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Monuments and sites in the Caribbean

by

Patrick Delatour

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MONUMENTS AND SITES IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

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Report prepared for the Governments of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The British Virgin Islands, The Caymen Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St.Lucia, St.Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. The problem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Monuments and sites surveyed in the Caribbean and observations pertinent to their preservation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Law and historic preservation</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected bibliography collected in the Caribbean</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXES

1. List of monuments and sites visited in the Caribbean Islands by the consultant | 29   |
2. Maps collected in the Caribbean                                          | 31   |
3. List of countries visited by the consultant                              | 32   |
4. List of persons consulted                                               | 33   |
I. INTRODUCTION

1. The mission described in the present report was carried out from 27 May to 29 July 1983 at the request of the Caribbean Conservation Association, and was funded by Unesco under its Participation Programme for 1981-1983.

2. The purpose of the mission was to establish an inventory of monument sites and historic sites in the Caribbean region. The terms of reference of the mission were as follows:

(a) "Establish with the authorities of the Caribbean Conservation Association a travel itinerary in the following countries: Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Christopher and Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, The British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, and the Cayman Islands."

(b) Advise the authorities responsible for the preservation of monuments and sites in these respective countries on:

(i) the actualization of preservation works done, in progress, or programmed;

(ii) the identification of each monument, historic town or site, its historic importance and the reasons for its preservation;

(iii) the suitability of existing laws and their actualization;

(iv) the precise condition of a list of inventory of monuments, sites and towns, and the preservation works realized.

(v) the importance of the architectural patrimony, and its introduction into school programmes, the education of adults, and tourism."

3. The programme which was set up by the Caribbean Conservation Association, consisted not only of meetings with numerous Caribbean personalities, but also of detailed visits to the most important sites and monuments in each respective island. The consultant held a conference on the "Preservation of Monuments of Haiti" for a wide and interested public in Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Trinidad, Anguilla, Montserrat and Antigua.

II. THE PROBLEM

4. A review of monuments in the Caribbean can be comprehensible only in the context of the historical events that helped shape the physical expression of the region.

5. Even through the Gran Caribbean Basin is perceived as one geopolitical area that contains the coastal countries of the mainland
of America, curling from Guyana and Venezuela, through Panama, Hon­
duras, Belize, Mexico, on to Florida; and a chain of islands that
curve from Trinidad at the southernmost to the northernmost Cuba,
forming an arching breakwater against the Atlantic, this paper will
address itself to the built environment of the English-speaking
Antilles in particular.

GEOGRAPHY

6. Geographically and geologically, the chain of Caribbean Islands
has traditionally been divided into the Greater Antilles, including
Jamaica, and the Lesser Antilles from the Virgin Islands to Grenada.
The Greater Antilles rest on a common submarine bed and form part
of a partially submerged continental tract which once extended con­
tinuously from Cuba to the Virgin Islands. They are traversed by
an abrupt and lofty mountain range, of which the peaks are nearly
12,000 feet high, culminating in Haiti and falling off on either
side in Cuba and Jamaica. They are composed mostly of limestone
with outcrops of other rocks all much older than the eruptive rocks
of the Lesser Antilles, and showing no traces of recent volcanic
activity.

7. The Lesser Antilles in the north form two parallel chains of which
the outer one, terminating in Marie Galante, represents an area of
upheaval on the seaward slope. Except for Antigua, its members are
of marine origin: coral below and limestone above. The inner chain,
which runs through to Grenada, is a partly submerged peninsula. The
existing islands represent old volcanic cones, culminating in
Dominica at a height of 5,340 feet. Trinidad and Tobago, and pro­
bably Barbados, belong geographically to Venezuela. The nomencla­
ture of the island groups identifies the northern portion of the
chain from the Virgin Islands to Guadeloupe as the Leeward Islands,
whereas the Windward group includes Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia,
St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada.

AMERINDIAN PRESENCE

8. This geographical division of the Antilles corresponds almost
exactly to the ethnographic division of the region at the time of
the arrival of the first Europeans, whereby most of the islands of
the Greater Antilles were inhabited by the Arawaks and the Lesser
Antilles were the property of a fiercely independent tribe of
Amerindians called the Caribs. Successful waves of migration of
Amerindians from the mainland Americas had permitted the development
of an indigenous civilization whose life, culture and norms were
discovered by extensive archeological research in the islands. The
limited information already existing on the subject has permitted
the identification of at least six groups of which the Arawaks and
the Caribs were prevalent and who dominated the Caribbean for two
thousand years from about 500 B.C. to 1500 A.D.

9. Except for Dominica, where an indigenous population has survived,
and St. Vincent, where the Black Carib experience has marked the
imagination, the Amerindian legacy remains the domain of archaeolo­
gical research.
POST COLOMBIAN HISTORY

10. The recorded history of the Antilles started with a specific date - 1492; the arrival of Christopher Columbus, an event that had irreversible consequences on the evolution of the continent of America. The unique relationship that developed between the continent, Europe, and Africa, represents the essence of the colonial period in the global history of the human race.

11. When the Europeans reached the Americas, they recognized its enormous potential in gold, silver, and tropical products. That potential could not be exploited without adequate labour supplies. The indigenous Indian population could not withstand European diseases such as smallpox, nor could they bear the organized toil of slave plantations and slave mines, having never been accustomed to such antagonistic relations nor exploitative manners. This explains why in Cuba and in Hispanola, the total Indian population was virtually wiped out by the white invaders.

12. At the same time, Europe itself had a small population and could not afford to release the labour required to tap the wealth of the Americas. Therefore, they turned to the nearest continent, Africa, which incidentally had a population accustomed to settled agriculture and disciplined labour in many spheres. Those were the conditions lying behind the start of the European slave trade, and are the reasons why the capitalist class in Europe used its control over international trade to ensure that Africa specialized in exporting captives. The strategy behind international trade and the production that supported it was firmly in the hands of the European sea-going nations from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. They owned and directed the great majority of the world's sea-going vessels, and they controlled the financing of the trade between four continents. European powers had used the superiority of their ships and cannons to gain control of the world's waterways, starting with the Western Mediterranean and the Atlantic Coast of North Africa. From 1415, when the Portuguese captured Ceuta i.e., Gibraltar, they maintained the offensive against the Maghreb nations. Within the next sixty years, they had seized ports such as Azila, El-Skar-es Seghir, and Tangier, and fortified them. By the second half of the 15th century, the Portuguese controlled the Atlantic Coast of Morocco and used its economic and strategic advantages to prepare for future navigations which eventually carried their ships round the Cape of Good Hope in 1495. After reaching the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese sought, with some success, to replace the Arabs as the merchants who tied East Africa to India and the rest of Asia. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Portuguese carried most of the East African ivory which was marketed in India, while Indian cloth and beads were sold in East and West Africa by the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French. The same applied to cowry shells from the East Indies. Therefore, by controlling the seas, Europe took the first steps towards transforming several parts of Africa and Asia into economic satellites and human reservoirs for cheap labour in the Americas in general, and in the Antilles in particular.

13. When the Portuguese and the Spanish were still in command of a major sector of world trade in the first half of the trade century,
they engaged in buying cotton cloth in India to exchange for slaves from Africa to mine gold in Central and South America.

14. Part of the gold in the Americas would be used to purchase spices and silk from the Far East. The concept of metropolis and dependency automatically came into existence when the "New World" was caught up in the web of international commerce. On the one hand, there were the European countries who decided on the role to be played by the American economy; and on the other hand, the colonies formed an extension of the European capitalist market. As far as foreign trade was concerned, the colonies were dependent on what Europeans were prepared to buy and sell, and were to be the essence and base of a financial empire that would lead to further European conflicts and gradually influence the built environment of the Antilles. Control of the sea lanes in the Antilles and protection of monopolies of commerce between the different European metropolises and their American colonies dictated the pattern of development of the built environment of the Antilles, and profoundly marked the aesthetic and cultural aspirations of an already ethnologically diversified population on the Islands.

15. From 1492 to 1523 when part of the loot sent by the Spanish Conquistadores, Cortes, from Mexico to Charles V was captured off the Azores by the French privateer Jean Fleury, Spanish shipping to and from the Americas was both valuable and relatively vulnerable. The West Indian Islands, relatively poor in themselves, soon began to attract the interest of foreigners as possible entrepôts for a smuggling trade with the Spanish Empire or as vantage points for attacks on Spanish shipping. To the Spanish Government on the other hand, the islands became bastions to be fortified and held at all costs.

ENGLISH WEST INDIES

16. For the first forty years of their existence the Spanish settlers of the West Indies remained unmolested, chiefly because of their remoteness and their poverty. From the thirties of the 16th century onwards however, as their harbour began to handle an increasing volume of Spanish shipping en route for the mainland, and to supply goods and services which carried mainland silver, they began to attract the attention of other European powers and to suffer increasingly from foreign interference. This interference took two distinct forms. One form was the illicit but peaceful smuggling and trading in slaves and goods in exchange for sugar and silver. The other consisted in armed raids on harbours and shipping carried out by enemy ships in times of war, but also to some extent in peace-time, either by professional pirates or by vessels which were neither warships nor pirates, but unauthorized, unavowed privateers whom the Spaniards called corsarios.

17. To the Spanish Government these distinctions were unimportant. Foreign ships were unwelcome in the Indies and were all to be treated as enemies. To the settlers, on the other hand, the distinctions were vitally important. Even at this early date, there appeared a conflict of commercial interests between settlers and home government which was to remain characteristic of the West Indies throughout
their history as European colonies and enhance the introduction and settlement of other Europeans in the Caribbean.

18. In the 16th century, even though attempts made by the French and the English to break the Spanish monopoly of trade and territorial power in the West Indies failed, a series of treaties between 1596 and 1609 recognized the right of the enemies of Spain to settle in the territories in the Americas free of Spanish control. Thus the Dutch West Indian Company was to be the foster parent of the French and British Indian Empire in the Antilles.

19. The opening of the opportunities for settlements in the West Indies coincided with the great movement of emigration which was beginning to people the Atlantic Coast of North America with Englishmen. The level of unemployment at home and the new aggressive policies of England facilitated colonies of settlement rather than of trade and exploration.

20. By 1624, the first permanent English settlement in the Antilles was established in St. Christopher, soon to be followed by the annexation of the Virgin Islands, and Barbados in 1625, Nevis in 1628 and Antigua and Montserrat in 1632. There was an attempt to settle Tobago in 1625 and St. Lucia in 1638, but the Carib drove the settlers away. In 1635 the settlement of Martinique and Guadeloupe by the French not only showed the determination of Richelieu to reinforce the presence of France in the Antilles, but eventually led to war between the two nations. In 1744 the war between England and France in the West Indies was not governed by the desire to acquire new territories or new trade, but by the bitter rivalry between existing sets of sugar colonies. Sugar, a crop that warranted the massive introduction of African slaves to the colonies, had become the major source of wealth in the Caribbean and was to be the source of war in the region until the Treaty of Versailles formally recognized the right of England on its earliest settlements including Grenada, St. Vincent, Nevis and Dominica. Most of these countries remained under the dominion of England all through the 18th and 19th centuries and finally achieved political independence in 1960's - 1970's.

MONUMENTS

21. The rivalry between the different European metropolises, and the policies of exploitation and development of the colonies have dictated the patterns of the built environment of the Antilles, and have profoundly marked the aesthetic and cultural aspirations of the ethnologically diversified populations of those islands. Thus to define monuments to be preserved in the 20th century in the Caribbean requires that consideration be taken not only of the buildings that reflect the grandeur of the dreams of the European settlers, such as the great houses and churches, and the buildings responding to the needs of metropolitan policies, such as the forts, palaces and administrative structures, but also the unique vernacular forms such as the Shattle House of Barbados that reflects the genius and cultural contribution of diverse ethnic groups to the Caribbean built reality.
22. In an attempt to understand clearly the cultural and architectural heritage of the Caribbean, five different monument types worthy of being preserved have been identified. These are:

i. Archaeological sites important to the understanding of the Amerindians' civilization.

ii. Buildings of unique historical importance.

iii. Buildings of unique architectural importance.

iv. Urban environment reflecting the historical evolution of particular human settlements.

v. Natural areas of unique environmental, aesthetic and historical importance.

23. The preceding classification, and the following prototypes chosen to exemplify it, are not intended to be limited in scope, or unique as most valuable of a particular building type. The sites were chosen so as to cover as wide a legacy as possible and to include practically all the British West Indies.

BUILDINGS OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. Between the palisade of Navidad, built in Hispanola in 1492 by the first European settlers in the Americas, and the Citadel Henry built between 1804 and 1820 in the newly independent country of Haiti, the Caribbean region has witnessed the construction of a series of military artifacts. These have become permanent features of its architectural landscape, an unappreciated series of monuments and an underdeveloped tourist potential.

25. There is hardly an island in the Caribbean that does not retain its own set of forts and military buildings. For example: Fort James in Antigua, Fort Charlotte in St. Vincent, Fort George in Grenada, the Cabrits in Dominica, Pigeon Island in St. Lucia, the fortifications around Kingston in Jamaica, etc.

26. Even though the colonial fortification in the Antilles is in a state of disrepair, there exists sufficient evidence of systems in the region. Basically, five types of military fort exist in the Antilles:

- Coastal forts protecting the entrance harbour of commercial outposts which grew to become cities
- Citadels designed as command posts in case of aggression from other colonial powers and as a last refuge for the civilian population
- Naval bases for the fleet from the metropolis
- The Signal Station
- Systems of defence developed by slave maroons as a means to protect the colonies of newly freed slaves from an attempt by previous owners to recapture them.
27. Out of this general category, two series of buildings come to mind, not only because they are perfect prototypes of systems of defense, but also because of their importance in the history of the preservation movement in the Caribbean; they are Brimstone Hill and Nelson Dockyard.

28. Brimstone Hill, located in St. Christopher, an island member of the newly independent state of St. Christopher and Nevis, is not only a superb prototype of English military genius and might, but also a unique example of a complex conservation problem. Being the most impressive manifestation of human endeavour still preserved on the island, Brimstone Hill represents the total development of St. Christopher and transcends the island's history. The fortification was not only an acknowledged pivot point for battle in the 18th century conflict between France and Great Britain for supremacy over the seas, but also its effect on the American Revolution of 1776 was far-reaching and decisive to its outcome.

29. Apart from the historical significance of Brimstone Hill, the remains of the fortification have considerable interest to students of fortification in particular. In a region notable for its 17th and 18th century examples of military structures, Brimstone Hill rivals in scale and complexity the other English fortifications in the Caribbean, notably the Cabrits in Dominica and Pigeon Island in St. Lucia. A perfect application of Vauban's concept of defense, the well-planned development is situated on 38 acres of land about two hundred yards from the shoreline, dominating the general landscape from an elevation of 750 feet. The collection of military structures including Fort George, the citadel proper: with its bastionned chambers, its courtyard, and its well-protected access, not only represents a superb display of Georgian architecture but also an excellent example of adaptive use. The museum located in the casemates of the citadel attempts to present a comprehensive interpretation of the history of the island and of the role played by the different ethnic groups that form the nation of St. Christopher and Nevis.

30. The Society for the Preservation of Brimstone Hill, responsible for the protection and preservation of this unique monument to English military ingenuity and to the high skill of the black artisans who built it, should be careful about the increasing demands on the sites made by the new function of the fortress as a tourist attraction. Plans to rebuild the Georgian artillery's officers' quarters should be stored until further studies by international experts permit the full protection of what should become a national historic park. It would be unfortunate if any unwarranted intervention disqualified this superb site from international recognition.

Nelson Dockyard c. 1725-1889

31. An example of the reconciliation of the interest of tourism and that of historic preservation is to be found at the English Harbour, the site of an English naval base called Nelson Dockyard in Antigua. While the Dockyard was first used in earnest during the War of Jenkin's War against the Spanish in 1739, its importance was accentuated by the loss of the American Colonies after the Revolution, and later during the French wars, 1793-1815.
32. In its heyday, the yard employed about 170 workmen; and about 70% of them were black and most of them slaves. Most of the men were employed as shipwrights, caulkers, sailmakers, and labourers.

33. In the early 20th century, the collection of buildings sometimes called the "finest example of Georgian Dockyard in the world," fell into decay and continued thus until the 1930's when the Governor of the island made the first attempt at restoration. For the next fifty years, different efforts at preservation permitted the development of a project that encompassed not only the restoration of individual environment, but also the training of the descendants of the original builders in the different skills necessary for a successful restoration effort. The lack of qualified masons and carpenters in the Caribbean has been one of the factors leading to the rapid deterioration of so many Antillean monuments.

34. The creation of a new Nelson's Dockyard National Park Foundation has had the salutary effect of permitting the authorities responsible for their monuments to consider the preservation of the total environment including the many military installations of Shirley Heights. The unique quality of the Georgian architecture, combined with an excellent prototype of water-collecting systems of that period, have contributed with the natural scenic beauty of the site, to the development of a concept of integrated intervention on the ensemble of the monuments and to their happy insertion into a modern touristic environment.

35. The successful use of the concept of the National Historic Park at the Nelson Dockyard has reinforced my support for the similar efforts which are being launched in St. Lucia for the preservation of the total environment of the Pigeon Island, and in Dominica for the safeguard of the Cabrits.

AMERINDIAN LEGACY

36. Furthermore, the restoration work at the Dockyard has not interfered with the continuous archaeological interest in the Siboney, the original inhabitants of the site since 500 B.C.; thus adding another dimension to an already diversified Caribbean legacy. This tradition of research and protection of the Amerindian contribution to Antillean culture is best represented by the museum display at the Botanical Garden in St. Vincent, another example of the integration of cultural activities into a preserved natural framework.

BUILDINGS OF UNIQUE ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

37. Most of the historic buildings which survive in the West Indies date from the mid-18th century and reflect the beginning of the awareness of classical architecture.

38. While the details, or at times the entire designs of West Indian buildings may have come from Europe, the labour and skills that built them came from Africa. The system of slavery had a profound effect on West Indian colonial architecture, as on every other cultural aspect of life. For, without slave labour, none of the forts, great houses, plantations, churches and factories of the 18th
and 19th century could have been constructed. Those two factors, combined with the existence of materials such as lime, have influenced the landscape of the built environments in the West Indies.

39. While the civil architecture in the West Indies expresses itself in a wide variety of building types, ranging from the domestic to the public, from the commercial to the industrial, the architecture throughout the islands is not a literal or an arbitrary transplantation of European prototypes. The cool breeze, the tropical climate, the violent winds and an agricultural society produced an independent design of new composition and proportion. The use of slate, tile and brack, which were brought over as ballast and then used in construction, combined with local materials resulted in a special texture that is commonly referred to as Georgian architecture.

TOWNS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

40. Scattered throughout the islands, few public buildings can be found outside an urban context. West Indian towns contain architecture of a more cosmopolitan nature than that of the plantation. Even though national differences do exist among the towns of the West Indies, the basic nature of the architecture, functional as it is, remains very similar, whether the buildings are in Speightstown, Barbados, St. Georges, Grenada or Anguilla.

41. A very good example of Georgian architecture applied to an urban scale is Spanish Town, a city built by the English in Jamaica on the street plan of the 16th century Villa de la Vega. If Kingston was the commercial centre of Jamaica, Spanish Town was the administrative and social centre until 1872. As befitted such an important city, Spanish Town has many important public buildings of which those around the square are discussed below.

a) Old King House was completed in 1762, and is now merely a facade as the interior was destroyed by fire in 1952. The evidence shows that it was a H-shape building of pure Classical style; and of bricks with stone quoins and window frames, with a portico supported by Ionic columns. The rear wings of the stables behind had brick arcades along the ground floor.

b) The Old House of Assembly follows a pattern frequently used in West Indian public buildings. The facade is articulated by a rusticated brick arcade supporting a colonnaded veranda whose central pediment is supported by Ionic columns; forming an open central pavilion flanked on each side by the wings of brick.

c) The North side of the square holds a complex of structures designed as a whole and completed in 1801. The centre of the composition is the ornate octagonal temple holding a memorial statue to Rodney, open arches flanked by Corinthian columns that support a frieze and a balustrade, with a shallow dome and a cupola above. On either side of the memorial is a curving colonnade that links the temple to a two-storey building of pure Palladian style.

d) The Courthouse on the south side of the square was the last of this group of buildings to be finished in 1819. It is a rather severe brick structure with an arcaded portico that echoes the
Rodney memorial with its octagonal dome.

42. The centre of Spanish Town is not only one of the most historically and architecturally interesting sites in the region, it is certainly the prototype of a complex preservation problem facing Caribbean countries.

43. The restoration and consolidation of the facade of Old King House is evidence of the care that the preservationists of Spanish Town have shown in attempting to solve the delicate problem of the reintergration of ruins into modern life. By propping up the old walls, one is able to appreciate the grandeur of the building without facing the scar of modern intervention. The use of the interior of the courtyard to exhibit the archeological remnants of the Villa de la Vega permits a proper understanding of the evolution of the site in time. While the use of the yard as a museum of artifacts reflecting Jamaican life is to be commended, one should be careful about permitting any new construction on the ground. The reconstruction of Old King House should not be contemplated in view of its adaptive use as a national museum when the other buildings in the square have sufficient space to house such a function. Having outlived its original historical function, Spanish Town Square should be preserved as a witness to a particular period and a unique contribution to the built environments of the Caribbean. While the historic towns in the Caribbean constitute one of the most important sources of wealth in the cultural heritage of the island, other architectural expressions deserve our attention and concern.

44. The unique contribution to our built environments of domestic architecture cannot be underestimated, whether having a single family in a vernacular envelope, or a complex social organization, such as a sugar factory.

45. Scattered all through the Caribbean, the sugar factories offer not only the display of sweat and tears of an economic system based on slavery, but also a unique window to human achievement. The preservation of this specially-built environment should encompass not only the restoration of the Great House, as in Barbados, reflecting the grandeur of the lifestyle of the Planter, but also the protection of the complete system of the production of sugar; from the aqueduct, when present, to the mills powered by wind, steam or animals, as the case may be. The understanding of this fact is best amplified by the interest displayed in every island for this unique built form. From the adaptive use of a windmill in Nevis to the preservation of a 19th century steam engine in St. Lucia, the need to develop industrial archaeology is well under way. The Galway Plantation Project in Monserrat, developed by the University of Tennessee, not only studies the plantation system in its total context, including the lifestyle and the habitat of the slave plantation, but is also a manifestation of growing interest for the matter of preservation of the built heritage of the Antilles.

46. While the effort of private organizations in the preservation of the historic built environments of the Caribbean should be encouraged, the respective governments of the West Indian Islands must start playing the major role in this effort by:
a. Providing the necessary laws.

b. Documenting inventories and measured records of the most important monuments and sites of their upgraded listing.

c. Developing policies of education of professionals and training of craftsmen in the field of preservation and conservation of monuments.

d. Providing the necessary financial resources for the needed maintenance of scheduled buildings and sites.

e. Encouraging the development of a regional programme of preservation in a common legacy.

f. Carefully screening and directing all intervention of foreign institutions so as to protect not only the artifacts themselves but also any information pertinent to a better understanding of a common heritage.

III. MONUMENTS AND SITES SURVEYED IN THE CARIBBEAN AND OBSERVATIONS PERTINENT TO THEIR PRESERVATION

BARBADOS

47. Of all the Caribbean countries visited, Barbados happens to have the most comprehensive listing of monuments and sites, assuming that the term "listing" means a written report that provides detailed information permitting an explicit conservation policy based on a system of priorities. In that regard, the work by Mr. Virgil Broodhagan is an effort that the Caribbean Conservation Association should duplicate in every other island of the West Indies. Since this listing is relatively complete, while only representing a tool to be used in the implementation of an inventory or documentation of properly recorded historic buildings and sites, the consultant will summarily address and describe the monuments that he had the privilege to visit in Barbados.

The Garrison Savannah

48. The open space of about fifty acres surrounded by Georgian military buildings is generally regarded as a National Historic District of Bridgetown that should be preserved. A complete dossier with measured drawings should accompany a detailed project of preservation that could be sponsored by the newly formed Garrison Committee. The fact that no drastic interventions have altered the harmony of this ensemble should be a pressing reason to declare the Savannah an Historic District with all the laws and means to protect it.

Speightstown

49. There seems to be a general consensus to prepare and implement a master physical development plan for this town located in the parish of St. Peters. The fact that the face of this town has not changed in the past one hundred and twenty years will not exclude
it from the dangers facing most of the historic towns of the Caribbean. Economic development, need for new space, pressure for the introduction of new styles should activate efforts from the preservationists of Barbados to delineate immediately the conservation zones, the rigorous imposition of requirements for new buildings in regard to rhythm, heights, roof design, facade and setback. Direct government intervention should be recommended so as to prevent erroneous restoration and unqualified adaptive use.

Morgan Lewis

50. This is the only windmill remaining with its arms and wheelhouse intact. An exquisite prototype of the Dutch-type mill on this side of the Caribbean, Morgan Lewis is being protected by the National Trust within the limits of a non-government controlled site. The other remnants of buildings adjacent to the mill should have been integrated in the reserved area if only to permit controlled archaeological search.

Gun Hill and Signal Station

51. One of the early sites leased to the Barbados National Trust, the Signal Station is not only a unique specimen of a now defunct military function and complex, but represents one of the most successful interventions in historic preservation by the private sector. Realizing the urgent nature of the problem of protecting a superb site, the National Trust, through a grant from the government, not only restored the buildings to their original state, but respected the original plans and elevation as they were in 1851. Even though no specimen of the signal mechanism used in Barbados survived, the mast located in the centre of the conical roof is an astonishing witness to an uncommon building.

Haran Bay

52. Beside the calm beauty of this Palladian building by the sea, Haran Bay's claim to fame is that it was the property of Mr. Ronald Tree, Founder of the Barbados National Trust.

"Govan"

53. A Barbadian home; cotton tower, a signal station at St. Joseph; Welchman Hall Gully; a natural gully with a wide variety of trees, are the other properties of the Barbados National Trust.

The Chattel House of Barbados

54. This is a perfect example of Higher Architecture adapted to local conditions by well-trained craftsmen. The Chattel House describes the mobile possession of the plantation workers who were obliged to rent land in a tenantry from the plantation on which they worked. While the earlier version of the Chattel House had a hiproof without ornaments, the later version of the earlier 20th century acquired a steep roof with high jalousie windows. The delicate fretwork, reflecting the influence of Victorian architecture in the region, is a common trademark of the Chattel House. The effort by
the National Trust and the C.C.A. to preserve this distinctly Bar­
badian part of Caribbean heritage should not only be commended but
represents the most effective way to sensitize and educate the
common man in the need to preserve his legacy and his built environ­
ment.

ST. VINCENT

55. St. Vincent was settled in 1762. The French Occupation from
1779 to 1783 influenced the architecture of Kingstown, i.e., the
arcaded buildings. The city was planned on a grid pattern with
three streets parallel to Kingstown Bay.

56. The Vernacular architecture articulates itself through clay
walled houses with thatched roofs. Shingle type houses are more
common.

57. The sugar industry has marked the island (27 historic sugar
mills).

58. The law court and the police station are the most impressive
buildings in the city.

59. Military monuments of importance would include: Fort Charlotte
- 1796-1808; Fort Duvennette - 1800; Cane Garden Battery - 1800.

60. Fort Charlotte was built between 1796 and 1806 on a mountain
ridge 600 feet above sea level at the northern end of Kingstown Bay
and was originally designed to house thirty-four guns. A coastguard
tower occupied the platform above the main gate.

61. Fort Duvennette, built around 1800, stands erect on a massive
rock 196 feet above sea level. It defends Calliaqua Bay with two
batteries of eight 24-pounder guns and one 8 inch mortar. The build­
ing was brick valuted.

62. Cane Garden Battery housed one battery of six 24-pounder guns.
This fort, with approximately an acre of land around it, has been
given to the National Trust.

63. Ecclesiastic monuments include: St. George's Anglican Church;
St. Mary's Catholic Church; Calliaqua Anglican Church.

64. While there is no listing of monuments per se in St. Vincent,
since the National Trust is handicapped by lack of funds there exists
some literature concerning the monuments of St. Vincent:

   (a) In the volume I of the Survey and Analysis of the St.
   Vincent National Development Plan prepared by the United Na­
tions Development Programme Principal Planning Project,
   reference is made to the need to start an inventory of monu­
tments and to prepare a priority list to include buildings and
   sites of historical, cultural, archaeological, geological,
   botanical, zoological, aesthetic, and recreational importance.
(b) The noted historian, Dr. E. Kirby has published Monuments in Stone Left by Pre-Colombian Indians in St. Vincent, and The Sugar Mills of St. Vincent.

(c) A project financed by the World Wildlife Fund of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources proposes to protect not only the coastal formation of potential marine parks, but would also designate as special conservation areas: the Crater Lake and its environs, the rain forest at Morne Gary, Majorca, and finally Retreat and Jenning Valley, home of the St. Vincent Parrots.

(d) Yet the only comprehensive list of monuments of importance in St. Vincent can be found in Caribbean Cruise in Conservation and Preservation. It includes:

a. Uring Settlement - 1723
b. Bay Street - Kingstown
c. Police Headquarters - 1870
d. Porter's Warf - St. Vincent fishing fleet of Caribbean
e. Courthouse - 1790-1800
f. Kingstown Methodist Church
g. Fort Charlotte
h. The Botanical Garden
i. St. Georges Cathedral 1820-1887
j. Dorsetshire Hill - Fortification
k. Belmont - Yanbou
l. Carib Rock Art (Petrogliph)

65. While zoning laws exist, there are no historic districts. This is unfortunate, for St. Vincent should consider protecting the Bay Street area against intervention from modern architecture; and an attempt should be made at the preservation of the vernacular architecture.

66. The only major historic preservation project currently underway is the restoration of Fort Charlotte and its adaptive use as a museum. This project is badly in need of financial support and of competent expertise. One of the problems faced by this monument is stone erosion or sickness. The restoration of some of the walls would necessitate the total removal of the sick stones and their replacement by similar stones from the area. The intended museum of the black Carib is suffering from an unacceptable level of humidity due to the inefficient solution to the waterproofing problem of the exposed terrace. This waterproofing problem should be solved without the introduction of chemical products, but through methods of restoration that have been successfully tested in the Caribbean: the reconstruction, with appropriate mortar, of the joints between the stones and bricks of the pavement of the terrace. It is recommended that an international consultant be assigned to this very delicate intervention.

GRENADA

67. At the time of the consultant's visit to Grenada, the Government was in the process of reevaluating the general policy of
preservation in this scenic Caribbean Island.

68. An OAS report on the potential development of tourism was the centre of concern, for its implementation would generate a concerted effort for the preservation of the landmarks of St. Georges. It is believed that the emphasis on the total safeguard of the character of the city of St. Georges is correct, for it is important to protect not only individual houses or even clusters of houses, but also the total environment of this charming coastal town.

69. The success of such an effort can only be guaranteed by a common action between government agencies and the private sector. Fortunately, private owners have successfully resisted the general trend of intervention in the landscape with aggressive modern solutions but the cost of maintenance and preservation is exorbitant and can only be undertaken with some incentive from the Government. The removing of original materials such as bricks, tiles, door frames, metal work from old buildings should be discouraged, and in the case where it is absolutely necessary, an attempt should be made to preserve them for future use. One of the problems confronting preservationists is the scarcity of the fish-scale tiles, trademark of the special feeling of harmony of the Grenadian capital. Plans are being considered for the introduction of a factory capable of producing this unique material. It is believed that clay is available in Grenada which could be suitable for this purpose.

70. Much of the visual charm of St. Georges, and of some of the old buildings outside the capital, derives from the use of these red fish scale tiles on the roofs. The trend which tends to replace this material from the roof scene should be discouraged.

71. One of the best examples of a superb urban corner house suffering from this trend is the Grenadian National Museum, housing the Ministry of Education. Here is a unique opportunity for a sensible government contribution to historic preservation. The programme to move the Ministry to another building and thus expand the space assigned to the Museum would permit a restoration of the complex and also put it to much-needed use as a conference hall, for example. From the point of view of tourism development, the use of the building as a National Museum is an obviously desirable solution. The historical interest of the building itself, together with its convenient location, not far from the Carenage, make it highly suitable for this purpose. Regarded as one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in St. Georges, the National Museum is in a sad state of decay. The fish-scale style characterizing its roof has been removed in certain areas, and the metal-work which distinguishes its facade facing the Carenage requires immediate attention and urgent care.

72. Another elegant house overlooking the Carenage is noteworthy because of its historical and architectural importance and also because it represents a prime example of the role played by the private sector in historic preservation in the region. Having been the residence of the distinguished Grenadian defender of West Indian Federation, T.A. Marryshow, the house is at present used as a cultural centre for the Department of Extramural Studies; University of West Indies. Not only is this adaptive use appropriate but it cor-
rectly reflects the former owner's dream of regional integration, while guaranteeing the continued interest of the public in the conservation of this Grenadian architectural prototype. As the need for more space has generated some inconsiderate additions, it is recommended that future interventions be done under the supervision of qualified professionals. It is unfortunate that the reservoir of professional resources, i.e. (architects sensitive to historic preservation) in the Caribbean has not been appropriately used.

73. While an official inventory of monuments does not exist, it is important to note the listing of historically important buildings and sites of Grenada prepared by Mr. Alister Hughes over the past two decades.

74. Mr. Brian Hudson, in a 1979 report to the Government of Grenada mentioned the following buildings and sites:

(i) St. Georges
   a. D'arbeau Hill
   b. Esplanade
   c. Carenage
   d. The Grenada National Museum
   e. Marryshow House

(ii) Fort George

(iii) Fort Frederick

(iv) Fort Mathew

(v) Mount Royal

(vi) Grand Anse

(vii) Morne Rouge Beach

(viii) Wester Hall Rum Distillery

(ix) Calivigny Water Wheel

(x) La Sagesse Estate

(xi) Carib's Leap

75. The following list of recommendations resulting from discussions with officials:

(i) Produce a complete listing and inventory of monuments of importance.

(ii) Develop a body of laws suitable to proper historic preservation.

(iii) Organize agencies in the public sector responsible for historic preservation.

(iv) Reactivate and encourage private sector participation in historic preservation movements.

(v) Define priorities in government grant policies in regard to proper use of available existing spaces.
(vi) Displacement of the Ministry of Education and restoration of the National Museum.

(vii) Introduce population in the heart of St. Georges by facilitating adaptive use of upper level houses as family housing quarters continued.

(viii) Preservation of Marryshow House.

(ix) Preservation of the Governor's Residence.

ST. LUCIA

76. An assessment of the state of historic preservation in St. Lucia cannot be contemplated without the recognition of Robert Devaux's contribution to this effort. A prototype of the 'Renaissance Man', Mr. Devaux embodied the movement of preservation of St. Lucia over the past three decades, and is also the essence of the state that historic preservation must surpass. Robert Devaux is the first man to recognize that the complexity of preservation of the natural and historic legacy of the islands must transcend the efforts of one man or one organization, and must be organized by a well-staffed and financed government agency as part of a well-coordinated general policy of development. Thanks to the efforts of Robert Devaux of St. Lucia, Kirby of St. Vincent and John Newel Lewis of Trinidad, and the like, the legacy of the Caribbean environment has been preserved, but the present generation of preservationists must develop the proper structure capable of carrying this endeavour into the 21st century.

77. The danger that the needs for development represents to the built environment is best exemplified by the Castries urban area. In recognition of the need for the preservation of St. Lucia's historic and architectural heritage, and noting the danger posed to certain areas and buildings within the Castries urban area by the natural growth process of the city, the Development Control Authority has designated certain areas and buildings for conservation. For any proposed development alterations or additions to existing buildings in those preserved areas, application for permission, in principle, should be made to the Authority. Under no circumstances should alterations to protected buildings be made without the prior knowledge and approval of the Development Control Authority, (D.C.A.). The D.C.A., or any other body formed for such a purpose, should help home owners with finance, labour and professional expertise.

78. This attempt to control the architectural heritage of the historic district of Castries is one of the many concerns of preservationists in St. Lucia. Two other projects are worth noting: The Pigeon Island and Roseau Estate.

79. From Pre-Colombian times when the Amerindians had an outpost there, to the Second World War when the United States Navy had a radio station there, Pigeon Island has played an important role in the evolution of history in the Caribbean. The combination of natural scenic beauty with the abundance of superb military edifices
reinforces the decision by the St. Lucia National Trust to declare this unique site a National Park. Pigeon Island is being given priority by the preservationists for the purpose of establishing a totally controlled natural environment where its history can be effectively interpreted for the benefit of the West Indian people in general and the St. Lucians in particular.

80. While Pigeon Island is the prototype of a well-conceived system of defense, the Roseaux Estate houses a unique example of a 19th century steam-engine, a sugar factory in perfect condition for display, and also encompasses a rare example of a slave cell of the 17th century. Built of bricks and Roman mortar, this monument to the most inhuman conditions of our civilization needs to be preserved for posterity. A prototype of a particular proportion assigned to a living space, and witness to a particular form of human exploitation, the slave cell of the Roseaux Estate should be declared a preserved national monument, and the acquisition and protection of the whole estate is highly recommended.

81. The most comprehensive and complete listing of monuments of St. Lucia is described in Saint Lucia, Historic Sites, by Robert Devaux, for St. Lucia National Trust. Out of that list, three sites were identified as special areas with potential by a commission of the Organization of American States (OAS) consultants. They are:

(i) Anger at the St. Remy Estate
(ii) Carmel River for the Historical Importance of Brigand Sites
(iii) A series of tunnels used as defensive posts by maroons in the 18th century between Anse-a-Voute and Anse Laverdure.

DOMINICA

82. Even though Dominica does not actually have an official inventory of monuments and sites of the island, numerous projects of preservation of historic properties are being implemented. The most important historic preservation project at present being considered by the Dominican authorities is the creation of a National Historic Park at the Cabrits.

83. Formerly known as 'Prince Rupert's Head', The Cabrits, situated on the northwest coast outside the town of Portsmouth, is dominated by two steep hills (the Inner and Outer Cabrits), separated by a narrow valley. On three sides, the two hundred acre peninsula is surrounded by the Caribbean Sea; on the fourth it is linked to the mainland by a freshwater swamp. Lost within The Cabrits' lush vegetation are the picturesque ruins of one of the most impressive systems of defense constructed in the British West Indies. Built between 1770 and 1795, the fortification complex contains over eighty major structures, including batteries, barracks, an observation post, hospital and storehouse. The best preserved group of historic buildings is Fort Shirley, located at the southern end of the central valley overlooking Prince Rupert's Bay which is once defended.

84. Because of its unique natural and historical values, the Dominican Government has recently designated The Cabrits as a landmark to be protected, restored, and managed for educational and
recreational purposes. A report by ENCAMP on the development of the National Park stipulates that the area should be managed as a functional unit so as to maximize certain national objectives, ie:

- to contribute to overall island development
- to maintain and improve upon traditional activities
- to fully develop new tourist-related activities and facilities
- to ensure the maintenance of all natural historical and scenic resources.

85. To guarantee the success of such an ambitious project, while controlling and protecting the sites from unwarranted and negative intervention by insensitive private developers, (so well exemplified by the hotel built on Fort Young near Roseaux), the Government should seek new legislation giving broad oversight powers to a new statutory body under the supervision of the Physical Planning Department, which would coordinate development activities in the whole area. A project of this magnitude should not only permit the creation of a new Government-controlled infrastructure capable of applying its experience to other projects in the country, but should also be used as an educational basis for the development of skills necessary for the maintenance and preservation of historic buildings, and for the management of historical parks in Dominica.

86. A perfect example of the adaptive use a restored historic landmark for educational and recreational activities is the craft centre in the Old Mill near Roseaux.

ANTIGUA and BARBUDA

87. The only lists of national historical landmarks and monuments encountered on the visit to Antigua and Barbuda were prepared by Mr. D.V. Nicholson, for the Historic Recreational Sites and Conservation Commission. The first list accounts for sixty-one buildings and sites with the date of their construction accompanied by the type of function originally assigned to them. The second list is entitled Antigua Fort Inventory, and was prepared in 1978. It mentions fifty-six buildings, identifying their original function and their date of construction. The number of guns that they housed at certain periods is also noted. No careful description is offered; and besides Nelson's Dockyard, which is well researched, studied and measured by its own authorities, the previously mentioned buildings and sites do not seem to have been properly recorded.

88. Trevor Holmes, an English historic architect, made a survey and inventory of Fort James, and of Shirley Heights.

ST. CHRISTOPHER and NEVIS

89. Even though the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis attained independence in 1983 as one unified state, their preservation effort reflects their individual courses of action.
90. On the one hand, the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society is an active organization; on the other hand, the St. Christopher Heritage Trust is being reactivated.

91. In Nevis, most of the sites belong to the Government so there is a common feeling that no law is needed for their protection.

92. For St. Christopher, even though the project of restoration of Brimstone Hill has already been discussed, (a Government property leased to the Society for the Preservation of Brimstone Hill) attention should be called to the unique collection of 17th, 18th and 19th century houses of Basse Terre (Pall Mall Square) which are in danger of destruction due to pressure for modern construction. The preservation of this urban heritage necessitates a detailed survey of historic buildings to be preserved and also a plan of conservation for the next ten years; a body of laws suitable to its preservation and the necessary government funds to carry it through. The recent fire at the National Library destroyed a unique collection of written documents on the history of the islands, and called attention to the urgent need to protect the architectural gems of the earlier centuries. The two government agencies responsible for the protection of the built environment should be encouraged to produce the required appropriate laws.

93. While the 1976 listing and classification of historic buildings of St. Christopher gives a brief description of historic and architectural values of the listed sites, a description of buildings of historic importance of Nevis can be found in A Motoring Guide to Nevis, by Janet Gotner.

94. The Nevis Historical and Conservation Society is interested in the preservation of the following:

- The Bath Hotel, to which they would assign the function of either a museum to Nelson or a convention and conference centre.
- Fort Charles, to protect it against sea erosion.
- Hamilton House.

95. It is unfortunate that the reconstruction of Hamilton House is not being conducted with the assistance of qualified professionals such as architects.

96. Cottle Church, being the first church built by slave owners for worship by slaves, should be preserved.

97. The Society is presently seeking funds to document and publish literature on the island's history, so as to inform the population of the importance of the preservation of their built heritage.

MONSERRAT

98. Even though the Montserrat National Trust and the Galway Plantation project staff have compiled separate lists of buildings of historical and archeological importance to the island, these
efforts must be considered as a first attempt to organize collective material on these buildings. No documented nor measured drawings exist in these pre-inventory listings and, beside extensive archaeological research being carried out at the Galway Plantation, few preservation projects are being entertained on this island. It should be noted, however, that despite earlier technical difficulties, the Montserrat National Trust has successfully completed the first phase of its project of restoration of Bransbay Point. The site has been cleared, securely fenced and grass and trees have been planted. The gun platform has been repaired, ready to receive the gun that unfortunately has been painted. The National Trust did a splendid job of adapting a sugar windmill to a new function, The Museum of History of Montserrat. Even though the museum needs some more space, it is strongly recommended that no attempt to enlarge the present structure be seriously considered, for any intervention on the site would destroy the character of the ensemble and disfigure the present building. The proposition to relocate the museum to more suitable quarters would be appropriate since that exercise might permit the restoration of another historic building on that island.

ANGUILLA

99. While the Anguilla Archeological and Historical Society lists as its objectives, the protection of Anguilla's cultural heritage, the documentation and recording of finds of historical significance, the pursuit of reports and research of a historical and archaeological nature, lack of funds and limited Government support have not permitted the society to actively intervene in the protection of the built environment.

100. The Society has published a map of archaeological and historical sites in Anguilla that contains a list of buildings of significance. This list cannot constitute a working tool for preservation. A proper recording of selected sites must be undertaken as a precondition to any serious efforts of preserving the monuments of this island.

101. The vernacular architecture would necessitate a special effort in view of its rich character. Of the monuments visited, the most impressive is the Fountain, a cave generally believed to contain Amerindian artifacts of religious importance.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

102. The legacy of Trinidad and Tobago, being of unique importance to the architectural patrimony of the Caribbean, can neither be properly appreciated nor described after a short survey of two days. To do justice to the monuments of Trinidad and Tobago would necessitate a longer stay in that country and further discussions with local preservationists. Thus, the important issue of preservation of monuments in Trinidad and Tobago cannot be properly addressed at this date with such limited information at the consultant's disposal.
The formation of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in England in 1877 was the prelude to Caribbean organizations such as the National Trust for Preservation that one finds in practically every Caribbean country, and the essence of the spirit of the laws and acts passed in favour of the protection of the built environments in the British Antilles. Thus, an overview of the laws and acts on historic preservation in the Caribbean can only be understood if one looks at the laws in England.

The Ancient Monuments Protection Act in 1882 lists twenty-nine monuments, all earthworks of which the most important was Stonehenge. From this act, the term ‘scheduling’ is derived, an accidental development exactly similar to the word ‘classer’ in the French law of 1937. The Ministry of Work was empowered to accept from private owners either a voluntary transfer of ownership or guardianship without actual legal ownership of these antiquities. In either case, the Ministry would accept full responsibility for the future maintenance of the monuments. Power was given to the Queen to add similar monuments to the list by agreement with the owners.

The matter was carried a little further by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act in 1900, which defined monuments as any structure, erection or monument of historic and architectural interest. This Act empowered the Ministry of Work to acquire the ownership or guardianship of such monuments by agreement with the owner whenever they thought that the preservation of these buildings was of public interest by reason of their historic, traditional or artistic interest.

The Ancient Monument Consolidation and Amendment Act of 1913 greatly extended the powers and activities of the Commissioners of Work. It set up advisory boards consisting of distinguished antiquaries and representatives of various learned bodies that would empower the Commissioners to prepare and publish lists of monuments of national importance. The word monument covered all buildings, remains or sites of buildings of public importance by reason of their historical, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest. The owners of buildings on scheduled sites were to be informed that their property had been placed on the Commissioners' list, and they were obliged to give one month's notice of any intention to interfere with it. To prevent demolition or undesirable alteration, the Commissioners could make a preservation order, placing monuments concerned under their protection for eighteen months at the most. The act provided for local authorities to purchase or assume guardianship of an antiquity or monument, and to arrange for inspectors of ancient monuments to give advice and guidance to the owners of monuments without charge.

The 1913 Act was amended by the Ancient Monuments Act of 1931 which extended the period of notice of intention to demolish an ancient monument from one to three months. It prolonged the validity of preservation orders from eighteen to twenty-one months, and recommended that the inclusion of monuments in the list and the making of an ordinance should be registered in the Local Registry of Land Charges.
108. These acts greatly influenced the preservation movement in
the Caribbean and were the essence of the spirit of local ordinances
or acts concerned with the protection of the built heritage. These
stipulate that the owners of scheduled ancient monuments must obtain
the permission of the governing authorities for the demolition,
destruction, removal, alteration or repair of any monuments. While
the punitive aspect of the law has at times been successful as a
deterrent against the destruction or alteration of scheduled monu-
ments in the Caribbean, the authorities responsible for the protec-
tion of antiquities face unsurmountable problems stemming from:

(i) the lack of flexibility of the law.
(ii) limited financial resources.
(iii) limited administrative or professional resources.

109. Even though the private sector, through the National Trust
for Historic Preservation, has been influential in saving valuable
Caribbean monuments, the ultimate responsibility for the protection
of the built patrimony must lie in the hands of the Governments.

110. To carry out this mission, the acts of the Caribbean must not
only create the necessary agencies, staff them with the property
expertise, provide the necessary financial resources, but also take
on the responsibility of developing a general Caribbean policy and
programme capable of preserving this unique common legacy.
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6. St. Lucia, 1971, (number not stated). A Bill: 'An Act to Establish A Body Corporate To be Known As the St. Lucia Trust.'

7. Town and Country Planning, St. Lucia. Ch. 175, August 1, 1946.


9. A Bill entitled: 'An Act to Repeal and Replace the Jamaica National Trust Act, To Change the Name of the Jamaica National Trust, And To Make New Provisions For the Operation Of the Trust And To Provide For Matters Incidental Thereto Or Connected Therewith.'


LIST OF MONUMENTS AND SITES VISITED IN THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS BY THE CONSULTANT

1. The Garrison Savannah
2. Speightstown
3. Morgan Lewis
4. Gun Hill and the Signal Station
5. Bridgetown
6. Chattel House
7. The Great House (Plantation)

**ST. VINCENT and THE GRENADINES**

1. Fort Charlotte
2. The Botanical Garden and the Museum
3. The Arcaded Streets of Kingstown
4. The Police Headquarters
5. The Courthouse
6. St. George's Cathedral
7. Kingstown Methodist Church

**GRENADA**

1. St. Georges
2. Marryshow House
3. The National Museum
4. The Botanical Gardens
5. Government House

**ST. LUCIA**

1. The Castries
2. Pigeon Island
3. Latorque - Coastal Battery
4. Vigie Military Complex
5. Boseaux (Sugar Plantation, with Factory and Original Slave Cell)

**DOMINICA**

1. The Cabrits
2. Soufriere/Scotts Head Area
3. Mill at Castle Comfort
4. Mill at Belfast
5. Old Mill

**ANTIGUA and BARBUDA**

1. Grey Hill House
2. Nelson Dockyard at English Harbour
3. Shirley Heights
4. Fort George, Munks Hill
5. Redcliff Street (St. Johns) - example of preserved urban streetscape
6. Fort James

**ST. CHRISTOPHER and NEVIS**

1. Brimstone Hill
2. Basseterre'
3. The Hamilton House
4. Nelson Lookout by Saddle Hill
5. Eden Brown Mansion
6. The Bath Hotel
MONTSERRAT
1. Galway Plantation
2. Whites Sugar Estate
3. Hermitage Sugar Estate
4. Bransbay Point

ANGUILLA
1. The Fountain - Cave of archaeological importance
2. Hughes Estate, 1700-1750
3. Wall Blake
4. Vernacular Architecture

JAMAICA
1. Spanish Town
2. Port Royal
3. Headquarter House
4. Devon House
5. The Iron Bridge (Spanish Town)

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
1. Port of Spain
MAPS COLLECTED IN THE CARIBBEAN

3. Road Map - Kingstown, St. Vincent, (Places of Interest).
10. St. Lucia, Town of Castries, Scale 1:120,000.
LIST OF COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE CONSULTANT

In view of the limitation that time imposed on the physical possibility of covering all the countries mentioned in the contract, the Caribbean Conservation Association with the approval of Unesco limited the consultant's visit to the following countries:

Barbados - 27 May to 6 June
St. Vincent and the Grenadines - 6 to 8 June
Grenada - 8 to 13 June
Barbados - 13 to 15 June
St. Lucia - 15 to 18 June
Antigua and Barbuda - 23 to 24 June
Anguilla - 24 to 27 June
St. Christopher - 27 to 30 June
Nevis - 30 June to 1 July
Montserrat - 1 to 4 July
Antigua and Barbuda 4 to 7 July
Jamaica - 7 to 15 July
Barbados - 15 to 22 July
Trinidad - 22 to 25 July
Barbados - 25 to 27 July
LIST OF PERSONS CONSULTED

The consultant held a series of conferences on the problems posed by the conservation of historical sites and monuments in the Carribean in general, and those visited countries in particular, with the following:

In Barbados -
- Ms Jill Sheppard, Executive Director of the C.C.A.
- Mr. Henry Frazier, M.d. - N.T.H.P.
- Mr. Collins Webster, Architect, N.T.H.P.
- Mr. Tony Selby, Architect
- Mr. Virgil Broodhagen, Recorder of Historic Buildings
- Ms Billie Miller, Minister of Education
- Mr. James Waler, Architect of N.T.H.P.
- Mr. Blackman, Minister of Health
- Mr. Land O. Nurse, Dept. Town Planner
- The Commander and the Officers of the Defence Force

In St. Vincent -
- Mr. Karl Jones, Director of Planning
- Mr. Henry William, N.T.H.P.
- Ms Vera Am Brereton, Director of Tourism
- Mr. Earl Kirby, Museum Director
- Ms Barbara Soso, Central Planning Unit
- Mr. Bentley Brown, Central Planning Unit
- Ms Cecily Norris

In Grenada
- Sir Paul Scoon, Governor General
- Mr. Edward Frederick, Museum's Curator
- Dr. Biran Hudson, Physical Planner
- Dr. De Vere Pitt, Science Council
- Mr. Alistair Hughes, Journalist
- Ms Beverly Steele, Marryshow House
- Ms Jacqueline Creft, Minister of Education and Culture
- Mrs Jane Belfon, Director of Tourism
- Mr Bubbles Bullen, Architect

In St. Lucia
- Mr. Robert Devaux, Director of National Trust
- Mr. Brian James, Forestry Dept.
- Mr. Miran Williams, Central Planning Unit
- Mr. Philip Huber, OAS Consultant
- Mr. James J. Reigert, OAS Consultant

In Dominica
- Mr. C.C. Maxima, Director of Forestry & Park Services
- Mr. Gregoire, Dept. Director of Forestry & Park Services
- Mr. Lennox Honychurch, Director of Conservation Association
- Mr. Tony Bennett, Architect, Old Mill Project
- Mr. George Buttler, Park Planner
In Antigua

- Rev. Vincent Samuels, Government Representative to C.C.A.
- Mr. Desmond Nicholson, Antigua Archaeological Society
- Mr. Ted Stevens, Administrator of English Harbour
- Mr. Edison Emanuel, Development Project Officer

In St. Christopher

- Mr. Lloyd Matheson, Soceity for the Restoration of Brimstone Hill
- Mr. Clemce D.K. Kuadiabor, Economic Planning Advisor
- Mr. Victor Williams

In Nevis

- Mr. Spencer Byron, Nevis Historical Conservation Society
- Mr. Simon Daniel, Minister of Finance
- Mr. Yvor Stevens, Ministry of Communication Work and Public Utilities
- Mr. Perry
- Mr. Melfond Oflaherty

In Montserrat

- Mr. Franklin Mangetson, President of C.C.A.
- Mr. Cedric Osborne, M.N.T.H.P.
- Mr. Bert Wheeler, M.N.T.H.P.
- Mr. Kenneth B. Starnes, M.N.T.H.P.
- Ms Lydia M. Pulsipher
- Mr. Conrad M. Goodwin
- Mr. Walter Carvel
- Mr. Joseph B. Charlemerst, Minister of Lands & Housing
- Dr. Joseph Weeks, Permanent Secretary to Chief Minister
- Sir David Dale, Governor-General
- Mr. R.R. White, Manager of Z.G.B. Radio
- Mr. E.K. Osborne, Manager of Antilles Television
- Mr. Yvan Barrington Brown, Manager of Montserrat Port Authority

In Jamaica

- Ms Beverly Miller
- Mr. Tony Aaron, Archaeologist, Port Royal
- Ms Marguerite Curtin
- Ms Rumsie, Ministry of Mines
- Mr. Carey Robinson, Office of the Prime Minister
- Ms Pat Green, Architect
- Ms Anni Hodgers, Architect
- Ms Gwen Hart
- Dr. Alfred Sangster, Principal C.A.S.T.
- Ms Stephanie Furgueson, National Library of Jamaica
- C.A.S.T. - College of Art, Science and Technology.

In Trinidad and Tobago

- Ms Sheila Solomon, Unesco National Commission
- Mr. John Newel Lewis, Architect
- Mr. Joseph Yearwood, Architect
- Ms Alma Jordan, Librarian, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine
- Mr. Jay Lyons, Architect
- Ms Rudelynn Defour Roberto, Architect