Fallingwater Part 2: Materials-Conservation Efforts at Frank Lloyd Wright's Masterpiece
Pamela Jerome, Norman Weiss, and Hazel Ephron

Conservation in Tilting, Newfoundland: Rugged Landscape, Strong People, Fragile Architecture
Robert Mellin

Forensic-Investigation Methodology for Structures Experiencing Settlement
Debra Lafever, Ashley Evans, and Jon Frazier

A Practical Technique for Injection of Consolidants behind Wall and Ceiling Paintings
George W. Adams

Practice Points Number 1 Follows page 36
Successful Preservation Implementation: A Planned Approach to Risk Management
Ronald D. Staley

The Development and Use of a Tablet PC Annotation System for Conditions Surveys
James V. Banta, Kent Diebolt, and Michael Gilbert

Performance of Injection Adhesives for the Great Hall Ceiling at Drayton Hall, Charleston
John Hinchman, Frank G. Matero, and Alexander Radin

Preservation Technology Comes of Age in North America: Part 2
Hugh C. Miller

Book Reviews
Robert A. Young, Book Review Editor

Directory of Advertisers

APT Membership Information
Conservation in Tilting, Newfoundland: Rugged Landscape, Strong People, Fragile Architecture

ROBERT MELLIN

Respect for cultural values is integral to preserving the architecture and cultural landscape of a remote outport.

Introduction

Tilting is a small fishing village, or outport, on Fogo Island, which sits just off the northeast coast of the island of Newfoundland (Fig. 1). A general introduction to the community’s cultural landscape and architecture helps to situate Tilting in the context of current heritage conservation in Newfoundland and Labrador. Recent heritage-conservation projects and information from the heritage-conservation and development plan inform recommendations for preserving this community.

Tilting’s Cultural Landscape and Architecture

Tilting provides one of the strongest extant demonstrations of the Irish influence on Newfoundland’s landscape, architecture, and material culture (Fig. 2). Tilting has never been just a fishing village. Despite its subarctic climate, farming and animal husbandry are very important for the residents of the community. In Tilting, visitors can still observe the concept of infield and outfield gardens once common in parts of Ireland. Another practice transferred from Ireland was open-field grazing, which was practiced in Tilting until the late 1980s. Animals such as horses, cows, goats, and sheep were permitted to roam free to graze almost everywhere in Tilting and the surrounding area, and fences were used only to keep animals out of gardens and hay meadows.

Local residents have a remarkable and intimate knowledge of the land around the community, and this familiarity is demonstrated in animal husbandry. After open-field grazing was banned in Tilting, one resident started taking his sheep to Little Fogo Islands in his open speedboat. Coyotes attacked his sheep on Little Fogo Islands, so in the past two years he has resorted to taking some of them to Pigeon Island, a small island that protects Tilting’s outer harbor. Local knowledge dictates that a maximum of nine sheep can be safely sustained on Pigeon Island.

Tilting has one of the best collections of small structures associated with the traditional family-based inshore fishery, and the community has worked hard to restore them in recent years. These types of structures have all but disappeared in other communities in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The structures found in Tilting today are old and new houses; public buildings, such as the church, parish hall, and elementary school; and outbuildings. The outbuildings are mostly single-purpose, detached structures. Outbuildings found near the house include milk houses, grub stores, hen houses, stables, carpentry shops, wood stores, general stores, coal stores, outhouses, and garages. Structures for fishery comprise stages, flake, wharves, twine stores, fish stores, and cradles (for hauling up boats). Outbuildings related to agriculture consist of hay houses, root cellars, and cabbage houses. Fencing is a predominant element in Tilting’s landscape, and much of the recent heritage-conservation activity in the community has focused on the restoration of picket fences, longer fences (fences with small-diameter, horizontal rails), and paling fences.

It is almost impossible to determine building ownership and property boundaries visually in Tilting. Most of the houses and outbuildings cluster tightly around the harbor, and the buildings of one household appear to mix in with the buildings of neighbors. Residents are constantly crossing each other’s paths to make their way between different outbuildings for daily work (Fig. 3). The
shoal-fishing locations in the summer and fall. This territory also extends several kilometers inland, to the forested parts of Fogo Island to the south, along slide paths for hauling wood for home heating and construction. There are many local names for fishing berths and for features and locations along the slide paths.

Tilting still has many old houses that date from the late-nineteenth century. Most are two-story buildings with either a center-hall plan with a stair in the middle of the house or a hall-and-parlor plan with the front door located in the gable end and a stair in the back corner of the house (Fig. 4). These houses are single-cell structural entities with no structural partitions between the rooms. Additions vary greatly and are customarily built to suit changing family requirements. A shed-roof addition known as the back kitchen can be found on most of these houses, to the point where houses appear incomplete without a back kitchen.

People live in extended-family neighborhoods known by family names. (It is said that experts can determine which part of Ireland the different families in Tilting came from by their dialect.) When an old house is sold, the land typically is not included as part of the sale, so the house has to be moved to the new owner's premises. Some houses in Tilting have been moved two or three times within the community, and others have been moved to and from other communities by sea. The same is generally true for the sale of outbuildings, which are exchanged and moved even more frequently than houses. The practice of moving buildings is called "launching."

Older houses and outbuildings are constructed on temporary wooden foundations or wooden shores, which require casual maintenance from year to year. For some outbuildings, these wooden shores and dagger shores (i.e., diagonal supports) create the impression not unlike the many legs of some insects. Houses and outbuildings make only a tentative connection with the ground, and the irregular topography of the site is accepted and incorporated into foundation skirt-board detailing. If left alone, old houses that fall into disrepair eventually disappear without leaving any traces on the landscape.

Most outbuildings are constructed in a manner similar to houses, and this quality makes them easy to launch as well. Fishing stages, amphibious structures that straddle the land and the sea, have an open floor or bedding made from spaced longers through which one can hear the sound of the waves below (Fig. 5). The open floor facilitates air circulation and most importantly per-

Fig. 2. A detail from the exterior of a house on The Rock, an enclave of houses in the center of Tilting's harbor, with clapboards placed on an angle for ornamental effect.

older houses have minimal yards or gardens around them or none at all, and they reflect a traditional, "working" landscape rather than a more modern, "decorative" landscape. Tilting's settlement pattern is the opposite of the typical isolated, North American farm pattern, where the structures are contained in a well-defined and fenced tract of land.

Until the 1960s travel by sea predominated, so the fronts of all houses in Tilting were oriented towards the harbor, as if to await the arrival of visitors. Later, when travel by road became more common, many residents literally turned their houses around to face the main road, and most new houses in Tilting are oriented in that direction. The cognitive territory of the community extends several kilometers by sea in each direction — up and down the coast and off the coast — by cod-trap berths and
mits easy cleanup of waste after fish have been headed, gutted, split, and cleaned for salt-cod preparation. Most fishing stages in Tilting require long bridges to provide access to water deep enough for mooring boats. These bridges are constructed with detailing similar to the open bedding of the fishing stage and are themselves often used as flake for curing fish.

Twine stores are constructed almost like old houses and there are in fact twine stores in Tilting that were originally houses. The lower floor of the twine store is used for storing gear or as seasonal carpentry shops, and the second floor is used for storage or for mending nets in the winter. A hatch in the center of the second floor permitted one person downstairs and another person upstairs to work a pit saw (a saw used for ripping large boards by hand). Twine stores are generally warm and dry (wood stoves are used upstairs when mending nets) with good daylighting (several windows are required upstairs).

Root cellars are dark, damp, and quiet subterranean structures used for storing vegetables like potatoes and turnips (Fig. 6). They are heavy-timbered, gable-roof structures built with logs (or later, sometimes with concrete), covered with shingles made of birch bark to reduce moisture penetration, and then topped with a thick layer of sod held in place by a perimeter picket fence. This precaution keeps animals off the top of the cellar and helps to retain the cellar's shape.

Cabbage houses, which are also subterranean structures, are made from old row punts that are turned over, placed in a well-drained location, and covered with just a light layer of sod after skirting boards have been nailed to the gulleys (cabbage has to be kept cooler than vegetables like potatoes and turnips). Access is from a door placed in the stern of the boat. The cabbage house demonstrates the traditional practice of recycling almost anything in Tilting: the sills, beams, and boards of old houses that were used for new houses, old boards and packing crates that were used to make wooden furniture, and parts of houses and additions to houses that were used to make outbuildings.

In addition to the common practice of recycling, the character of Tilting's architecture and material culture is based in elasticity; fragility; labor intensive and plain detailing bordering on the austere; consistency in the transformation and use of raw materials; acceptance and even celebration of the irregular terrain through foundation detailing; an almost-daily ritual of personal expression within a limited palette of materials and colors; and the interplay between stone and wood.

The Heritage-Conservation Context

The first restoration project in Tilting was Mike Lane's house, which was completed in the mid-1990s, and this house is now the Lane House museum (Fig. 7). The Lane House project was originally sponsored by the Tilting Expatriate's Association (TEA). Its successful completion inspired a local heritage-conservation movement, and a group of residents formed the Tilting Recreation and Cultural Society (TRACS). TRACS has managed all of the restoration work done since the Lane House museum opened, and TRACS has been successful in restoring many houses, outbuildings, and wooden boats like trap skiffs and rodneys, as well as many pieces of locally made furniture. TRACS successfully obtained government funding for seasonal employment on these projects, often relying on unskilled local laborers working under the supervision of a carpenter. The results have been remarkable, and many structures were saved from demolition, such as the Broders stage (Fig. 8). Local residents brought much energy and enthusiasm to these projects, especially considering the difficult work required to prepare locally harvested materials like longers and pickets, including the backbreaking and dangerous work of finding, or removing the bark by hand with axes (Fig. 9).

Tilting recently received heritage designations at both the provincial and national levels. The provincial designation was from the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador (HFNL). When it was first established, the HFNL focused on more substantial rural and urban residential and public buildings, often architect-designed, through its Registered Heritage Structure Program. The HFNL recently added two new programs, the Fisheries Heritage Preservation Program and the Registered Heritage Districts Program. The latter program responds to a shift of emphasis for the HFNL from the designation of individual structures to the designation of cultural landscapes.

Tilting submitted an application to the HFNL's Registered Heritage Districts Program in 2002, and in June 2003 Tilting became the province's first registered heritage district, because it contains "a collection of important buildings and landscape features related to the inshore fishery" and has "one of the best remaining landscapes related to the inshore fishery." The HFNL is attempting to address administrative tasks that were not finalized when the program was established, such as the need to follow up on heritage-conservation planning; to develop publicity, e.g., brochures, posters, Web pages, and road signage, requiring coordination with the provincial Department of Works and
Tilting is a continuing fishing community with layers of settlement from the late-eighteenth century to the present. Once a thriving outpost, its population has waxed and waned largely according to the success of the cod fishery. The nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century layers of settlement, which remain strongly in evidence, comprise adaptations of Irish settlement patterns within the context of a Newfoundland outpost associated with the inshore fishery. The modern houses and lawns, the alignment of houses to the road and the community stage represent development from the second half of the twentieth century and speak to Tilting's associations with Fogo Island and Newfoundland. Tilting, like all Fogo Island communities, defines itself in terms of community, that is shared memories, kinship, genealogies, and place. Inhabitants still retain their Irish accents and a strong emotional attachment to Ireland. Described as "one of the most Irish of outports," Tilting is a rare example of a homogeneous Irish community on the northeast coast of Newfoundland and the only such community on Fogo Island.

Tilting is fast losing its population as people leave to find work elsewhere. Like the rest of rural Newfoundland and Labrador, the fishery continues to decline, and Tilting has not been able to secure funding to continue heritage-conservation work, even with its heritage designations. If Tilting cannot be sustained through heritage conservation and heritage-tourism activity, there is not much hope for other rural communities in Newfoundland and Labrador with similar aspirations. There are many structures still in need of restoration, and Tilting will lose these structures in the next year or two if no action is taken. Annual maintenance work is required for the structures that have already been restored, but no funding for this activity is presently available. This type of work could provide regular employment for many Tilting and Fogo Island residents. There is also great potential for viable heritage industries in Tilting and on the island (furniture making, mats, boatbuilding), but these ventures require development assistance and coordination, expertise the community cannot provide by itself.

The Heritage-Conservation and Development Plan

The full impact of the drastic downturn in fishery has only recently become apparent, and heritage conservation and tourism may be Tilting's last hope for survival. Responding to residents' concerns about the future of the community in terms of economic development,

Services; and, most importantly, to secure coordination among different agencies so that priorities for funding can be established and opportunities for funding can be discovered. Many of these tasks are beyond the capabilities of small communities and volunteer heritage organizations, and unfortunately the HFNLD does not presently have the staff or the resources to provide this type of assistance for registered heritage districts.

In 2000 Tilting applied for national designation from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC). Rhona Goodspeed, an architectural historian for Parks Canada, prepared a report for the HSMBC, highlighting the importance of the "Irishness" of Tilting: its settlement pattern, agricultural and animal husbandry practices, and people (retention of accents and dialect). Tilting was officially designated the Tilting Cultural Landscape District in 2005, but no funding for restoration or maintenance work accompanied this designation. In her report, Goodspeed explained that
heritage conservation, and tourism, the Ireland Newfoundland Partnership (INP) recently organized and sponsored a strategic-planning session in Tilting. This meeting was attended by residents, representatives of different organizations in the community, and officials from various government and tourism-development agencies. At this meeting a short list of participant-suggested priorities was devised and put to a vote. Each resident of the community who attended the meeting was permitted two votes, and the results are listed below:

- Build a broad-based economy with fishery and tourism (16)
- Access professional support for volunteers (16)
- Preserve the community’s heritage (10)
- Promote all-season tourism (6)
- Maintain quality of life for all amenities and activities (4)
- Develop tourism that maintains community values and quality of life (3)
- Provide a supportive environment for business (1)
- Preserve the community’s physical heritage (1)

Although the last item, “preserve the community’s physical heritage,” received only one vote, it is a necessary part of most items on the list. One of the biggest problems identified at the meeting is that the same small group of volunteers is consistently called upon for various committees because no one else is available or willing to participate. One tangible result of the meeting was that the INP in collaboration with the province’s Department of Innovation, Trade, and Rural Development will fund an interim development officer whose task it will be to focus on specific tasks identified in the strategic-planning session. At this meeting there was a consensus that the community needed to develop a vision of how it intended to present and promote itself and that this basic planning had to be done before requesting further project funding.

In this regard, at the strategic-planning session I was asked to present an overview of the heritage-conservation and development plan I have been working on as a volunteer consultant. This plan may permit Tilting’s residents to decide on the strength of their commitment to maintaining not only historic structures and landscape features but also traditional practices like agriculture and animal husbandry. In this plan, the focus will be to demonstrate the link between tangible and intangible culture. The persistence of intangible culture — commonly represented by visiting with neighbors and in stories, recitations, and song — is one of the distinctive aspects of Tilting today. The key to developing a vision of how the community intends to
present itself to the world will depend on the thoughtful integration of intangible culture as part of the visitor's personal experience of the community's architecture and landscape.\textsuperscript{10}

For example, visiting neighbors in Tilting is not as frequent in the houses surrounding the harbor as it used to be, and there is the perception that visiting is dying out. However, almost every family in Tilting now has a cabin in the forest to the south of the community, and residents make the rounds of these cabins on winter weekends and holidays. Each cabin has a guestbook for visitors (all visitors must sign and write a short note, even visitors from Tilting). Giving tourists the opportunity to participate in this winter visiting may provide a partial solution to the community's objective to promote all-season tourism.\textsuperscript{11}

The plan proposes an interpretation center in Tilting. This project was initiated by the previous town council to promote tourism, jobs, and investment. Interpretation centers have become obligatory facilities for every community, event, famous person, and significant landscape feature in the province. Agencies like the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) have been deluged by requests for interpretation centers in every region of Newfoundland and Labrador. The center is only one of a number of possible projects that may eventually result from the plan in consultation with the residents. Although Tilting could certainly use a small display space and office for visitor orientation, a proper facility for its archives, and an inspired space for special programs (such as a proposed artist-in-residence program), overreliance on an interpretation center may work against the possibility of memorable informal encounters between visitors and residents. Cabin visiting demonstrates the possibility of a more dynamic and personal "active" experience for visitors, rather than relying on the "passive" experience of visiting a museum or interpretation center.

The values or features the community may wish to consider in the heritage-conservation and development plan are presented on two charts; one for Tilting's cultural landscape and the other for its architecture. Each item is listed with specific recommendations for action, and
priority will be assigned to these items based on meetings with community residents. Next, meetings will be held to prepare a “diagnosis map,” identifying areas around the community in need of repair, areas that are satisfactory, and areas to be preserved with limited interventions. This document will be followed by more detailed maps of particular areas of the community, identifying development and conservation issues, as well as providing specific recommendations for repair, enhancement, and new construction.

Recommended regulations or guidelines will be included in the plan, although some residents take exception to the imposition of regulations. Today, more seems to be accomplished by way of example than by way of regulations, as is the case when Tilting expatriates purchase and restore vacant houses in the community (Fig. 10). As part of the regulations or guidelines, technical information and drawings will be included on architectural elements like appropriately proportioned windows and doors and on materials, details, and assemblies involving foundations and exterior cladding. The house and outbuilding typology will be reformatted and cross-referenced with details, preferred materials, and specifications, in order to provide a clear guide for future restoration work.

Another issue that eventually should be addressed as part of the plan is the potential impact of tourism on the community. At present, local residents are not very concerned that Tilting will turn into a community with houses owned largely by “outsiders,” as is the case in the Newfoundland towns of Trinity and Brigus. However, this situation may change, as in recent years several old houses have become vacant after families moved away. Nor is there presently a concern that visitors will overrun the community in the summer. Tilting has experienced an increase in tourism in recent years, but it has not strained the community’s resources, and local residents are delighted to receive visitors. Higher gasoline prices and Tilting’s remote location will probably ensure that present, congenial levels of tourism will continue. However, the real concern is the loss of the local population and the alarmingly few families with young children.

Rather than listing all the values or features identified thus far in the plan, a few examples of the types of issues that will need to be addressed are presented below. Architectural character is one of the most important considerations, and the plain and austere character of Tilting’s architecture should inform the approach to restoration work. Tilting’s buildings are being repaired in an informal setting without the customary control over results that comes from using paid consultants, contractors, and project managers. In this setting it is sometimes difficult to convince participants to pay attention to the original detailing. New or “improved” details may be proposed, such as a projecting eave or painted wooden corner boards. In Tilting some fishing stages had these details and others did not, and often the main issue is no longer saving structures from demolition but saving structures from the character change that results from inappropriately “improved” detailing.

Such changes involve not only buildings but also the land. For example, Tilting now has the opportunity to install several bronze plaques for heritage designations in prominent locations. In other Newfoundland communities these commemorative plaques are almost inevitably surrounded by quasi-symmetrical infestations of pressure-treated wood planters, pressure-treated wood or cast-iron benches, asphalt paving, interlocking brick pavers, interlocking-masonry retaining walls (the “vinyl siding” of landscape architecture), and ornate lighting standards. These elements have nothing to do with Newfoundland’s cultural landscape or history, but local residents often feel that this type of environment will impress the visitor.

In Tilting many remarkable rock landmarks have been destroyed in recent years in an attempt to smooth out the landscape to create, for example, perfectly level front lawns in front of new houses (the Rock in the Garden, a huge and unusual erratic that sat like a giant egg in the garden next to a house, was lost in this way). Some of this destruction was caused by the installation of water and sewer services and was unavoidable, but much of it was aesthetic. There seems to be a present-day intolerance for irregularities.
Greater care should be taken with certain rocks or “galleries” historically known as viewing rocks — places with a view out to sea where people would gather to sit and talk. Greater care must be taken also to protect the shoreline. Much of the character of the townscape and seascape in Tilting is derived from ancient, undisturbed rock formations around the harbor. In some recent projects, like the Lane playground, which was well-intentioned but expensively installed without considering materials or details that would relate to local conditions, unsightly fill was dumped along the playground boundary on the waterfront to make a perfectly level surface. The playground was then enclosed by a high chain-link fence. For the safety or supervision of toddlers, a low, painted paling fence would have been less expensive and more appropriate.¹³

A technical issue to be addressed in the heritage-conservation and development plan is exterior cladding that can withstand long winters and severe environmental conditions. In the past the fronts of houses were painted with high-gloss, oil-based paint, similar to the paint used on wooden boats, provided the homeowner could afford to purchase paint. The sides, the back of the house, and the back kitchen were painted with a mixture of ochre and cod-liver oil if there was a need to economize. Outbuildings were always painted with red ochre. Oil-based paint trapped moisture, causing the paint to peel and flake off. Acting like a vapor barrier on the exterior of the wall, it accelerated the decay of wooden cladding components. Oil-based paint needed to be scraped down and repainted at least every four years or so. Ochre was more forgiving. It acted more like a diluted stain, and although it would weather, it was permeable.¹⁴

The technical guide for the plan recommends the use of high-quality latex primer and latex paint, stainless-steel nails for clapboards and trim boards, and a rain-screen detail for the exterior cladding. On top of a breathable weatherization membrane that covers the exterior wood sheathing, vertical 1-by-3-inch wood strapping is applied at a maximum of 16 inches on center. Primed and pre-painted clapboards (first coat) and trim are then installed so that all exterior cladding elements have a cross-vented air space underneath. After the strapping has been installed, two narrow layers of mesh are fastened behind the strapping at the bottom of the wall for insect control. The mesh layers are folded over and stapled to the front of the strapping. The inside layer is a fiberglass screen mesh for an insect barrier, and the outer layer is ½-inch galvanized mesh for a vermin barrier.

Using latex primer and latex paint permits moisture to flow harmlessly through the exterior cladding, but most of the moisture dissipates in the air space of the rain screen. The advantage of the rain screen in extreme environmental conditions like Tilting’s is obvious. Unless pressure is equalized under the exterior cladding with the use of a rain-screen detail, leaks will occur, even with tightly sealed exterior cladding, due to the vacuum effect created by wind. With the rain screen, attention to the flashing detail is very important for the headers of windows and doors, and the weatherization membrane must be taped over the flashing in these locations prior to strapping.

Latex paint provides better UV-light protection than stain and makes the clapboards, especially those exposed to the most sun, less prone to long-term warping and splitting. As Tilting’s buildings are regularly engulfed in salty sea spray, the use of stainless-steel nails and other rust-resistant hardware is worth the extra cost. With the exterior cladding details described above, the cost of maintaining houses and outbuildings has been reduced.¹⁵

Structural engineers may be alarmed by some of the casual foundation details encountered in Tilting. As shown in Figure 11, the precarious balancing of stones and a few wooden shores with no tie-downs provides a miracle of support in hurricane-force winds and high tides. It is remarkable that these structures survive, but sometimes incidents happen. The building in Figure 12 seems no worse for wear after blowing over and will most likely be salvaged.¹⁶ The plan will stress the importance of retaining traditional foundation details, but it will also provide recommendations for bracing and anchorage to meet present-day construction standards.

Throughout the community there is a consistency of detailing, architectural elements, materials, and paint colors. People were content to work within a limited palette, but personal expression in daily maintenance was admired. The Newfoundland appellation “a tidy man” could be applied to Dan Greene. “Tidy” in this sense goes beyond issues of neatness and cleanliness to describe someone who is clever with his hands and capable of expressing this ability. Now in his late 80s, Greene still does his own maintenance work around his premises, and he retains the painted ornaments on the doors to his outbuildings (Fig. 13). In Tilting maintenance work has always exceeded the utilitarian, and it is important that this trait is kept in mind as a guide for the continual maintenance work required for Tilting’s architecture.

The need for constant maintenance demonstrates the fragility of construction in Tilting. As described above in the example from Cape Cove, old houses and outbuildings will disappear without a trace if not maintained. Some structures are even more vulnerable — like fish flakes, bridges to fishing stages, and fences — and need to be rebuilt every 15 years or so, possibly three times in the lifetime of an individual. Since pressure-treated wood or decay-resistant wood like cedar is not being used, maintenance never stops for these structures. Many senior residents of Tilting are no longer able to do all their own maintenance work on their flakes, fences, root cellars, and bridges, so provision for assistance has to be part of a heritage-conservation plan. However, it may be difficult to convince government agencies providing heritage-conservation assistance that this type of ongoing maintenance is required for Tilting, due to the expectation (based on other types of architecture) that repairs should last much longer than fifteen years, if done properly. The community is trying to obtain funding for a core group of heritage-conservation technicians. They would receive special training for this work, and this opening, coupled with tourism-related business opportunities, may be another way to try to convince young people to stay on Fogo Island.

Enticing young people to stay in the community and creating attractive employment opportunities are perhaps the
most critical long-term issues that must be addressed in Tilting’s heritage-conservation and development plan. This issue goes beyond Tilting and will require collaboration with other communities on Fogo Island, echoing the late 1960s era of cooperation that resisted the provincial government’s plan to resettle Fogo Islanders.

ROBERT MELLIN is a registered architect and an associate professor at the School of Architecture, McGill University. He is presently chair of the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador. One of his heritage-conservation projects in Tilting won a 2005 Manning Award from the Historic Sites Association of Newfoundland and Labrador. His book on Tilting, published by Princeton Architectural Press, won the Winterset Award in 2004.

Notes
1. Tilting got its name from the practice of living in temporary log structures known as tilts. Detailed information on Tilting’s cultural landscape, architecture, and material culture is available in the author’s book Tilting: House Launching, Slide Hauling, Potato Trenching, and Other Tales from a Newfoundland Fishing Village (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2003).

2. This association, based in St. John’s, produces a substantial journal on the history of the community each year.

3. More information on TRACS and on the establishment of Tilting’s heritage-conservation movement can be found in the last chapter of Tilting.

4. Landscape architect Frederick Hann, also a board member of the HFNL, provided invaluable input for the Registered Heritage Districts Program.


8. Cathy Duke, director of the INP, proposed and subsequently organized this meeting.

9. Jerry Dick, a planner from the Association of Heritage Industries of Newfoundland and Labrador, and Dave Vardy, a planner from the Department of Innovation, Trade, and Rural Development, facilitated the meeting.

10. I am indebted to Professor Gerald L. Pocius for his research on intangible cultural heritage. For an inspiring analysis of authenticity as part of the tourist’s experience, see Gerald L. Pocius, “Is It Authentic, Is It Real, Does It Matter?: The Lesson from Professional Wrestling and Buildings,” in Bean Blossom to Bannerman, Odyssey of a Folklorist: A Festschrift for Neil V. Rosenberg, ed. Martin Lovelace, Peter Narvaez, and Dianne Tye, 342-364 (St. John’s: MUN Folklore and Language Publications, 2005).

11. One of the local winter fundraising activities in Tilting involves visiting cabins and collecting tokens for prizes.


13. Playground repair is one item listed in the heritage-conservation and development plan, with the following recommendation: Redesign Lane’s Playground to reinstate the irregular terrain, and consider an irregular boundary for the playground. Repair and reinstate the original shoreline if possible. Construct small-scale play structures like a fishing stage, a fish flake, an old house, and a root cellar. Replace the chain link fencing with a traditional palisade fence with a gate. Repair and upgrade standard play equipment for safety and inspiration, install safety mats and bark padding discarded from the “rinding” process for safety, and provide wind protection for parents using informal seating areas.

14. For Ted Burke’s recipe for the preparation of ochre with cod liver oil for outbuilding painting, see Tilting, p. 105.

15. Some preservation specialists may be dismayed by our approach, as we are not using such things as the original cut-iron nails (in order to stave off corrosion problems) and birch-bark shingles (because of difficulty obtaining the material) under clapboards, as was once common in Tilting.

16. This structure in Figure 12 is actually on uninhabited Little Fogo Islands near Tilting, but the foundation details are similar to those of buildings found in Tilting.