great Britain in 1941), was opened to commercial flights to and from Bermuda.

International Business

The tourist industry, which expanded and prospered throughout most of the 20th century and greatly improved Bermuda's standard of living, is currently experiencing a serious decline, with the present Government making sustained efforts to bring about a recovery. Fortunately for us, there is another industry which has helped to improve our standard of living – international business. Over time, and particularly during the last forty years, a large number of international businesses have established themselves in Bermuda. They have proved to be a mixed blessing in that, although they have brought more revenue into the Island and have provided employment for many Bermudians, their presence here has been one of many factors which has led to a marked increase in the numbers of cars on the roads and has helped to inflate the cost of housing and rental accommodation in Bermuda. Currently, international business is experiencing a decline as a result of the global recession and other factors which Bermuda is experiencing.

Source: James Smith, 2012

The Town of St. George



left:
**Harbour of St. George, Bermuda
from Sugar-Loaf Hill, 1854**

FOUNDED IN 1612, THE TOWN OF ST GEORGE HAS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST continually inhabited English settlement in the New World. Jamestown, Virginia, predates St. George's by five years, but four devastating fires, economic decline and several wars led to its abandonment by the end of the 17th century. The permanent settlement of St. George's began with the arrival of 60 settlers aboard the *Plough*. During the three year tenure of Bermuda's first Governor, Richard Moore, the population increased to nearly 600. By 1616, most of St. George's had been deforested by settlers and the population of the town had dwindled to 150 public servants of the Somers Island Company. Most colonists had moved to the main island.

Under the governorship of Nathaniel Butler (1619-22), a timber framed church was built on the site of St. Peter's and the State House, constructed of limestone, was erected for the use of the island's courts and general assemblies. Despite this early example of the use of stone for buildings, the colonists continued to use timber framing techniques for houses until about the turn of the 18th century, when land in the town was permanently granted with the condition that occupants would erect stone structures within a year or two of taking possession.

An account by a Spaniard shipwrecked in Bermuda in 1639 presents an interesting insight into not only the building structure but also certain social elements of this time:

"The harbour and settlement of this island is named St. George. It has only six badly built timber houses, one of them the residence of the Governor, and another that of the Captain of the King's Castle; a third is the minister's house, another is occupied by the Sheriff; there is a very small jail, and a church; and at a stone's throw is a not very strong little fort; off-shore, on a tiny islet, is a building where they keep the gunpowder."

Even after almost 400 years of continuous occupation, St. George's has retained much of its early street plan and many of its stone buildings, thus exemplifying the early history of overseas settlement by the British in the 1600s.

Acquiring World Heritage Site status in 2000, St. George's is a functioning town featuring a unique blend of local architecture, culture and history.

The Bermuda National Trust protects and manages the following properties in St. George's:

Historic Houses:

- Bridge House
- Buckingham
- Fanny Fox's Cottage
- President Henry Tucker House
- Reeve Court
- Samaritans' Cottages
- Samaritans' Lodge
- Stewart Hall
- The Bermuda National Trust Museum at the Globe Hotel
- The Casino
- The Old Rectory

President Henry Tucker House and the Bermuda National Trust Museum at the Globe Hotel are open for visitors. Call the National Trust for current open hours – 236-6483. The Bermudian Heritage Museum at Samaritans' Lodge is also open for visitors. Call 297-4126 for daily hours.

Please note that all other properties are leased for residential or commercial use and may only be viewed from the road.

In addition to the buildings mentioned, the Bermuda National Trust also cares for the following cemeteries located in the east end and neighbouring islands:

- Prospect Hill Garrison Cemetery
- Hayward Family Burial Ground
- Nonsuch Island Mariners' Cemetery
- St. George's Military Cemetery
- Yellow Fever Cemeteries

There are a number of other historic sites to see in St. George's including:

- A replica of the *Deliverance*, one of the first vessels built on the island
- The State House
- St. Peter's Church
- St. George's Historical Society Museum at Mitchell House
- The World Heritage Centre at Penno's Wharf
- East End fortifications – Fort St. Catherine, Alexandra Battery and Gates Fort

For more information on these and other sites and for cultural events and historic tours contact the Department of Tourism, 292-0023, or the Department of Parks, 236-5902.

Selected Buildings of St. George's

The following information highlights historic properties in St. George's. Those whose names are highlighted in **green** are protected and managed by the Bermuda National Trust. Properties that are open to the public are noted.



Banana Manor

• 1 SHINBONE ALLEY

Banana Manor, to the north of Somers Gardens, was built for Scottish physician Dr George Forbes after 1741. The house, which is privately owned, has expanded over the centuries. Livery stables were built to the rear in the 19th century and were converted for cold storage to stockpile food during World War II. Banana Manor was rented to Confederate shipping agent Major Norman Walker during the American Civil War and his wife Georgina braved the blockade to join him in Bermuda. The house played host to a number of passing Confederate dignitaries as Bermuda, and specifically St. George's, was a hub of pro-confederate sentiment during the American Civil War.

Did You Know?

Today, the most common banana growing locally is the Dwarf Cavendish, originally from the Canary Islands. In 1633 England was introduced to bananas when Thomas Johnston displayed a bunch from Bermuda in his shop window on Snow Hill, London.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Bridge House

• 1 BRIDGE STREET

Bridge House was originally a timber framed two-storey house built by Roger Bailey, a planter and shoemaker. The exact date of its construction is not known, but it was certainly there by the time of engineer Richard Norwood's 1662-63 survey.

After Bailey's death in 1686 the house passed through a number of owners and by 1817 Bridge House was known as Town House. It was sold out of the Goodrich family in 1817 to silversmith George Rankin, one of whose spoons is in the Trust's collections. His shop was on the property. Rankin's daughter Henrietta lived on at Bridge House until she was 98 years old. On her death it was purchased by Frank Gurr, a St George's merchant. In 1968 he sold it to one of the founders of the Monuments Trust, Hereward Watlington, who sold it to the National Trust on very generous terms in 1971. Today's name for the house is thought to refer to a bridge which existed nearby. It currently houses commercial and residential apartments.

Did You Know?

Richard Norwood – Navigator, mathematician, diver, first headmaster of Warwick Academy, completed the initial 1616-17 survey of Bermuda and a revised survey in 1662-63.



Buckingham

• 2 KING STREET

To protect the area surrounding the State House (described later in this listing), the Historical Monuments Trust worked hard to preserve the area around this building and acquired Buckingham in 1951, along with several other buildings. Buckingham, which stands in front of the State House, was important to this campaign. Completed around 1750, it remains much the same as when it was built. Buckingham has had numerous owners over the years. Samuel Crofts Rankin bought the house in 1901 and gave the building its name. The building was restored in 1996 and the lower floor improved in 2004 by the Masterworks Foundation, a Bermudian not-for-profit arts organization. This property is currently leased.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Replica of the *Deliverance*

• ORDNANCE ISLAND

The *Deliverance* was one of two ships built by the *Sea Venture* castaways in 1609/1610. The *Deliverance* was built by Sir Thomas Gates at Frobisher's Buildings Bay while the *Patience* was being built by Sir George Somers on the mainland. Frobisher's Buildings Bay was named in honour of shipwright Richard Frobisher who directed the building of the *Deliverance*. On May 10, 1610, the *Sea Venture* survivors sailed for Virginia in the *Deliverance* and the *Patience* leaving two men on the island. The *Deliverance* is operated by the St. George's Foundation.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$1

Hours: 10am-2pm • Tue, Wed & Sat

Call: The World Heritage Centre to schedule school groups: 297-5791



Fanny Fox's Cottage

• 10 GOVERNOR'S ALLEY

This interesting cottage built, by James Burchall, is an 18th century single-storey house with an original kitchen behind the hall. It is a good example of how even small Bermudian houses tended to grow over time. The earliest part of the building, a two-room gable-roof structure facing the road, dates from the early 18th century but there were additions up until the late 19th century. At the rear of the house it is possible to see the muddle of additions working together.

By 1802 the house belonged to Henry Adams, master mariner. Adams' widow Sophia left the house to her husband's nephew Benjamin Fox when he came of age. He married Frances Zuill, known as Fanny, and for whom the cottage is named. Fanny lived in the house and inherited on Benjamin's death. In 1835 she gave the cottage to her brother William Zuill, but she remained there until her old age when she moved back to her ancestral home, Orange Grove, in Smith's Parish. The cottage was purchased by the Historical Monuments Trust in May 1951. It was in poor repair at the time, and the Trust carried out an extensive renovation. This property is currently leased and may only be viewed from the street.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Pilot Darrell's House

• 5 AUNT PEGGY'S LANE

In the 1790s, Lieutenant Thomas Hurd was charged with surveying the waters around Bermuda. Slave pilots James Darrell, Jacob Pitcar and Tom Bean were chosen to work with Lieutenant Hurd. In May 1795, James Darrell so skillfully manoeuvred the 74-gun HMS *Resolution* into what is now called Murray's Anchorage that Admiral George Murray petitioned the Governor for Darrell to be granted his freedom. This he was granted on March 1, 1796. A freeman by 47 years of age, Darrell had saved enough money to purchase a house on what is now called Pilot Darrell's Square, and became the first documented black man to purchase a house in Bermuda. Descendants of Pilot Darrell continue to occupy the house today.

Did You Know?

James Darrell was granted his freedom 38 years before the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 on August 1st, 1834 came into effect.



Post Office

• 11 WATER STREET

On the site of what is currently the Post Office was the island's first gaol, erected by Governor Nathaniel Butler in 1622. During the 17th and early 18th centuries, it was used to hold accused criminals or debtors awaiting trial. In 1756, plans were drawn up for a new prison and in 1760 the House of Assembly passed an act authorising its construction on the site of Butler's original gaol.

During the American Revolution, large numbers of American and French prisoners captured on privateers were crammed into this prison by Governor George Bruere. Overcrowding and poor sanitation led to an outbreak of typhus, killing many. When the government built a new, larger prison at the foot of Rose Hill, the gaol was turned over to the Corporation of St. George's. Additions of a verandah, doors and windows in 1852 allowed it to be converted to business use. The Post Office moved into the ground floor, while offices of the Customs House occupied the upper floor.

Did You Know?

Gaol: Once a commonly used British variant of jail.

Typhus: A bacterial disease spread by lice or fleas.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Historic Tucker House

• 5 WATER STREET

The land on which Tucker House was to be built stretched from Duke of York Street to the waterfront. It consisted of two lots, bisected by Water Street, which were granted to Sarah Hubbard, nee Tucker, in 1713. In 1752 the street lot was sold by Sarah Hubbard's heirs to ship owner and ship's master, Captain Thomas Smith and his wife Effie.

Sometime after he bought the lot, Captain Smith built the front portion of the house, much as it stands today. The rear wings were added later. It was a typical merchant's house with living space for the family above and cellars below for storing merchandise. In about 1760 he bought the water lot and erected a wharf and storehouse for his shipping ventures.

The house is named for and set in the interpretive period of President Henry Tucker, who lived here from 1775 to 1808. He was the Colonial Treasurer and Secretary and was appointed to the Governor's Council in 1771 and became its President in 1796.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$5

School tours are free

Call: 297-0545 for hours and tours



Reeve Court

• 3 KING STREET

Reeve Court, built in 1705 by Reverend Thomas Holland, is significantly larger than most buildings in St. George's and was for centuries the tallest building in the town. There are two gardens, one for fruit and the other a parterre. The grounds seem small for such a large building, and it is thought that the lot to the rear of Reeve Court may once have been part of the property. The garden walls and old steps give great character to the house, and add to the architectural appeal of the town.

The Bermuda National Trust purchased Reeve Court in 1987, as part of the continuing strategy to protect the State House. An archaeological dig in 1990-91 revealed an 18th century livestock watering trough and a mid 17th century grave, as well as ceramics. The Trust carried out a complete restoration of the building in 1999, and it currently houses the laboratory of the Bermuda National Trust Archaeology Committee and two residential apartments.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Samaritans' Cottages

• 27 WATER STREET

The Samaritans' Cottages are fine examples of early 18th century cottages in the prevailing architectural style of St George's when the town was rebuilt in stone. The eastern cottage dates back at least to 1704, and possibly to 1676, when William Pearman purchased a building on this site from John Briggs. The western cottage was built by Pearman's daughter Martha and her husband Thomas Handy in 1719. When the Samaritans bought the Lodge in 1900, they also bought the eastern cottage. During the 20th century both the cottages and the Lodge fell into ruinous condition, and were threatened with demolition. In order to save these important historic buildings, the National Trust bought them, making the two cottages one unit and letting it on a long lease to enable restoration of the property.



Samaritans' Lodge · Bermuda Heritage Museum

• 29 WEST WATER STREET AND DUKE OF YORK STREET

After Emancipation, benevolent societies were lifelines to black Bermudians. They were linked with Friendly Societies in England and the US, mutual self-help groups which acted as informal insurance providers. One of the most important in Bermuda was the Independent Order of Good Samaritans (IOGS), together with its sister organisation, the Daughters of Samaria (DS). There were at least eight chapters of the Order in Bermuda. In St George's the Samaritans' chapter was Rechab Lodge 7, founded in 1876, with its sister chapter, Princess Louise Lodge 12. The Order provided vital services such as medical care, education and help with funeral expenses. Samaritans' Lodge itself started out as a storehouse built by John Davenport around 1844. It was sold at auction in 1900, and bought by the Samaritans who renovated it in 1907. 'I O G S & D S' is still proudly displayed over the door.

The building is a good example of a late 19th century lodge building, and is today substantially as it was when it was in use by the Samaritans.

In 1977, the Trust purchased the building and provided extensive renovations. In 1994 it was opened as the Bermudian Heritage Museum and is part of the African Diaspora Heritage Trail.

Did You Know?

Rechab: Biblical namesake of the tribe of Rechabites.

Samaria: Biblical reference to the ancient city of Samaria, the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$3 adults/\$2 children/Free ages 5 and under

Hours & Tours: call 297-4126

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Somers Garden

• DUKE OF YORK AND DUKE OF KENT STREETS

This park, formerly known as Governor's Park, is one of the most historic spots in Bermuda. It is the site where Sir George Somers' heart was reputedly buried after

he died in November 1610. For a decade, the grave was marked by a simple wooden cross. In April 1620 Governor Nathaniel Butler corrected this affront by having a tomb built on the site. A century later, in 1726, Governor John Hope buried his wife Charlotte in the park near the tomb. Somers' grave has now vanished beneath the pavement of Duke of York Street, but Charlotte's grave can still be seen. In the 1750s Governor William People was fond of playing cricket in his garden on Sunday afternoons. The 1617 cattle pond was filled in 1791 when Governor Henry Hamilton provided a new well and pump for watering cattle in place of the old pond. After the capital was moved to Hamilton, officers from the garrison grew vegetables in the park. In the 1870s Governor Lefroy designated it a public park, as more befitting the dignity of the last resting place of the colony's founder. It was officially designated Somers Garden in 1911, three hundred years after the old knight's death.



State House

• 4 PRINCESS STREET

Built between October 1620 and April 1621 under the governorship of Nathaniel Butler, the State House is one of the oldest stone structures erected by English colonists in the New World. However, over the years many changes were made and the structure as it now stands is largely a reconstruction done in 1969 using Captain John Smith's 1624 drawing as a model. The building served two purposes. The ground floor was a public hall for the use of the General Assembly and the courts. Punishments were meted out to criminals and civil cases adjudicated here. The upper level was used to store the colony's gunpowder for more than a century and a half.

When Hamilton became the capital of Bermuda in 1815, the then Mayor of St. George's, John Van Norden, petitioned Governor Sir James Cockburn for the use of the State House by the town's Masonic Lodge. It was agreed that Lodge St. George, No 200, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, should have perpetual use of this building for Masonic purposes in exchange for its maintenance and the nominal rent of one peppercorn 'if demanded'. This token rent has become the basis of the 'Peppercorn Ceremony' in St. George's each year.

Did You Know?

Contrary to popular belief, John Smith never married the Native American chief's daughter Pocahontas; rather it was *Sea Venture* survivor John Rolfe who did so.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Stewart Hall

• 5 QUEEN STREET

Stewart Hall is one of the largest and most elegant early 18th century houses in St George's and it was owned by some prominent men. It is not known when the house was built, but it was already standing when the land was granted to Walter Mitchell in 1707. The building has two storeys, with a gable roof and large chimneys at either end. The staircase and intricate cedar work on the interior are of particular interest. This was Walter Mitchell's first house, but he went on to build the new Government House and Mitchell House.

The home was at one time owned by barrister Duncan Stewart and, although he never lived in the house, he gave it his name. The house received improvements and additions over the years, and ended up with seven chimneys in total. The Historical Monuments Trust purchased Stewart Hall in 1949. It has undergone some major rehabilitation thanks to the National Trust's In Trust for All fund-raising campaign in the early 1990s. For many years the building housed the St George's branch of the Bermuda Library. Today the tenant is the Bermuda Perfumery, a relationship which has resulted in extensive improvements to the building and its gardens.



St. George's Historical Society Museum & Mitchell House

• 3 FEATHERBED ALLEY

Mitchell House was built about 1731 by Major Walter Mitchell expressly for his nephew, William Mitchell, who moved in with his bride Mary Tucker in the same year. Mary Tucker Mitchell, widowed in 1749, lived in the house until her death in 1773. The house remained in the family until 1842, when it was sold to John William and Isabella Archer, former slaves and proprietors of The Gun Tavern. While still a slave, Archer married Isabella Budd a 'free woman of colour' on Christmas Eve 1826. Working as a cooper and overseer of his master Andrew Belcher's business, Archer was freed in 1829. By 1845, their real estate, furniture and stock-in-trade exceeded £1,330 and established the Archers among the most successful members in the Black community in St. George's.

In 1920, foreclosure of a mortgage prompted the auction of the house. A group of historically minded St. Georgians, led by Lillian Hayward, formed the St. George's Historical Society, purchased the building and converted it into a museum and library. Mitchell house is an excellent example of 18th century Bermudian architecture.

Did You Know?

In 1848, John William Archer was admitted to Bermuda's new Lunatic Asylum suffering from 'mania' brought about by 'intemperance' and chronic delusions. Five years later, he died. Before a doctor had been able to perform an autopsy, his friends broke into the asylum and stole the body in the middle of the night!

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$5 adults/\$2 children

Hours & Tours: call 297-0423

Selected Buildings of St. George's



St. Peter's Church

• 33 DUKE OF YORK STREET

The church among the first buildings erected by early settlers, built by Governor Richard Moore on a hill overlooking the town, was of such poor workmanship that high winds caused its collapse. A more substantial timber framed replacement was begun in 1619 on the present site of St. Peter's. Following the destruction of the timber framed church in 1714 by a terrible hurricane, the vestry elected to rebuild with stone. This became a collective effort of the whole town, each household being required to provide help and being paid with rum punch rather than wages. Within a decade of this new building, a raised gallery for slaves attending the services was added along the western wall. From the earliest period, the cemetery was segregated: White inhabitants were buried inside the church or the immediate yard; Black and American and Caribbean Indian slaves, those that had been baptized, were buried in a designated graveyard on the western side. It was in April 1826 that Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia dedicated this church to St. Peter the Apostle, hence the name.

Did You Know?

St. Peter's has essentially remained the same for 160 years. It is the oldest Anglican church in continuous use in the western hemisphere.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Hours: Mon – Sat 10am – 4pm, additional hours available by appointment. Groups should call in advance, 297-2459



The Bermuda National Trust Museum at the Globe Hotel

• 32 DUKE OF YORK STREET

The Globe Hotel was built in 1699 by Governor Samuel Day. It is notable as one of the few large, early, stone buildings in which a double span of cedar was used to make a gable roof, covering two rooms and thought to show the first use of Flemish gables in Bermuda. Despite Britain's neutrality in the American Civil War (1861-65), Bermudians tended to favour the South. The Globe Hotel was used by Confederate Commercial Agent John Tory Bourne, and Confederate Shipping Agent Major Norman Walker, where they coordinated the shipment of munitions and other cargo through the blockade that the northern states' Union had established to starve the southern states' Confederacy. It was a turbulent yet profitable period in St George's history. Later, while serving as the Globe Hotel, it was purchased by the Historical Monuments Trust in 1951, who ran it as the Confederate Museum. In 1996, the Bermuda National Trust restored the building and installed an exhibit from the Bermudian perspective: Rogues and Runners: Bermuda and the American Civil War.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$5.00

School tours: free

Hours & Tours: call 236-6423

Selected Buildings of St. George's



The Casino

• 21 WATER STREET

Built about 1716, the Casino is a typical 18th century merchant's house situated conveniently close to the wharf-side, with living quarters above and storage area below. It is a good example of an early building which has survived relatively unchanged. It has a characteristic 18th century chimney at its western end with two simple lines of necking close together and a Flemish gable at its eastern end.

In 1920 the property was sold to Reginald H Higinbotham who ran the Casino as a hotel and tavern. That is when it acquired its unusual name, because of the illegal gambling that took place on the premises.

The Historical Monuments Trust acquired the property in 1966 to help with the restoration of the State House. This was achieved by using part of the Casino as a replacement for the State House's ante-room, which was subsequently demolished, thereby returning the State House to its architectural footprint. This property is leased but can be viewed from the street.



The Old Rectory

• 1 BROAD ALLEY

The Old Rectory was built in or around 1699, making it one of the oldest houses in Bermuda. It is a two-bedroom cottage sitting in a large garden. Its most notable feature is the asymmetric protruding porch room with its welcoming arms steps, but the whole structure is architecturally significant. The original building comprised the hall and chamber front section, and possibly the porch room.

Reverend Alexander Richardson, Rector of St George's, (died 1805) and his wife Ann lived in the home. He initiated a major refurbishment of St Peter's Church and was known as the Little Bishop. It is his tenure that gave the cottage the name it has kept for two centuries, although it was never owned by the church and was never officially a rectory.

The Old Rectory has had two major refurbishments in its long history: one in the early 19th century and a second in the 1950s after it was bought by the Historical Monuments Trust. The garden is maintained as a traditional English cottage garden. This property is leased but can be viewed from the street.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



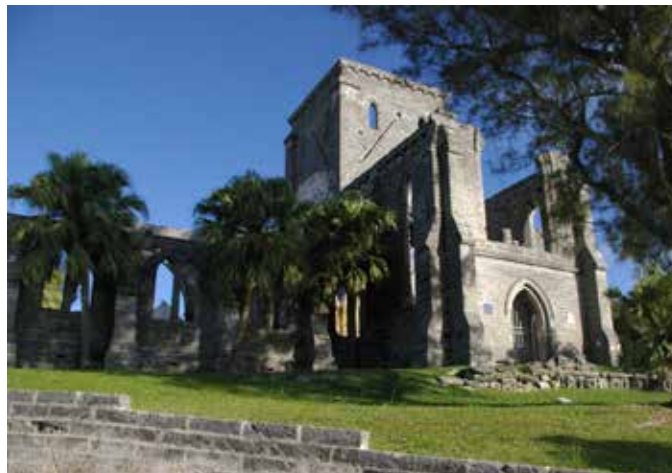
Town Hall

• 5 KING'S SQUARE

Built by the Corporation of St. George's under Mayor John Van Norden, the Town Hall was begun in 1802. It was intended as a public meeting place where merchants and ship captains could gather to do business. The building was sufficiently complete by 1805 for the Corporation to meet there for the first time, although internal work continued for the next four years. In 1809, a market for fishmongers, butchers and bakers was opened on the ground floor. This continued until the 1830s and proved popular with free Blacks and slaves living in the eastern parishes. They regularly brought their vegetables, meat and fish to sell. The Corporation met in a single large room upstairs, also used for balls and concerts. Other uses of the Town Hall have included St. George's first telegraph office and a hardware store. Major renovations in the 1920s and late 1940s have resulted in the building as it now stands. The ground floor serves as the site of the monthly meetings of the nine elected Corporation members: the Mayor, three Aldermen and five Common Councilors of St. George's.

Did You Know?

In 1806, 147 of the 717 Blacks living in St. George's were free, and overall, 38% of the colony's free Black population was living in St. George's.



Unfinished Church

• 1 CHURCH FOLLY LANE

Plans for this Gothic style church began in 1874 with great ambition, but its prospects were blighted from early on, and the project ultimately abandoned. By the mid 19th century St Peter's Church had fallen into disrepair, and its congregation agreed to replace it. The new church was designed by architect William Hay of Edinburgh, and was to be a grand Gothic structure seating 650 people, in cruciform style with a commanding tower, to be built on the site of the 1721 Government House. Construction was already under way when a split in the congregation led to one faction forming the Reformed Episcopal Church, and building their own house of worship, now the Salvation Army Hall.

In 1884, Trinity Church in Hamilton was destroyed by fire, and funds intended for the new St George's church were diverted to rebuild it. The church was almost finished by 1899, paid for by private donations. The project was then abandoned as the congregation decided that the original St. Peter's would suit the community's needs, renovating it, leaving the Unfinished Church to fall into ruin.

The abandoned church was badly damaged in 1926 by a hurricane. In 1990 the family of Thalia (Tilly) Jones and the Bermuda National Trust combined forces to save the structure, which was facing demolition. The Trust leased the property from the Anglican Church until November 2011, and with funds provided by the Jones family carried out a restoration project in 1997 to stabilise the structure. The Unfinished Church is now cared for by the St. George's Church Vestry.

Selected Buildings of St. George's



Whitehall

• 12 CLARENCE STREET

Built by St. George's fourth mayor, John Van Norden, in 1815, Whitehall is a grand house in the Georgian tradition. Originally from New Jersey, Van Norden, a loyalist, fought against George Washington's Continental Army, 1778-1782. Following the war, he settled in Nova Scotia until 1796 when he was posted to Bermuda as Naval Storekeeper and agent for naval prisoners-of-war. After his demise in 1823, his widow Magdalen, while continuing to live at Whitehall until 1838, sold a house on the northern end of the lot to Thomas Bascome, a free Black carpenter. Daniel Seon, a St. George's merchant, purchased Whitehall from Magdalen Van Norden in 1838.

It was during the ownership of another Mayor of St. George's, Robert Harley James, that the wooden verandah and wide entry steps were added. James was mayor from 1907 until his death in 1913. In the early 20th century, the house was bought by Frederick C. Outerbridge. This home is privately owned but can be viewed from the street.

Did You Know?

Georgian tradition- A set of architectural styles current between 1720 and 1840, deriving their name from the succession of British monarchs named George who reigned from 1714 to 1830.



World Heritage Centre

• 19 PENNOS WHARF

When the American Civil War began in 1861, Union warships blockaded Confederate ports in an effort to stop the rebels from receiving essential supplies. But the South found an answer in Bermuda which quickly became a major staging place for fast blockade running ships, despite Britain being officially neutral in the conflict.

The Queen's Warehouse was one of the most important warehouses in the blockade running efforts, holding vast amounts of goods for transshipment. Such goods included food, weapons, clothing for the Confederate rebels and Southern cotton which was supplied to Britain. Originally known as Penno's Warehouse, built in 1860, it later became known as the Queen's Warehouse.

It is now the World Heritage Centre serving as an orientation and exhibit centre for Bermuda's early history and operated by The St. George's Foundation.

VISITOR'S INFORMATION

Admission: \$5 adults/\$2 children

Hours: Mon - Sat • 10am-4pm

Call: 297-5791

Bermudian Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture can be described as architecture without architects. It springs from the unique combination of local materials, climate, geological conditions, and socio-economics of a community. This appears to be true whether the landscape is cultivated or wild, as in a thatched cottage in an English pastoral setting or an igloo in the Arctic.

In Bermuda it was the soft limestone, Bermuda cedar, hurricanes and the lack of fresh water other than rain that created the main elements of traditional Bermudian architecture.

The priority for the first settlers in Bermuda was shelter. Most houses constructed during the 17th century were half-timbered. A wooden framework would be erected and the spaces between the wooden frames filled with cedar lathes and a mixture of claylike earth, sand, lime and turtle oil. Later on small pieces of stone replaced the earth/sand/oil mixture. Roofing would have been either cedar shake or palmetto thatch. In 1688, there were only 29 stone houses in the whole colony. Although half-timbered construction was the preferred building method during the 17th century, some stone houses were built. Carter House in St. David's, thought to be built later around 1740, is an example using elements associated with the 17th and early 18th century vernacular structures:

- Gable ends, supported by substantial chimneys
- An upper two or three-room living space
- Reached by an outside staircase called 'welcoming arms' on the front
- The rooms above a large storage basement

Nestled into the hillside with their basements cut into the bedrock and built with stone quarried on site, these early houses were sheltered from the wind. The roofs, made of overlapping slates cut from stone, would be coated with a thin layer of plaster to waterproof the soft porous stone and then lime-washed. Far more resistant to wind damage than thatched roofs, stone roofs were constructed with gutters to collect rainwater. Painted brilliant white, the roof reflects the hot sun while catching rain. The lime-wash had the added benefit of purifying the water being collected.

Windows were installed right under the wall plate, tucked under the eaves, giving a low profile and further protection from the wind. Houses were built on sites with little soil – the better land was saved for farming – or on the waterside of sheltered inlets and bays.

1700s

On September 8, 1712, a severe hurricane hit Bermuda causing widespread destruction, followed by an equally damaging hurricane in 1715. Almost all the churches and wooden houses were either badly damaged or destroyed. All new building switched to stone with stone roofs.

Another factor that promoted stone building was that, by 1700, Bermuda had a thriving shipbuilding industry. This put a premium on the supplies of local cedar and in that prosperous economic climate more people could afford to build grand stone houses such as the Globe Hotel and Verdmont.

Rooms seldom exceeded 14 feet in width as builders were limited by the length of beams that could be cut from the local cedar trees. The hipped roof (sloped on all four sides), a new development during this time, was found to be more resistant than gabled roofs to hurricanes. Larger tanks were being built with a vaulted stone roof that did not require a wood framework that had a tendency to rot. Also the arched roof increased the air circulation over the water, keeping it 'sweeter'.

Walls were often not plastered but lime-washed inside and out. Traditionally the whole building would be re-painted white for Christmas. Colour additives for lime-wash were introduced sometime in the mid-18th century.

During the late 1700s the Georgian style was properly established. These homes were prominently sited proclaiming the owners’ status. Facades were symmetrical with pilasters or quoins on the corners and occasionally around the centrally placed door.

1800s to Date

During the 19th century the British military introduced the concept of the veranda as a design feature. The idea caught on with the merchants in Hamilton and today verandas run the entire length of Front Street sheltering shoppers from the hot summer sun and rain.

Rapid social change followed Emancipation in 1834 and freed slaves, many whom were skilled builders, were able to buy land and build houses. These were concentrated in areas such as North Village in Pembroke and Wellington in St. George’s. Many of these early buildings still exist, albeit hidden by later additions.

As tourism developed during the early 20th century there was a revival in the Bermuda cottage-style architecture. Bermudian architects Wil Onions (architect of City Hall and National Gallery building) and Nat Hutchings created many residential and commercial buildings using the traditional vernacular style.

Bermudian Architecture Time-line

1612:	Town of St. George began. First dwellings constructed
1612-1627:	Nine churches constructed of wood, plaster and palmetto thatch
1620:	State House in St. George’s, one of the first stone buildings constructed in Bermuda but in an English style
By 1620:	Eleven forts built in Bermuda limestone for defence
1700:	Globe Hotel, St. George’s, built as residence for Governor Day
c.1699:	The Old Rectory in St. George’s
1712 & 1715:	Severe hurricanes encourage Bermudians to build in local limestone
1716:	Old Devonshire Church
1731:	Mitchell House, now St. George’s Historical Society Museum: the stone house of a prosperous Bermudian family
c.1753:	Tucker House in St. George’s
c. 1770:	Smith house, Devonshire Bay, typical of houses in stone for Bermudians of the ‘middling’ sort
1796:	Clermont, wealthy Bermudians building houses in the classical style: symmetrical, with high ceilings, fanlights, and quoins

Glossary/ Bermudian Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture: traditional methods of construction and ornament, especially distinguished from academic or historical architectural styles

Buttress: Supports the walls so they won't topple over by being built at right angles to the wall

Eaves: The overhang of the edge of the roof

Eyebrow: A semicircular moulded shape over the top of a window

Gable end: The generally triangular section of wall at the end of a pitched roof, occupying the space between the two slopes of the roof

Gabled roof: A roof with two sloping sides, forming a gable at one or both ends

Georgian style: A period roughly corresponding to the reigns of King George I – King George IV (1714-1830)

Hipped roof: a roof with four sloping sides

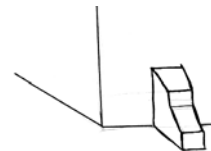
Pilasters: a rectangular column with a top (capital) and base, projecting only slightly from a wall as an ornamental motif

Quoins: an exterior angle of a wall and/or any of the stones used in forming such an angle, often being of large size and dressed or arranged so as to form a decorative contrast with the adjoining walls

Vernacular: the indigenous architecture of a place or people, especially the architectural style that is used for houses as opposed to large official or commercial buildings

Wall plate: a piece of timber set on top of a wall to support the weight of the roof

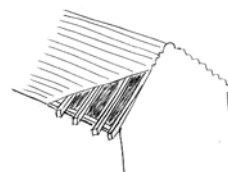
Wattle & daub: interwoven twigs plastered with clay



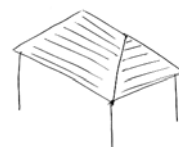
Buttress



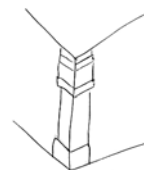
Eyebrow



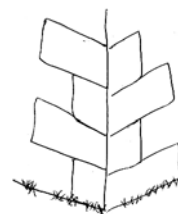
Gabled roof



Hipped roof



Pilasters



Quoins

Teacher Resources/Activities

During your visit/Class Field Trip Activities

OBJECTIVES

- To explore the key components of Bermudian architecture
- To study the history of Bermudian architecture

* ACTIVITY 1 What Do You Know About Bermudian Vernacular Architecture?	PAGE 37
* ACTIVITY 2 Bermudian Architecture Activity	PAGE 38
* ACTIVITY 3 Carter House Activity	PAGE 39
* ACTIVITY 4 St. George's Scavenger Hunt	PAGE 40
* ACTIVITY 5 Discovering Ye Olde Towne of St. George's	PAGE 41
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* ACTIVITY 16 Name That Building	PAGE 50

*ACTIVITY 1/ST. GEORGE'S

What Do You Know About Bermudian Vernacular Architecture?



Name: _____

Date: _____

Choose the correct answers and answer the questions

How can vernacular architecture be described?

- a. Architecture with architects
- b. Architecture without architects
- c. Architects without architecture

Vernacular architecture springs from:

- a. Climate
- b. Local materials
- c. Geological conditions
- d. All answers above

In the 1600s, what particular things formed Bermuda's vernacular architecture?

- a. Soft limestone, lack of fresh water, Bermuda cedar and hurricanes
- b. Lack of fresh water, soft limestone, Bermuda cedar, palmettos
- c. Bermuda cedar, lots of fresh water, soft limestone, hurricanes

The roofing for buildings during the 1600s was:

- a. Limestone
- b. Sandstone
- c. Cedar shake or palmetto thatch

List the 4 elements of early vernacular stone houses.

The rooftops of Bermudian buildings are painted with white lime-wash. Why is this so?

Why were windows tucked under the eaves?

- a. Protection from the sun
- b. Protection from the wind
- c. Protection from the insects

In the 1700s, what materials were used originally for building Bermuda buildings?

What was a deciding factor for changing the way that Bermuda homes were built in the 1700s?

What materials were found to be most durable?

What other factor promoted stone building?

- a. Ship building
- b. Ship sailing
- c. Carriage construction

In the 1700s why did the roofs seldom exceed 14 feet?

- a. Limited to the size of the wood
- b. Tradition
- c. Limited to the size of the builder

What can hipped roofs do better than gabled roofs?

- a. They can look better
- b. They can catch more water
- c. They can withstand a hurricane better

Walls were not often plastered but instead:

- a. Painted
- b. Lime-washed
- c. Washed

What style was established in the late 1700s?

- a. Rococo
- b. Elizabethan
- c. Georgian

In the 1800s, who introduced the concept of the veranda to Bermuda?

- a. The American military
- b. The British military
- c. The British merchants

What is the purpose of a veranda?

- a. Shelter
- b. Exposure
- c. Spying

Freed slaves were able to buy land and build houses after Emancipation. When was Emancipation?

- a. 1834
- b. 1884
- c. 1934

What building did the architect Wil Onions design?

- a. Sessions House
- b. Perot Post Office
- c. City Hall & National Gallery building

Bermudian Architecture Activity

Name: _____

Date: _____



Draw a gabled roof.

What are the eaves? Why they are used?

Draw an architectural eyebrow.

What does a buttress do?

Draw a buttress.

What is a wall plate?

Carter House Activity

Name: _____
Date: _____



Carter House, c.1948
by Richmond Outerbridge
Watercolour on paper

Study the painting of Carter House. List the key elements of Bermudian Vernacular Architecture in this home.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Briefly describe your house and name a few differences between it and Carter House.

*ACTIVITY 4/ST. GEORGE'S

St. George's Scavenger Hunt

Name: _____

Date: _____



Start at the stocks in King's Square in front of the Bank of Butterfield.

1. Find HSBC Bank of Bermuda

CLUE: Face the stocks and it will be on your left, across King's Square. Go there and read the plaque.

Who was Bermuda's first Governor?

When was he here?

2. Find Bridge House

CLUE: With your back to HSBC, cross King's Square. Turn left onto Bridge Street and stop at the gates to Bridge House on the right. Look for the plaques on the gateposts.

Which organization owns Bridge House?

Name the Governor of Bermuda who used to live here?

3. Find the State House

CLUE: Come back down Bridge Street, turn left at the end and go up the brick paved road. The State House is the big white building at the top of the hill.

When was the State House built?

Who uses it now?

4. Find Somers Gardens

CLUE: From the State House continue following the brick paved road. Cross over the main road at the crosswalk and go into the public gardens.

Whose heart is buried somewhere near these gardens?

5. Find the Old Rectory

CLUE: Come out of the gardens and turn right on the main road. Continue on until you find St Peter's Church. Go up the steps, and into the churchyard.

Continue through the churchyard and out the back gate. The Old Rectory is at the end of the lane.

What is the oldest date on a gravestone that you can find?

Which organization owns the Old Rectory?

6. Find the Globe Hotel building

CLUE: Go back through the churchyard, down the front steps of the church to the main road. Cross the road to the Globe Hotel. Look for the plaques on the wall.

Name the Governor of Bermuda who built this building?

What year was it built?

7. Find Ordnance Island

CLUE: Go back into the square. Cross the square and go over the bridge to the island.

Name the person whose statue is on the island?

What is the name of the replica sailing ship on the island?

Where was this ship headed when it left Bermuda?

8. Meet back at the stocks in King's Square.

What are the 2 winged creatures on the St. George's coat of arms on the Town Hall?

*ACTIVITY 5/ST. GEORGE'S

Discovering Ye Olde Towne of St. George's

Class Field Trip Walking Tour - Student Notes

Follow the map on your way around,

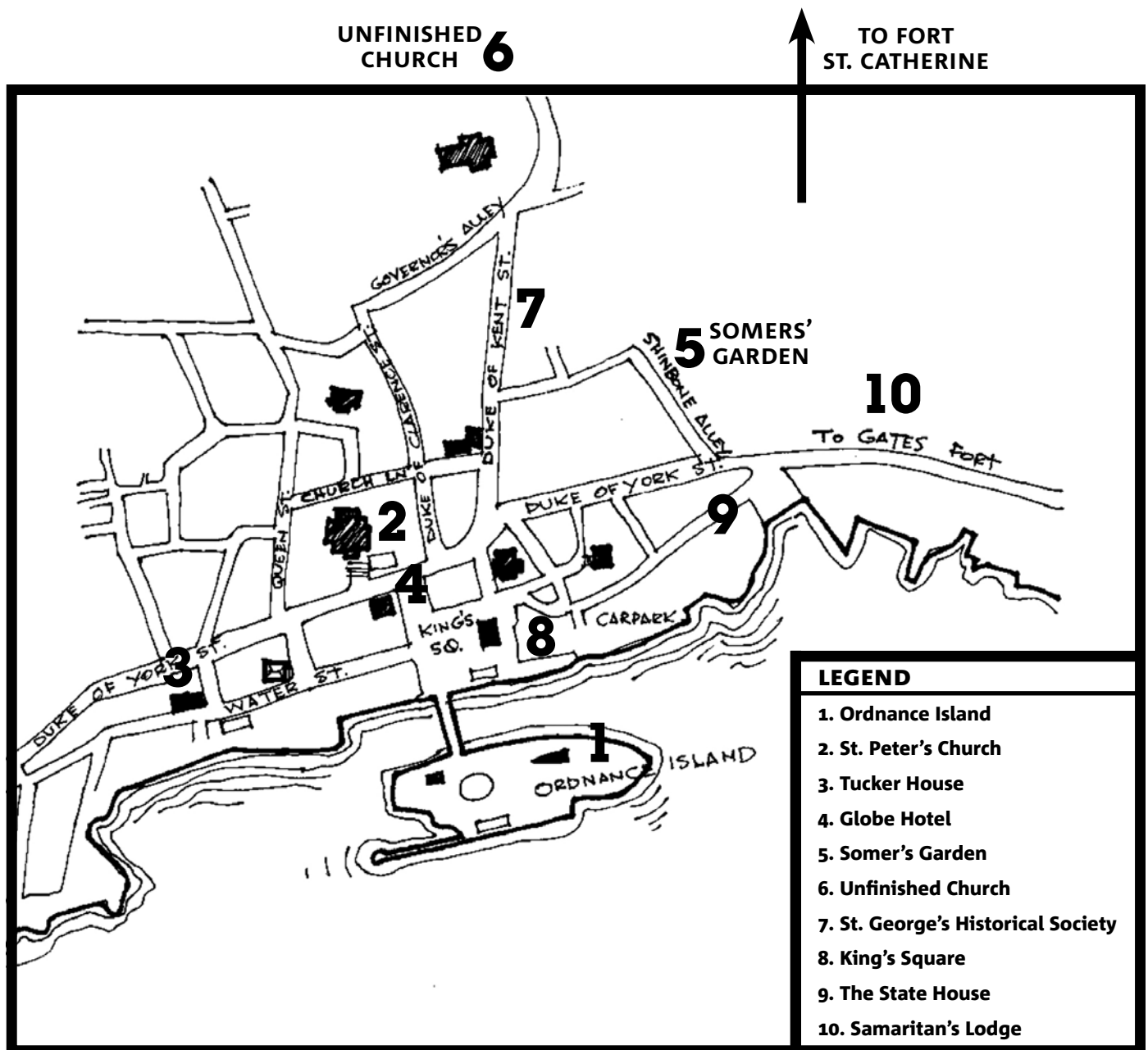
Answering the questions about 'Ye Olde Towne'.

This is not a race to see who is first,

Don't use up your energy in the first burst.

Take your time, answer the questions, take notes as you go,

You'll be surprised what you have learned about life long ago.



MAP/LOCATION 1

Ordnance Island · The *Deliverance*

Name: _____

Date: _____



When did settlers first arrive on Bermuda?

Where were they from?

Name three resources they found in and around Bermuda that enabled them to survive.

What natural resource did they not have?

Who is the man depicted by the statue?

Why is he important?

Who commissioned this statue?

What material / metal do you think was used in the making of this statue?

Where else in Bermuda would you find other statues of people?

Deliverance

Why was this ship originally built?

In what year was it built?

Name the other ship that left Bermuda

What did the settlers carry on their first voyage?

What is 'section one' in the cross-section plan?

What is the 'water line length'?

***ACTIVITY 7/ST. GEORGE'S**

MAP/LOCATION 2

St. Peter's Church

Name: _____

Date: _____



Count the steps leading up to the Church. How many are there?

The first church was built of cedar and thatched with palmetto. When did people first worship here?

Following a hurricane, a new stone church was first built in _____ (date)?

This Church is important because it is the _____ Anglican Church in

_____ use in the _____ hemisphere.

It is also the location of the first Parliament in Bermuda in the year _____

Sit and be quiet for a moment. Observe the sanctuary around you. Write 10 or more adjectives / expressions to describe the Church and your feelings as you explore it.

Behind the Church

Look closely at any grave and complete:

The name of deceased _____

Their age at time of their death _____

The year of their burial _____

Give a reason to explain why, historically, Blacks were given a different place of burial at this church. Write out all the differences you observe between the two burial sites.

***ACTIVITY 8/ST. GEORGE'S MAP/LOCATION 3 Tucker House**

Name: _____

Date: _____



What are the dates President Henry Tucker lived here?

Identify two people associated with President Henry Tucker.

Describe three ways life in this house, without electricity, would have been different to living in your house today.

In the kitchen, identify three items NOT found in a kitchen today and what they were used for.

Write a paragraph explaining when and why Joseph Hayne Rainey was at Tucker House in Bermuda? What is street is named after his work at Tucker House? What did he do after he left Bermuda?

While in the basement, identify three artefacts in the archaeology exhibit that are not common today and what you think they were used for.

***ACTIVITY 9/ST. GEORGE'S MAP/LOCATION 4**

Name: _____

Date: _____



Bermuda National Trust Museum at the Globe Hotel

Name the Governor who built this building and the year it was built.

The Rogues and Runners Exhibit introduces you to Bermuda's involvement in the American Civil War, 1861-1865. Use this exhibit to answer the following:

Which side did of the American Civil War did the people of Bermuda support? Why?

What goods did the Confederate South need? Where did these goods come from?

What goods did the South have to sell in return? Where did these goods go?

What was Bermuda's role in this exchange of goods to and from the South?

What did the North do to stop this exchange?

Name the type of fast ships that took war supplies from St George's to the Southern Confederate States? Name three features that made them suitable to do this.

Name:

The Southern Confederate Major who worked in this building to organise the supplies for the South.

The Northern Yankee appointed to Bermuda.

A Bermudian and indicate how he/she was involved.

Look at the diorama of the St. George's wharf. List five 'jobs' Bermudians could have had in St. George's at that time.

***ACTIVITY 10/ST. GEORGE'S**

MAP/LOCATION 5
Somer's Garden

Name: _____

Date: _____



Whose heart and entrails are buried near here?

The street to the north of the garden is called 'Blockade Alley'. Suggest a reason for this name.

***ACTIVITY 11/ST. GEORGE'S**

MAP/LOCATION 6
Unfinished Church

When was the Unfinished Church built?

Name one reason this church it was not finished.

Draw one architectural feature of this church that remains today.

MAP/LOCATION 7

St. George's Historical Society

Name: _____

Date: _____



What is the other name for this old house?

Observe the various rooms inside the home. Write a paragraph using eight to ten sentences to describe differences between this house and your house.

Identify one object in the house. Describe its features and what it was used for. What item would be used today in its place?

Look at the house on the outside from Featherbed Alley. The grating in one window was taken from the old jail in St. George's where Reverend Stephenson was imprisoned in 1801. Why was he imprisoned?

*ACTIVITY 13/ST. GEORGE'S

MAP/LOCATION 8

King's Square

Name: _____

Date: _____



The first Government House was erected on the site of HSBC Bank of Bermuda.

When was it built and under which governor?

The St. George's coat of arms on the Town Hall has two winged creatures. What are they?

The words on the scroll state St. George's is "a towne _____ and _____"

Punishment

Notice the structures used for punishing unruly people. Name three methods of punishment used in times past.

*ACTIVITY 14/ST. GEORGE'S

MAP/LOCATION 9

The State House

When was the State House built?

Why is this building important?

Who uses this property now?

***ACTIVITY 15/ST. GEORGE'S**
MAP/LOCATION 10

Name: _____

Date: _____



Bermudian Heritage Museum at Samaritans' Lodge

Why is this museum important to Bermuda?

From the display on the first level, identify the names of 5 people important to the history of Bermuda and why they are important.

What are 'Friendly Societies'?

Explain how they helped black Bermudians after Emancipation.

What date was Emancipation in Bermuda?

What event is celebrated every year in honour of this day?

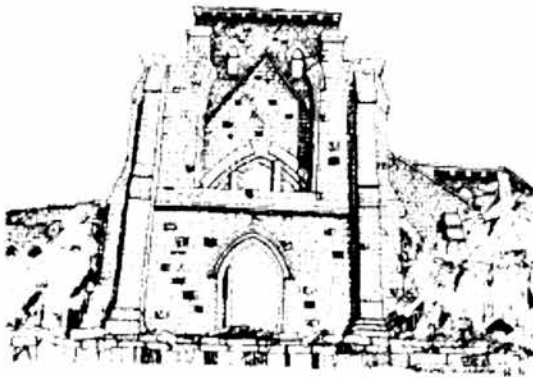
*ACTIVITY 16/ST. GEORGE'S

Name That Building

Name: _____

Date: _____

You'll find each of these well-known buildings in St. George's. Fill in the names









St. George's History & Select Buildings

/Teacher Resources

Activities & Curriculum Links

During your visit/Class Field Trip Activities

Primary Level Investigations

Activity	Grade Level	Subject	Curriculum Link
Activity 1 What Do You Know About Bermudian Vernacular Architecture?	Primary 5	Social Studies	P5 – Evaluate the extent to which global events have affected Bermuda in the past and/or the present. Explain the sequence and relationships of events. Form a simple organization of key ideas related to a topic. Understand how individuals and groups influence each other using different forms of technology. Understand how resources influence economic activity.
Activity 2 Bermudian Architecture Activity	Middle 2	Research Analysis	M2 – Trace the origin, growth and development of the Town of St. George's in Bermuda. Explain how studying the past can help us understand how others lived long ago.
Activity 3 Carter House Activity	Primary 5	English	P5 – Reading non-fiction. Look for information in non-fiction texts. Skim read to gain an overall sense of a text and scan for specific information.
Activity 4 St George's Scavenger Hunt			
Activity 5 Discovering Ye Olde Towne of St. George's	Primary 5	Social Studies	P5 – Evaluate the extent global events have affected Bermuda in the past and/or the present. Explain the sequence and relationships of events. Form a simple organization of key ideas related to a topic. Understand how individuals and groups influence each other using different forms of technology. Understand how resources influence economic activity.
Activity 6 Ordnance Island The <i>Deliverance</i>	Middle 2	Research Analysis	M2 – Trace the origin, growth and development of the Town of St. George's in Bermuda. Explain how studying the past can help us understand how others lived long ago.
Activity 7 St. Peter's Church			
Activity 8 Tucker House			
Activity 9 Bermuda National Trust Museum at the Globe Hotel			

Activity	Grade Level	Subject	Curriculum Link
Activity 10 Somer’s Garden	Primary 5	Social Studies	P5 – Evaluate the extent global events have affected Bermuda in the past and/or the present. Explain the sequence and relationships of events. Form a simple organization of key ideas related to a topic. Understand how individuals and groups influence each other using different forms of technology. Understand how resources influence economic activity. M2 – Trace the origin, growth and development of the Town of St. George’s in Bermuda. Explain how studying the past can help us understand how others lived long ago.
Activity 11 Unfinished Church	Middle 2	Research Analysis	
Activity 12 St. George’s Historical Society			
Activity 13 King’s Square			
Activity 14 State House			
Activity 15 Bermudian Heritage Museum at Samaritans’ Lodge			
Activity 16 Name That Building Quiz			

References

Bermuda National Trust, *Bermuda’s Architectural Heritage: St. George’s* (Bermuda, 1998)
Bermuda National Trust, *Held in Trust* (Bermuda, 2008)