



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
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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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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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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.