



CHOnews

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF COMMUNITY HERITAGE ONTARIO/PATRIMOINE COMMUNATAIRE DE L'ONTARIO

OLD HAY BAY CHURCH

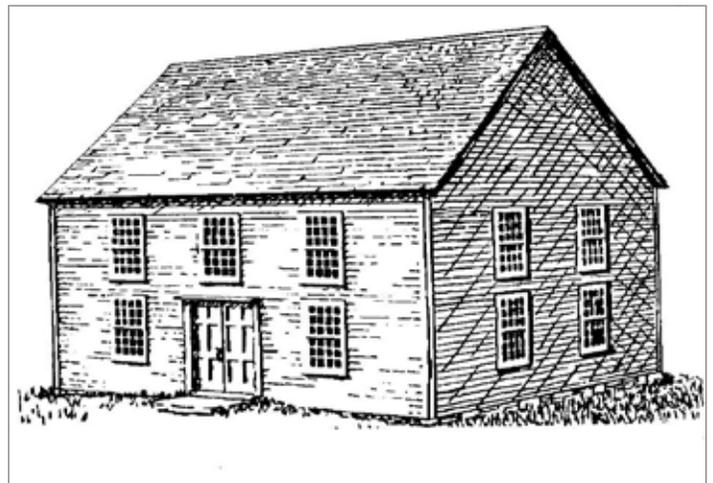
ELAINE FARLEY

June 16th, 1784, United Empire Loyalists with Major Van Alstine's military party came to a wilderness that was barely surveyed before their arrival. Two hundred and fifty-eight people of all ages quickly made camp in what is now Loyalist Park in the former Village of Adolphustown. Within the group there was a wide range of military rank, ancestral countries, religious beliefs and homesteading skills; their loyalty to British rule had bound them together.

In 1790, Rev. William Losee arrived and preached Methodism in the homes of John Carscallen in Fredericksburgh and Paul Huff on the south shore of Hay Bay, as well as the Van Dusen Tavern in Adolphustown. Losee sowed the seeds of Methodism in the hearts of these settlers and Methodism grew in popularity. The services were lively and filled with emotions and songs; these gatherings must have provided a welcome relief from the endless labour of carving a new life in the wilderness. Since Losee knew some of the settlers who came from the state of New York, when he returned to the New York Conference in 1791, he asked for permission to become the circuit rider for the Adolphustown area.

Losee returned his congregation but it had outgrown the little log house and had moved into the Huff barn. The Methodist seeds had taken root and on February 3rd, 1792, "The Covenant of 1792" was written, with a commitment to building a 'meeting house'. The original subscribers were 21

males and one female, representing 165 members of the first congregation.



The original Methodist Church, built by Losee, as it probably appeared in 1792¹

The meeting house was built on land owned by the Huff family and measured 30 feet x 36 feet. It was two stories high, making this building larger than any residence in the area. Governance of the meeting house was by the founders and trustees since the Methodist religion was based out of the USA and not permitted to own land in Upper Canada.

1 Lamont, K.J. (1984). Adolphuston 1784-1984. [s.n.]: Adolphustown Bicentennial Committee, 17.

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In late August 1819, a large camp meeting was held that was attended by some families who had travelled great distances by road and water. On Sunday morning tragedy struck when the boat used to transport 18 people from the north shore of Hay Bay to the service, sunk. It is said the boat was a few 100 feet from shore when it took on water and started to sink. Screams were heard from inside the church and many rushed outside, unfortunately to witness the drowning of family and friends. Though eight people were spared, ten youth drowned. To this day, in remembrance of the tragedy and the strength of the faith of those settlers who suffered a loss, the Old Hay Bay Church hosts a pilgrimage service on the fourth Sunday of each August.

By 1835, an extension was added to the building. The original back wall pillars remained though the roofline was changed, and the front door was moved to face the noon sun. In 1860, settlement to the area had increased and a new brick structure was built at Adolphustown. The meeting house was sold to Percival Platt for \$50, who gutted the interior and used it for grain storage.

Rev. Richard Duke, in 1885, started the long and laborious work of having the meeting house returned to the Methodist Church and restored as a pilgrimage site. By 1910, the successor of The Methodist Episcopal Church, The Methodist Church of Canada, voted to reclaim the old building and 3.5 acres including the graveyard, however no funds were committed. Money was raised, and the church was purchased from the Platt Estate for \$300. The restoration lasted until 1912 and on August 21, the Old Hay Bay Church officially opened again with a Board of Trustees to guide her future.

With the union of churches in 1925, the property belonged to The United Church of Canada and during the 1950s, a custodian cottage was built by H.J. McFarland of Picton. The first custodians were United Church ministers, who used the cottage and church as a summer retreat and vacation

place. Even today, the cottage is home to custodians and each summer they give a week of their time to share the history of the church and its surroundings.

At 165 years of age in 1957, the church was honoured with the designation of an "Ontario Historic Site". For the bicentennial of the church in 1992, The United Methodist Church of the USA officially registered the Hay Bay Meeting House as one of their historic sites. Finally, with the work of many people, the church, grave yard and land were approved as a Canadian National Historic Site in 2001.

The Old Hay Bay Church is a pilgrim's way station, a place to pause and consider one's journey. Come visit; reflect and take your bearings from those who have journeyed before you.

Follow us on Facebook or at www.oldhaybaychurch.ca

Elaine Farley is Custodian, Trustee, and the Restoration Committee Chair for Old Hay Bay Church.



Old Hay Bay Church in 2015
Photograph: Elaine Farley

CHO/PCO MISSION STATEMENT

TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPALLY APPOINTED HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND TO FURTHER THE IDENTIFICATION, PRESERVATION, INTERPRETATION, AND WISE USE OF COMMUNITY HERITAGE LOCALLY, PROVINCIALLY, AND NATIONALLY.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

CHONEWS IS YOUR QUARTERLY PUBLICATION. WE WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE INITIATIVES, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND CONCERNS OF YOUR MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

INFORMATION SHARING THROUGH CHONEWS IS IMPORTANT.

CHONEWS DEADLINES

CHONEWS ISSUES ARE SPRING, SUMMER, FALL, AND WINTER. THE DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- MARCH 10 (SPRING ISSUE)
- JUNE 10 (SUMMER ISSUE)
- OCTOBER 10 (FALL ISSUE)
- DECEMBER 10 (WINTER ISSUE)

SUBMISSIONS ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED.

HERITAGE BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CATASTROPHIC NATURAL EVENTS

PAUL R. KING

When a catastrophic natural event results in major damage to a heritage building, should that building be restored or demolished? Are insurance or other proceeds available, perhaps through fund-raising or governmental programs? Should insurance funds be spent on heritage building restoration, or on demolition and replacement, or for other civic purposes such as assisting people who are struggling after the event? What is the likelihood that the building is susceptible to future damage even if structurally strengthened? Is the building likely to be affected by climate change? Is there still a use for the building once restored? Is restoration a major undertaking or a relatively modest undertaking? Were the key heritage features of the building destroyed? Do people really care?

I was recently in Christchurch, New Zealand where there was catastrophic damage from two major earthquakes in 2010 and 2011 plus from thousands of subsequent after-shocks. A review of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust "lost property" list is a disturbing eye-opener of heritage buildings no longer standing due to these earthquakes. About 100,000 houses were damaged, and 10,000 demolished. The central business district was closed for two years because 1,240 buildings — one in three — collapsed or were damaged beyond repair. Miles of sewer and water systems were destroyed. The Avon River meanders through the broad plain where Christchurch was built, mainly swampland and river silt. The whole downtown and suburbs along the fault line experienced liquefaction, a

process during an earthquake where sand, silt and water are combined under incredible pressure.

The water/soil/sand mixture boils, volcanoes through cracks to the surface, and begins to move like ocean waves, tilting, sinking and tossing buildings, roads and pipes like flotsam.¹

The financial costs are astronomical. To date, about \$32 billion has been spent out of an estimated \$45 billion to \$50 billion, with reconstruction scheduled to be completed by 2026. Expenditures have been split between private insurance (\$20 billion) and public funds (\$12 billion) in addition to private funding. A government corporation pays benefits to everyone with private fire insurance, but it is capped at \$100,000 per earthquake for home replacement. Christchurch and many other areas of New Zealand, including the capital city of Wellington, are on major fault lines so there is always an impending risk of further damage. Also, most major cities in New Zealand are along the coast so are susceptible to storm surge or tsunami damage. Buildings can be built to resist earthquake damage, but the current engineering techniques are not 100% foolproof.

It is instructive to look at a couple of examples. In Christchurch, the Catholic cathedral (The Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament also known as the Christchurch Basilica) and the Anglican cathedral (Christchurch Cathedral), both being registered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as Category I historic places, sustained major damage.

The Catholic cathedral, completed in a Renaissance, Italian basilica style in 1905, was topped by bell towers on the front corners plus a large dome similar to Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, England. Described as one of the finest examples of church architecture in Australasia, this cathedral was a



Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament prior to the 2010/2011 earthquakes and aftershocks (top), and after (bottom)
Photographs: Greg O'Beirne, David Walker

superb example of Francis Petre's work. When George Bernard Shaw toured New Zealand in 1934, he compared the cathedral to the work of the great Italian Renaissance architect, Filippo Brunelleschi. From a technical point of view the building of the cathedral involved new and significant methods of construction, including the use of concrete. It dominates the local townscape and has been the heart of the Canterbury diocese for over ninety years. Engineers surveyed the damage and were concerned that the structural elements of the building might not continue supporting the dome. Consequently, the dome was dismantled and removed using a huge crane. The two bell towers were destroyed in the earthquakes. I understand the bishop has decided to restore the building at an estimated cost of \$100 million. Seven years after the last major earthquake, however, the restoration has not yet started.

The Anglican cathedral built

¹ Plecas, B. (2018, January 14) What we can learn from the Christchurch earthquake. Times Colonist, Retrieved from <http://www.timescolonist.com>

between 1864 and 1904 is a Gothic Revival-style. Christchurch Cathedral is a major landmark located at the heart of the city. It is seen by many as symbolizing the city. It was the centre of the Anglican diocese, was used for worship as well as for concerts, and was a major tourist attraction. It is the only church in New Zealand designed by George Gilbert Scott, a



Christchurch Cathedral prior to the 2010/2011 earthquakes and aftershocks (top), and after (bottom)

Photographs: Greg O'Beirne, Kirstie Jeffries

prolific British architect known for his Gothic Revival churches and public buildings. As one of several churches he designed for various colonies of the British Empire, it stands as a memorial to the empire's expansion and the spread of the Anglican church around the world. In 1873 a resident architect, Benjamin Mountfort, took over. Although Mountfort did not design the cathedral, he had a significant influence on the final look, resulting in a greater High Victorian emphasis than the original 1864 design. The multitude of memorial windows, tablets and other heritage attributes within and around

the cathedral created a living history of Canterbury's past and its people. The building suffered earthquake damage in 1881, 1888, 1901, 1922, 2010 and 2011 and there is no reason to believe that it is immune from future earthquake damage. Seven years after the last major earthquake, most of the nave is still standing but the bell tower is gone as is the top portion of the front wall with its large rose window. The building has been deconsecrated and is still cordoned off for safety reasons. This building was the jewel at the centre of Christchurch, such centre called Cathedral Square. To a large extent the city was built around and extended out from this cathedral and its central square. The cost of restoration is estimated to be more than \$100 million. Seven years after the last major earthquake, however, the restoration has not yet started.

The decision has now been made in both case to restore these buildings. Restoration is possible but at huge cost. In the case of the Anglican cathedral, a decision to demolish the building was made in 2012 but the public outcry evidenced in part by an injunctive law suit convinced Bishop Victoria Matthews (who happens to be a Canadian) and the Anglican synod to restore the building which will be funded by insurance proceeds, governmental support and fund-raising efforts.

It is not possible to over-emphasize the trauma and disorientation experienced by Christchurch residents with so much of their city lost in the earthquakes. Many residents, especially those who lost their homes, were so traumatized that they found it too painful to remain in the city. With so much lost and with iconic buildings such as the two cathedrals damaged but still standing, it is understandable that citizens would want to restore these buildings no matter the cost and regardless of the earthquake damage to or destruction of the buildings' heritage features.

Church congregations may be diminishing but these two buildings are major municipal symbols and tourist attractions that can be used as concert halls. Buildings in New Zealand are susceptible to future earthquake damage but the citizens in this country are willing to rebuild regardless. New Zealand residents have one of the best lifestyles in the world with a moderate climate in beautiful surroundings so why give up and move off the islands? Climate change, particularly rising oceans, will eventually result in catastrophic damage to New Zealand but, like Canadians, climate change is an elephant in the room that everyone either ignores, eyes suspiciously or denies. Why allow some future catastrophe to interfere with one's current enviable lifestyle?

Are these issues relevant in Ontario? The coastal areas of Canada face a greater risk but even in Ontario there are examples. Our municipalities may not be as vulnerable as the cities in New Zealand but, as we learned at the 2017 Ontario Heritage Conference, the Ottawa area is susceptible to earthquakes. Within the last year, there has been flooding in various areas of Ontario including Toronto, along the shores of Lake Erie and along the Grand River and Thames River watersheds. Goderich suffered a catastrophic tornado in 2011. So yes, these issues are and will continue to be relevant in Ontario and a review of how Christchurch is coping with its catastrophic events is instructive.

Paul R. King is the Chair of Finance for CHO/PCO.





Ontario Heritage Conference Sault Ste. Marie *June 7-9, 2018*

Come join us in beautiful Sault Ste. Marie for our 30th anniversary conference!

Conference attendees can expect a varied itinerary featuring inspiring guest speakers, visits to local heritage landmarks and opportunities to experience all that Sault Ste. Marie has to offer.

For more information about the conference program, booking information at the Delta Hotel (the main conference venue), and tours, go to www.ontarioheritageconference.ca

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO DISCOVER THE UNIQUE CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE!

GINETTE GUY

In building this year's program for the Ontario Heritage Conference, the local organizing committee is doing a fantastic job showcasing their diverse region. As is now standard for the conference, the program strives to educate and share best practices, and this year the attendees will have the opportunity to delve into a variety of new issues.

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario will host a session titled "Using Your Municipal Election to Advance the Cause of Heritage", which is sure to provide an exciting question period. Community Heritage Ontario will present a talk on maintaining the municipal registry, a topic for which they've had many requests to discuss. This year there will also be practical sessions and how-to workshops: masonry sandstone restoration, wood repair, traditional roofing materials and masonry crack repairs. Presentations by architects, planners and Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport representatives will round out the educational program.

Unique to this year and a function of the location and rich heritage, the sessions and tours will provide several opportunities to share and learn. A session called "Our Metis Legacy" and a visit to the Shingwauk Residential School will bring further awareness to the legacy of the Residential School System. Algoma Industrial history will be showcased in sessions and also in a very tangible way with the choice of venues and tour options. From the welcome reception at the Bushplane Heritage Centre to the gala dinner at the Machine Shop, you will be immersed in the heritage of city. Of course, one cannot forget the Group of Seven and their

connection to the region, so perhaps you will choose the dinner theatre option at the Ermatinger Old Stone House! The program would not be complete without a tour of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal National Historic Site. There, a guide will show you the work being done to restore and preserve some of the historic buildings and structures.



Ermatinger Old Stone House

Photograph: F. Guy

Don't miss this unique opportunity to scratch visiting Sault Ste. Marie off your bucket list!

Please visit www.ontarioheritageconference.ca for more program information, registration and bookings.

Ginette Guy is a Vice-President of CHO/PCO and the Conference Committee Chair.

2018 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ARE COMING!



WHAT CAN A MHC MEMBER DO?

1. Support candidates that have supported you in the last 4 years.
2. Attend "All Candidates" debates and come prepared with questions that are important to your committee to find out where new and returning incumbents stand on heritage.
3. If your municipality dissolves current committees, consider your value and reapply to the new committee. Let the person responsible for appointing members know that you are interested in remaining on the committee.
4. Get ready for a fresh start and another 4 years!
5. Become a decision maker! Nominations start May 1 and close July 27, 2018.

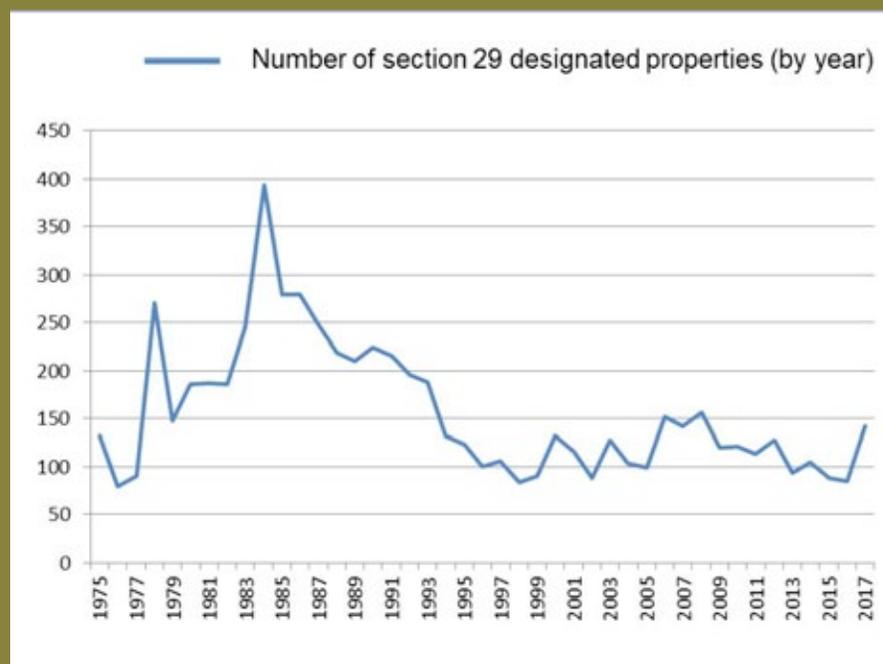
REGISTRAR FILES: ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT DESIGNATION TRENDS

ERIN SEMANDE

The Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) Register serves many purposes, most important of which is to provide a central database of all heritage properties designated under the OHA. Now that the section 29 (individual property) designation data has been entered into a database, I have started to gather statistical information and trends about how Ontario municipalities have used the OHA over the past 43 years.

For this edition of the Registrar Files, I am going to let the statistics and trends speak for themselves and provide minimal commentary and interpretation about the data and trends. It is important for municipal heritage committees to have meaningful data when analysing past and existing activities and guiding future heritage protection. If a municipal heritage committee would like to determine the statistics and trend data for their specific municipality, please contact the Registrar's office directly and I can assemble similar information.

This chart displays the number of properties designated under the OHA (section 29) by year. In 1975, the year the OHA came into force, there were 132 properties designated, but it should be noted that 96 properties were in Kingston and 25 in Toronto. The peak period for designations was the mid-1980s, which coincided with a number of financial incentive programs including BRICK grants, Wintario, Commercial Facade Grants, Ontario Heritage Foundation and Ministry grants. Interestingly designations dipped slightly the year the OHA was amended in 2005. In 2017, there was a substantial increase in designations over the previous few years, with 40% of these properties in the City of Toronto.



This chart shows designated properties grouped by construction year (in 10 year increments). Less than 2% of section 29 designated properties in the OHA Register were constructed after 1940. The overall designation trend in recent years remains designating pre-1900 properties.



This chart displays property type category and the percentage of designated properties in each category. It was too difficult to show the results graphically due to the low numbers in most categories. The OHA Register tracks original/historic use of a property and uses standardized categories set out by the federal government. There are a number of properties where the use is unknown and this is due to the fact that some older bylaws don't contain enough information about a property to discern use.

Property Type	Percentage (%)
Residence	56.7
Commerce/Commercial Services	11
Religion, Ritual and funeral	9.8
Government	3.5
Education	3.4
Industry	3.2
Leisure	3
Community	2
Unknown	1.5
Food Supply	1.2
Transportation - Rail	1.1
Transportation - Land	0.7
Environment	0.4
Transportation - Water	0.4
Defence	0.33
Health and Research	0.3
Archaeological site	0.04

Have questions about the Ontario Heritage Act Register? You can direct them to the Provincial Heritage Registrar: Erin Semande 416-212-1704 or erin.semande@heritagetrust.on.ca

The Registrar Files is a series in CHOnews where I will provide highlights, updates and interesting tidbits from the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) Register of heritage properties.

Update from winter 2018 article: the OHA Register recorded 142 individual property designations for 2017. A number of bylaws were served on the OHT after the previous article was submitted.

WIND TURBINES AND DETERGENT

PAUL R. KING

I was recently in Dunedin, New Zealand, which is a UNESCO City of Literature. In order to avoid a fine when parking in central Dunedin, a machine-issued paper ticket must be displayed on the dashboard. I was intrigued to discover poetry on the reverse side of the ticket. I think one of the poems might be aimed at those (including many heritage advocates) who object to wind turbines:

Plastic Climatic Detergent

You question my earth-care,

wind-moaner -

but your sob-story's

a green-wash of ice-melt.

STUDENT SUBSIDY FOR CONFERENCE



Purpose

To encourage students to develop an interest in heritage, CHO/PCO wishes to setup a program to subsidize students who wish to attend the annual Ontario Heritage Conference.

Eligibility

A student must have been in an Ontario university or college program within the last year, preferably a program that is in some way related to the heritage field.

Use of Funds

The subsidy is for conference registration, travel expenses and accommodation during the conference. Original receipts must be provided. Subsidized students will receive a one-year membership in CHO/PCO free of charge.

Post Conference Report

A subsidized student must write a 1000-1500-word report to the CHO/PCO Board after the conference setting out what was of value about the conference. The student report may be published in CHO news or online at the CHO/PCO website.

Application

Applications are due **April 23, 2018**. For application and conference information, please see the conference website.

www.ontarioheritageconference.ca

CHO/PCO WORKSHOP

BUILDING YOUR HERITAGE REGISTER AND HERITAGE EASEMENT AGREEMENTS

[Township of Tiny Municipal Office](#)

130 Balm Beach Rd W, Tiny, ON L0L 2J0

April 25 at 5 PM

If you are interested in attending,
Please contact Kristie Czovek at the Township offices
705-526-4204 x258 or kczovek@tiny.ca



SAVE OUR MEMORIES AND OUR COMMUNITY

TRACY GAYDA

Spring is here and with it comes the public's awareness of heritage buildings. Workshops, symposiums and conferences are starting to fill the next few months, as the snow slowly melts off the old houses and barns. The National Trust for Canada recently opened their nominations for the top ten endangered buildings. The program closes March 27th and the "winners" will be announced shortly after.

Closer to home in Ontario, we see many heritage properties under the microscope or wrecking ball. Recently in Eastern Ontario there have been several campaigns to save threatened properties. The Tourist Office in Brockville is on the radar; it's situated on top of the freshly restored Railway Tunnel, the newest heritage attraction in that city. Known as Black-Earle Double House, the double house was built about 1863 for the town's blacksmith David Black and his family. It's part of the Heritage Brockville area sitting on the street where the farmers market is still held, and is very near the waterfront. The building will need major repairs, upgrading and accessibility fixes to meet the new requirements for public buildings if it is to continue as the tourist office. The municipal government had some developers interested in the property but not the building itself. Many residents of Brockville think the building should be saved and that it supports the heritage fabric of the area.

The Forward House in Iroquois is slated to be demolished. Built by Michael Carman in about 1815, it is one of the oldest surviving buildings in that area. In the 1950s, many buildings were demolished or removed to make way for the St. Lawrence-Seaway project. Losing this building has touched a sore spot for area residents who recall the heartbreak of losing their communities then.

In Gananoque, the Blinkbonnie Inn was originally the MacDonald Mansion, rebuilt in 1843 after a devastating fire. It was owned by William MacDonald, son of Charles who was an early businessman and developer of the town. The once elegant Inn fell on hard times in the '80s and some of the inn outbuildings were demolished to make room for the modern Comfort Inn. Descendants of MacDonald now residing in the United States, tried to raise funds to restore the mansion but have had little success. The building has become an eyesore and its future looks quite bleak now.

And the list goes on in many Ontario municipalities - Toronto probably has more endangered properties than all of Ontario combined. The University of Waterloo published a report on disappearing heritage properties. The report was released March 28, 2002 and it can still be viewed at the following link: www.uwaterloo.ca/heritage-resources-centre/sites/ca.heritage-resources-centre/files/uploads/files/LossOfHeritagePropertiesInOntario_0.pdf. Their survey sample gives statistics for properties lost since 1985.

Municipal heritage committees often have a hard job convincing councils and members of the public that a heritage building is an asset to the community. As Joni Mitchell sings, "you don't know what you got 'til its gone". Many members of the community support saving structures but often do not have the funds to make it possible. Facebook seems to have become the new platform for getting the word out to gather support for saving heritage properties. Politicians are listening.

The Ontario Heritage Act was adopted to help in the effort to preserve and conserve local heritage properties, not just important public buildings but the homes of our ancestors that helped to build the villages, town and cities we have today. When we travel to

other countries, we visit their heritage properties and places. We revel in the stories we have heard and come to see what makes that place unique. We don't go to see their new suburbs and condo projects. Perhaps in eighty years that will be the case in Ontario and Canada if governments and citizens hesitate to value and celebrate our past, looking only at the "now" and not how our heritage supports the future. Industry is losing ground in Ontario with each Free Trade Agreement and as technology takes over our everyday lives, tourism and the economic effect that heritage brings to a municipality can no longer be pushed to the side as a secondary economic factor. Our local heritage and heritage properties make us unique and provide a foundation for sense of place and sense of community.

What is a Municipal Heritage Committee to do? You are probably doing it already. MHCs are more than advisors to council or researchers and keepers of the heritage registry/inventory, as the ministry points out are our main responsibilities. MHCs are part of the heritage community along with museums, monuments, genealogists and people who love to explore local, national and international heritage. We must keep our community and council informed of the interesting places and people who have gone before that have helped make us what we are today. Those people and places are the foundation of community and sustainability. Celebrate the victories and support the people and organizations that have preserved, conserved and promoted our local heritage. Make sure council is aware of these people and organizations too.

I recently viewed a TED talk by Ed McMahon on "the power of uniqueness". The discussion uses American examples but the message is universal. He has some amazing examples of heritage "saves" that have

become American icons, heritage places that make communities unique. He asks the question, "Why do you think people feel a sense of loss when a grove of trees is cut down, a historic

building is demolished, a scenic view is obliterated?" His answer rings so true to those who feel this way. To view his talk, follow the link: www.youtube.com/watch?v=qB5tH4rt-x8. He tells

the story best.

Tracy Gayda is a Vice-President of CHO/PCO.

NEWS FROM THE CHO/PCO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RICK SCHOFIELD

The Board met in Scarborough on March 25th to conduct the usual business of the Corporation.

The President, Wayne Morgan, reported that CHO had communicated with all MHCs in the province urging them to write their local MP and the Federal Government Ministers in support of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, Report 10 - 'Preserving Canada's Heritage.' Many MHCs have responded.

Wayne also informed the Board that the CHO Program Officer had resigned due to her busy schedule and that CHO will now be looking for a replacement.

A workshop on "Building a Heritage Register and Heritage Easement Agreements" had been arranged for Tiny Twp on April 25th with the President providing the lead.

The Corporate Secretary reported that membership renewals for 2018 had been arriving on a regular basis with over 80% already received. Reminders will be sent to those MHCs which have not yet provided their renewal form and fee payment.

Various correspondence was also reported by the secretary including: farm designations, GTA West highway corridor, abandoned cemeteries and the unveiling of plaque dealing with the underground railway.

The Treasurer reported that CHO is maintaining its balanced budget with recent payments made for CHOnews production and administrative costs. Revenue from membership fees and the Ministry grant provide much of the needed annual revenue.

The Conference Committee Chair, Ginette Guy, submitted the committee's

report outlining the progress made on the upcoming 2018 Ontario Heritage Conference in Sault Ste. Marie and the advanced work already underway by the Local Committee in Goderich/Bluewater who will be hosting the 2019 conference.

A very detailed conference proposal for 2020 was submitted by Markham and approved by the Board. Markham's proposal is supported by CHO's conference partners, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and the Ontario Association of Heritage professionals.

The Education Committee Chair, Bob Martindale, reported on the recent workshop held in Innisfil dealing with how heritage fits with planning and adaptive reuse. He also mentioned that the committee is reviewing the requests for future workshops which have been submitted by MHCs and will try to find appropriate speakers for those which can be held in the near future. Hopefully, the hiring of a new Program Officer will aid in this work.

Tracy Gayda, Chair of the Communication Committee reported on various social media areas where CHO is developing members and also reported that CHOnews for the Spring issue will be ready for distribution in April. New articles for CHO and MHC members are always welcomed by the editor, Julie Driver.

Matthew Gregor, Chair of the Awards Committee, was asked to contact the Sarnia Heritage Committee regarding their nomination of Mr. Wayne Wager for the Service to MHC Award. CHO had previously approved the award and was hoping Mr. Wager would be able to attend the Sault Ste. Marie conference to receive the award in person.

There was some discussion about payment for Board members attending conferences and the secretary reported back that any accommodation and travel expenses must fall within the guidelines of CHO policy and are provided only to Board members who are participating in the actual conference.

The Nomination committee met following the Board meeting to review the nominations submitted for positions on the Board of Directors for 2018-2020. Since nominations had closed, the committee will recommend that Paul King, Ginette Guy, Dennis Warrilow and Ian MacLean be elected at the AGM. The committee will now look for possible candidates from the western part of Ontario for the next term since CHO's goal is to have equal representation from across the province. Nominations may be sent to the Corporate Secretary at any time during the year with nominations usually closing four weeks prior to the AGM. The Board consists of eight members, with half elected annually.

Rick Schofield is the Corporate Secretary/Treasurer for CHO/PCO.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WAYNE MORGAN

Federal involvement in Heritage Conservation

In January I sent a letter to all Ontario municipal heritage committees requesting support for the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development report, Preserving Canada's Heritage and in particular, recommendation 11 which would provide a tax incentive for the conservation of heritage properties.

Thank you to all committees and their municipal councils that submitted a response to the federal environment and finance ministers. As of the writing of this column, I do not know the outcome of our efforts to persuade the federal government of the value of implementing the Standing Committee's recommendations. I am advised that the federal budget proposal for 2018-19 does not include a heritage tax incentive program. However, with your support, CHO, together with the National Trust for Canada and heritage organizations in other provinces, will continue to make the case for a federal heritage tax incentive.



Continuing Education

It is important that municipal heritage committee members develop a knowledge base of heritage conservation matters to provide informed advice to municipal councils. To help in this, CHO will assist in conducting workshops for MHC members. An upcoming workshop on 'Building your Heritage Register' and 'Heritage Easement Agreements' will be held in the Township of Tiny municipal offices on April 25 at 5 pm. Please contact Kristie Czovek at the Township offices (705-526-4204, x258 or kczovek@tiny.ca) if you are interested in attending. Other workshops are being planned for the rest of the year.

The annual Ontario Heritage Conference, this year in Sault Ste. Marie, is good opportunity to develop your knowledge base, in addition to making contacts with others in the field and being inspired by successful heritage outcomes in the Sault. I hope to see you there.



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WE ARE HIRING

CHO is looking to fill the position of **Program Officer**.

Applications are due on May 22, 2018.

See website for details:

www.communityheritageontario.ca/PROGRAMOFFICERJobDesc.pdf

BOARD MEETINGS

CHO/PCO Board of Directors' meetings are open to any MHC member. Please contact the Corporate Secretary to confirm each date before attending. Scheduled meetings will be held at 6282 Kingston Road, Scarborough.



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SUBMISSION DEADLINES

March 10, June 10, October 10 and
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