



TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Planning & Development Services
 1593 Four Mile Creek Rd. – P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
 Tel. – (905) 468-3266
 Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

St. Mark's Rectory - 17 Byron St.
 Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Rectory of St. Mark's is a two-storey residence (with tower rooms above), which sits adjacent to Addison Hall, upon a large lot located at the corner of Byron and King Sts. in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 81 Ball St. lies both in the fact that it is historically associated with St. Mark's Parish Church, and that it is a highly unusual and well-preserved example of Italianate 'Tuscan Villa' architecture.

Constructed in 1858 of yellow stretcher-bond pressed buff brick (an early use of this material) to house Archdeacon MacMurray – third to serve St. Mark's, after Rev. Thomas Green and Rev. Robert Addison – the sole Italianate structure in Niagara-in-the-Lake has long served as the residence of the Anglican Rector.

Indeed, it still does so: Rev. Robert Wright is the current tenant.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of St. Mark's Rectory as one of the most significant of all the dwellings in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Three bay, tiered façade.
- Central square tower.
- Rounded-headed windows.
- Panelled chimneys.
- Wide, bracketed eaves.
- Front gable with pediment profile.

N.B. The front porch is a later addition, despite the well-integrated Ionic columns; there was likely a verandah in the first instance, much like the rear-verandah (which is still extant).

The interior features high-ceilings, plaster cornices, plain mantelpieces with pilasters and simple trim and a magnificent spiral staircase with fine balustrade.



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Description of Property

St Marks Church – 41 Byron St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



St Marks is a one-storey cruciform Anglican Church, adjacent to Addison Hall and St Marks Rectory, on Byron St. in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of St Marks church lies both in the great age of the structure – the parish was formed in 1792, and the church was begun in 1804, finished in 1810, burned in 1813, reconstructed in 1816-1828, expanded 1843, altered 1892, and refurbished 1964 – as well as in the manifold historical connections to which it is subject.

St Marks churchyard had served as the town's first burial ground (for all, not just Anglican church-goers) and has seen various military uses – it was used as a hospital and barracks, and it is still possible to trace the course of American redoubts in the turf. At least one early gravestone still bears the marks of a quartermaster's cleaver.

The building as it exists today is a monument to religious devotion, local citizenry's dedication to preservation, and the evolution of church architecture.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of St. Mark's Church as one of the most significant of all the buildings in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Cruciform plan.
- Heavy greystone exterior.
- Tall, square bell-tower.
- Several stained glass windows, including one by Yvonne Williams.
- Extensive, manicured graveyard/grounds, with many great oak and pine trees.

N.B. In 1813, the building was partially gutted by fire, but its stone walls remained standing. The Gothic cruciform pattern dates to 1843, as do the two high-pulpits.

Originally, there were clear glass windows, but these were slowly replaced with stained glass. The oldest extant stained glass window dates to 1843.

In the 1970s, the organ and the choir were relocated to the gallery, and a font was installed, designed by local sculptor Jacobine Jones.

The oldest extant gravestone in the churchyard belongs to Elizabeth Kerr (d. Jan. 21st, 1794); however, in the south transept is preserved an earlier memorial, which reads: "LENERD BLANCK DESEACED 5 AUGt 1782".



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Description of Property

‘The Kirby House’
130 Front Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Kirby House is located on Front Street between Gate and Victoria Street in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The Kirby House is of value because of its architectural details, and its association with a notable citizen of Niagara. William Kirby was a novelist, historian, poet, politician and the editor of the Niagara Mail. William Kirby is best known for his novel *Le Chien D’or* “the Golden Dog,” a historical romance novel that was even read and enjoyed by Queen Victoria. During his time in Niagara, Kirby was also the customs collector for Niagara.

This Neo-Classical house constructed circa 1818 has a notable entrance, a design typical of the town for the period before the 1830s. It features an entablature and sidelights. The two-storey three bay façade is covered in stucco and has only been slightly modified from the original.

William Kirby first came to Niagara in September of 1839. Initially Kirby was involved in the tannery business after having leased one in St. Davids from John D. Servos. His move to the Town (present day Old Town) came after he married Eliza Madaline Whitmore (United Empire Loyalist) in 1848. It is understood that a part of Eliza Whitmore’s dowry was used by Kirby to buy this waterfront house.

Kirby acquired the lot in 1855 from a local carpenter, Thomas Courtney. In 1857 and 1858, Kirby acquired about 44’ X 104’ that had not be acquired earlier. In the 1890s the lot was re-divided again as Captain Percy Beale bought part of the lot. However, the Kirby family retained the 44’ X 104’ that had been purchased in 1857-58.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- 3 bay symmetrical façade
- Rough cast stucco
- Gable roof with end chimneys
- Entrance is trimmed with pilasters, sidelights and entablature
- Two panel front door (thought to be from the 1850s renovations)
- Trellis verandah with bell cast roof on the north side of the dwelling.

N.B. There was a verandah at the front of the house on to which the french windows opened into, added by Kirby in the 1850s. While the verandah is no longer there, the french windows remain.



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Description of Property

'Barker Hall'
46 Johnson St
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Barker Hall is located on the corner of Johnson and Regent Streets in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

46 Johnson Street is of cultural value because of its architectural details. Constructed by John Barker, a prominent municipal official, the dwelling dates back to 1831. The words "Barker Hall" are also engraved on the polished brass doorknocker at the main entrance of the house.

The unique two-storey clapboard dwelling breaks away from tradition as it fails to incorporate a rigid symmetry on the front façade. Because of this the house's hall is slightly off-centre, with the larger room to the right of the main entrance. Barker Hall features a low-hipped wood shingled roof with two brick chimneys. The roof and the chimneys were restored in the late 1990s. The irregular four bay façade is close to the street line. The original entrance to the dwelling still remains intact with a detailed door case. It features slender columns or (colonettes), that support the narrow cornice, which forms the transom. The sash situated above the transom is in a lozenge pattern and is regarded as being unique in the Town. Over the years Baker Hall has served both as a summer cottage and an apartment building.

Other previous owners of 46 Johnson have included Thomasen B. McCormak, the Honourable Walter H. Dickson, Charlotte Dickson, J.E. Armstrong, Marion Redhead, Louisa Tuttem Margaret I. Lailey, Elizabeth Sauders and Barbara Casselman.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of value include:

- Hipped roof with wood shingles
- Panel treated chimney stacks (restored)
- Clapboard siding with a simple 4 bay façade
- Siding is covered with Johns mansving siding
- Off-centred entrance with a flat transom
- Three light flat transom over the entrance

N.B. Barker Hall was featured in Peter Stokes' *Old Niagara On The Lake* (1971) in which he commented on the well-preserved interior by stating that the "staircase represents a local joiner's work with its well executed scroll and balustrade and good proportions" He continues by writing that the interior's "pilastered trim is delicately decorated and is in-keeping with the style of the mid 1820s and 1830s."



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Description of Property

‘The Clench House
234 Johnson St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Clench House is located on Johnson Street between Simcoe and Mississauga Street, in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The Clench House is of cultural value because of its great architectural and historical significance and its association with early Niagara citizens. It is considered perhaps the finest frame buildings in all of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Built on the original one-acre lot that had been granted to Ralfe Clench on May 6th 1796, the house took on an additional acre when Clench married Elizabeth Brant Johnson (daughter of Captain Brant Johnson - grandson of Chief Joseph Brant).

The two-storey house that is traditionally dated back to 1824 was under construction until 1831. Clench’s initial house on the property was only one of two Niagara houses that had survived the fires of 1813, as the American’s retreated across the Niagara River. However, the house accidentally caught fire and burned shortly after while Alexander Stewart (cousin of Clench) and family were sharing the residence.

The white clapboard house seen today was constructed with a low gable roof. It has a distinguished five bay façade, with an elegant centred doorway. The entrance is ornamented with sidelights, an elliptical fan light transom and a Venetian window with sidelights. Fluted pilasters and Ionic caps support the simple cornice. There exist two interior chimneys that accommodated back-to-back fireplaces. The Clench house is considered a Loyalist, Neo-Classical house with some American influences.

Ralfe Clench was a Lieutenant in the Butler’s Rangers and a prominent townsman. After his immigration from Schenectady, New York Clench took on some very significant roles. Clench was the Town’s very first Clerk. He also represented the Niagara House of Assembly and was appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court in 1803. Clench also belonged to the local Masonic Hall, the Niagara Agricultural Society, the Niagara Turf Club and was on the committee formed to obtain and coordinate the building of St. Andrew’s church in 1794.

Previous owners of the Clench House include John Geale Dickson, William Merrill, Henry Williamson, Sarah Gardiner, Marie Holmwood, Cecile and Reginald Meek, Katherine Kirkpatrick and Rosella Melbourne.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of value include:

- Gable roof with two end brick chimneys
- Clapboard siding with the 5 bay facade
- Centred entrance with sidelights and fanlight
- 12over12 windows with working shutters



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Description of Property

Demeath – 69 Prideaux St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Demeath (or the ‘Wooll-Kerr House’) is a large two-storey residence on Prideaux St., which occupies the foremost edge of the last remaining original one acre ‘through-lot’ in Niagara-on-the-Lake’s Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 69 Prideaux St. rests primarily in the age and unusual history of the structure – it was originally raised in c. 1790 by Dr. Robert Kerr, a prominent physician, magistrate and Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Upper Canada. The house was said to be one of only three ‘decent’ residences in the town when Gov. Simcoe arrived in 1792.

Along with much of the rest of the town at the time, it was set ablaze by an occupying force of American soldiers in December 1813. However, the walls survived the fire. Even so, the record of the damages claimed by Dr. Kerr amounted to £1,227, and at least that much may have been spent on reconstructing this beautiful Georgian mansion – which was completed in 1815 – even though Dr. Kerr did not receive his full claim. (Claims were paid at a rate of 25 percent, starting near the time of his death in 1824, so his heirs received £306.)

Other owners of the property have included John, Catharine and Jessie Ross, Jesse Kirby, Lucy Johnson-Kerr, Mary Perkis, M. M. Smith and J. M. McGarry.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of Demeath as one of the finest Georgian dwellings – and most significant of all buildings – in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Original one acre ‘through-lot’.
- Original stone foundation.
- Low hip roof.
- Flemish-bond brick exterior.
- Unbalanced Georgian façade (five bays, door off-set left).
- Inscription/date stone.
- Moulded fascia.
- Twin chimneys.
- 12-over-12 window sashes, and black shutters.
- Square transom (with fan-detail).
- Radiating voussoirs.

N.B. Dr. Kerr led an astonishingly active and wide-ranging life – he served with General Burgoyne during the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga (1777). After being released, he was appointed surgeon to the Loyalists in Upper Canada, and then (1788) surgeon to the Indian Department at Niagara. He married a daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant – sister of Chief Joseph Brant/Thayendanegea.



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Description of Property

St Andrews Church – 216 Gage St. and 323 Simcoe St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



A one-storey square brick Presbyterian Church and associated (St. Andrews) Hall and Graveyard, on the corner of Gage and Simcoe Sts. in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of St Andrews Church lies both in the age of the structure – there was a Presbyterian congregation in Niagara-on-the-Lake from 1802, but their original church was destroyed by American troops (who claimed the steeple had been used by the British as an observation post), and the existing structure was built in 1831 – and in the fact that it is the most unaltered of the three principal churches in Niagara-on-the-Lake.

St Andrews figures largely in the memories that most people who have visited Niagara-on-the-Lake cherish afterwards. The massive, monumental portico supported by five Doric columns, complete with triglyphs – all in keeping with the Classical Revival Style – seems to have much to do with this. It was designed by a master-builder named Cooper and is among the most impressive sights in Old Town.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior and interior attributes that embody the heritage value of St Andrews Church as one of the most significant and best preserved churches in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Monumental portico, with star design.
- English-style tower (possibly based upon Wren and Gibbs' designs).
- Classical Flemish-bond brick shell.
- Rear hip roof.
- Round-headed windows.
- Quoins.
- Decorative arched voussoirs.
- Extensive graveyard, which contains many fine pine trees – and one sour cherry.
- Original box pews
- Three-sided gallery supported by slender columns.
- Pulpitum (1840) by John Davidson, carved out of local Black Walnut.

N.B. In 1855, a windstorm severely damaged the roof; in 1937, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (with financial assistance by Thomas Foster, philanthropist and former Mayor of Toronto) sponsored a restoration under Eric R. Arthur.



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Description of Property

Addison Hall – 39 Byron St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



A one-storey Anglican Church Hall, which is located between St. Mark's Rectory and St. Mark's Parish Church on Byron St. in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 39 Byron St. lies both in the fact that it is historically associated with St. Mark's Parish Church, and in the fact that it is well over a century old itself.

Constructed in 1886, the low gable roof of the hall (complete with spire) has been home to all sorts of celebrations and solemn gatherings, from weddings to funerals.

In 2002, the Hall was extensively renovated, and is now home to the 1,600 rare volumes of the Rev. Robert Addison library, the earliest contiguous library in Upper Canada.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of Addison Hall as one of the most significant religious structures in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Three wing layout.
- Yellowish-red brick exterior.
- White wood accents.
- Window placements.
- Spire and vestibule.

N.B. The addition to the rear of the building, which has substantially increased the size of the structure, has also been designed to integrate as naturally as possible with the original portion.



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Description of Property

James McFarland House – 1436 Concession 2 Rd.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON, L0S 1J0



James McFarland House is a 1 ½ storey field stone residence, which sits on a large lot quite close to the former Progressive Ave. in Niagara-on-the-Lake's agricultural interior.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1436 Concession 2 Rd. lies primarily in the fact that both it and the property upon which it was built has, at one time or another, belonged to several of the most notable figures in Niagara-on-the-Lake's history.

The simple Neo-Classical Style, three bay, centre-hall pattern house was likely built by James McFarland Jr. (the grandson of that John McFarland Sr. who built the more familiar 'McFarland House' on the Niagara River Parkway in c. 1800) at some point immediately prior to 1851, at which time his property was suddenly assessed at a higher tax rate.

Before the house was built, the land had first belonged to Robert Lottridge, a captain in the British Indian Department, Loyalist, and veteran of the American Revolutionary War – he received a Crown Grant of 100 acres in 1794. It was later re-granted in 1801 to Isaac de Gray, Provincial Solicitor General, who quickly sold to Count Joseph de Puisaye, the former Royalist Lieutenant General and French expatriate aristocrat. In 1837, after a period as a lease property, The Honourable William Allan, Justice of the Peace, District Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Post Master (he was a member of the Lincoln militia and fought at Queenston Heights) purchased the land, perhaps intending to use it as a country estate.

Allan sold to McFarland in 1845. Later owners, if not residents, include James Doyle (a well-known hotel-keeper), Mary Louise Schmidt, Robert Dawson, Mary Baldwin, Goodwin Bernard, Russell Bradley, J. L. Lounsberry and Henry Seitel.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of James McFarland House as one of the finest Neo-Classical farmhouses in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Field stone exterior.
- Gable roof.
- Three bay façade.

- Decorative box transom.
- Brick quoins.
- Some original 6-over-6 window sashes and voussoirs.

N.B. The large dormer was constructed in 1995. One of the rear additions was likely built by Mary Baldwin, c. 1908-1910. Other additions were constructed at a later date.



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Description of Property

‘The Oban Inn’
160 Front Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Oban Inn is located on the corner of Front and Gate Street in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The Oban Inn is of value because of its history, architectural details, and its association with notable citizens of Niagara. Dating back to 1824, the Oban Inn was once the residence of retired sea captain Duncan Malloy. Malloy had come over from Oban, Scotland and had initially called the house he built “The Oban House.”

The Oban Inn has over the years seen many alterations. It had originally started off as a centre hall plan, with the main entrance on Front Street. At first the second floor had four bedrooms, each containing a fireplace. The third floor was added in the 1870s and gives the building its Second Empire look through the mansard roof. Malloy converted the residence into an inn in 1895 thus also changing the name in the process to the ‘Oban Inn’. The additions in the 1870s allowed Malloy to accommodate the influx of guests who could not stay at the Queen’s Royal Hotel.

Over time the inn gained popularity and became one of the better hotels in the district, especially after the Queen’s Royal was demolished in 1929. In 1914, during the First World War the inn became an Officer’s mess while the enlisted men were stationed on the close by golf course.

Over the years the main entrance changed over to Gate Street. Also, due to the alterations over the years, the architectural styles of this dwelling now include Neo-Classical, Second Empire and Victorian. In December 1992 a fire ripped through the historic Oban Inn and resulted in severe damage to the structure. As a result, the entire property was demolished and re-built in exactly the same manner as its predecessor.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- 5 bay symmetrical façade
- Stucco covering
- Mansard roof (with built in brick chimneys, all later additions)
- Entrance has a moulded trim with a flat, single light transom
- The windows are headed by curved pediment and in other cases just plain headers and sills. At least seven mansard dormers exist on the third floor.
- Verandah decorated in Victorian treillage



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Description of Property

‘The Methodist Meeting House’
155 Gate St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Methodist Meeting House is located on the corner of Gate and Prideaux Street in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 155 Gate Street lies with its religious affiliations, the age of the structure, and its architectural details. The house is thought to be circa 1830, but other reliable records indicate that the Meeting House was under construction in 1821 and was being used in 1823.

The three bay, symmetrical dwelling features a simple 3 bay façade and a low-gable roof with end chimneys. References to it being a “Methodist Meeting House” are also further substantiated from an old advertisement from the Niagara Gleaner, along with accounts from Ian B. Gordon and from Janet Carnochan’s *History of Niagara* (1971). All records indicate that the Meeting House was moved 3/10 of a mile north along Gate Street to its new location. It was replaced by the Grace United Church sometime before 1853.

The two-storey dwelling features a rectangular façade and six over nine windows. The door case is simply decorated and features a four light flat transom, common elements of Georgian/Neo-classical architecture. The exterior of the building is covered with roughcast stucco and a detached one-car garage facing Prideaux Street is also found on the lot.

The original Crown grant for the lot was to John Keawp in 1809. Since then the property on 155 Gate Street had belonged to John, James and Agnes Rogers and M. Blake, Charles Koune, Henry B. Greenwood, Hugh Boomer, Andrew Heron, William Kingsmill, James A. Woodruff, John Simpson, Thomas Burke, George McDonald, Andrew Elliott, Frank and Elizabeth Crysler, Mercy w. Lowe, Josephine Barker, Hannah Servos, Jean Wright, Norman and Barbara Corbett, John R. Chipman and Barbara E. Chipman..

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include the:

- Low gable roof, with end chimneys
- 3 bay symmetrical façade, with stucco
- Balanced 6-over-9 windows with shutters
- Central entrance with inset simple door case and four light transom
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit



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Description of Property

Brunswick Place – 210 John St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Brunswick Place is a two-and-a-half storey estate residence, which sits in the centre of extensive grounds on John St. near Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 210 John St. lies mainly in the age and design of the structure, as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The site of Brunswick Place was originally part of a 160-acre Crown grant made in favour of Peter Russell, an important figure in early Upper Canada (Receiver General from 1792 to 1796, and President of the Executive Council). In 1798, before moving to York, Russell sold to William Dickson. (William the Elder was born in Dumfries, Scotland in 1769, and came to Niagara in 1785, where he managed mills and a store for Robert Hamilton, his cousin. In 1793, with Samuel Street, he arranged the sale of Six Nations lands along the Grand River, acting as an agent for Joseph Brant. In 1806, he killed William Weekes in a duel. He was taken prisoner by the Americans during the War of 1812 and his house was burned during the American withdrawal. He was appointed to Upper Canada's Legislative Council in 1815.) Dickson granted a part of the purchase to his second son, William, in 1821. He also made a grant to his eldest son, Robert – this nearby property became Randwood.

In 1829, William the Younger sold the 10 acres of land to Robert Melville, a Captain with the 48th Regiment at Fort George and initial Manager of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. Melville built the elaborate estate home in 1830, and planted exactly 200 pine trees.

Other owners have included Robert George Dickson (Hon. William the Elder's grandson), who renamed the estate Pinehurst, Buffalo barrister Herbert Bissell, Charles and Harriet Greiner, and Edward and Ruth Letchworth, who made significant additions.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of Brunswick Place as one of the best large, early estate homes – and one of the finest residences – in Niagara-on-the-Lake include:

- High hip roof.
- Red brick exterior, with white wood accents.
- Very high chimney stacks.
- Elaborate moulded doorcase, with fanlight, sidelights and Ionic columns.
- Large ground floor windows; smaller, idiosyncratic upper floor windows.
- Quoins.

N.B. The house is adjacent to Randwood, and the two turned John St. into a major part of the American summer vacation movement of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.



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Description of Property

‘The Best House’
463 King Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Best House is located on the southwest corner of King and Mary Streets in Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of the Best House lies in its early architectural details and its association with early Niagara citizens. Records reliably indicate that Thomas Best constructed this dwelling circa 1885.

The two-storey, Victorian styled house features a three bay front façade. Mid Victorian houses are relatively rare in the Town. The dwelling is also considered significant because of former resident Thomas Best, a notable townsman. Best served as the Mayor of Niagara-on-the-Lake from 1897 to 1901. He is also credited with constructing the canning factory, which is today known as the Pillar & Post Inn.

While many interior alterations have taken place within the Best House, the brick exterior has been well preserved. The exterior features a three bay façade with a medium gable roof and an end chimney. The centered entrance is trimmed with elegant sidelights and an arching (divided) transom. On the east and west side of the dwelling are matching bay windows. The arched window openings on the front façade contain two-over-two, double sash windows.

Besides Thomas Best, other notable owners of the property have included: Joseph Edwards (United Empire Loyalist), who served as the magistrate, Town warden and the first Post Master of the Town. Edwards was later appointed as the first Justice of the Peace for the Niagara District. James Whitten, a local carpenter also resided at 463 King Street. Whitten is understood to have worked on yet another prominent property, the Miller House located on 46 Mary Street.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that are of value include:

- The original plan of the house with the rear extensions
- The brick work including the arches at the building’s openings
- Two-over-two arched window sash
- The keystones, incised with the twin flag decoration
- Medium gable roof with the centre gable
- Narrow divided sidelights and three-pane transom at the entrance



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Description of Property

Christ Church
1294 McNab Road
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Christ Church Anglican is located in the rural area of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

Christ Church is of cultural value because of its age, architectural details and association with former notable citizens of Niagara-on-the-lake. The church was built in 1853 and is Gothic Revival in style.

The building is in common bond and features red and yellow brick throughout except on the chancel, which is red brick throughout. The church has a simple rectangular gabled-roof with a projecting central tower, which dominates the building. Stylistically the church shares a number of features with the Grace United Church, circa 1852 in Old Town Niagara on the Lake. It is suspected that because of the similarities with Grace United, William Thomas - designer of the Niagara Court House and Toronto's St. Lawrence Hall and St. Michael's Cathedral, may well have been the architect of Christ Church too.

The centred main entrance is set in wood fame under a lancet arch. Wooden colonnettes with chalice-form capitals are found on either sides of the door. The main door itself has two narrow leaves with Gothic panelling. The north and south sides of the church are identical with four bays and one pointed window per bay.

The churchyard is enclosed and well treed, forming a natural U-shape behind and around the church, with the church focusing on the churchyard. The churchyard forms a setting for the building where the church and the yard play a complementary role.

The Crown originally patented the land on which the Christ Church was built on to John McNabb in 1799. Other previous owners of the lot include Isabella and John McNabb, Samuel Thorold, Robert Rist, Samuel Freel, John Servos, Albert Servos, and Deborah Servos. The current owner, the Diocese of Niagara acquired the land in May of 1934.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Common bond brick work in red and yellow
- Simple rectangular gable-roof
- Centred tower
- Main door with gothic panelling
- Pointed windows
- Buttressed chimneys
- Central tower with needle spire



TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Planning & Development Services
1593 Four Mile Creek Rd. – P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
Tel. – (905) 468-3266
Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

Glencairn – 14795 Niagara River Parkway
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Glencairn is a grand two-storey estate residence, which sits on a beautifully situated, large (approximately three-acre), and highly significant lot, located between the Niagara River Parkway and the Niagara River.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 14795 Niagara River Parkway lies mainly in the age and majesty of the building, as well as the manifold historical associations which the building maintains.

Designed by John Latshaw in 1832 and built by John Hamilton, son of Robert Hamilton (and brother of Alexander Hamilton, who was raising Willowbank at much the same time), about one mile north of the village of Queenston, the house remains one the most stunning Classical (Greek) Revival homes anywhere in Canada.

John had gone into the shipping business with the money he inherited from his father's estate. For many years, the sight of his steamships was common in the lake, running mail and goods between Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Prescott. The last ship that ran under his company's name, *Passport*, was in operation until 1861. John was appointed to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in 1831 (Legislative Council of United Canada after 1841). He was called to the Senate in the year of Confederation, and was senior member for fifteen years.

The house was sold to John Larkin, the illustrious Buffalo industrialist, in 1900. He added the south wing, and the concrete coach house. At this time, Larkin played host to Frank Lloyd Wright and his wife, which has spurred rumours that the great architect may have had something to do with these additions. Glencairn remained in Larkin's family until 1968. It was then sold to Djamal Afrukteh, a Niagara Falls doctor, who displayed his valuable art collection inside and began a restoration program. (Under his ownership, the original clapboard was replaced with aluminium).

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of Glencairn as one of the very finest and most significant of all the residences in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Impressive Classical (Greek) Revival façade facing the River, with Ionic columns and balcony-over-porch design.
- Colonial Revival façade, with a few fine Classical accents, facing the Parkway – including Doric columns, triglyphs and metopes, and a fanlight transom in the vestibule over the main entrance.
- Twin rounded-top windows above vestibule.
- High hip roof, with rooftop porch and twin chimneys.
- South wing, with several more chimneys and balustrade trim at roofline.



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Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

Locust Hall – 1 Paxton Lane
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1P0



Locust Hall is a two-storey residence, which sits on a large Paxton Lane lot, overlooking Four Mile Creek in the oldest section of the Village of St Davids, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1 Paxton Lane lies mainly in the age and design of the structure, as well as the manifold historical associations which it maintains.

Interestingly, the house has remained in the Woodruff family since its construction, through six generations and one-hundred-and-eighty-five years.

The house was built in 1823 by Richard ‘King Dick’ Woodruff. Oldest son of Ezekiel Woodruff, Richard was born in New England in 1784. He emigrated to St Davids and operated a successful mill and merchant store with his brother William. He served in the local militia during the War of 1812, remained in service, and eventually attained the rank of captain. In 1833, he was named justice of the peace in the Niagara District. Woodruff also represented the 1st Riding of Lincoln in the 13th Parliament of Upper Canada, as a Reformer.

Richard seems to have shared legal responsibility for the house with his brother. He died in 1872, after a long and eventful life. His sons, Richard Napoleon and Henry Woodruff, were the next owners. Richard’s son, Franklin was granted the house by way of a Quit Claim in 1884. In 1936, it is recorded that a Dr. Franklin Woodruff passed away, bequeathing Locust Hall to his wife, Hattie M. Woodruff. She passed away in 1951, leaving the house to her son Paul Woodruff.

The current owner is Richard Jackson Woodruff.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that embody the heritage value of Locust Hall as one of the best examples of Neo-Classical architecture – and one of the very finest residences – in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Gable roof (with lunettes at peak), twin chimneys.
- Balanced five-bay Georgian façade, Flemish-bond brick exterior.
- Fine cut-stone quoins at corners.
- Lug-silled windows, with original 12-over-12 sashes.
- Beautiful, moulded doorcase – with heavily decorated fanlight and arch.
- Larger window over door, with Doric column accents.
- Surviving interior details, including mouldings and fireplaces.

N.B. “The Homestead of the Late Richard N. Woodruff” is generally included in the transactions involving Locust Hall – this was a brick dwelling, also on Paxton Lane.



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Tel. – (905) 468-3266

Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property St Saviours Anglican Church – 12 Princess St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



St Saviours Brock Memorial is a one-storey Anglican Church, which sits on a small but impressively situated Princess St. lot, and which commands a long view of the Niagara River and Lewiston.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 12 Princess St. lies both in the history of the actual structure – it serves a parish formed in 1817, replaced a church (St Stephens) burned after an 1830 lightning strike, and was rebuilt beginning in 1877 in the ‘Victorian Gothic’ Style – and in the history of the events to the memory of which it is dedicated.

St Saviours is the only church in the world dedicated to a layman – Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock was referred to as ‘The Saviour of Upper Canada’, and the church was built in his honour. A monument marking the location of Brock’s death is a short walk from the Church.

The structure, constructed of Queenston limestone, was designed by S.H. Townsend, who married into the Hamilton family and is buried in the family cemetery adjacent to Willowbank. Mrs. Hamilton was a major contributor to the fundraising efforts undertaken to construct the church. Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, godson to Isaac Brock, officially dedicated the new church in 1879.

The Brock Memorial Window over the altar was donated and paid for by the York Pioneers, a regiment closely connected to General Brock. The regiment also paid for the addition of a steeple to the original Townsend design.

The Parish Hall was the original hall of St. Martin’s Anglican Church in Niagara Falls. When St. Martin’s built a new hall, the old building was purchased and moved to St. Saviour’s.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of St Saviours as one of the finest examples of Victorian Gothic architecture, and one of the most historically significant of all buildings, in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Picturesque Victorian Gothic design (asymmetrical).
- Nave and projecting chancel, with steeply-pitched gable roof.
- Angle-buttressed tower in north-east corner.
- Attenuated gable and lancet vestry door, at junction of nave and chancel.
- Pointed arch windows, with lancet and trefoil details.
- Rose window, also with trefoil details.

N.B. St Saviours contains the original bell of St Marks Anglican Church in Old Town, St Marks having presented it to her sister church after installing the present chimes. This is thought to be the second oldest extant bell in Canada (the oldest being in Brantford).
A large memorial stained-glass window stands above the main altar depicts Maj. Gen. Brock's heroism.



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Description of Property

‘The Mussen-Holmes House’
184 Queen St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Mussen-Holmes House is located on the southeast intersection of Queen Street and Simcoe Street in Niagara-on-the-Lake’s Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of the Mussen-Holmes House lies in the age of the structure, its architectural style and its association with a prominent Niagara citizen, Joseph Mussen (former Lord Mayor of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Architect Charles Willmott and contractor William Lee constructed the three-storey Tudor style house in 1909 for Mussen. Joseph Mussen had come to Niagara On the Lake after retiring from the post of Commissioner at the Dominion Trade & Commerce in Britain. He also served as the warden of St. Marks Church and was a major donor to the cenotaph (clock tower) in front of the Court House on Queen Street. Mussen was well acquainted with Niagara as his father-in-law, Thomas McGaw, was the co-owner of the Queen’s Royal Hotel from 1896 to 1902.

The Mussen-Holmes house has been classified as an estate lot due to its large and grandly landscaped setting. The historic house has a steeply pitched gable roof, with the front façade dominated by two cross gables. Tudor Revival houses are commonly known for their decorative half timbering, tall and narrow windows and decorative chimneys, all of which are found on the house. The façade of the house is composed of stretcher brick, timber, stucco, and cut stone, which is featured beneath the windows. Furthermore, the Mussen-Holmes house is also considered to be significant locally because it is only one of three Tudor Revival examples in all of Old Town.

The original Crown grant for lots 72 and 97, on which the Mussen-Holmes house is located on, was patented to Alexander Stewart. Subsequent owners of the property have included B. Frey, John C. and Margaret Ball, William S. Servos, Bernard Ball, Colonel Charles S. Hall, Sarah Campbell, Sarah Garrett, Alice Hewgill, Christian Mussen, Douglas Rodgers, the Dewetre family, Mary A. Drope, Peter B Percheson.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include the:

- Gable roof with decorated chimney
- Stretcher brick, timber, stucco, and cut stone façade
- Glazed windows
- Panelled trim door case
- Flat transom with multiple lights (Simcoe Street entrance)
- Vestibule with gable roof

N.B Architect Charles Willmott became a personal friend of Mussen and later went on to design the Town’s cenotaph.



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Description of Property Peake Inn – 23 Vincent St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



Peake Inn is a two-storey cottage, which sits upon a relatively large lot in the Chautauqua/Mississauga Beach area on Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 23 Vincent St. lies mainly in the age and design of the house, as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The land and house were originally owned by Dr. Downey, who owned the property from 1886 until 1919. In 1919 Charles Nicholas Peake bought the property from Dr. Downey and it has been owned by members of the Peake/McEwen family since that time.. In 1946 Charles N. Peake (and wife) granted the land to Edythe M. McEwen (a married woman) on March 26th, 1946 for \$475 dollars. Edythe McEwen was the mother of the current owner.

The house has the truly remarkable distinction of having been owned by only two families in the course of over one-hundred-and-twenty years.

Previous to Dr. Downey's ownership, the land was part of the Niagara Chautauqua Assembly lands in the area, and the house is thus connected to both the outdoor learning and entertainment movement, as well as the later cottager movement. Indeed, this house may represent the earliest phase of cottage-building in the area, at a time when the Chautauqua meetings were still underway.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that embody the heritage value of Peake Inn as one of the best examples of a large Queen Anne cottage in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Irregular plan, with extensive Queen Anne accents (fishscale tile).
- Large wraparound verandah, which shares the roofline with the main structure.
- Large central dormer/balcony, with screen.
- Well-restored exterior, painted in original Victorian colours (dark yellows and reds).
- High chimney stack.



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Description of Property

The Warner House – 287 Warner Rd.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Warner House is a one-storey residence, which sits upon a large and significant lot in the former Warner Settlement near the Village of St Davids, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 287 Warner Rd. lies mainly in the age of the structure – it was originally commissioned by John McKinley in 1837, and was constructed by Matthew and Peter Warner, stone masons and sons to Christian Warner, the illustrious early pioneer settler – and in the architectural details.

Built almost entirely out of huge hand-hewn red-granite slabs, some well over two feet thick, all quarried at the nearby escarpment, the (fully restored) five-bay Regency façade includes a very fine doorcase (with fanlight transom and pilasters) and six-over-six window sashes.

Ownership of the property can be traced back to a Crown Patent granted to Edmund Horton in 1794. Other previous owners include several members of the McKinley family and several members of the Warner family (having built the home with their own hands, the Warners eventually bought it). S. Osbourne purchased the house in 1937, and it was essentially abandoned after his death. At least once, it was set on fire. A certain Dr. Martin then purchased the home and completely restored it. The restoration work was carefully and very thoroughly accomplished – apart from the new addition at the rear, the house has now been restored to its original profile.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of Warner House as one of the best examples of a successfully restored Regency cut-stone farmhouse include its:

- Red-granite exterior.
- Hip roof.
- Twin chimneys.
- Asymmetrical quoins.
- Neo-Classical façade and doorcase, with fan-light and pilasters.
- 6-over-6 window sashes.

N.B. The house was once, during its period of dereliction, believed to be haunted.



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Description of Property

22 Wilberforce Ave.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



22 Wilberforce is located at the intersection of Niagara Boulevard and Wilberforce Avenue, in the Chautauqua area of Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

22 Wilberforce is of heritage value because its age, architectural details, and its associations with a notable citizen of Toronto. Dating back to circa 1873, 22 Wilberforce is often called the ‘Howland House’ after a former owner, William Howland. Howland served as the Mayor of Toronto between 1886 and 1887 and used this house as a summer residence/cottage.

22 Wilberforce is a two-storey dwelling built in the Queen Anne Revival architectural style. While alterations have been minimal, some changes have been made over the years. The front façade is composed of multiple sheathing including detailed “fish scale” shingles (second floor) and clapboard siding. The off set tower has a conical hipped roof with a decorated finial. The windows are double hung with one large bottom sash and smaller twelve panes in the upper sash. This feature and level of detail were commonly found on many Queen Anne houses. The wrap around verandah also has a very simple decorative trim. 22 Wilberforce is also considered to be significant locally because it is one of the last few remaining original Chautauqua cottages.

The site of 22 Wilberforce is also important. It is situated in the Chautauqua area, formerly known as Mississauga Beach. The Chautauqua settlement of Niagara was part of a larger organized movement that was rooted in religious and philosophical understanding and advocated for healthy spiritual, physical, intellectual and moral existence.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Steep gable roof
- Tall brick chimney
- “Fish scale” wood shingle and clapboard siding
- Centred entrance with transom
- Wrap around verandah
- Double hung twelve-over-one windows

N.B. Chautauquas emerged in numerous communities across North America. In Niagara On-The-Lake, the Chautauqua development saw the building of boarding houses, summer homes, a hotel and a large amphitheatre. Their development left a distinct local street pattern layout in which streets (like Wilberforce) radiate outwards like spokes on a wheel. The core of the wheel was where the amphitheatre was once located. The streets were often named after religious figures, philosophers, writers and social theorist. Wilberforce was named after William Wilberforce, the great 18th century British liberal abolitionist.

William Howland was the son of one of Canada’s ‘Father’s of Confederations’ and the grandfather to Ontario Chief Justice, Bill Howland.



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Description of Property

1791 Concession 2 Road
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



1791 Concession 2 Road is located at the intersection of Concession 2 Road and East & West Line Road in the rural area of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural value of 1791 Concession 2 Road lies in its age, architectural details, and historical association with two prominent families of Niagara.

Stylistically the house has been dated back to circa 1820, and was more than likely built under the ownership of either Deborah or James Freel. The two-and-a-half storey house was built in the Georgian/Neo Classical style, which is readily apparent from the dwellings uncluttered design and conventional symmetry. The fine brick house has a three bay front façade with a centred entrance. Sidelights, arched-voussoir brickwork, and a decorative fanlight adorn the front entrance. Front façade windows are double hung with six-over-six panes and also feature the decorative arched brickwork.

The second storey of the dwelling maybe a later addition. This is apparent from the slight variation in the brick used. However, the additions are consistent as plain sills and the voussoir brickwork were also added to the second storey windows. The low-hipped roof supports a single brick end chimney on the north side of the house.

In August of 1799, this lot and the surrounding lands were patented to Deborah Freel. The Freel family were early and prominent Niagara settlers who may have come to Niagara as early as 1777. The Freel family owned the property for over fifty years. John C. Ball, a former Niagara Township Reeve and descendant of Peter Ball Esquire (also an early Niagara settler), also owned the property for nearly twenty years.

Over the years the brick house has only undergone minor changes. Besides the second storey addition an extension was also added to the rear. The original brick exterior of the dwelling has been well preserved, and the integrity of the Georgian/Neo-Classical house remains largely intact.

The Crown patented this land to Deborah Freel in 1799. Subsequent owners of the property have included James Freel, John Freel, James Vine, Walter Follet, John Ball, Charles Ball, George Jones, John Cooper, Robert Kirkby, Gordon Nicholls, Nancy Kirkby, John Kirkby and Susan Janzen and Kathryn Overstrom.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Flemish bond brick exterior
- Low hipped roof
- 3 bay symmetrical façade
- Centred entrance with sidelights and fanlight
- Double sashed six-over-six windows
- Radiating arched voussoir brickwork



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Description of Property

1462 East and West Line
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



1462 East-West Line is a two-storey residence, which is set back from the street in amongst a number of mature trees immediately adjacent to a vineyard of Hillebrand Estates Winery in Niagara-on-the-Lake's rural area.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1462 East and West Line lies mainly in the age and design of the structure, as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The unusual wood-frame Queen Anne Revival house is associated with the highly significant, nearby Freel House (1381 East-West Line) and farm. (In fact, it was originally part of the grant of 100-acres given to the Freels, which has since been heavily subdivided – much of the land has been sold off, but some parts, including this one, do still belong to members of the Freel family). Though there are conflicting reports, it is likely that the house was built in 1887, perhaps by 'Bluebird' Freel.

The Freel family, descended from John and Deborah Freel (nee Morgan) – the latter a United Empire Loyalist who is buried in Butler's Burial Grounds – have lived on the same land for over two hundred years.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 1462 East and West Line as one of the best examples of a wood-frame Queen Anne dwelling include its:

- 'L-pattern' layout, with square central tower.
- Steeply-pitched gable roof, with two gable fronts visible from the street.
- White shiplap wood exterior.
- Idiosyncratic window placement, size.
- Several balconies, with concave roofs.
- A large bay window at front, room projecting from rear (early additions).



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Description of Property

The Freel House – 1381 East and West Line RR 6
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Freel House is a two-storey residence, which is located on a highly significant Ontario Bicentennial Farm, set well back from the street in heavy tree cover, on East and West Line Niagara-on-the-Lake's agricultural interior.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1381 East and West Line lies both in the age of the structure – it has pre-War of 1812 origins, and several extant features from the period – and in the unusual fact that it has remained in the same family since it was first constructed.

The Freel family, descended from John and Deborah Freel (nee Morgan) – the latter a United Empire Loyalist who is buried in Butler's Burial Grounds – has lived in this house and on this land since 1784. Current owner Henry Freel was born in the front room of the house in 1912.

The house was built in c. 1805 by Hugh Freel, Deborah's son. In the cellar, where Deborah and her family hid from U. S. forces in 1813, the hand-hewn roof beams still have the original bark on them.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 1381 East and West Line as one of the most significant pre-1812 dwellings in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Three bay façade.
- Early (but not original) 6-over-6 window sashes.
- Rough-cast stucco exterior, over wood frame.
- Gable roof, with decorative trim.
- Balanced chimneys.
- Bay window.
- Covered verandah (a later addition).

N.B. A number of additions have been constructed over the years, and there are two garages or outbuildings on the property.

Originally, the property was 100 acres, but it has been subdivided many times. Only 10 acres of the original property remain.



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Description of Property

1023 East and West Line
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON



A two-storey field stone farm residence, which sits relatively close to East and West Line in Niagara-on-the-Lake's agricultural area.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1023 East and West Line lies in the fact that it is a particularly fine example of Gothic Revival farmhouse architecture, built in c. 1875. From the distinctive front gable – with its pointed arch window – to the slightly pointed and heavily decorated transom, to the simple three bay, centre-hall pattern, this house is a well-preserved and beautiful part of Niagara-on-the-Lake's agricultural past.

Interestingly, and most unusually, the house has a 'double' gable roof – approached from the side, it appears to be two similar high-gable houses built side by side. This essentially doubles the interior area, and is almost imperceptible from the front.

The property at 1023 East and West Line was originally granted, by Crown Patent, to John Bellinger in 1803. Other owners of the property, if not residents, include Alexander Steward, John Lowe, George Miller, Robert Ball and Victor Dyck.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 1023 East and West Line as one of the best preserved Gothic Revival dwellings in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- 'Double' Gable roof.
- Symmetrical façade
- Three-bay, centre hall pattern.
- Centre gable.
- Field stone exterior.
- Finely decorated (trefoil details) and slightly pointed transom.
- Pointed arch upper window.
- 6-over-6 window sashes.
- Radiating voussoirs.

N.B. There are several detached barns, garages and miscellaneous sheds on the property, which is only to be expected on a relatively large farm, as well as (possibly) one other single detached residence – built in 1947.



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Description of Property

238 Four Mile Creek Rd.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1P0



238 Four Mile Creek Rd. is a two-storey residence, which sits upon a large lot near the corner of Four Mile Creek and York Rds. in the Village of St Davids, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 238 Four Mile Creek Rd. lies mainly in the age and design of the structure, as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The house was built by Dr. Charles E. Duggan in 1911, and is one of the few remaining concrete-block homes built in the Town. The property, like much of the rest of the village, can be traced back to a Crown Patent granted to Peter Secord in 1798. After that original grant, the land records are silent until the year 1911 when Hannah C. Woodruff, of the Locust Hall Woodruffs, sold the property to Dr. Charles E. Duggan.

Dr. Duggan built the large, imposing coach house at the rear of the property in 1910, the year before he began construction of the house, in order to house the horses and carriage he used during his rounds as the local doctor. Reverend Dickson, who lived next door, often accompanied him on his rounds in order to keep him company.

The Duggan family has owned the house ever since. Charles Duggan passed the house to Jessie Duggan, and Jessie Duggan passed it to Dr. Richard S. Duggan who took over his father's practice and was on the Niagara Falls Hospital staff for 50 years...

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that embody the heritage value of 238 Four Mile Creek Rd. as one of the best examples of an Edwardian concrete-block house include its:

- Heavy-set, concrete-block exterior.
- Hip roof, with large central dormer.
- Two front verandahs (broken by house corner) with Doric columns.
- Many sharp projecting brackets under eaves – distinctive feature.
- Large single-pane sash windows.

N.B. There is a large and distinctive carriage-house to the rear. The house sits on a well-landscaped lot with many mature trees.



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Description of Property

246 Four Mile Creek Rd.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1P0



246 Four Mile Creek Rd. is a two-storey commercial building, which sits near the intersection with York Rd. in the oldest section of the Village of St Davids, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 246 Four Mile Creek Rd. lies mainly in the age of the structure and the historical associations which it maintains.

Built by Henry Woodruff – whose family home, Locust Hall, is a short walk away – in c. 1870-1880, the building is one of the earliest surviving commercial structures in the village.

For quite a long time, it served as the local hardware store; first under the name Page Hardware, then St Davids Hardware.

The property can be traced back to a Crown Patent granted to Peter Secord in 1798. It remained in the Secord family for more than fifty years, belonging to David and then Elijah Secord until 1864. Elijah sold to Henry Woodruff in that year.

Henry controlled the property until 1903. Other previous owners include Margaret Doyle, Smith Bradley, William Wiley, George Joss, Annie Unis, William and Sarah Page, and Lloyd Page, their son.

Lloyd ran the hardware business, and then ‘sold’ to St Davids Hardware Co. (of which he was the owner) in 1954. He, through his company, sold to William and Carol Bannister in 1986 – they began an antiques business (named S & B Antiques & Collectibles).

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 246 Four Mile Creek Rd. as one of the best examples of a simple, long-standing commercial property in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Gable front.
- Flemish-bond brick exterior.
- Brick voussoirs over sparsely-placed windows.
- Original verandah/storefront layout.
- Early lean-to and addition at rear.
- Imposing side profile, facing York Rd.



TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Planning & Development Services

1593 Four Mile Creek Rd. – P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0

Tel. – (905) 468-3266

Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

1413 Lakeshore Road.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



1413 Lakeshore Road is located on its original lot between Niven Road and Four Mile Creek Road, in Niagara-on-the-Lake's agricultural area.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 1413 Lakeshore Road lies in the age of the structure, its architectural style, and its association with early Niagara settlers. The two-storey house was built in 1865 for a member of the Ball family, Charles Adolphus Francis Ball.

The dwelling at 1413 Lakeshore sits on 4.6 acres of land near the northeast corner of the original 826 acres granted to the United Empire Loyalist, Jacob Ball. Jacob Ball had served as a Captain in the Butler's Rangers and was the grandfather of Charles Adolphus Francis Ball.

1413 Lakeshore Road, named Roselawn Estate by Charles A.F. Ball is a fine brick house with many of its original exterior features still intact. The two-storey house features a hipped roof with four end chimneys. The windows are double sashed with 6-over-6 panes on the second floor. Some of the sashes on the first floor have been altered. The main entrance features a segmental pediment, a flat transom and sidelights. The cornice and frieze are also highlighted with crafted brackets.

Other previous owners of the property include Abram T.H. Ball (barrister from Galt and brother of Charles A.F. Ball), Alpheus Snider (farmer from Ancaster township, who farmed the land), Henry Gardner, Adela F. Howe and Charles J. Cooper, Thomas Harvey Griffis, Thomas Baker Rivett and Peter Wall. The property currently belongs to James and the late Laura Dodson and designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act is being sought.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of the dwelling include its:

- Symmetrical brick façade
- Hipped roof with four end chimneys
- The decorated brackets of the cornice and frieze
- 6-over-6 windows (front façade and second storey)
- Plain lug window sills and shutters
- Front entrance pediment, four light (or divided) transom and sidelights

N.B. The porch now seen on the rear of the house was added in the 1940s.



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Tel. – (905) 468-3266

Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property 15293 Niagara River Parkway
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



15293 Niagara River Parkway is a two-storey residence, which sits upon a large ‘broken front’ lot directly overlooking the Niagara River in Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 15293 Niagara River Parkway lies mainly in the age and design of the structure as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The house was built in the Colonial Revival style c. 1905 as a summer residence by the Rumsey family of Buffalo, N.Y. and was known as the Rumsey Estate or the River House. The property can be traced back to a Crown Patent in favour of Gilbert Field (who built the nearby Field House) which was granted in 1794.

Gilbert’s son George disposed of the property in 1826, selling it to James McFarland (who built the nearby James McFarland House). McFarland then sold part of the lot back to George Field, and a further part to Daniel Field. George Field sold his part to John MacPherson in 1833, and MacPherson sold to John Beverly Robinson in 1835.

John Beverly Robinson was one of the central figures in the early history of Upper Canada. He was a protégé of Henry Strachan, and a key member in the nascent Family Compact. He served with distinction in the York militia during the War of 1812, and fought at Queenston Heights. He succeeded John Macdonnell, Isaac Brock’s doomed adjutant, as Attorney General at the age of 21, and successfully prosecuted a collection of traitors at Ancaster in 1813. He was eventually created a baronet, and died in 1863 – he owned this piece of Parkway land until his death, at which point it passed to his wife, Emma Sady Robinson.

Part of the property was purchased by the Erie and Ontario Railroad Co. in 1853, and the Fields eventually sold their interest in the land to The Hon. James Currie.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that embody the heritage value of 15293 Niagara River Parkway as one of the best examples of a large riverfront manor house include its:

- Colonial Revival Style
- ‘C-pattern’ layout.
- Clapboard exterior, with balanced façade.
- Central verandah, at front, with intricate lattice-work design.
- Well-landscaped lot with many mature trees and several outbuildings.

N.B. It appears that one of the outbuildings used to be a stables. There may also have been a gatehouse on the main driveway.



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1593 Four Mile Creek Rd. – P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0

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Description of Property

‘The Grand Victorian’
15618 Niagara River Parkway
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



15618 Niagara River Parkway is located on the west side of the Niagara Parkway, south of Line 2 Road, between Old Town and Queenston in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of the 15618 Niagara Parkway lies in its age and surviving architectural details. Records narrow the original owners of the dwelling to either Willis K. Jackson or Mark Packard (both merchants from Buffalo), but it remains uncertain which one built the house.

The two-and-a-half storey circa 1899 dwelling is styled in Queen Anne Revival architecture. The house features steeply pitched roofs and in irregular plan. The two sets of massive double chimneys are quite notable. The dwelling’s windows do not have a particular plan, but many small ones appear at each level of the structure. All windows are double hung and have shutters. A wrap around verandah is supported on posts and decorative brackets conjoin the roof of the verandah to the supports. The eaves have boxed cornice with brackets.

Lot 19 was originally patented twice, once to Walter B. Sheehan in 1794, and then again to Robert Isaac Day Grey in August of 1801. Other notable owners of the property have included Joseph G. de Puisayne, the Honourable William Allan, Robert Warren, Lewis Shickluna, Samuel D. Woofruff, Samuel D. Mills, and John Geale and Grace Dickson

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that are of value include:

- Wood shingles and stucco exterior
- Irregular window plan
- Steep gable roof
- Eaves with boxed cornice brackets
- Brick chimneys
- Verandah with decorated supports and brackets



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Description of Property

Sir Adam Beck # 1 Power House
14000 Niagara River Parkway
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Sir Adam Beck Generating Station is located on the west side of the Niagara River, at Queenston Heights in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

Sir Adam Beck Power Generating Station is an example of an industrial building that is of cultural value because of its age, restored architectural details, and present day use. Additionally, the building is also recognized as a successful example of adaptive re-use. Adaptive reuse is a widely known principle, which advocates the restoration of (heritage) structures to accommodate contemporary purposes.

The generating station's construction began in 1919, and the first generator was tested on Christmas Day 1924. Besides housing the 50,000 horsepower generators, the Sir Adam Beck Power House also provided office space for those working on the site.

Over the years much of the power house's office work was shifted to Toronto, and the industrial building's offices were considered abandoned. In 2002, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) made the decision to move its head office to Niagara. After some deliberation OPG decided to restore and adapt the existing office space inside the Sir Adam Beck Power House. St. Catharines based MacDonald Zuberec Ensslen Architects Inc. were hired for the restoration work. Adapting a more than 80 year-old power plant and its abandoned offices for modern office space proved to be a challenging task for all the architects, engineers and contractors involved. But the results from the restoration and renovations have been highly regarded and widely praised by the local heritage community. The new office space has preserved many of the original materials and fine details while accommodating modern office equipment.

Born in 1857, Sir Adam Beck was both a successful businessman and politician. In 1902, Beck served as both the mayor and the MPP of London, Ontario. It was through Beck's campaigning, influence and political power that hydroelectric generation changed hands from being largely privately produced to a public good. Beck served as the chairman of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and through that position openly and successfully advocated for provincial involvement and subsidised electric power generation. He felt government involvement was needed for the mutual development of all municipalities in southern and southwestern Ontario. Beck died in August of 1925, and is widely remembered for his philanthropic work during World War I.

Description of Attributes

Key interior attributes of value include:

- Restored marble staircase
- Marble floors
- Restored walls
- Refurbished cornices
- Sensitive paint colours and light fixtures



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Description of Property

1823 Niagara Stone Road
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



1823 Niagara Stone Road is located between Concession 4 Road and East & West Line in Virgil, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural value of 1823 Niagara Stone Road lies in the dwelling's age and architectural details.

The two-storey Victorian house, which dates back to 1870 has an ell shape plan and a brick exterior. The front façade is a simple two bay with an off centre entrance. A small wrap around verandah with attractive treillage adorns the front half of the building. The windows are double hung with one-over-one pane, and radiating arched voussoir brickwork highlights their opening. Window shutters accompany the moulded window casing, and plain sills form the base of the windows. The edges of the dwelling feature brick quoins, which add yet another element to the decorative exterior. The brickwork is laid in common bond and acts as a good contrast to the wood shingled roof. Finally, the medium gable roof has flushed eaves and projecting verges.

Over the years, the brick exterior of the dwelling has been well preserved. Also, the integrity of the Gothic Revival house has undergone only marginal changes with the newer addition in the rear.

The Crown granted lot 70 to Henry Corus in June of 1794. The original patent was for 100 acres. Subsequent owners of the property have included George Varey, William Corus, Ian Corus, James Hiscott, James Crouch, Elijah Hiscott and Eli Varey. Municipal record after 1861 are unclear as to how the 100-acre lot was divided and further research is required to determine previous property owners of this lot.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Common bond brick exterior
- One-over-one arched sashed windows with shutters
- Radiating arched voussoir brickwork
- Decorative treillage on the verandah
- Wood shingled roof with flushed eaves and projecting verges
- Well set back on a large lot



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Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

36 Princess St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1L0



36 Princess St. is a two-storey residence, which sits at the corner of and is physically related to the property at 56 Princess St. in the Village of Queenston.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 36 Princess St. lies mainly in the age and design of the building as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The structure was probably built in mid 19th century or earlier as a storehouse. The wall next to it may be the remnant of a later stable for the adjoining manor.

The property can be traced back to Elijah Phelps, who sold it to Robert Hamilton in 1799 – Hamilton was then in the process of establishing his portage-based merchant business at Queenston Landing. His stately Georgian home stood nearby.

Joseph Hamilton sold much of the land to Gilbert McMicken in 1841, and McMicken sold part of his purchase almost immediately to Richard Woodruff in 1842. Several more transactions occurred between these three men, as they shifted property back and forth between them. McMicken sold another piece in 1852, to Peter B. Clement, and Clement sold most of his land to W. A. Harvey and Henry Woodruff in 1858. He sold the remaining part to Jesmina and Caroline Clement soon after.

The Hamiltons, Woodruffs and Clements continued to own most of the land into the 1870s. Stevenson Hume bought a \$10,000 piece of the property from William J. Hamilton in 1875. Hume sold to Erastus J. Gillett that same year, and Gillett sold to the Beckwiths.

After the stables were constructed, Polly Dodge, Rick Noye, John M. Bright, Myrtle and Percy Gilligan, Sherry Clark (who built the large modern house to the rear in 1974) and Geoffery Kendrick all owned the land in turn.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 36 Princess St. as one of the best examples of a converted haulage/servant structure in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Fieldstone construction.
- Gable roof, with brackets supporting the eaves and finials at the peaks.
- Several fanlight windows in the upper storey.
- Small lug-silled openings on the main floor, with shutters

N.B. There is a long stone wall to the rear of the property, which might once have been part of an associated building.



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Description of Property

The Dickson House – 17 Queenston St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1L0



17 Queenston St. is a two-and-a-half storey residence, which sits on a highly significant lot at the corner of Kent and Queenston Sts. in the Village of Queenston.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of The Dickson House lies, paradoxically, not mainly in the house itself (which dates to c. 1840-50), but rather in the stone barn to the rear of the property.

The barn has been dated, based upon the method of construction (hand-made rather than lathe-turned dowels, and the use of limbs with the bark intact for beams) to c. 1805. According to a long standing tradition, it housed the body of Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock overnight, just after he had been killed during the opening stages of the Battle of Queenston Heights. (As the location of Brock's death is reasonably close to the barn, and as the barn likely remained in British hands throughout the rest of the battle, this is certainly a possibility.)

The barn was also used as a temporary home for the local Episcopal congregation, after the first Episcopal chapel had to be demolished in 1827.

The property originally belonged to Samuel Street, who sold it in 1800. In 1807, it became the property of William and James Crooks, prominent merchants in Niagara (James fought at Queenston Heights), and it could have been under their ownership that the barn was built.

Other owners have included Thomas Dickson, Elijah Phelps (1817), David Secord (1819), Edward Bowland (who may have built the existing house), Joseph Hamilton (1842), James Humphries, George Robson, E. M. Hodder and M. C. Lowrey (who operated a grocery on the property for many years). Thomas Clifford then purchased the land, and operated a fruit distribution business from the barn from 1931 until the 1950s. Ken Pifher bought it next and operated an antique store until 1977, when it was sold to Dr. Richard Merritt, who began the restoration work. Ralph and Meg Peck bought it from Dr. Merritt and made a few discoveries concerning the construction of the barn.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that embody the heritage value of 17 Queenston St. as one of the most significant of all the properties in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Barn: field stone masonry, early interior woodwork, gable roof, end windows.
- House: cut stone exterior, irregular windows (most lug-silled, some casement, others 6-over-6 sash), gable roof, rear chimney, simple doorcase.

N.B. At one time, there was a balcony-over-porch, with steps, at the front of the dwelling.



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Description of Property

‘The Mud House’
327 Regent Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



327 Regent is located on the west side of Regent Street, north of Centre Street in Niagara-on-the-Lake’s Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

327 Regent Street is of cultural value because of the dwelling’s age, restored architectural design and former use.

Dating back to the 1850s, the single-storey structure is of significance because it is the only example of a mud house in the area. Municipal research records reveal that this building appears to have been the office building of a steam-powered flourmill. Records also indicate that the structure was due for demolition in July of 1988, but was stabilized and subsequently restored.

The present day dwelling has a symmetrical three bay façade with a centre entrance. The entrance features a decorative entablature and simple pilasters. The windows are double hung with six-over-six panes and highlighted by shutters. The medium gable roof has projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and frieze. A chimney covered in heavy vines also appears on the north end of the building. Also of note is the fact that the dwelling sits very close to the street line.

Municipal title records show that lot 190 was granted to Thomas Dickson in May of 1796. The land exchanged hands many times, but was eventually bought by James McFarland in 1853. Some of the subsequent owners have included John M. Lawder, L.W. Mercer, John Maitland, Daniel McDougal, John Thompson, John Oliver, and Steven Calloway. In 1902, Adelaide Harvey sold the property to Elizabeth Lee and the property remained in the Lee family until 1944. Since then owners have included Dorothy Keith, Alec Hawley, Charles and Jeanie Keith, and Henry and Margaret Mitchell.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Gable roof with two end chimneys
- Double hung, six-over-six windows
- Symmetrical three bay front façade
- Centre entrance with entablature
- Sits close to the street line



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Description of Property

St. Andrews Manse – 342 Simcoe St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



St. Andrews Manse is a one-storey and attic over high basement residence on the corner of Simcoe and Centre Sts., facing the grounds of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 342 Simcoe St. lies mainly in its association with St Andrews, the highly significant Presbyterian Church just across the street, and its continuing function as the Church Manse.

The Manse was constructed in 1836 for then minister Dr. Robert McGill. McGill became minister of the congregation in 1829, and under his guidance the Presbyterians of Niagara built the present church – the original having been burned down by an occupying force of American soldiers in 1813. McGill laid the foundation stone on May 31, 1831.

The current resident is Rev. Gordon Ford.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of St Andrews Manse as one of the best examples of Regency architecture in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Hip roof.
- Five bay façade, centre-hall pattern.
- Chimney at right.
- Fanlight transom, and decorative sidelights.
- Cut stone quoins and arch (over door).
- Lug-silled 6-over-6 sash windows.

N.B. The single, central dormer is not original. The roof has been recently re-shingled in cedar.



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Description of Property

The Trimble House – 4 Walnut St.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



The Trimble House is a two-storey residence, which is set well back from the street on a large lot in the Village of Queenston, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of 4 Walnut St. lies mainly in the age and design of the structure, as well as the historical associations which it maintains.

The property can be traced back to a sale between Joseph Hamilton and one Benjamin Corwin in 1841. Corwin then sold the property in 1852. For a time, it was owned by Robert Hamilton; but, in 1883, the Hamiltons sold the land to Dr. Robert J. Trimble, who built the house - presumably soon thereafter.

The Trimbles would own the house until 1944, when the executors of Dana N. Trimble sold it to Robert E. Hagan. In 1956, Hagan sold to George A. Jones. Other previous owners include John and Audrey Collett, and Robert and Barbara Boyd.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of the Trimble House as one of the best examples of a fine Gothic Revival residence in Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Steeply-pitched front- and side-gables.
- ‘Point’ detail over windows.
- Heavily decorated bay window at front.
- Clapboard exterior.
- Front verandah, side portico.

N.B. The position and design of the house gives it the aspect of two façades – one is the classic ‘L-pattern’ farmhouse façade, and the other is the more urban, cottage layout (portico-front).



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Description of Property

14 Wesley Ave.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



14 Wesley Avenue is a two-storey dwelling located in the Mississauga beach area of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of the 14 Wesley Avenue lies in its age and architectural details. The house dates back to circa 1888 and at least two sources confirm that this dwelling is one of the oldest in the Mississauga beach area.

Lewis Peake was the dwelling's very first owner. The Queen Anne Revival house boasts both clapboard and cedar shingle exterior. A large wrap around verandah is located at the front of the house and replaced an earlier, much simpler porch. The primary roof is a medium pitched gable roof with an end chimney. The front façade is dominated by a highly pitched cross gable roof that opens like an upside down “V”

The site of 22 Wilberforce is also important. It is situated in the Chautauqua area, formerly known as Mississauga Beach. The Chautauqua settlement of Niagara was part of a larger organized movement that was rooted in religious and philosophical understanding and advocated for healthy spiritual, physical, intellectual and moral existence.

The Crown originally patented this land to the Honourable David W. Smith in August of 1796. It was re-granted in January of 1803 to Deborah Muirhead and William Crooks – who then sold it to the Honourable David Smith. Other owners of the property have included John Molson and George Davies, Daniel Tye and Alexander Betham, the Honourable Adam Crooks, Alexander Leith, Robert Warren, William Ryan, The Niagara Assembly Company, George Gooderham, John Donogh, William Gundy, Margaret Adam, Margaret Peake, Amelia Peake, Elizabeth Benton, Terrance and Donna Belleville, and Edyth McEwen.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value of include:

- Medium-pitched gable roof with high pitched centre gable
- Clapboard and shingle siding
- Queen Anne tower – located at the south of the dwelling
- Wrap around verandah
- Brick end chimney
- Large double sash windows
- Centred balcony opening onto the verandah's roof.

N.B. Chautauquas emerged in numerous communities across North America. In Niagara On-The-Lake the Chautauqua development saw the building of boarding houses, summer homes, a hotel and a large amphitheatre. Their development left a distinct street pattern layout in which streets (like Wilberforce) radiate outwards like spokes on a wheel. The core of the wheel was where the amphitheatre was once located.



TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

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Description of Property

18 Wilberforce Ave.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



18 Wilberforce is located close to the intersection of Niagara Boulevard and Wilberforce Avenue, in the Chautauqua area of Old Town, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

18 Wilberforce is of cultural and heritage importance because of the dwelling's age, site and restored architectural details. It is believed that the house was built in the late 1890s or early 1900s.

18 Wilberforce is a two-storey dwelling built in the Queen Anne Revival architectural style. While alterations have been made over the years, the dwelling was sympathetically restored in 2004. The front façade is composed of more than one sheathing: it includes both detailed shingles and clapboard siding. The off set tower has an enclosed verandah and a steep hipped roof. The windows are double hung with one large bottom sash and smaller sixteen panes in the upper sash. This feature and level of detail was commonly found on many Queen Anne houses. The many decorative features on the front façade enhance the architectural value of the dwelling. 18 Wilberforce is also significant locally because it is one of the last few remaining original Chautauqua cottages.

The site of 18 Wilberforce is also important. It is situated in the Chautauqua area, formerly known as Mississauga Beache. The Chautauqua settlement of Niagara was part of a larger organized movement that was rooted in religious and philosophical understanding and advocated for healthy spiritual, physical, intellectual and moral existence.

Most past records of this property are missing, and the earliest are dated to July 2, 1917 when Harriet Bull sold the property to Albert Weatherbe. Subsequent owners have included Elizabeth Weatherbe, William and Margaret Kellick, James and Ella Collard, John and Karen Marsh, Kevin and Dagmar Dixon, Neil and Joanne Sullivan and Andrea Carusetta.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes of heritage value include:

- Gable and hipped roof
- Tall brick chimney
- Wood shingle and clapboard siding
- Off centred entrance
- Fish-scale shingled vestibule
- Enclosed verandah
- Double hung sixteen-over-one and twelve-over-one windows

N.B. Chautauquas emerged in numerous communities across North America. In Niagara On-The-Lake the Chautauqua development saw the building of boarding houses, summer homes, a hotel and a large amphitheatre. Their development left a distinct street pattern layout in which streets (like Wilberforce) radiate outwards like spokes on a wheel. The core of the wheel was where the amphitheatre was once located.



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Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property

Woodruff-Harber House
1360-1366 York Road
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0



In 1969, the Woodruff-Harber house was located on part of lot 90, on the west side of Creek Road, north of Warner Road. The house was dismantled and will be re-located in the urban core of St. Davids, near the intersection of Four Mile Creek Road and York Road.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The Woodruff-Harber house is of heritage value because of its age, architectural details, and its associations with an early Niagara family. Dating back to circa 1815, the Woodruff-Harber house was built by William Woodruff, the son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Sally) Woodruff who had immigrated to Niagara from Litchfield, Connecticut in 1795.

William Woodruff served in the War of 1812-14 as a private, and for his services was granted 200 acres of land. After the war, he went into partnership with his brother Richard as a general merchant and miller became prominent in St. Davids, both as a businessman and as a public figure.

William was a supporter of the Reform Party and was elected as a member from the first and second ridings of Lincoln in the Upper Canada Assembly in 1829 and 1830. In 1824 he was appointed as a Lieutenant in the Militia and later became a director of the original Welland Canal Company.

Richard Woodruff built his house on York Road and the dwelling contained two oversized 4 foot wide doors, which were used to accommodate the storage of supplies. It has been suggested that the Woodruff-Harber house underwent at least 4 different construction periods including the construction of the original structure. Sometime before 1827 a summer kitchen extension was added to the house. In 1827, a long front porch was built, and in later years a second wing was added to the front portion and connected to it by an archway. All of the additions used of 10-inch square hand-hewn solid oak beams and uprights to connect a second wing to the front portion of house.

In 1969 the two-storey Georgian frame house was sold to Douglas Doerr, a consultant from Toronto. Doerr purchased the house from Judge Cudney who had bought the house from Major Wilfred Woodruff. At the time of sale, Wilfred Woodruff had indicated that while the house had belonged within the family, no Woodruff had lived in the house for at least 60 years. The house was dismantled and painstakingly numbered in 1969 under the ownership of Mr Doerr and his architect Finn Friss. It was later trucked to Caledon Hills, Ontario to be re-built there.

The house was never re-built and was eventually purchased by Blair and Norma Jane Harber. With the help of their architect, Jane Burgess, the owners will feature the house as an integral part of a new winery that is slated to open in 2009.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes of heritage value include:

- Symmetrical five bay front façade with clapboard exterior
- Centre entrance with sidelights and entablature
- 12-over-12 windows (early)
- Low gable roof with two brick end chimneys
- Adam period fireplaces
- Use of hand made nails and bricks
- Black Cherry wood staircase