

## Designated Heritage Properties

### 22 Academy Street **Winchester-Larkin House**

The actual construction date of this home is not clear. According to the records it is difficult to say if the existing structure (today) is a house that was on the property prior to 1880 that has been modified or an entirely new structure built around 1880. This two and a half storey Victorian style red brick building has an irregular shaped plan due to brick additions at the front side and back. The roof is trimmed with simple bargeboards with minor decorative accents. The front dormers on the second floor have pediment roofs with one having engaged columns at the sides and a shed dormer on the uppermost level. The main front door is semi-circular with pilasters and a hood. It is a double three-panel door with moulded rails with a recessed panel and leaded glass with jewelled inserts. The main windows are flat and have moulded trim and radiating voussoirs with large two-sash double hung windows. Many of the windows are stained glass with jewelled inserts and there is decorative saw-toothed patterned brick work on the east and west gables about the windows.



### 77 Bradley Street **Locktenders' House**

Constructed in 1851, the former Locktenders' House served as accommodations to men tending the locks of the Welland Canal. The semi-detached, one and one-half storey dwelling is built of sandstone cut from a quarry within 500 feet of the house and accented with limestone corner quoins and stone lintels and sills. The designation recognizes both the impact of the Welland Canals upon the early settlement of St. Catharines, as well as the contribution of the locktender's who aided the navigation of the ships through them.



### 135 Bradley Street **Locktender's House**

A historically significant building which was built in approximately 1849-51 was originally used as a semi-detached locktenders house and located adjacent to the second Welland Canal. It is a one and one half storey building made of local sandstone laid in random coursing with dressed limestone quoins at the corners. This dwelling is one of the few remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century pink sandstone cottages in St. Catharines. The land on which this building is located was originally part of a 100 acre Crown Grant in 1804 to Jacob Ball Sr. It was purchased from the Crown in 1937 by Mr. David M. Florence for \$800. The backyard of the property was once a quarry and some of the stone that was used on the former Second Welland Canal was apparently quarried at this location.



### 50 Church Street **Town Hall (Municipal Building/City Hall)**

In 1864, two years after St. Catharines became the County seat, town council decided to relinquish its offices in what is now the former Lincoln County Courthouse in favour of the old James Rae Benson residence. Town Council and administration remained in this building for more than 70 years, when, in 1936, the residence was demolished and construction began on the St. Catharines Municipal Building. Constructed in 1937 the St. Catharines Municipal Building was built in order to accommodate the growing city. The building itself is a two-storey Queenston limestone structure with a basement and partial sub-basement. The roof is flat with a raised pediment above the doorway and a parapet extending around the remainder of the building. Distinct architectural elements include three pairs of fully glazed brass doors, recessed behind massive pilasters extending to the second floor ceiling; three, storey-high glass windows which light the main stairway; and decorative panels that extend around the exterior walls, just below the roof line. The interior is worthy to note for its marble stairways and terrazzo floor and hallways. There is a photo gallery of former mayors of the City of St Catharines along the walls of the stairs leading to the third floor Mayor's office.



83 Church Street

### **Robertson Public School**

This rectangular, two-storey brick building, the original section of which was constructed in 1829, was initially the Grantham Academy; significant for being only the second high school in Upper Canada. Additions and renovations were completed in 1873, 1880 and 1952, and the Annex, Robertson Hall, was constructed in 1910. The roof shape is a medium hip with two additional hips at either end. It is trimmed with a boxed cornice. The main windows are flat with moulded trim and a wooden continuous sill and lintel. The windows are two sash, double hung with six panes of glass in each section. The front door is protected by a projecting portico, the most prominent architectural feature on the building. The portico has two historically unique elements; a bell, dating back to the construction of the first Welland Canal (1820s), and a large date stone.



95 Church Street

### **First United Church**

Constructed in 1877; and built by Samuel Dolson, the former church is an excellent example of the Lombard Romanesque style of architecture, which is characterized by a gable roof across the front of the church and a projecting entrance. Further characteristics of this style include rounded arches for doors and window openings. Four detailed buttresses rise up as towers, each supporting a small metal spire. The 12 petal stained glass 'rose' window is a prominent feature on the front façade. The builder, Samuel Dolson's work is considered locally significant and the subject building is a strong local landmark and streetscape feature along Church Street.



134 Church Street

### **Wood-Graham-Bacher House**

The Wood/Graham/Bacher Home is one of the few remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century homes which once graced Church Street. The exterior wall of this single-detached, two storey dwelling is of red brick, laid in a garden wall pattern. The structure has a medium gable roof on the original front part of the building. The roof is trimmed with a decorative frieze in contrasting brick. The main windows have a flat structural opening shape with decorative lintels. Each window in the main façade has a decorated lugsill made out of concrete. This building is shown on the Marcus Smith Map, 1852, and has remained in the ownership of descendants of the original owner.



38-42 Court Street

### **YWCA Epworth Terrace**

The YWCA Court Street residence is an architecturally and historically significant structure. Built in 1875, this two and a half storey rectangular building is rather handsome with its repetitious pilasters and multiple openings across the front. The front of this brick building is also decorated with a brick frieze and repeated pediment roofed dormer windows. Through its various tenants, it has had an interesting and varied life. In approximately 1877, the Reverend S.G. Dodd occupied one of the units which he used as a Ladies Seminary. In 1937 The Louisa Tea Room opened, serving lunches and afternoon tea. YWCA Epworth Terrace is currently a women's residence owned by the Young Women's Christian Association.



Decew Road

### **Morningstar Mill Site**

The Mill site including the former Miller's House is located next to DeCew Falls on the Niagara Escarpment. The Mill was built in 1872 of native stone quarried from a nearby pond. The mill is still functional today and was restored by the 'Friends of the Mill'.



The one and one-half storey building has a gabled roof, with wood shingles. Its windows are double-hung with six panes in each sash, with a tooled lugsill supporting each window. The interior woodwork - floor, support beams, elevator shafts - is of white pine, while the walls are white plaster.



The former Miller's House, built around 1898, is a two-storey, Victorian-style, wood frame building with a simple gable roof and finished in painted wood clapboard. Distinct architectural elements include decorative trim around porch edges, windows and roof lines. Porches on the east and west sides of the house are supported by decorated wood columns with wood brackets. Bay windows on the ground floor and double-hung windows throughout the remainder of the house can be found.



29 Edmund Street

### **Heritage House**

"Heritage House" consists of the original two-storey brick structure, rectangular in plan, with a two-storey rear addition. The house displays a blend of mid-nineteenth vernacular styles; the gabled roof with decorative brackets reflect the Italianate style while the front gables with their distinctive pointed windows hint at the Gothic Revival tradition. Originally known as the "Thompson House", it was originally owned by William and Sarah Thompson. William was a music teacher at Ridley Collage from 1900-1940, and gave many students a solid foundation of musical knowledge. The present owners have established the Heritage House Bed and Breakfast, preserving the historical beauty of this home.



92 Henry Street

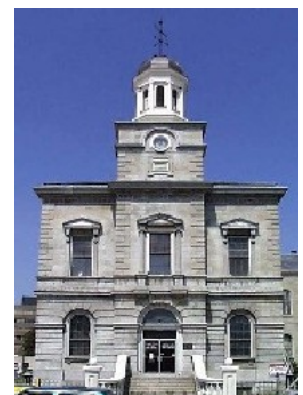
This one storey house was constructed in 1853 by prominent local builder James Dougan Senior. The building, which has been moved twice since its construction, was most notably used as the Classical and Commercial School by Reverend Thomas D. Phillips from 1862 to 1866. The building has been used for residential purposes since that time. Although the building has undergone some alterations over 150 years its basic structure remains unchanged. The façade is dominated by a broad Victorian style veranda and exhibits mid-nineteenth century Ontario vernacular style with such Classical Revival elements as the rectilinear door and window openings and the eave returns at the rear.



85-87 King Street

### **Former Court House**

This two-storey, Ontario Georgian style building was constructed in two phases; erected in 1848-1849 and designed after the town hall in Perugia, Italy, the first phase was to accommodate the offices of town council, a town market and a fire/police station. It was conceived as something of a stage set in that only the visible James-King Street facades are of channelled Queenston ashlar while the concealed west and north walls are constructed with a course rubble limestone and brick, respectively. The front facade is surmounted by a tower with a three-faced striking clock and is topped by an octagonal cupola. The clock is believed to be imported from Europe and continues to chime with the assistance of the original weights which extend from the clock tower to the first floor. The entrance to the building, like that in Perugia, is carved in stone and features upright balustrades which conform to the slope of the stairway. The supporting columns under the copings on each side are individually carved to fit its specific location. The interior still has handsomely-detailed, glazed panelled-wood doors and various plaster cornices are still intact. The upper floor, originally the Council Chamber and meeting hall, contains





22 feet high ceilings. The first floor, formerly an indoor market, contains 13 feet high ceilings. A semi-deteriorated carved bull's head and a sheaf of wheat on the James Street entrance are all that remains to indicate the use of the east wing basement as a market. The second phase, a northeast wing cut-stone addition to the original structure, was constructed in 1865 to accommodate the relocated County offices and courthouse.

101 King Street

### **Oille Fountain**

In 1878 the Mayor of St. Catharines, Dr. Lucius S. Oille, donated 3 horse watering troughs and a fountain (the monument) to the City. They marked the opening of the City's waterworks system. The fountain stands intact at the corner of King and James Streets outside the old Court House building. It is an 8 feet tall, 2 feet squared carved-stone monument in the Classical style. Around the base is a plinth housing a semi-circular drinking basin for pets and surmounted by a rectangular base some 2 feet tall, topped by a narrow belt course. At this height, two projecting stone fountain bowls occupy opposite sides. Both bowls are fed by carved lions' heads with water emerging from the mouths; patrons drank from tin cups suspended from chains. Above this height the fountain has corner pilasters supporting intersecting moulded arches forming the top of the monument. The fountain is topped with a stone flower urn specifically designated by the donor for geraniums to be planted.



145 King Street

### **Former Grantham Town Hall**

The former Grantham Town Hall was built in 1950 from plans prepared by local architect Lionel Hesson. This is one of few institutional buildings still in existence designed in a Contemporary International style with some Art Deco features that was becoming increasingly popular at that time. It has remained virtually unchanged over the past 50 years. Architecturally, the front façade along King Street is the focal point of the building with the Grantham crest over the centre bay, frieze, window frames, and portico which are all of stone. The front doors and iron pole lamps are original. The grand concrete planter bed gives visual depth to the front of the building. Other features include some original copper flashings and copings, stone lintels and sills on secondary facades.



183 King Street

### **Mills Memorial Home**

The house was designed by architect S.G. Dolson and was built in 1868 for James Mills, a founding member of the YMCA. The structure is a two and one half storey; brick home built with Italianate design influences. It features a central tower and decorative roofline brackets, typical of the Italianate style. The tower has a mansard roof and semi-circular dormers. One of the most interesting features of this building are the oval windows set between two courses of white brick. This is located below the boxed cornice, decorative frieze and brackets of the roofline. The main floor windows are segmental with plain trim and a continuous stone sill. The upper windows are set in semi-circular frames. The main doorway has a fan transom and a panelled door. A large veranda, supported by sets of wooden columns, stretches across the entire front façade. This however is not the original porch.



81 Lake Street

### **Armoury**

The armoury was constructed in 1905, to plans prepared by the Federal Development of Public Works under the direction of architect T.W. Fuller. It was designed to serve as the regimental headquarters of the local militia and continues to function as a drill hall. The bulky, rectangular shape of the armoury is relieved by an irregular roofline and the stylistic diversity of its two basic constituents. The expansive gable roof and the rhythmic course of arched windows marking the drill hall contrast with the crenulated towers, jutting chimneys, and rigorous fenestration pattern of the street elevations. The use of



consistent materials and continuous horizontal elements unifies the overall composition. Throughout, quarry faced stonework is juxtaposed with fields of flat brickwork, accentuating the visual links afforded by the massive foundations, string courses and copings. The interplay of colours and textures inherent on the masonry is an essential feature.

113 Lake Street

### **Former Grantham (Lake Street) Fire Hall**

The former Lake Street Fire Hall is one of the oldest remnant fire halls existing in the City of St. Catharines. The building was constructed of steel and masonry in the Neo Tudor Style. The architect was Thomas H. Wiley, whose work is considered important locally. The architectural features include; a traditional red brick façade laid in Flemish bond pattern; elaborate decorative painted wood cornice and frieze; original wood windows; and decorative, rare circle muntin bars in the windows. The original stone fire hall signs still hang over two of the doors as well as a stone carving set in entablature over the main door showing a fire carriage being pulled by horses, and stone plaques set in masonry showing the fire fighting crest. It is also interesting to note that the building was built to accommodate a horse drawn hose wagon, but by 1920 a four cylinder Reo fire truck was being used. The Reo fire truck was built in St. Catharines.



1258 Lakeshore Road West

### **Schram-Gregory House**

The Schram-Gregory House was built in 1790 (renovated around 1872) by Butler's Ranger Frederick Schram. The high gambrel roof and dormers are attributes of a Dutch Colonial style that was popular in the Hudson River Valley of New York State in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and which enjoyed a revival in Ontario in the early decades of the twentieth century.



108 Louisa Street

### **Maple Cottage**

Maple Cottage was built by William Henry Pay between autumn 1871 and the spring of 1873. The house consists of the original one storey brick block, nearly square in plan with a raised stone foundation, and a single storey rear addition. Its facade faces north and is symmetrically arranged around three bays with a central front entranceway. The main block has a hipped roof with a projecting gable over the front porch; the rear wing is covered with a gable roof. The house is a solid example of the nineteenth century Ontario Cottage style with decorative elements that reflect both the Classical tradition (front porch design) and the Italianate style (windows and roof brackets).



113 Louisa Street

This one-storey brick building was built in 1875. It has a hip roof with gable over the front porch which has been added at a later date. The upright supports are situated in two groups of three pillars. The window surrounds and sills are plain and wooden. It is an example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century simple brick structure with interesting eaves-bracket detail.



18 Merritt Street

The house was constructed in 1880 by John Charles McNamara, who initially owned the home as well. The structure is two storey, rectangular building made out of brick, but originally could have been clapboard siding. The gable roof is trimmed with a boxed cornice with brackets and frieze. The door is located off-centre in the gabled end. It has engaged columns and an entablature. It also has flush side panels and a transom with mullions. The door itself is a single raised panel with moulded rail.



343 Merritt Street

### **Former Merritton Town Hall**

Constructed in 1879 by James MacDonald, the former Town Hall building has undergone many changes and served a variety of purposes and activities. The building was designed by William B. Allan and constructed using local sandstone on the exterior. At various times, it has housed a community centre, mechanics institute, library, post office, school board offices, fire and police station and the municipal offices of Merritton until amalgamation in 1960. The building itself is a rectangular structure made of local sandstone and is described as Victorian architecture. It has many interesting design features such as contrasting quoins, a stinger belt course, and radiating arch voussoirs over the windows and doors. The most distinct feature, a projecting bell tower, comprises a great amount of detail stone work and an interesting shape roof. The hip roof is trimmed with a boxed cornice with a frieze and brackets. The front double doors have a fan transom and are inset in the centre of the bell tower.



344 Merritt Street

### **Former Merritton Library**

The former Merritton Public Library was built in 1924 through a grant for the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. The building was designed in the Neo Tudor Style by renowned local architect Arthur Nicholson of the firm Nicholson and Macbeth. The architectural features of this building include a prominent front entrance to the left of the front façade. The entrance is a large stone Tudor-arch with decorative buttresses. When originally built the entrance was flanked by two bulb lamps that stood from the concrete step and the bolts for the lamps can still be seen today. A decorated parapet surrounds the flat roof and there is a single chimney that projects on the left side of the building. The exterior of the building is a dark discoloured rough brick. Surrounding the building is a light coloured stone frieze located below the diamond shaped stone decorations in the brickwork. The numerous windows allow a great deal of natural light into the building. Surrounded by wooden mullions, the windows repeat primarily in sets of three.



159 Moffatt Street

### **Phelps-Austin House**

This structure has retained many details of its original design. It is situated in a prominent location overlooking the former second Welland Canal and the valley where there the original owner, Noah Phelps, operated his sawmill. It is a two-storey frame house, with a high cross-gabled roof. Each facade is arranged in a picturesque fashion, and much of the interior has been maintained.



51 Mountain Street

### **Ball House**

The original stone portion of this house has a two-storey, five bay aspect facing the driveway. The main facade is of split face ashlar coursing with cut stone quoins. The sidewalls are of a more random coursing and all stone is chiefly local. All the windows have solid stone sills; some with solid stone lintels and others with a flat arch of the same local stone. The land on which the building is located was originally a Crown Grant to George Ball in 1796. The property was sold to the Public Works Department in 1843 and was then turned over to the Welland Canal Loan Company. During this period, the building was used as the home of the lockmaster, overseeing the work of 17 locktenders.





525 Ontario Street

### **Mayholme House**

Mayholme is a two-storey brick house, rectangular in plan with a single storey wing attached to the rear. The house is capped by a medium pitch gable roof. The foundation is composed of sandstone rubble work mixed with liberal amounts of mortar and the exterior walls are red brick with a variance in type and design. The style of the house is a vernacular form of Classic Revival which was popular from the 1830's until Confederation, and has such features as; moulded cornices, friezes, and short eave returns. The house has experienced damage at the hands of tenants over the years; the upper floors were sagging because one tenant had used the second floor to store grain. Hardwood floors were installed, the ceilings were repaired and the house was repainted. The house was electrified in 1927 and connected to the sewer system in the 1960's.



1317 Pelham Road

### **Brown-Jouppien House**

This structure represents one of the few remaining earliest dwellings of this area, and is a fine example of a Loyalist Georgian House executed in local stone. The general structural characteristics and surviving details date if from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and much of the original plan survived. It is believed that the house was occupied by Merritts Dragoons during the war of 1812.



480 Queenston Street

### **Davella Mills Carillon**

The Davella Mills Carillon was erected in 1949, in memory of David Bloss Mills and his wife, Ella C. Mills. A carillon is a set of bells tuned to the chromatic scale and sounded by hammers controlled by a keyboard. The tower was designed by Thomas W. Wiley and built by Newman Brothers in 1949. The carillon is an ashlar tower, approximately 30 feet high. The stone near the base is smooth dressed, the remainder is natural surface. It was designed with Gothic styling, with a plinth and entablature near the top of the base and below the bell opening at the top provides detail. There are cut stone buttresses and two narrow spires (top) at each corner. The only windows on the structure are narrow, vertical slits lighting the stairway to the top. The major structural openings are the four gothic arches at the top of the tower enclosing the sound system.



14 Rolls Avenue

### **Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church**

The Sts. Cyril and Methodius (Ukrainian Catholic) Church was designed by Reverend Philip Ruh, a German architect/builder, responsible for similar churches in Manitoba and Grimsby Ontario. The style is Byzantine Revival, which has its origins in 395 AD, and it typified by domes, decorative brickwork and stone arches. The plan of the building is typical church 'cruciform', consisting of a main rectangular body (nave), crossed by a transept. There are six multi-sided domes on the roof. The elaborate detailing, characteristic of this style features seven different colours and textures of brick and stone executed mainly as varying heights of bands around the building. The front elevation is a gable with towers and domes symmetrically placed on either side. The front entrance features a grand tiled staircase with decorative pre-cast concrete piers and painted iron railings. The glass doors and semi-circular transom above are trimmed with stone. The windows are semi-circular and trimmed with brick or stone.



366 St. Paul Street

### **St. Paul Street United Church**

Built of red brick, favoured by the Methodist Church, the structure was built in 1861 having rounded windows, pinnaced and centre towered Italianate style. Although the church was seriously damaged by fire, the original structure was retained in the reconstruction of the building. The exterior of the original church remains as constructed in 1861 with the exception of change of the front entrance in 1956.



1590 St. Paul Street  
West

### **Former McCarthy's Tavern**

The building was constructed in two stages; the (original) stone part at the rear was built first in approximately 1812. In 1830 a clapboard frame was added to the front of the house. There are a number of design elements that suggest the section closest to the road, including the main façade, was built in the Georgian Vernacular Style. This irregularly shaped, two storey building has two wings added on the south side, a kitchen and a garage, each constructed of clapboard walls. The medium gabled roof of the front section is trimmed with a boxed cornice, with a sloping soffit and frieze. The main floor windows are plainly trimmed and feature a square bay window on the west side. The double hung windows are 12 over 12 (panes), typical of the Georgian style. The door is located in the centre of the main façade and is flat with moulded trim, a shelf and is not emblazed into the building. It also has side panels and a flush transom with a lantern set in the centre. The door itself is single eight-panel with a moulded rail, raised panel and no glazing. This residential building is well maintained and a good example of Georgian Style architecture. There are few surviving former taverns/inns from this era.



15 Trafalgar Street

A classic revival influence can be identified in this two-storey, gable roofed brick home. A massive, Classically-detailed door surrounded by high entablature decorates the buildings frontispiece. Directly above the front entrance is a cable containing a two-section casement and window with four lights in each section, decorative shutters, contrasting lugsills, rounded heads and brick voussoirs. To one side of the main entrance is a second storey, multiple light oriel window. Shutters, contrasting lugsills, and elaborate brickwork at the heads decorate many of the building's double hung windows. Each of the structures two end gables possess returned eaves and a chimney. The house is located immediately outside of the Yates Street Heritage District.



479 Vine Street

### **Gibson-McIsaac-Smith House**

This one and one half storey brick veneer home was built around 1870. It is one of the few remaining structures of its time in the north end of St. Catharines area. The house has a hipped roof with boxed cornice and frieze. All of the windows are double hung in a two over two pane arrangement. One interesting feature of the house is that above the door is a segmental transom which opens for ventilation.



Front (Outer) Range  
Lighthouse,  
Port Dalhousie

### **Lighthouse**

By 1879 it was determined that a dual lighthouse system would be necessary to safely guide vessels in and out of the second and then the Third Welland Canals. The Department of Marine and Fisheries commissioned Richard Whiteacre of Allenwood to design and build a second lighthouse. Like the Inner Range lighthouse, this building has been covered with aluminium siding and repainted to conform to Coast Guard regulations. It still functions as a navigational aid and is operated by the City of St. Catharines.





Rear (Inner) Range  
Lighthouse,  
Port Dalhousie

### **Lighthouse**

Constructed in 1898, this lighthouse is not the first on this site. In 1852, the first Dalhousie lighthouse was built near the present location. By 1893, this lighthouse had become outdated and a new, more modern structure was erected. This lighthouse was destroyed by fire in 1898 and a new lighthouse was constructed immediately. It was built in a rare octagonal shape, allowing greater height. The original white and red clapboard exterior has been changed to conform to standard navigational coding procedures for harbour entrances. The structure no longer serves as a navigational aid, but currently houses the Niagara College Sailing School. It was recently restored by the 'Friends of the Lighthouse'.

