

POWER GLEN

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

THE STUDY



Prepared by:
The City of St. Catharines, Planning Services Department and the St.
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Community
April, 2010

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SECTION 1: THE STUDY

1.1 Executive Summary

The Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study of the Power Glen area is the first phase of a two-phase process towards the possible designation of Power Glen as a HCD. The introduction of the study outlines the necessary background material for the understanding of the Heritage District Designation process, along with applicable policies and frameworks that guide the designation process, and criteria for the district designation. The body of the report, Section 2, summarizes the findings of the study and outlines the heritage merits of the Power Glen area, which could support designation. Section 2 evaluates the historical and architectural elements of the area that contribute to the district designation. The historical contributions can be divided into three periods: Crown Mills, Reynoldsville, and Power Glen. There are two main architectural contributions: the patterns of development that have formed in Power Glen, which demonstrates settlement patterns, the Power Company, which gave the village its current name of Power Glen. From these contributions, a heritage character statement was formed, providing a basis as to whether the area should be designated as a heritage district. Finally, the conclusions of the report outline the criteria for the delineation of a district boundary, which should include all historical and architectural contributions previously identified in the District Analysis, now called heritage resources. The recommendations of the report suggest that the area be designated as a HCD, and outlines future requirements that must be completed if the district is to be designated. That study area boundaries are shown in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Study Area Boundaries

1.2 Background and Methodology

As part of the designation process for the Power Glen area, a comprehensive study was completed, the findings of which are stated in this study. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit

outlines the requirements of a District Study and Plan in Part 3 of the volume, entitled *Heritage Conservation Districts*, as shown in Appendix 5.8, Figure 45. The request for consideration for heritage designation originated from citing residents, “a desire to conserve the history and character of Power Glen as the city continues to grow towards the urban boundary”. Residents’ desire to preserve, or appropriately restore, the original streetlights that lined Power Glen for over half a century prompted an interest in a possible heritage designation in 2001. Special mention goes to Don Pickston, whose love for the area in combination with his original collection of photos and documents raised awareness of the area’s historical significance.

On February 5, 2007, members of a steering group for Power Glen, namely Mr. Ken Draayer and Mr. Gordon Sisler, made a presentation to City Council that requested that Power Glen, and surrounding valley lands, be considered for a heritage district designation, pursuant to Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

After consideration of the material provided by residents (the steering group: Jane Acs, Pat O’Mara, Paul Sutton, Gord Sisler, Janice Geisbrecht, Ken and Sonja Draayer) and discussion with various stakeholders (including the Ministry of natural Resources, Niagara Escarpment commission, Friends of Short Hills and Ontario Hydro), Council considered Power Glen to have merit for the undertaking of a heritage district study. On June 4, 2007, City Council passed By-law 2007-172 defining Power Glen as an area to be examined for a potential HCD. That area is shown on Figure 1.

1.2.1 Process

The district designation process consists of two stages: a background study and a district plan. The background study outlines the area’s historical and heritage characteristics, which contribute to the merits of designation, and a proposed heritage district boundary, which should cohesively detain all finding in the study. The Ontario Heritage Act outlines the requirements of the study, which are outlined in Section 1.3.2 of this document. In accordance with the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council passed By-law 2007-172 declaring its intent to study Power Glen for possible heritage designation.

If, after the completion of the study, the area is found to have heritage merit, a district plan will be prepared. The district plan is provided to act as a framework to protect and enhance any elements that contributed to the designation of the district. The Ontario Heritage Act outlines the requirements of a district plan under Section 41.1 (5). The Ontario Heritage Act also directs a municipality to incorporate public consultation throughout the district designation process, specifically holding at least one public meeting regarding the prospective designation. In terms of preliminary consultations, area residents were surveyed in order to gauge the level of support for the designation.

1.3 Policy Provisions

1.3.1 Provincial Policy Statements

By definition, the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) defines a heritage attribute as the “principal features, characteristics, context and appearance that contribute to the cultural

heritage significance of a protected heritage property.”¹ Section 2.0 of the PPS outlines the ministry guidelines for the wise use and management of resources. Parts of Section 2.1 concerning natural heritage, as it pertains to Power Glen, and Section 2.6 are outlined below:

Section 2.1 Natural Heritage

2.1.1 Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.

Section 2.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

2.6.2 Development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.

2.6.3 Development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property affected by the adjacent development or site alteration.

1.3.2 The Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act outlines those requirements for the District Study. Section 40(2), Scope of the study, states that:

A study under subsection (1) shall,

- a) examine the character and appearance of the area that is the subject of the study, including buildings, structures and other property features of the area, to determine if the area should be preserved as a heritage conservation district;
- b) examine and make recommendations as to the geographic boundaries of the area to be designated;
- c) consider and make recommendations as to the objectives of the designation and the content of the heritage conservation district plan required under section 41.1;
- d) make recommendations as to any changes that will be required to the municipality’s official plan and to any municipal by-laws, including any zoning by-laws. 2005, c. 6. s. 29.²

Section 41.1 (5) outlines the requirements of the district plan, which may be considered “phase 2” of the designation process. Those guidelines set out in Section 41.1(5) should be

¹ Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Government of Ontario, *Provincial Policy Statement*, March 1, 2005.

² Province of Ontario, *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 18.

considered within the HCD Study as to maintain a comprehensive approach to a district designation. Section 41.1 (5) is outlined below:

- A heritage conservation district plan shall include,
- a) a statement of the objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
 - b) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
 - c) a description of the heritage attributes of the heritage conservation district and of properties in the district;
 - d) policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and
 - e) a description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under section 42. 2005, c. 6, s. 31.³

Finally, prior to the adoption of a district designation, Section 41.1 (6) outlines requirements to be met, which will precede the designation, and follow the proposed district plan. Section 41.1 (6) is outlined as follows:

- Before a by-law adopting a heritage conservation district plan is made by the council of a municipality under subsection 41 (1) or under subsection (2), the council shall ensure that,
- a) information relating to the proposed heritage conservation district plan, including a copy of the plan, is made available to the public;
 - b) at least one public meeting is held with respect to the proposed heritage conservation district plan; and
 - c) if the council of the municipality has established a municipal heritage committee under section 28, the committee is consulted with respect to the proposed heritage conservation district plan. 2005, c. 6, s. 31. ⁴

Designation of a HCD under the Ontario Heritage Act is a tool for assessing the impact of changes within a district and establishing a policy context in order to do so. The district designation does not act as a land use control, and heritage permits are required for certain changes within the district. Heritage permit applications for additions, demolitions or new construction within the district are reviewed by the St. Catharines Heritage Committee, who then makes recommendations to Council. Council has the option of: approving the application, approving the application with conditions, or refusing the application. In 2004, a by-law was passed delegating the approval of heritage permits for additions and new construction to the Director of Planning Services. An applicant also has the right to appeal a decision by Council for heritage permits to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB).

1.3.2.1 The Heritage Conservation District Concept

Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, states the requirements under the Act for designating a HCD. It is stated, under Section 40 (1), that “the council of a municipality may undertake a study of any area of the municipality for the purpose of designating one or more HCDs.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

2005, c. 6. s. 29” and that “if the council of a municipality undertakes a study under section 40, the council may by by-law designate the area specified in the by-law as a heritage conservation study area for a period of up to one year. 2005, c. 6. s. 29.”⁵ Similarly, if an area is specified in the by-law as a heritage conservation study area, Section 40.1 (2) states, “a by-law made under subsection (1) may prohibit or set limitations with respect to,

- (a) the alteration of property situated in the heritage conservation study area; and
- (b) the erection, demolition or removal of buildings or structures, or classes of buildings or structures, in the heritage conservation study area. 2005, c. 6. s. 29.”⁶

1.3.3 City of St. Catharines Official Plan

St Catharines is a mature city with several distinct areas. The City's Official Plan provides guidance regarding change that is respectful of already established ideas, but embraces new ones. The Official Plan of the St. Catharines Planning Area contains policies including the designation of heritage districts, as follows in Section 7. Section 7 of OPA #27, “Urban Design, Amenity and Heritage Conservation,” provides framework in which the city is encouraged to progress with heritage and natural environment conservation. *Section 7.1.1* provides guidance for new development of mature neighbourhoods which is stated as follows, “New development will be designed to be compatible in scale and character with natural features and enhance the visual qualities and public enjoyment of them”. In addition, *Section 7.10 Heritage Conservation* elaborates on conservation principles relevant to the consideration of Power Glen:

- 7.10.1 Cultural heritage resources include, but are not necessarily restricted to archaeological sites, buildings and structural remains of historical, architectural and contextual value, and human-made rural, village, and urban districts or landscapes of historic and scenic interest.
- 7.10.4 The City in consultation with the Heritage Committee may also designate Heritage Conservation Districts under the Ontario Heritage Act where it has been determined that the district possesses one or more of the following attributes:
 - a) the area contains a group of buildings or features that reflect an aspect of local history through association with a person, group or activity;
 - b) the area is characterized by the buildings and structures that are of architectural value or interest;
 - c) the area contains other important physical and aesthetic characteristics that alone would not be sufficient to warrant designation but provide an important context or association with the district including such matters as landscape features or archaeological sites.

The Official Plan also provides land use designations of the lands within the Power Glen Heritage District study area. The Official Plan designates the residential properties with frontage on Power Glen Road of the study area as Neighbourhood Residential (Figure 2), which permits all forms of residential development and appropriate residential intensification, subject to the provisions of the Plan. The Twelve Mile Creek watercourse and all associated flood plain lands are designated Environmental Protection in the City's

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ *ibid.*

Official Plan, permitting a limited use of existing agricultural uses, as well the conservation of the natural environment and wildlife habitats. These designations are indicative of the two major land uses that define the study area. It is also important to note that the Urban Service Boundary runs along the northern side of Power Glen and along Old Colony Road towards Ontario Hydro. This boundary excludes four homes overlooking the valley lands, on the south side of Power Glen, west of Old Colony Road.

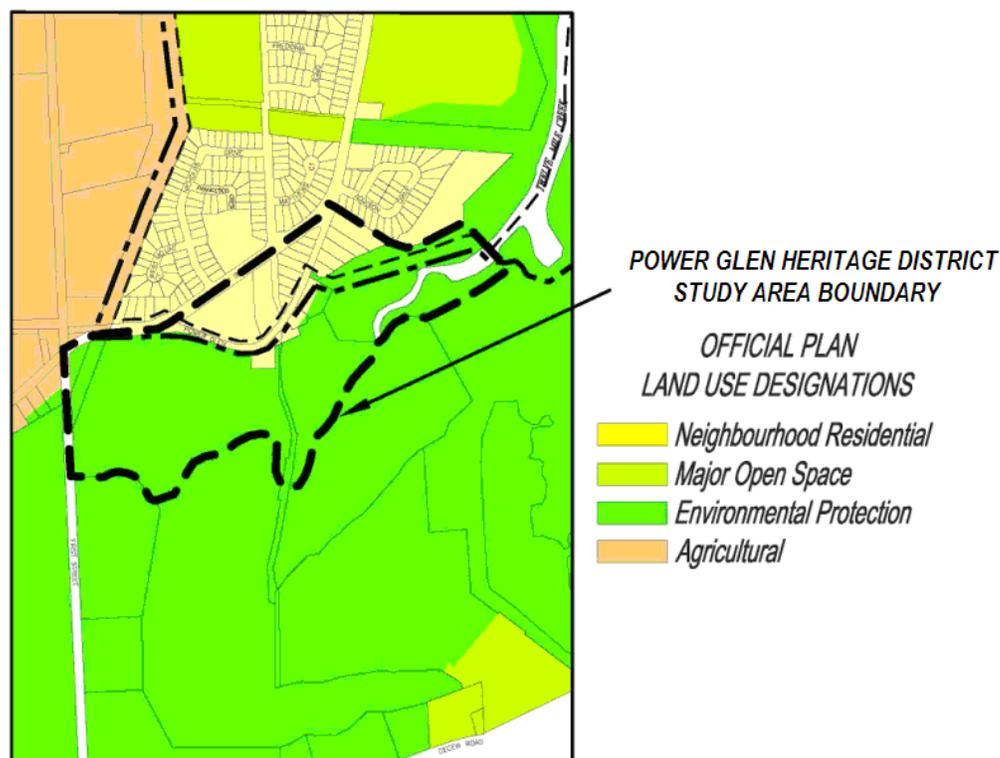


Figure 2: Official Plan Designation

It should be noted that the Environmental Protection lands, as well as residential lands backing onto the valley, located within the boundaries of the study area are considered part of the Niagara Escarpment, and thus, subject to the policies of the Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) and any future development on these lands would require Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC) approval. The NEC has identified the escarpment lands within the study area as 'Escarpment Natural Areas' (Figure 3) which are under NEC 'Development Control'. Section 1.3 of the NEP states that the 'Escarpment Natural Areas' designation identifies, "Escarpment features which are in a relatively natural state and associated stream valleys, wetlands and forests which are relatively undisturbed are included within this designation. These contain important plant and animal habitats and geological features and cultural heritage features and are the most significant natural and scenic areas of the Escarpment. The policy aims to maintain these natural areas"⁷. The NEP outlines permitted uses, subject to development criteria as outlined by the NEC in Section 1.3 of the plan. These uses include, but are not limited to, existing uses, accessory structures and

⁷ Niagara Escarpment Plan, June 2005, p. 9.

single detached dwellings (as applicable to Power Glen). The NEP also outlines criteria for heritage conservation in the Niagara Escarpment area. These criteria are outlined in Section 2.12, as seen below:

1. Care should be taken to discover unknown and to preserve known archaeological sites (especially native burial sites) and areas where such sites might reasonably be expected to exist.
2. Existing heritage features, areas and properties should be retained and reused. To determine whether such actions are feasible, consideration shall be given to both economic and social benefits and costs.
3. New development including reconstruction, alterations and consideration of a second dwelling under Part 2.2.7.b) should be in harmony with the area's character and the existing heritage features and building(s) in general mass, height and setback and in the treatment of architectural details, especially on building facades.
4. Where new development involves a heritage feature it should express the feature in some way. This may include one or more of the following:
 - a. Preservation and display of fragments of the former buildings' features and landscaping;
 - b. Marking the traces of former locations, shapes and circulation lines;
 - c. Displaying graphic verbal descriptions of the former use; or
 - d. Reflection of the former architecture and use in the new development.
5. Where development will destroy or significantly alter cultural landscapes or heritage features, actions should be taken to salvage information on the features being lost. Such actions could include archaeological salvage and excavation, and the recording of buildings or structures through measured drawings or photogrammetry or their physical removal to a different location.
6. Where the implementing authority has approved the construction of a second single dwelling on an existing lot of record to preserve the local, provincial or national heritage value or interest of an existing single dwelling on the same lot, the property and details regarding its size and location shall be recorded and listed in Appendix 3.

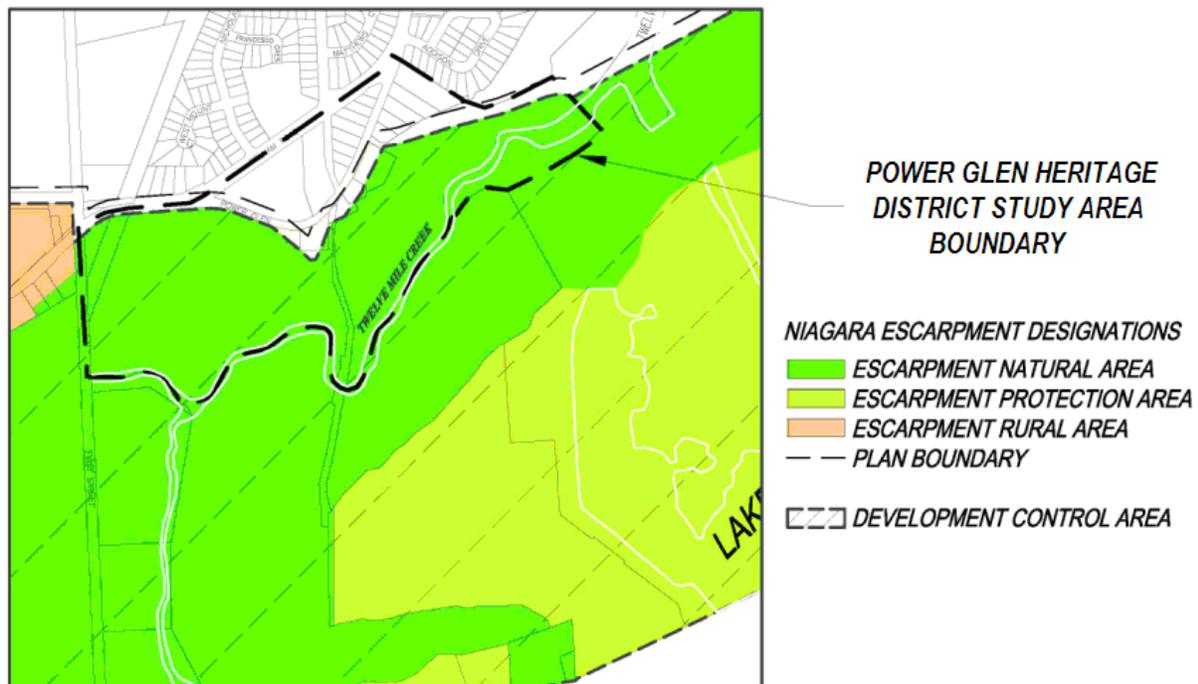


Figure 3: Niagara Escarpment Plan Designation

1.3.4 Zoning By-law

The study lands are located on the south side of Pelham Road, east of First Street. The southerly border of the area is the Twelve Mile Creek watercourse. The portions of the subject lands to the north of Power Glen Road and west of Vansickle Road are zoned Residential Second Density (R2A) (Figure 4) pursuant to Zoning By-law 64-270 (Zone 4), which permits single and semi-detached, as well as duplex dwellings, rooming and boarding houses, churches, private schools, and buildings accessory thereto. The lands to the north of Power Glen Road and east of Vansickle Road are zoned Residential Second Density (R2A) (Figure 4) pursuant to By-law 64-270, as amended by By-law 2004-89, which permits single detached dwellings. The lands to the south of Power Glen Road and northeast of the Ontario Power Generation access road (numbers 3, 5, 11, 15 and 19 Power Glen) are zoned Holding (H), which permits single detached dwellings, as well. A portion of those lands at 27 and 29 Power Glen are zoned Agricultural, which permits agricultural activities, as well as the existing single detached dwellings. The Valley lands below are zoned Environmental Protection Area (EPA) (Figure 4) pursuant to By-law 84-119 (zone 10), which permits buildings to be erected for agricultural uses, accessory structures to buildings permitted in abutting zones, public parks and open space.



Figure 4: Existing Zoning

1.4 Planning Considerations

The study area is comprised of two distinct areas. The “plateau” lands at the top of the valley are made up of 19 privately owned residential properties, and 1 vacant residential lot. Although there are limited opportunities for infill development in this area, the district plan would identify any possible infill areas. There are several stakeholders in the valley lands below the residential community, including the Ministry of Natural Resources (the Crown Lands to the east of First Street Louth) and Ontario Power Generation (Ontario Hydro). The NEC has jurisdiction as an approval authority in the valley. These lands slope down towards the Twelve Mile Creek, and contain the remains of industrial artifacts that connect the area with its historic milling activity. None of the aforementioned stakeholders were opposed to the idea of including the valley lands in the heritage district study. Therefore, the boundaries delineating the area are: Pelham Road to the north, the rear lot lines of Addison Drive to the north-east, Decew Falls Generating Station to the east, First Street Louth to the west, and Twelve Mile Creek to the south (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Municipal Addresses of Properties along Power Glen Road

Short Hills Provincial Park is located to the south west of the study area, and staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources has noted that the Crown lands may eventually become part of Short Hills Provincial Park. It should be noted under Schedule E of the City of St. Catharines Official Plan that a primary bicycle path and/or pedestrian walkway extends through the lands that run along the Twelve Mile Creek, which are currently being studied for possible designation (Appendix 5.6). Staff has identified this as an opportunity to build upon the connections that already exist in the valley, and recognize the potential for involvement from additional stakeholders in this regard. The designation of Power Glen as

a HCD also offers a cultural heritage tourism asset, reflective of the milling and power generating past and the identity of St. Catharines.

1.5 Purpose of the Study



Figure 6: Study Area Boundaries

This Study is undertaken pursuant to Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, Chapter 0.18. The purpose of the study is to provide the necessary background and supporting material necessary in order to consider the merits of designating the Power Glen Community as a HCD, as set out in Section 7.10.4 of the City's Official Plan. The intent of this study is to provide framework for understanding the importance of conserving the historical, architectural, and landscape features within Power Glen.

1.6 District Objectives

The purpose of a district designation under Part V of the Act, as previously stated, is to provide a municipality with the tools to protect and conserve the features that are deemed significant from a cultural heritage perspective. A requirement of the Ontario Act is to set out objectives of a heritage district designation.

The objectives of the Power Glen Heritage Conservation District designation are:

- To protect and preserve the existing heritage features including dwellings and other structures, landscapes, natural features, sites, and vegetation through the application of the Ontario Heritage Act and relevant legislation.
- To complete a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the historical and architectural character of the Power Glen Heritage District in order to identify the heritage character of the area.

- To ensure that all future development within the Power Glen Heritage district occurs in accordance with the requirements of a Heritage Conservation District Plan and respects the low-rise rural residential character of the area.
- To encourage the protection of, or where appropriate, the excavation of local archaeological resources.
- To promote an understanding of, and an appreciation for the community's heritage among local residents and visitors.
- To recognize the importance of and protect natural heritage features including the Twelve Mile Creek valley lands for their distinct topography and scenic vistas.
- To enhance connections along the twelve mile creek valley system and existing trails within the Power Glen Heritage District and connectivity to the residential plateau lands.

SECTION 2: DISTRICT ANALYSIS

2.1 Pre-Revolutionary War Period

Prior to European settlement, the Niagara Region had long been occupied by Aboriginal peoples. Archaeological remains, as well as early historical narratives recorded by the French, relate that this area was the traditional territory of the Neutral Indians. These people were dispersed following the defeat of the Huron Confederacy by the Iroquois from New York State, around 1649-50. For the next forty years, much of southern Ontario was used as a hunting ground by the Five Nations Iroquois, in order to supply furs for trade with the Dutch and the English. By the 1690s, the Iroquois had been weakened through disease and fighting with the French, and were a less formidable political presence in the area. Around 1700, the Anishinabeg—members an Algonquian speaking people better known to us as the Ojibwa, from the area around Lakes Superior and Huron —used this opportunity to push the Iroquois out of southern Ontario. Thus, the Niagara area fell into the control of an Ojibwa people who had been named “Mississaugas” by the Jesuit fathers. The Mississaugas, as well as the Chippewas (a related Algonquian tribe), were to retain possession of this vast territory until the 1780s⁸.

In 1764, the British purchased “a four mile strip of land along the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario” from the Mississauga Indians. Now part the most easterly end of the Niagara Peninsula, this land was acquired in order to allow the British to construct a defensive fortification at Fort Erie. Following the “Devil’s Hole Massacre” on the American side of the river in 1759, the British were anxious to establish a new, safe trade route for the transportation of goods along the west side of the Niagara River. It should be noted that settlement on this strip of land by private individuals was expressly forbidden under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

⁸ Hughes, Alun. “Shades of Reynoldsville and Decew Town: A History of Power Glen and Vicinity,” *Newsletter of the Historical Society of St. Catharines*, December 2008, pp. 6-10.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

THIS INDENTURE made at Navy Hall in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Upper Canada on the seventh day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, between Wabakanyne, Wahnip, Kautabus, Wabaninship and Nattoton, on the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., on the other part.

Whereas, by a certain indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and made between Wabakanyne, Nannibosare, Pokquawr, Nanaugakawestrawr, Peapamaw, Tabendau, Sawainchik, Pensanish, Wapamnischigun, Wapeanojhqua, Sachems and War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Messissagoe Indian Nation on the one part, and Our said Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., &c., the other part.

It was witnessed that the said Wabakanyne and the said Principal Chiefs and Women above named for and in consideration of the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings and fourpence of lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Wabakanyne, Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women in hand well and truly paid did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort, known by the name of Messissagoe Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that flows from a small lake into the said Lake Ontario known by the name of Washquarter; from thence a north westerly course until it strikes the River La Tranche or New River;

Figure 7: Preamble to the Indian Treaty which confirmed the purchase of lands in the Niagara Peninsula, 1792⁹

Following the end of the American Revolutionary War, the focus of settlement in this area was centered at Fort Niagara on the American side of the Niagara River, where the men of Butler's Rangers (Figure 8) had been garrisoned during the late 1770s and early 1780s.



Figure 8: A Butler Ranger¹⁰

In 1781, it became clear that the British had lost the Revolutionary War, and that the soldiers (Butler's Rangers) would not be able to return home to the Colonies, forcing them to settle in the new province of Canada. It was only then that settlement occurred on the four-mile strip of land that was purchased in 1764 from the Mississauga Indians. In 1781,

⁹ Jackson 1975: 65.

¹⁰ Jackson 1976: 64.

Colonel John Butler (Figure 9), of the Butler's Rangers, stated that four or five families were growing crops for the garrison on the west side of the Niagara River, on the Four Mile Strip, in Niagara Township¹¹. By 1784, several of the men of Butler's Rangers and their families had settled on the Four Mile Strip purchased in 1764. However, it soon became clear with the large influx of Loyalists arriving at Niagara that this land would not suffice to accommodate all the settlers and their families. Further land purchases from the Mississaugas would be necessary in order to permit further expansion and settlement. This land was purchased from the Mississaugas in May 1784, and confirmed by a treaty at Navy Hall in December 1792.

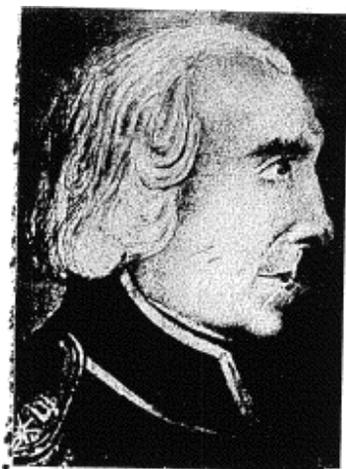


Figure 9: Colonel John Butler¹²

At the earliest period of European settlement in the 1780s, the two main trading centres were at Queenston and Chippawa. A convenient location for the transportation of goods, Queenston was nestled along the Niagara River at the base of the escarpment, and in close proximity to the newly created Niagara Portage Road. Newark, now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake, was centred around Fort George (fortified in 1796¹³), a key defense hold for Niagara—the temporary capital of Upper Canada. Protection of Niagara was provided by Fort George in anticipation of the east side of the Niagara River coming into American control. Fort George created a defensive stronghold opposite Fort Niagara, which ultimately protected the Upper Canadian side of the mouth of the Niagara River. Settlement soon spread into the interior of Niagara Peninsula, although Queenston, Chippawa and the Town of Niagara remained the main centres of trade and commerce during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. There was a growing need from the settlers for food and supplies to build homes (i.e. lumber)¹⁴; therefore, they sought ways to grow food, cut lumber and grind grain. These were the beginnings of what is now the populous country of Canada, and the first histories of the small village of Power Glen are continued below.

¹¹ Jackson 1976: 63.

¹² Jackson 1976: 63.

¹³ Jackson 1976: 79.

¹⁴ Jackson 1976: 61.

Settlement gradually spread westward from the Niagara River, and the first permanent settlement in Grantham Township—now part of the City of St. Catharines—took place between 1785 and 1787. The first township survey of this land, which subdivided it into lots and concessions, was undertaken by Daniel Hazen in the summer of 1788. Settlers were already clearing the land when the surveyors arrived.

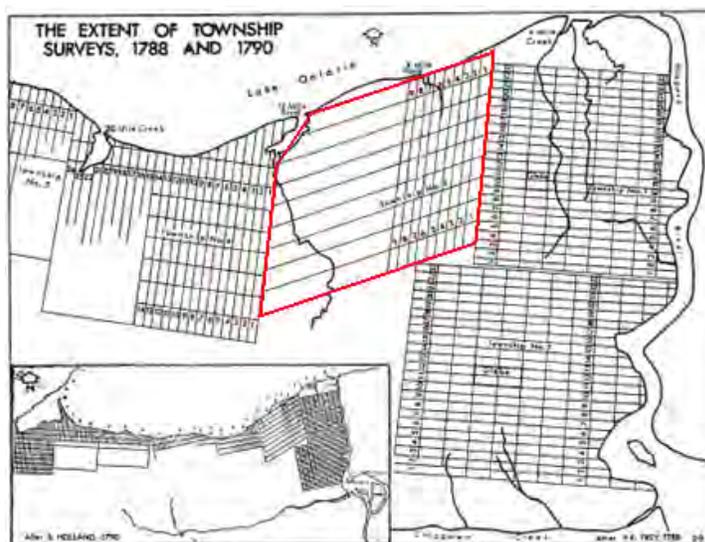


Figure 10: The Extent of Peninsula Surveys from 1788 and 1790 (lower corner)¹⁵

The first of the land grants were given to each Loyalist family (100 acres to the head, and 50 acres to every member) and disbanded soldiers (starting at 100 acres) in 1783¹⁶. The Nassau District (Niagara) Land Board issued the first location tickets to the disbanded soldiers from Butler’s Rangers and to other Loyalist settlers, in order that they could begin clearing the land and growing crops. This would help to reduce the settler’s claims for, and dependence upon, the Commissariats Department for rations. In early 1789, under instructions issued by Lord Dorchester, grants of land were given out according to the military rank or station in life held by each settler. Additional “family lands” were later granted to the wives and children of each Loyalist. More specifically grants were given as follows: 1000 acres to every Field Officer; 700 acres to every Captain; 500 acres to every Subaltern, Staff or Warrant Officer; 200 acres to every Non-Commissioned Officer; 100 acres to every Private Soldier, “and the same quantity to every head of a family being a Loyalist; and 50 acres to every Loyalist a Single Man, as well as every Individual of which the families of all the above described persons shall Consist.” An additional 200 acres were given to settlers that had improved those lands already granted to them. Therefore, 300 acres were given to every discharged soldier, as well as every settler, whom arrived prior to February 17, 1789; and 400 acres to every Non-Commissioned Soldier.

¹⁵ Jackson 1976: 69.

¹⁶ Fraser 1906: 296.

With such a large amount of land required (approximately 456000 acres to accommodate all the Loyalists), it was clear that the Four Mile Strip along the Niagara River would not suffice, and further expansion into the area was eminent¹⁷. It was often difficult to keep track of ownership and occupation on these lands, since some settlers tended to trade or exchange one location ticket for another, in order to gain a lot that better suited their needs¹⁸. Poorly developed roads, and Crown and Clergy Reserves also hindered settlement. Late Loyalists and American emigrants were attracted to the area mainly because of economical land prices¹⁹.

2.1.1 Crown Mills

Duncan Murray and the Hon. Robert Hamilton

In 1786, a former Lieutenant in the 84th Regiment named Duncan Murray established the first water powered sawmill in the valley at Power Glen, which was known as the Crown Mills. This mill was the third in the District of Nassau²⁰, but Murray died before it was completed. His interest in the mill was purchased from his widow by Robert Hamilton, who completed construction in 1787²¹. The mills provided some of the essential materials required by the early settlers, and provided the ‘first tangible signs of progress for a village²².

In 1790 Robert Hamilton, a wealthy Scottish born merchant²³ and miller based at Queenston, and member of the Land Board, recommended John Hainer²⁴ and Jacob Dittrick, two farmers, in their petition for land grants to the Executive Council. Both were the first to settle in what is now known as St. Catharines²⁵, and Hainer was the first miller employed by Robert Hamilton at the grist mill²⁶. Robert Hamilton was the recipient of a land grant in May 1796 (lot 23, concession 10, Grantham Township), which included the mills established by Duncan Murray. Hamilton took over the sawmill in 1787, and completed construction. He operated the establishment until 1800²⁷, when it was sold to Mr. Jesse Thomas. Hamilton was also the owner of “a very fine house, built in the English Style” and “a farm, a distillery, and a tanyard” at Queenston²⁸. Hamilton also established the first storehouse in St. Catharines, where Dicks Creek meets Twelve Mile Creek²⁹, and he used this location to take goods, by boat, to settlers along the Twelve Mile Creek³⁰. It

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Jackson 1976: 72.

²¹ *ibid.*

²² Gentilcore 1963: 72-82.

²³ Merritt, William H. "Memoirs of Major Thomas Merritt, U.E.L. (1759-1842) : Cornet in Queen's Rangers (1776-1803) under Col. John Graves Simcoe, Major Commandant, Niagara Light Dragoons, in the War of 1812-14, Surveyor of Woods and Forests, and Sheriff of the Niagara..." Toronto. 11 Nov. 1909, p. 14.

²⁴ Talman 1946: 65.

²⁵ Jackson 1976: 124.

²⁶ Phelps 1967: 57-58.

²⁷ Nicholson 1975.

²⁸ Riddell 1917: 25.

²⁹ Jackson 1976: 124.

³⁰ "St. Catharines: Its progress from a Hamlet to a City." St. Catharines Journal 2 May 1876.

has also been suggested that St. Catharines was named after Hamilton's wife, Catherine³¹; although there are many accounts of where the City's name actually came from, this is the most common.

In 1791, the division of the Province of Quebec into two separate provinces brought John Graves Simcoe to Niagara³², as the newly appointed first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. In the hopes of attracting new settlers, and retaining the existing settlers already residing within the colony³³, Simcoe proposed legislation in the summer of 1795 which provided land grants made under the British tenure laws 'in free and common socage³⁴.' Land grants were thus made available to loyal British subjects, and to prospective American settlers.

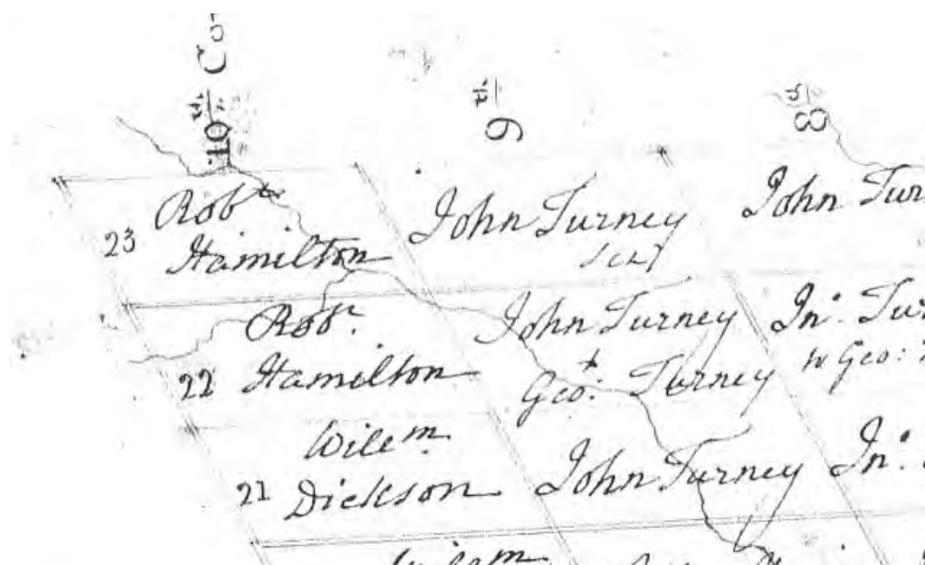


Figure 11: A portion of the patent plan for Grantham, dated December 1811, showing the Power Glen area. Robert Hamilton and John Turney are shown as the patentees of Lots 22 and 23 in Concessions 8 to 10.

In July 1800, Jesse Thomas purchased the mills and other property, amounting to 141 acres (57 ha) from Robert Hamilton. Thomas continued to operate the saw mill for some time thereafter.

In 1811, Jesse Thomas' son, Peter, constructed a grist mill (Figure 12). A photograph of the mill at Power Glen, taken ca. 1876, shows that it eventually grew into a substantial, three storey stone building. Presumably it was constructed using the native stone available on site. This structure, located downstream from the sawmill, contained a corner stone – which is still extant – inscribed with the initials 'P.T. 1811' (Figure 13). A dam and raceway, the landforms of which are still visible in the valley, were constructed to supply the gristmill with water power. The remains of the arch from the waterwheel can also be seen in the valley today, but have been heavily damaged from weathering and vandalism (Figure 14).

³¹ Jackson 1976: 135-136.

³² Jackson 1976: 74.

³³ Cruikshank 1923: 91-94, 133-137.

³⁴ Cruikshank 1925: 237.

The dam resulted in a ponding of water known as the “Mill Pond”, and what is now called Jackson Flats (Figure 15), and the raceway extended approximately 91 metres from the pond to the mill (Figure 16). A blacksmith shop was later added for the manufacturing of wagons on site. Originally, the shop was located at 29 Power Glen Road, and was later moved to 28 Power Glen by Mr. Clifford Hooper.



Figure 12: Grist Mill, ca. 1876



Figure 13: The cornerstone of the gristmill, inscribed with the initials “P.T. 1811”, atop one of the gristmill grindstones (photo: Ceed Van Gemergen)³⁵

³⁵ Nicholson 1975.



Figure 14: Remains of the arch



Figure 15: Jackson Flats in 2009 (previously known as the “Mill Pond”)

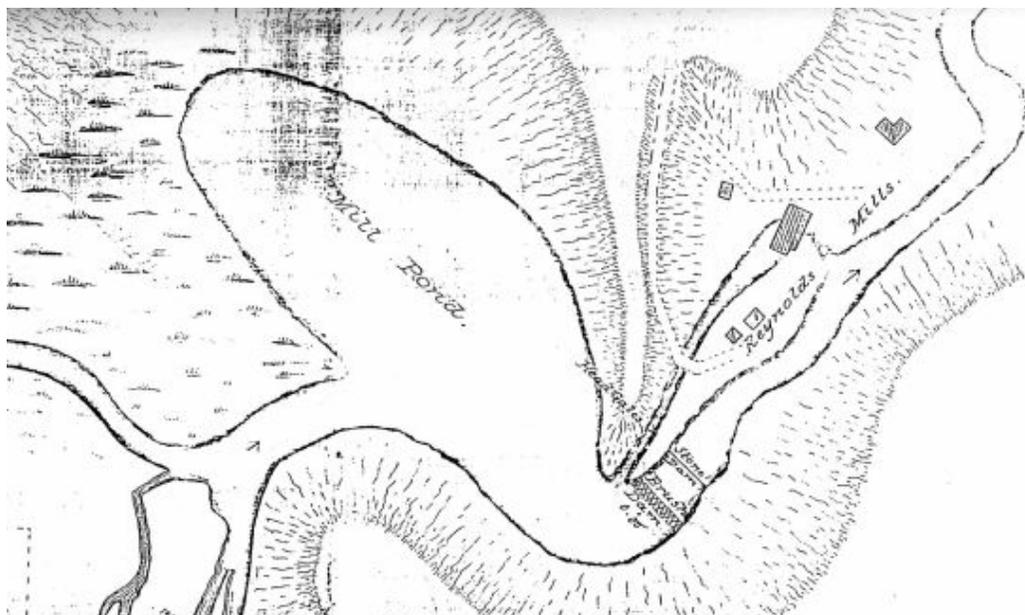


Figure 16: Sketch by Greg Miller showing the millpond and the mills³⁶

In May 1813, enemy American forces launched an invasion into Upper Canada and quickly captured Fort George, the town of Niagara (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), and made incursions into the surrounding countryside. A small British force under Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon was stationed at DeCew's house on the escarpment near Beaver Dams in Thorold Township. The Americans, who believed that stores and ammunition were secreted there under guard, made the capture of this post a priority during the early summer. Laura Ingersoll Secord, wife of local militiaman James Secord, overheard some of the American officers planning this attack while they were billeted in her home at Queenston. Early in the morning of June 22nd, Secord commenced her now famous walk to warn Fitzgibbon of the impending American action. It is believed that Secord's route passed through part of St. Catharines and Power Glen, where she is said to have crossed the rain swollen Twelve Mile Creek by way of a fallen tree³⁷.

In 1828, the mills changed hands once again, when Samuel Beckett, a miller from Effingham³⁸ (then called Beckett's Mills), purchased them from Jesse Thomas³⁹. During the ensuing 25 years there was little new building activity in the Power Glen area. There was some construction in 1845, when the home at 29 Power Glen was built. Contemporary maps, such as the *DeRottenburg map* (1850) and the *Tremaine map* (1861) show that the area retained the old name of the "Crown Mills" throughout this period (Figures 17 & 19). The settlement here was apparently not sufficiently large to warrant any mention in W.H. Smith's *Canada: Past, Present and Future*, which was published in Toronto in 1851, nor in MacKay's *Canada Directory* published in Montreal in 1851.

³⁶ *Power Glen, Crown Mills, Reynoldsville: A Bit of the Past*.

³⁷ Hughes 2008.

³⁸ "Glimpses Into Our Past." *Standard*, 10 May 1986.

³⁹ Nicholson 1975.



Figure 17: DeRottenburg map (1850) showing the location of the Crown Mills near the lower left hand corner

The lands in the Power Glen area adjacent to those granted to Robert Hamilton were owned by John Turney. Turney (ca. 1744-1818) was a native of County Down, Ireland, the son of Simon and Jenny *Torney* (nee Burney.) Turney became a wine cooper's apprentice in Dublin around 1758, but in 1760 he joined the King's 8th Regiment when his surname was changed to Turney. He saw action in Germany, and by 1763 had been raised to the rank of Corporal. By 1768, he had been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and accompanied his Regiment to Canada. During the American Revolutionary War, Turney was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers and saw action along the frontier as far to the west as Detroit. His son, George Turney, also served in Butler's Rangers. The Turney family settled on their farm in Grantham Township in the 1780s, after the close of the Revolutionary War. The land was patented by Turney in July 1797.

Turney's daughter, Jenny, was married to William Boyd, while his other daughter, Nancy, remained unmarried. Turney's son, John, died in the mid 1790s, and his other son, George, died at the Battle of Chippawa in 1814. Turney was often referred to in the Merritt papers

as a congenial host, and his 'remote' farm was a popular trysting place for young lovers in the early nineteenth century. In 1815 or 1816, further misfortune struck the family when Turney's house was burned to the ground. He and his daughter Nancy literally escaped with little more than the clothes on their backs. When Turney died in 1818, his lands were inherited by his daughter Nancy and his grandchildren. The Turney cemetery was used exclusively by the family, with burials which occurred between ca. 1795 or 1796, until 1882⁴⁰.



Figure 18: Turney Cemetery in 2006

2.1.2 Reynoldsville

The history of progress and development in Power Glen reached a turning point in 1854, when the mills were purchased by Benjamin Franklin Reynolds, an American from Rodman, New York⁴¹. Reynolds owned and operated the mills for 42 years, and the area was subsequently named 'Reynoldsville'⁴² in his honour (Figures 19-20). The complex of industrial buildings in the creek valley at that time contained a planing mill, band saw, iron and steel lathes, and machinery for a cooperage. Reynolds supplied ships masts to the Shickluna Shipyards, located along the Second Welland Canal in St. Catharines, below the present Burgoyne or High Level Bridge (Figure 21)⁴³. These masts were produced from the pine, maple and oak timber which was cut from Reynolds property in Pelham Township. The mills continued to supply flour for the nearby settlers.

⁴⁰ Duff 1938:225-237.

⁴¹ Nicholson 1975.

⁴² Letter from W.D. King to Benjamin F. Reynolds, dated December 1st, 1854 (Witness A.S.S. John), from St. Catharines Public Library. Reynolds' Collection. St. Catharines: Special Collection, St. Catharines Public Library.

⁴³ Nicholson 1975.



Figure 19: Detail from the Tremaine map (1862) showing the area around Power Glen



Figure 20: Detail from the Page's Atlas map of Grantham (1876). Reynolds is the owner of a part Lot 22, Concession 10



Figure 21: Shickluna's Shipyard in 1866⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Jackson 1976: 258.

The construction of the dwelling at 28 Power Glen (Figure 22) has been attributed to Reynolds, and built shortly after his arrival in the area. The home contains the original plank floors and Italian marble fireplaces. The exterior was clad in white pine boards which were produced at the nearby sawmill⁴⁵.



Figure 22: Number 28 Power Glen

In 1855, Reynolds built thirteen houses for the accommodation of the men who worked at the mills. At least twenty men worked for Reynolds. Out of this number, thirteen were married and lived in their own quarters. The remaining seven unmarried men lived above the kitchen in the same house (28 Power Glen) with Reynolds and his wife, Maria Denny Moffett Reynolds⁴⁶. Two of these worker's houses still remain, at 27 and 29 Power Glen, although extensive renovations have been made to the former (Figure 23).



Figure 23: Number 27 Power Glen built in 1855 (photo: Don Pickston)

⁴⁵ "Power Glen Landmark." The St. Catharines Standard 9 Sept. 1976: 19.

⁴⁶ Nicholson 1975.

Reynolds invested in real estate, and during the 1850s he bought the farm in Grantham which was formerly owned by the black Loyalist Richard Pierpont. Legend has it that Pierpont (or “Captain Dick”) buried a considerable amount of money on his land, but died without disclosing the location. The property changed hands several times and was “ploughed, digged, uprooted and ransacked pretty freely...Whether its last proprietor...Mr. B.F. Reynolds, obtained the coveted cash (of which he is very eager for) or not, we do not reliably know; but one thing is very certain, and that is, if it was within the range of human possibilities, Mr. R. has got it. The avarice of some men would dig 8,000 miles, or right straight through this world, to obtain a crock of cash of a goblet of gold!” (Junius, Walk “M.”) Reynolds also owned a dry goods store in St. Catharines, as well as a wagon shop (Figure 24) which still stands beside 28 Power Glen. These businesses were operated by William Reynolds, son of B.F. Reynolds, and his wife Elizabeth Moffett Reynolds. In 1866, Reynolds badly injured himself in a fall and never fully recovered.



Figure 24: Photograph showing the wagon shop at 28 Power Glen, as it appeared until alterations were made to the siding by the present owners

The photograph reproduced below (Figure 25) is one of the earliest extant images of Reynoldsville and Power Glen. Taken sometime between ca. 1875⁴⁷ and 1890⁴⁸, the image shows the grist mill at the right, the saw mill in the lower left corner, and houses at the top left which have been identified as numbers 27 and 28 Power Glen.

⁴⁷ Nicholson 1975.

⁴⁸ Gannon, Dennis. "Yesterday and Today: Reynoldsville." The St. Catharines Standard 4 May 1998: B3.



Figure 25: Crown Mills/Reynoldsville

In 1871, Reynoldsville was described as "a small village on Twelve Mile Creek" with a population of sixty inhabitants. The principal residents and businessmen included: Chauncey Bennett (blacksmith), John Blashell (teamster), Alonzo Cline (labourer), Frederick Cobbin (labourer), N.H. Emmett (teacher), Charles Garner (labourer), Charles Jackson (labourer), George Jackson (labourer), John Johnston (labourer), Henry Long (sawyer), Christopher Misner (blacksmith), George Parnall (teamster), Benjamin F. Reynolds (carriage maker and lumber merchant), F.K. Reynolds (overseer and clerk), William Reynolds (wagonmaker), James Sendhem (carriagemaker), William Singer (teamster), Marenus W. Swayze (carriagemaker) and Thomas Young (teamster)⁴⁹.

Reynoldsville was described as a village in Lovell's *Gazetteer of British North America* in 1873, again with an estimated population of sixty residents. In 1879, it was noted in an early local *Directory*, which also listed the names of the principal inhabitants (Figure 26).

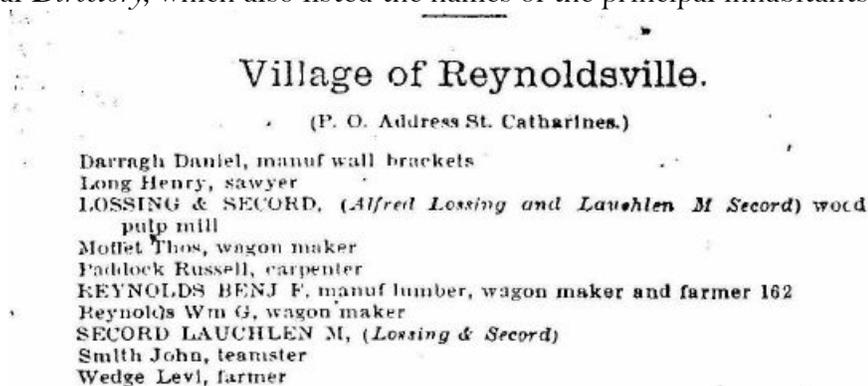


Figure 26: An excerpt from an 1879 directory (p. 105)

⁴⁹ Lovell's *Province of Ontario Directory for 1871: Containing Names of Professional and Business Men, and Other Inhabitants, in the Cities, Towns and Villages Throughout the Province*. Montreal: John Lovell, 1871, p. 734.

In December 1885, B.F. Reynolds printed broadsides which advertised the sale or lease of his farms, mills and manufacturing property at Power Glen. Reynolds offered this ‘Grand Business Opportunity’ to the public ‘on account of poor health and advanced age.’ The property at the time of the proposed sale contained cultivated and timber lands, a new residence, eight tenement houses, barns and outbuildings, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, sawmill and barrel heading manufactory. As an added feature, Reynolds noted that this location contained “inexhaustible quarries of water lime, quick-lime and red sandstone. The main pipe for the St. Catharines Waterworks passed by the mills and residences, and the Twelve Mile Creek provided “an unlimited and never failing water power” for the mills. Despite this glowing description, the mills remained unsold, and William Reynolds resumed their operation until 1893 when they were permanently shut down⁵¹.



Figure 27: Advertisement for Mills (December 15, 1885)

⁵⁰ Evans, William W. 1879.

⁵¹ Nicholson 1975.

GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

On account of poor health and advanced age I offer for sale or rent my valuable

FARMS, MILLS

AND

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY,

Situated in the "Garden of Canada" on the PELHAM STONE ROAD, two miles south-west of the City of St. Catharines, and twelve miles from Niagara Falls, consisting of 160 acres of land, about half of it is in a high state of cultivation and the balance in timber. This property is located near DeCew Falls and the St. Catharines city water works (the main pipe of which passes by the mills and residence) on the Twelve Mile Creek, which furnishes an unlimited and never-failing water power coming almost directly from Lake Erie. Situated on the farm is a large and commodious new residence, eight tenement houses, barns and outbuildings, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, saw mill (with circular saws, wood splitter and shingle machine,) barrel heading manufactory, etc., all in good repair, and at present doing a fine business. There is located on the farm inexhaustible quarries of water lime, quick-lime and red sand stone.

There is also a farm in Pelham Township, County of Welland, located on same Road, five miles distant from Reynoldsville property, consisting of 100 acres of choice land, about 40 acres now in timber, the buildings are fair and property well fenced and watered. This farm will be sold or rented in connection with the Reynoldsville property, or separate. My terms of sale will be easy payments, requiring only a small amount down, just sufficient to guarantee a sale. The title to the properties are unquestioned, once having been established by Court of Chancery. Enquire on premises, or address,

B. F. REYNOLDS, St. Catharines, Ontario

Figure 28: Detail from Advertisement for Mills (December 15, 1885)

The grist mill was destroyed in a blaze of indeterminate origins, sometime in 1894 or 1895. Photographs showing the empty shell of the building following the fire are reproduced as Figures 29 and 30.

B.F. Reynolds died about two years later, on September 26, 1896, aged 85 years. He was interred at Rockway Cemetery in Louth Township. His obituary was published in the *St. Catharines Daily Standard* (Figure 31).



Figure 29: Grist Mill after the fire ca.1893



Figure 30: Ruins of the burned Mill (May 7, 1907)

The Late B. F. Reynolds.

The funeral of the late B. F. Reynold took place on Friday from the residence of his son, W. G. Reynolds, at Reynoldsville, and was attended by many of his old friends. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, and the pallbearers were Messrs. D. G. Holcomb, Hamilton Smith, Elias Davis, Adam Smith, Joseph Chellew and John W. Kelly, sen.

Deceased was born Feb. 22nd, 1811, at Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y. When 20 years of age he went to Gananoque, working there for about eight months, earning enough in a saw mill to pay his father for his time, having left home before arriving at age. He then went to Watertown, N. Y.; where he resided for some 18 months, afterwards returning home, and chopped wood for his father for 20 cents per cord. Then he went to Rochester, where his occupation was chopping wood. After three months he removed to St. Catharines, and has resided in this city and section ever since. On his arrival here he went into business, carrying on a large general store about where D. L. Cruickshank's stand is now located. He owned the property extending back to Church street, as well as where the Fire Hall now is, and various other properties. He purchased and operated a saw mill, flour mill, wagon shop, and also engaged in farming, owning farms in Pelham and Reynoldsville. He got out a great deal of the timber used in the enlargement of the old Welland Canal, earning the praise of Chief Engineer Page. His life was indeed a most active one, and his business career here covered a period of half a century. A fall about 10 years ago resulted in his being crippled for the balance of his life, during which time he was able only to move from his chair to his bed. He leaves a widow, who is in her 80th year, but not very strong, and two sons and two daughters, viz: F. K. Reynolds, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; W. G. Reynolds, of Reynoldsville; Mrs. L. M. Secord, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Charles D. Secord, of Tonawanda, N. Y.

Figure 31: Obituary of the late B. F. Reynolds⁵²

Maria Denny Moffett Reynolds died shortly after the death of her husband, on April 16, 1898, aged nearly 80 years. Their daughter, Nettie Maria Reynolds, inherited much of her parents land and resided in the family home. She married John Clement Hostetter in September 1891. Hostetter was born in Niagara Township, the son of Herman and Rebecca Clement Hostetter, and was descended from some of the early UE Loyalist families in the Niagara District. Hostetter operated a store and post office in the family home and, on June

⁵² *The Daily Standard*, 26 September 1896.

13, 1904, he was appointed post master for the Reynoldsville post office. Hostetter only acted in the capacity of post master until December 1904, and was succeeded in that office by his brother-in-law, William George Reynolds, in June 1905. He held this position until his death, and the vacancy was filled by his widow, Elizabeth Moffett Reynolds, between October 1909 and January 1912. This post office remained in business until it was finally closed on January 31, 1913, bringing an end to a significant service for this small community.

In August 1909, Power Glen experienced another significant loss through the death of William Reynolds, son of B.F. Reynolds, at the age of 64 years. His widow, Elizabeth, died in January 1926, aged 83 years. William and Elizabeth were both buried at Rockway Cemetery (Figure 32).

In 1925, Clifford Guy Hooper arrived in Canada as a 28 year old immigrant aboard the *S.S. Andania*. Hooper found employment on the Hostetter farm, and also worked at the Power Plant, and became a well-known figure within the community. John Clement Hostetter died in April 1932, and his wife Nettie died shortly afterwards in January 1933. Both were buried in the Rockway Cemetery (Figure 33). Since they were childless, Hooper inherited their land and the house at 28 Power Glen.



Figure 32: Reynolds' stone, as it stands today (photo taken July 2008)



Figure 33: Hostetter tombstone at Rockway Cemetery (photo: Brian Narhi)

2.1.3 Power Glen

In early October 1897, the first ground was broken for the first hydro generating station (Generating Station 1, now Ontario Hydro DeCew Falls Generating Station). It was built by the Cataract Power Company of Hamilton, now part of Ontario Hydro (see Figures 34 and 35). Land was purchased from the Reynolds and Hostetter families in order to proceed with this construction project. The first power was generated at this facility in late August 1898, and the plant was formally opened on November 12, 1898. In June 1904, 'Reynoldsville' was renamed 'Power Glen' when the post office was opened. It is said that the name was suggested by Mrs. Sangster, the wife of the superintendent at the power station.



Figure 34: Station generator arriving, ca. 1903 (photo: Greg Miller)



Figure 35: Positioning of the generator during construction (photo: Greg Miller)

In 1905, a significant development occurred at Power Glen with the completion of six new 'power homes' (Figure 37). These structures were built to house the employees of the power plant, which was the new centre of the community. This represented a significant shift away from the mills and small industries which formed the original focus of the settlement. Out of the original six houses, three remain standing today with their original exteriors intact (numbers 5, 19 and 21 Power Glen.)



Figure 36: The women in this photo are seen crossing a suspension bridge that linked Power Glen to the Power Plant, crossing the Twelve Mile Creek. The plant is seen in the background. (photo: Greg Miller)



Figure 37: Photo showing the six 'Power Homes' (OPG Public Affairs Officer, Bob Osborne)

Shortly after Hooper inherited the Hostetter lands at Power Glen in 1933, the Power Company built a community hall for the employees between 11 and 15 Power Glen. This hall eventually became a church, offering a Sunday school service, and became the focus for many of the social functions within the community. This structure no longer exists, having been demolished sometime during the 1950s.



Figure 38: Number 28 Power Glen during the Hooper years (photo: Don Pickston)

A notable social event occurred in the Power Glen community in 1938, when Mr. and Mrs. William Dorland hosted a charity garden party. This event, which was held in the grounds at the Dorland's home at 23 Power Glen, raised money for the Pauline Johnson Memorial Library fund on the Brant reserve. A feature of this event was the presentation of war dances by members from the Six Nations reserve near Brantford (Appendix 5.9, Figure 58.)

William Dorland was the superintendent at the power plant, while his wife wrote at least two books of poetry which extolled Power Glen and its residents. The garden party was just another example of the strong sense of community spirit which once existed here.

The growth of Power Glen continued, albeit on a slower pace, during the third quarter of the twentieth century. In 1960, a cottage style house was constructed at 25 Power Glen. An original home at 30 Power Glen was demolished in 1973, in order to permit the construction of a new home. The last of the 'Power Homes' did not revert to private ownership until 1981, even though the process of selling these properties to individual purchasers had begun much earlier.

In 2004, the last significant change to the area occurred, when a local land developer purchased a triangle of land to the north of the study area for the construction of new homes. The land was subdivided into nine lots, and eight new homes were constructed in various styles along the north side of the street.



Figure 39: Ontario Hydro DeCew Falls Generating Station 2009

2.2 General Physical Context

2.2.1 Patterns of Development

Many of the landforms that are seen along Power Glen today are a result of modern-day surveying. In the late 18th century, land was granted by the Crown in 100 acre parcels, described as a particular lot within a certain concession. Single families were granted an entire lot, and often families owned multiple lots within a township. Many of the settlements were located along main transportation routes such as bodies of water; however, some were a result of close proximity to the Indian trails that were formed many decades before (Figure 40). These Indian trails were often made into main transportation

routes, as, more often than not, they acted as the most convenient access from one trade place to another⁵³. Some of the road allowances which were surveyed between the lots and concessions have been incorporated into the modern network of streets within the city.

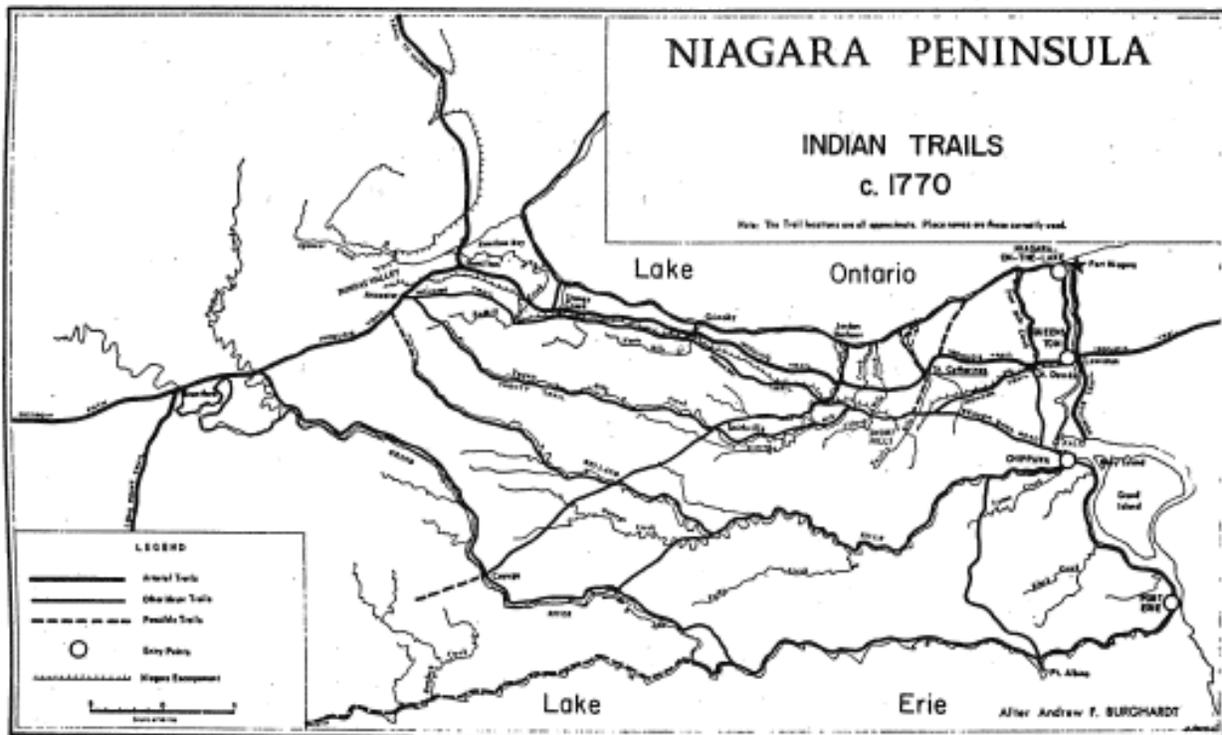


Figure 40: Indian Trails in the Niagara Peninsula, ca. 1770⁵⁴

In 1783, when the Land Board gave the first land grants, the lots were very large. As time passed, the owners of these large parcels often sold off smaller parcels to new owners, probably as part of a trade or to make their ownerships more manageable. The parcels became smaller and smaller- a strong indication that settlement was occurring at a rapid rate. Table 4 in Appendix 5.6 demonstrates the chain of ownership for the properties of Power Glen.

2.2.2 The Natural Setting

Power Glen is a unique community because of its location along the Niagara Escarpment and Twelve Mile Creek. The urban-meets-rural setting lends itself to the overall character of the neighbourhood, creating a quaint, small-town feeling. The shape and size of many of the properties also create a distinctive feeling along Power Glen Road, as each lot has its own dimensions. Table 4 of Appendix 5.6 illustrates these characteristics. The valley lands below Power Glen Road have the borders of the Twelve Mile Creek to the south, and Short Hill Conservation Area to the west. As a result, many trails run throughout these lands; Schedule E of the City of St. Catharines Official Plan (Appendix 5.7) shows the primary and

⁵³ Jackson 1976: 52.

⁵⁴ Jackson 1976: 52.

secondary network of pathways, several of which run directly through the study lands. The narrow Power Glen Road also has a pedestrian scale, away from the arterial traffic along Pelham Road. Residents often stroll down the middle of the road, which functions as much as a path as it does a street. The small-scale buildings and strong connection to the valley lands below all contribute to the influence that nature has over this area. Until the recent development of a northerly triangle of land, the street was entirely lined with mature trees, and much of the area remained as open field. It should be noted that although the residential area of Power Glen is zoned as such, the valley lands below are zoned Environmental Protection Area, and thus will remain undeveloped. This provides the community with a natural backdrop, one of the contributing characteristics supporting a heritage designation.



Figure 41: Twelve Mile Creek, ca. 2009

2.3 Heritage Character

2.3.1 Architectural Styles

The homes along Power Glen Road are an eclectic mix of several architectural styles. A reminder of the community's milling past lies in the valley below, and any remaining architectural features from the gristmill and sawmill are purely significant for their history alone. The homes along the road are mainly vernacular in nature, varying in age and material. The eldest of the homes that remains with original exterior is number 29 Power Glen, constructed in 1845. The following descriptions provide a brief summary of the main architectural styles found in Power Glen.

Built in 1905 by the Cataract Power Company, numbers 3, 5, 11, and 15 Power Glen are wood frame workers' cottages. The one and a half storey Carpenter Gothic homes retain much of their original character including: Greek revival pitched 6/9 roof; modern siding, which simulates the original clapboard finish; pattern of window and door openings (although the sashes have been changed), which reflect the homes' traditional appearance; Greek revival front verandah with columns, baluster, rail and sweeping cornice (not applicable to number 15 Power Glen, which now contains a partially enclosed veranda); and a vent in the gable.

The addition of roof dormers and a west wing on number 3 Power Glen ring true to the home's architectural character. Similarly, the addition of a west wing and garage (east side) at number 11 Power Glen, an east and west additions to number 15 Power Glen, are sympathetic to these homes. In addition, there have also been stylistic changes to number 11, including window shutters, a fish scale gable and drip mouldings over the windows and door.

Although number 19 Power Glen was also built in 1905 by the Power Company as a wood frame workers' cottage, the home is unique in character. Retained from its original conditions are the homes Romanesque and Diamond brows, the dentil cornice and basal break for the revival style pediment (this may be the only example of the dentil cornice that survives in the area), the Grimsby sandstone foundation, the brick chimney located to the back of the house, the vent in the gable, the front veranda (although, the supports may have been changed), and the exterior, including window and door trim, and wood sills.

Numbers 21 and 23 Power Glen was also built in 1905 by the Power Company, and rightfully named the Hydro House, because it was built larger to house the Superintendent of the plant. The two storey house constructed in the Georgian Revival Style, and much of its original character still remains, including: the hipped roof; the placement of the house, which sits on a stone foundation of Grimsby sandstone; the bay window on the front, which may or may not be original; the bay windows spanning the two storeys on the gable side; the pattern of window and door openings; the exterior window and door trim, and wood sills; the inset of the chimney; the deep soffits; and the asymmetrical balance of the façade.

Number 25 Power Glen is a unique home in the area. The stuccoed one storey bungalow was built in the 1960's in the neoclassic style. The features of this style found on the home include: the portico, columns, baluster and rail; and the temple front gable with eave returns.

Number 27 Power Glen, which is currently under renovation, was built in 1855. It appears to have three separate architectural styles, with the older section almost buried under the more recent additions. The addition to the east of the entrance is possibly from the turn of the last century, as it mimics the style of the workers' cottages. The west additions are a collage of architectural styles with the eyebrow and the gothic turret. The rear portion of the house that is visible is possibly the original part of the structure. The one and a half storey house still retains some of its character including: the medium pitched gable roof; the pattern of window openings; and the vinyl siding, which simulates the original wood.

Number 28 Power Glen (The Reynolds' House) was built ca.1855 in the Neoclassical Style. The two storey clapboard house still retains much of its original character including: the roof pitch of 6/12; 10 bays; the Grimsby sandstone foundation; the chimney visible at the gable end; the pattern of window and door openings; the front porch; the entry, including the transom and the double doors; the exterior, including the gauged clapboard, the window and door trim, wood sills, window and door surrounds; and the steps and stoop.

Number 29 Power Glen was built in 1845 and is considered to be the oldest home in the area. It is a one and a half storey pebble dashed applied over clapboard structure built in the local vernacular typical of a miller's cottage. It still retains some of its original features including: the location of the house (it sits with the gable end facing the road); the gable end windows are equally spaced 19th c.; the pressed brick 20th chimney located on the gable end; the exterior window trim and wood sills; and the porch gabled and clad in shingle with a capital headed column with a plinth.

Finally, number 30 Power Glen was built in 1973 in the mock Tudor or Tudor Revival Style. The upper floor is half timber and stucco with leaded windows and the main floor is constructed of a stone veneer.

2.3.2 Building Inventory

Although the dates of construction for the significant homes along Power Glen have been listed in Section 2.3.1, all of the homes along the road contribute to the overall streetscape, which lends itself to the heritage character and a designation. The second oldest home that still stands on the street is the Reynolds' house, number 28. Constructed in 1855 by Benjamin Reynolds, many of the materials were prepared at the sawmill in the valley. The home remains with original exterior, although an addition was added to the rear of the home sometime in the 1990's, but was recently removed by the current owners. When homes were first being constructed along the street, the Reynolds' home was the only one not constructed on the valley side of the road. This significantly contributes to the historical character of the streetscape, which has since been altered with newly constructed homes on the north side of the road. The barn to the rear of the house was moved from the 29 Power Glen property. According to local sources the barn originally acted as a stable and a post office, possibly at the same time. Used today as an old fashioned printery, it stands tall with many of its original features representing living heritage in Power Glen. The next homes that were constructed, and that still stand, are number 27 and number 29 Power Glen, both of which were built in 1855 for the men that worked for Reynolds. Number 27 has undergone extensive alteration by the current owners, and much of the original character of the home has been altered; however, number 29 remains with original exterior, and the addition that was added many years' later even rings true to this cover.



Figure 42: 28 Power Glen Road



Figure 43: 29 Power Glen Road

The six homes that were constructed by the Power Company in 1905 still remain today, as well. Numbers 3, 5, 11, 15 and 19 were constructed for the workers, while management of the plant lived in number 21, which was slightly larger than the rest. Local lore suggests that all of the homes, including those previously constructed by Reynolds, were original clad in siding and painted white. They remained this way until approximately 1975, which gave them a unique character standing out from the green landscaped backdrop. Three of the power homes still remain with original exterior, although many of the homes have been added to or altered over the years.

2.3.3 The Power Company

A growing interest in the possibilities of hydro-electric energy as an inexpensive and abundant replacement for gas and steam generated power began to surface during the latter half of the 19th century⁵⁵. As a result, the Cataract Power Company (later called Dominion Power and Transmission Company) was founded by John Gibson, John Patterson, John Moodie, John Dickenson and John Sutherland (the “five Johns”) in 1896, as “cheap, plentiful power was equated with more industry, jobs, and prestige within the urban hierarchy.”⁵⁶ The first generating station was at Decew Falls, in the small community of Reynoldsville, which was later renamed Power Glen with the arrival of electric power in the area. Ground was broken at Decew Falls in November of 1897,⁵⁷ and construction of the Decew station was complete in 1898 (Figure 44). Built to supply the City of Hamilton with Power, this is the oldest generating station still in operation today.⁵⁸ Messrs. Angus McDonald & Co. of Thorold, with a capital stock of \$250,000, built the plant⁵⁹.

⁵⁵ Gray, Carolyn. Business Structures and Records: The Dominion Power and Transmission Company, 1896-1930. Rep.No. Archivaria 19, 1984-1985. 153-161.

⁵⁶ Gray 1984-1985: 153.

⁵⁷ Gray 1984-1985: 153.

⁵⁸ Fram, Mark. Ontario Hydro Heritage. Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1980: 21.

⁵⁹ Julian, Erin, Alicia Kirk, and Arden Phair. Looking Back, St. Catharines: Our Built Heritage. St. Catharines Museum, Looking Back Press, 2005, p.100; Gray 1984-1985: 153.



Figure 44: Decew Falls Power Generating Station in 1940⁶⁰

Known as the “Cradle of Canadian Hydro Electric Industry”, the plant made history with a total distance of 56.3km to transmit power from St. Catharines to Hamilton.⁶¹ At one time, the plant was considered “the most economical plant on the continent.”⁶² The Cataract Power Company changed names to Ontario Hydro in 1906, a year after the power homes were constructed along Power Glen for the workers’ of the plant.⁶³ Due to the growing demand for power, the capacity of the plant had to be enlarged four different times, with additional generators added in 1900, 1905, 1908 and 1912, resulting in two expansions of the plant.⁶⁴ Finally, in October of 1943, a new plant was built to the east of the existing plant.⁶⁵ Table 1 illustrates the difference in capacity between the original plant and the new plant.

Table 1: Power Generating Station Statistics⁶⁶

Power Station	River	<i>In Service</i>	<i>Acquired</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (kilowatts)</i>
D.C. Falls N. 1 (old plant)	Welland Canal	1898	~	31,900
D.C. Falls N. 2 (new plant)	Welland Canal	1943	1930	115,200

In 1930, the plant once again changed owners when the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (HEPC of Ontario) obtained control. All land registry records from the early 20th century were recorded under this name, until recently when the plant name changed to Ontario Hydro. Appendix 5.9, Figure 59 is a comprehensive plot of all of the generating stations under Ontario Hydro.

⁶⁰Fram1980: 21.

⁶¹ Julian et al 2005: 100.

⁶² Julian et al 2005: 100.

⁶³ Fram 1980: 27.

⁶⁴ Julian et al 2005: 100.

⁶⁵ Julian et al 2005: 100.

⁶⁶ Fram 1980: 60.

2.4 Summary of Historical Significance

From local histories, and based on searches in local land registries for Grantham Township, it is clear that the first European settlers established themselves along the Twelve Mile Creek prior to any documentation of the lands, sometime in the late 18th century. Records of the first sawmill in the area, instituted by Mr. Duncan Murray, gave the area its first roots in the milling industry. In 1786 (1796 according to local land registries), the lands and consequently Murray's mill, were acquired by the Honourable Robert Hamilton through a Crown Grant. Nothing remains from Murray's mill, which Hamilton completed, but portions of the dam that re-routed the power from the Twelve Mile Creek can still be found in the valley below. These events occurred in what is now known as the Crown Mills period.

Less than twenty years later, in 1800, Jesse Thomas purchased the property from Hamilton, and in 1811, his son Peter built a gristmill down stream from the sawmill. The remnants of an arch, likely where the grist mill wheel stood, can still be found in the valley, largely deteriorated due to weather and vandalisms. Prominent land forms that defined the ridge of the old spillway, which diverted water for the mills from the millpond (now known as Jackson's Flats), can also be seen today. In the northeasterly corner of the Power Glen district boundaries is a small cemetery, with stones dating from 1809 to 1880.

Nearing the end of the Crown Mills period, Benjamin Franklin Reynolds purchased the mills in 1854 and the area became known as Reynoldsville. Reynolds owned and operated the mills for the next 39 years, supplying the large shipbuilding industry and local settlers with grains and flour.

In 1896, five developers from Hamilton began to look to Reynoldsville (Decew Falls) as a source of power for the City of Hamilton. Construction of the first generating station was completed in 1898, and the small village of Reynoldsville acquired its current name of Power Glen in 1904. The Power Company built six homes for the workers, all of which remain on Power Glen Road. In 1905, the Power Company sold the homes to private owners, the last of which, a large home at the top of Colony Road that was built for the management of the power station, was sold in 1981.

2.5 Heritage Character Statement

In Section 2 of this study, the historical, architectural and contextual significance of Power Glen was examined. Six of the homes that remain in Power Glen can be traced back to the earlier years of the Power Company, when, in 1905, they were constructed for the workers of the plant. Three more homes, numbers 27, 28 and 29, can be traced back to the earlier Reynoldsville period of the community, when Benjamin Franklin Reynolds settled here with his family, and continued the operation of the sawmill and gristmill. Until recently, remains of the village's power roots could be seen in the streetlights that lined the street. The posts (recently replaced with replicas) were approximately ten feet tall, and incandescent, creating a soft glow along the street that reflected the scale of the community (Figure 45). These attributes lend themselves to the urban-rural setting of Power Glen, a

village in the city that does not dominate over its natural setting. Since 2004, 8 new homes have been constructed along the north side of Power Glen Road.

In the valley below, landforms remain from the old dam, millpond and spillway that once powered the mills. Remains of the gristmill are limited to the fragile arch, which is slowly disappearing due to the weathering elements of nature.

The possibility of a heritage designation would mean this area and its attributes could be protected and preserved through a District Plan.

Power Glen has significant links to its milling and power production past. Significant attributes in the valley lands include the few remaining remnants of the milling past along with the Decew Generating Station. Twelve Mile Creek and the trail system in the valley define and provide for connectivity within the area and beyond. On the plateau lands the tree lined streets, period lighting and winding right-of-way define the streetscape and give the neighbourhood a rural sense of place. The homes from the Reynoldsville and Power Company eras represent different eras in Power Glen's history.



Figure 45: Power Glen Streetscape 2009

2.6 Current Development Controls

Power Glen is currently under development control, guided by Provincial legislation, The Niagara Escarpment Commission, the City of St. Catharines Official Plan and Zoning By-law 64-270, as amended. Section 1.3 of this report discusses these matters in detail. No changes to the existing planning regime are contemplated.

2.7 The Next Steps

After the completion of the District Study and establishment of a proposed district boundary, Council will decide whether the community of Power Glen meets the criteria for a Heritage District Designation. If this study is considered to have historical and heritage merit, a set of guidelines should be prepared for Power Glen as to commence “phase two” of

the designation process. Under the Ontario Heritage Act, this document is known as a District Plan, and is outlined as such under Section 41.1 (5) of the Act.

Those guidelines set out in Section 41.1(5) should be considered within the HCD Study, as to maintain a comprehensive approach to a district designation. Section 41.1 (5) is outlined below:

A heritage conservation district plan shall include,

- a) a statement of the objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
- b) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
- c) a description of the heritage attributes of the Heritage Conservation District and of properties in the district;
- d) policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and
- e) a description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under section 42. 2005, c. 6, s. 31.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Province of Ontario 2007.

SECTION 3: CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Power Glen Heritage Conservation District Boundary Delineation

3.1.1 Introduction

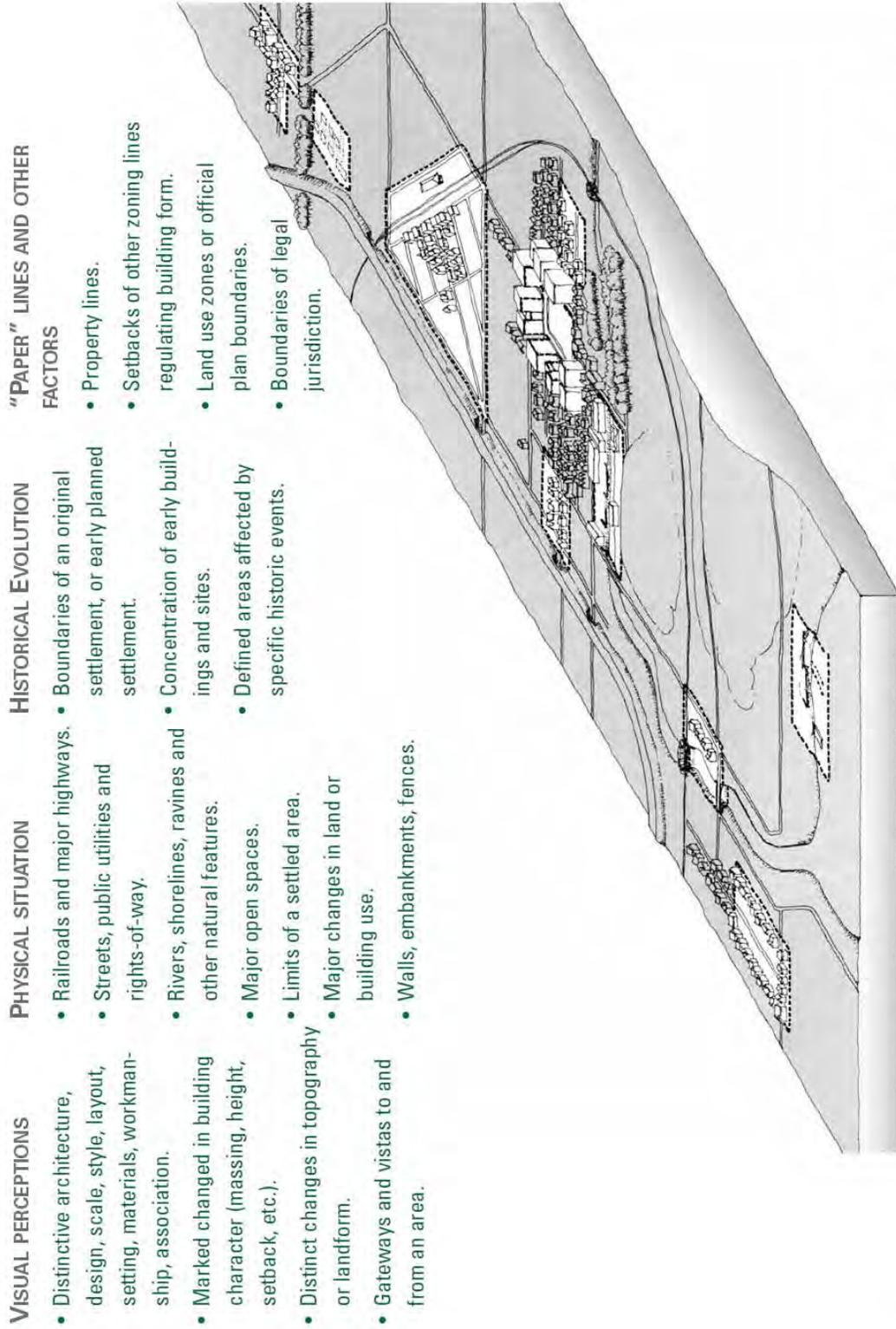
The Ontario Heritage Toolkit outlines criteria for Municipalities to designate HCDs as the volume titled *Heritage Conservation Districts*. This publication outlines characteristics of Heritage Districts and legislative changes to the Ontario Heritage Act and Provincial Policies, which outline the controls a municipality would have over a district if it were designated. The toolkit also outlines the process a municipality would follow if a district were found to have merit for designation, and criteria for establishing the district boundary, outlined in Figure 46.

Under this guidance, one can assess the Power Glen area under the following characteristics:

Whether the proposed district has...

- a concentration of heritage buildings, sites, structures; designated landscapes, natural landscape that are linked by aesthetic, historical and socio-cultural contexts or uses;
- a framework of structured elements including major natural features such as topography, land form, landscapes, water courses and built forms such as pathways and street patterns, landmarks, nodes or intersections, approaches and edges;
- a sense of visual coherence through the use of such elements as building scale, mass, height, material, proportion, colour, etc. that convey a distinct sense of time or place;
- a distinctiveness, which enables districts to be recognized and distinguished from their surroundings or from neighbouring areas.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Ontario Heritage Toolkit, Heritage Conservation Districts, page 9-10.



Establishing the boundary that will encompass the proposed district is a crucial task. The principal objective is to ensure that the special character identified through study of the proposed district will be adequately protected by the measures available in Part V of the Act. (Graphic: Ministry of Culture)

Figure 46: Criteria for Delineation of the Heritage Conservation District Boundary

3.1.2 Summary of Power Glen's Heritage Attributes

As outlined in Section 2, the history of Power Glen dates back to European settlement along the Twelve Mile Creek in the late 18th century. The only remains of the area's timber milling past are found in the valley below, along with portions of the dam that re-routed the water from the Twelve Mile Creek. These times marked the Crown Mills period.

Less than twenty years later, a gristmill was built down stream from the sawmill. The remnants of an arch mark where the grist mill wheel stood in the valley. At the north east corner of the study area, next to the Masterson Heights Subdivision is the Turney-Boyd-Christie cemetery, with gravestones dating from 1809 to 1880.

In 1896, Reynoldsville (named after a prominent land owner at the time, and now known as Decew Falls) was sourced by Hamilton developers to supply the City of Hamilton with power. Construction of the first generating station was completed in 1898, giving the village its current name of Power Glen. The Power Company eventually built six homes for the workers, all of which remain on Power Glen Road.

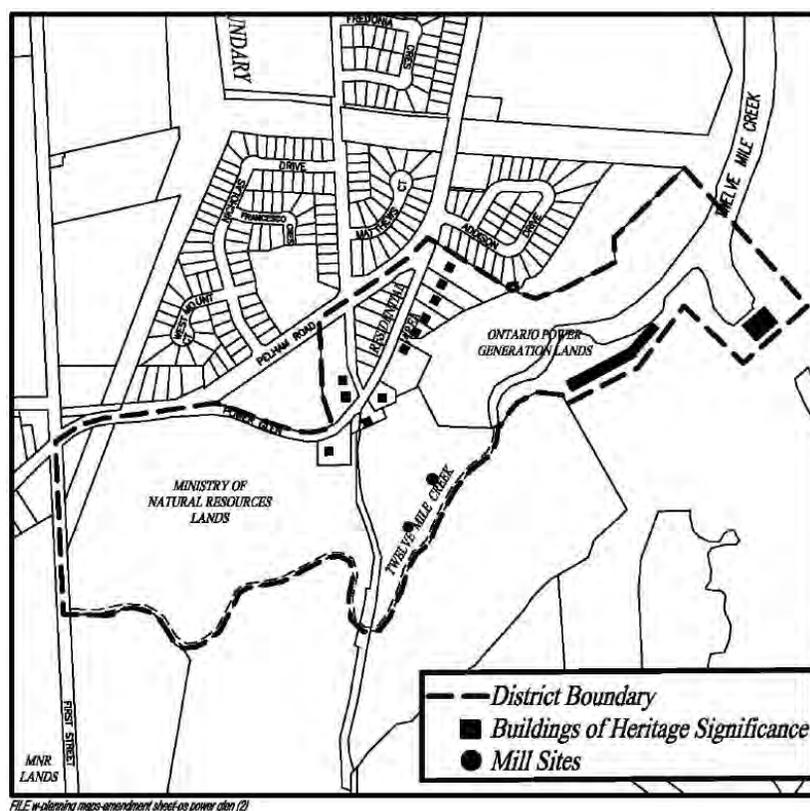


Figure 47: Heritage Elements within Proposed Boundary

3.1.3 Conclusions Respecting Designation

After consideration for the policies of the Ontario Heritage Act, the City of St. Catharines Official Plan and applicable Provincial Policy Statements, it is recommended that a modified

district boundary of the study area for Power Glen be designated as a heritage district. As previously mentioned, the Ontario Heritage Toolkit outlines those requirements of a Heritage Conservation District, which should include:

- ✓ a concentration of heritage buildings, sites, structures; designated landscapes, natural landscape that are linked by aesthetic, historical and socio-cultural contexts or uses;
- ✓ a framework of structured elements including major natural features such as topography, land form, landscapes, water courses and built forms such as pathways and street patterns, landmarks, nodes or intersections, approaches and edges;
- ✓ a sense of visual coherence through the use of such elements as building scale, mass, height, material, proportion, colour, etc. that convey a distinct sense of time or place;
- ✓ a distinctiveness, which enables districts to be recognized and distinguished from their surroundings or from neighbouring areas.⁶⁹

Significant historical merits were found in the residential community at the top of the valley, and the border to the south of the study area extends out to run along the Twelve Mile Creek, where much of the village's milling past began. Indeed it is the historical activities in the Twelve Mile Creek Valley lands that were responsible for the settlement on the plateau. As such, the focus of the District Plan will be to recognize, protect, and enhance the primacy of the valley lands and to provide a framework for changes to buildings, structures and streetscapes of the residential community. The proposed district is considered suitable for designation as a heritage district under the Ontario Heritage Act. If Power Glen is supported for designation, phase two of the process, the, Heritage Conservation District Plan, will commence. Phase two provides objectives, policies, guidelines and an implementation strategy reflective of the overall goal of heritage conservation within the district.

⁶⁹ Ministry of Culture 2006: 9-10.

The proposed district boundary departs slightly from the original focus of the study. The major components that define the heritage character of the area have been documented in this report together with supporting appendices, framed by the rich history and remnants in the valley lands and the buildings and streetscapes of the residential community. The boundary is cognizant of public input and recognizes the wishes of owners on the periphery of the study area that did not want to be included, where for the most part significant heritage resources were not identified. It is not advisable to exclude these properties within the proposed district. While this may be expedient in the short term it may undermine longer term goals and objectives for Power Glen. The boundary was expanded slightly on the easterly edge to include the oldest buildings at the Decew Generating Station.

SECTION 4: SOURCES

4.1 Acknowledgements

A number of individuals contributed to this study. Brian Narhi, co-chair of the St. Catharines Heritage Committee, was a valuable source of information, and contributed to leads for potential resources. This report would not have been possible without his guidance. Ken Draayer, a resident of Power Glen, also provided a wealth of historical knowledge, and generously contributed many of the images in this report. Thanks are given to Mr. Draayer for offering his time for many walkabouts through the valley lands below Power Glen Road, as well. Janet Curtis, a member of the St. Catharines Heritage Committee, offered her expertise in completing an architectural analysis of Power Glen. Jon Jouppien, also a member of the Heritage Committee, kindly assisted Janet in the analysis. Bob Watson, another member of the Heritage Committee, for his contribution of the DeCew Falls - Power Glen stratigraphic section in the appendices. The St. Catharines Heritage Committee is thanked for their comments and help throughout the completion of this report. Brock University Professor Alun Hughes kindly shared his research, provided in its entirety in Section 5.3 of the appendices.

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APPENDIX

5.1 A Note on Property Values

Dr. Robert Shipley, from the University of Waterloo, completed a study on the effects of designation on property values, entitled “Heritage Designation and Property Values: is there an effect?” The study examined 24 communities, ranging in size and location as to create a representative sample of the whole, which have designated heritage properties or districts. Average “base-line” property prices were established for each community, from the local real-estate board; the total sales in dollars were divided by the total number of sales. The study then compared individual heritage property prices by street address, sourced from real estate agents, with this “base-line” price, to compile several graphs for comparison (see Figure 49). The data was examined several different ways, comparing correlations, regressions and sale prices. The report concluded that “historic designation of properties under the Ontario Heritage Act does not in itself have any demonstrable negative effect on the value of those properties”, but rather, “far from showing any consistent negative effect there is in fact a positive correlation between designation, and an enhancement in the rate of increase in property values when measured against the average trend in property values within a given community.”⁷⁰

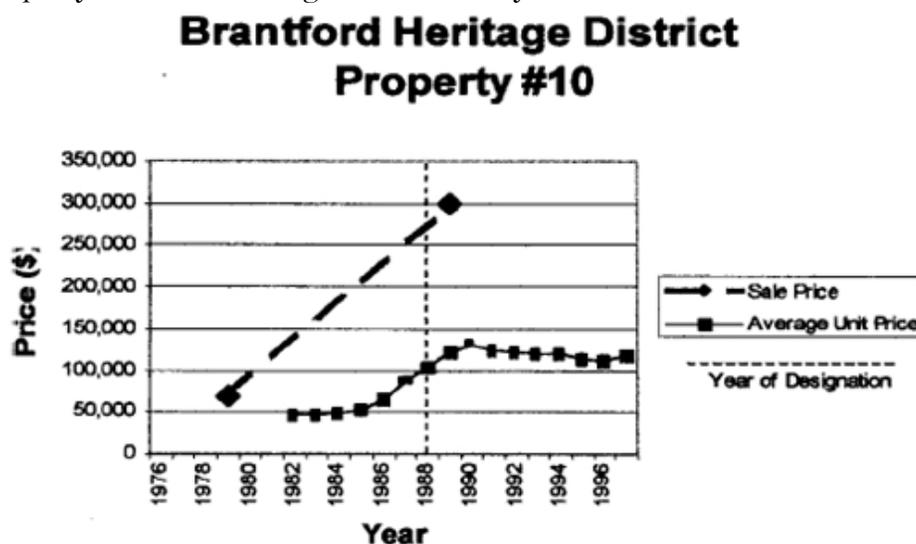


Figure 49: Brantford Heritage District Price Comparison (Figure 2 from “Heritage Designation and Property Values: is there an effect?”)⁷¹

It is important to note that heritage designation is not the only factor influencing property values, however. Dr. Shipley touched on several factors that affect the price of properties, nothing specifically that more times than not, owners of designated properties take pride in the piece of history that they own, being more inclined to take better care of the property and any structures. Along with designation, comes a pride in which a community can take in knowing that a significant history is found in their City.

⁷⁰ Shipley, R. (2000). Heritage Designation and Property Values: is there an effect? *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 6(1), 83-100.

⁷¹ Shipley 2000.

5.2 Growth of Heritage Awareness

10.64.1/6

Request for Staff Report on Power Glen Heritage Designation

St. Catharines City Council
February 5, 2007
Ken Draayer, 25 Power Glen

Residents of The Glen have always felt their ancestors close by. Alex and Jane Acs live next to a small 19th Century graveyard in which two headstones ironically mark the graves of a much earlier Alex, and Jane. The Pickston and Sisler homes, built in the mid-nineteenth century, remain true to their original architecture. Six other Glen families live in homes built at the turn of the 20th century for Ontario's first hydro workers. And in the 12-Mile Creek valley below, the bridge, dam, spillway, millpond, and a haunting stone arch, remind us of life as it was centuries before.

Over many years, however, the torched cars, drinking parties, and gradual removal of stone work from the archway, also remind us that folks don't always know where they are, and what has happened there.

It's surprising that we've taken so long to ask for Heritage Designation.

Residents did first discuss it, informally, at a meeting in July of 2001, but we were less than a quorum. Now, however, we have a "steering" group of six families - the Acs, the Suttons, the O'Maras, The Sislors, The Pickstons and the Draayers, and near unanimous support to make our request of you, tonight.

Here's what we've done to arrive at this point.

On Feb.16, 2006, we met with Kevin Blozowski, and Paul Chapman for an introduction to Heritage Designation.

On March 29 we held a meeting of all residents. Robin McPherson of the city's Heritage Committee, further clarified what lay ahead.

We thought our next step would be a vote in which residents would turn thumbs up or down on the project. But in a meeting April 13th Paul Chapman and Lindsay McPherson of Planning Services, indicated that we simply needed residents to agree we should bring this request for a study to you tonight.

On April. 20, another meeting of all residents was held at Gord Sisler's and included City Councillor Joe Kushner. Gord and his daughter Julia had developed a Power Point, part of which you have seen tonight.

In May and June residents completed a written survey expressing their support for the

study. There were, at the time, 18 occupied homes on the street. Fifteen of the seventeen residents who responded were in favour.

On July 13 we met with members of the Heritage Committee and gained their support.

From the beginning we have sought to recognize the significance of an area wider than just the street. History clearly takes us down into the valley to the grist mill wall, the dam, the spillway and the mill pond, which means taking into account the interests of other property owners, or regulators of property, specifically - Ontario Power Generation, Short Hills Park, and The Niagara Escarpment Commission.

Two meetings were held in September involving representatives of those interests.

Dean Norton, Public Affairs officer with Ontario Power, said the bottom line would be whether or not an inclusion of OPG lands would have an impact either on property value, or on the operations of Ontario Power. OPG only wishes to be kept informed.

Dave Boddington, Short Hills Park Superintendent, and Mark Custers, Assistant Superintendent, Short Hills, indicated the Ministry of Natural Resources would not object, in principle, with the inclusion in the study area of the crown lands that will at some point become part of Short Hills park.

Martin Killian of the Niagara Escarpment Commission also indicated only a need to be kept informed of the project. Phone contact was also made with Gary Konkle, Friends of Morningstar Mill.

As a result of these consultations, we propose that the study should consider both the residential areas of The Glen, and areas in the 12-Mile Creek valley below.

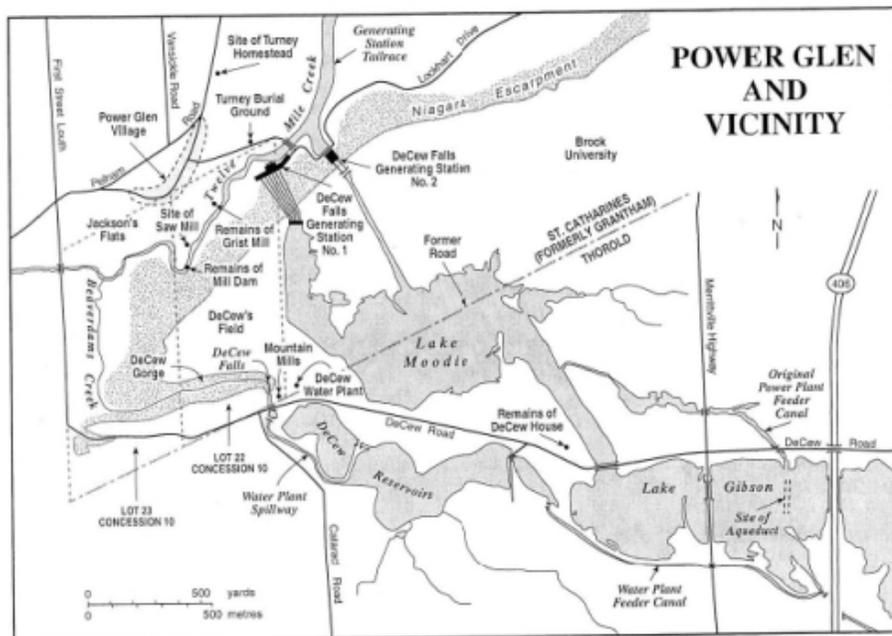
We want to thank Paul Chapman, Kevin Blozowski and Dave Riley for their help and support. Kevin and Dave have walked through the valley to see the area first hand, as has Andrew Gill, our new Councillor. We very much appreciate this interest in The Glen, along with abiding interest and support from Councillor Kushner.

We ask that Council request a staff report on a study that will lead in time to Power Glen being one of the city's Heritage Districts.

5.3 “Shades of Reynoldsville and Decew Town: A History of Power Glen and Vicinity” by Alun Hughes

Looking back... with Alun Hughes

SHADES OF REYNOLDSVILLE AND DECEW TOWN: A HISTORY OF POWER GLEN AND VICINITY



The year 2008 marks the 110th anniversary of the DeCew Falls Generating Station at Power Glen, “the cradle of hydro-electric power in Ontario.” This article traces the history of the Power Glen area from pre-European times. As the map above shows, the area includes not only Power Glen proper below the Niagara Escarpment but also a significant amount of land above, for their histories are inextricably linked. For convenience I shall refer to Power Glen throughout my article, even though the name itself only dates from 1904.

The Pre-European Period

The Niagara Peninsula has a long history of aboriginal occupation, as attested by archaeological remains dating back thousands of years. At the time of first European contact in the late 16th and early 17th centuries it was inhabited by the Neutral Indians, but in about 1650 they were attacked and destroyed by Iroquois from the Finger Lakes region. The Iroquois did not occupy the Peninsula, however, and it remained largely uninhabited until the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783. At this time the main European presence lay across the Niagara River at Fort Niagara, built by the French in 1726 and captured by the British in 1759.

During this period the Power Glen area was very different from the present day, especially above the Escarpment. There were no reservoirs, just the broad shallow valley of Beaverdams Creek (which still flows over DeCew Falls into Twelve Mile Creek), with two major tributaries extending to the east and southeast. And, of course, there was no power station below the Escarpment, which meant that the Twelve remained a relatively narrow, meandering stream all the way to Lake Ontario.

Early Loyalist Settlement

The American Revolutionary War ended in defeat for the British, and there arose an urgent need to provide food and shelter for the many refugees (Loyalists, soldiers, Butler's Rangers and natives) congregating about Fort Niagara. The obvious solution was to open up the Niagara Peninsula for settlement, and to engage surveyors to subdivide the land in a regular fashion. But surveys were delayed, and the result was what might be called controlled squatter settlement, with refugees selecting sites for themselves while the authorities did their best to manage the situation. One such area of settlement, known as Murray's District, extended along the Twelve Mile Creek between Power Glen and Lake

Ontario and included much of what is now St. Catharines. The Murray in question was Lieutenant Duncan Murray of the 84th Regiment, who had some kind of jurisdiction over the settlers there, possibly in his capacity as a magistrate.

The first settler in the Power Glen area was probably John Turney or his son George, both former Butler's Rangers. The Turney homestead stood by the old Indian trail that became Pelham Stone Road, and the family burial ground still exists near the road leading from Power Glen village to the valley bottom. Another early settler, who had land above the Escarpment, was John DeCew (to whom we will return later). But the most significant individual in the early history of Power Glen probably never lived there. This was Duncan Murray himself, who built the first mills in 1786.

Murray's and Hamilton's Mills

Grist mills and saw mills played key roles in pioneer society as sources of flour and lumber. At first all mills were King's mills, financed and owned by the Crown — private ownership was not allowed. This restriction was lifted in 1786, and the authorities identified 15 potential mill sites in what was to become Upper Canada, one of them in the DeCew Falls area.

As a military officer, Murray was entitled to a substantial grant of free land. Though there were still no surveys, he selected land in the Power Glen area and in 1786 began building a saw mill and grist mill on the Twelve, but died before they were completed. The property was acquired by prominent Queenston merchant Robert Hamilton, who finished the work in 1787, and, it is believed, engaged John Hainer as the first miller. That same year Hamilton was contracted to supply the garrison along the Niagara River with flour, and around the same time he built a "trading establishment" or store on Twelve Mile Creek, just upstream from where the Burgoyne Bridge is today.

The main east-west route below the Escarpment (the former Iroquois Trail) crossed the Twelve at this point, and it may also have been the head of creek navigation for all but very small vessels. One can picture flour being carried by land from the mills at Power Glen to the store, transferred to boats, and then taken by water to the Niagara River. It should be noted that Hamilton's store was the very first building known to have been erected in what became the village of St. Catharines.

Township Surveys

The long-delayed surveys commenced in June 1787, serving to divide the Peninsula into townships, and the townships into 100-acre lots. By early 1789, ten townships had been laid out in whole or in part

along Lake Ontario and the Niagara River, and four others inland. Squatters like the Turneys were allocated the lots on which they had already settled.

Power Glen was in Township No. 3 (later Grantham), which was surveyed by Daniel Hazen during the first three months of 1788. In most townships the survey lines ran north-south and east-west, making for rectangular lots. But in Grantham the "east-west" lines ran at an angle parallel to the lakeshore, and the lots were parallelograms. Many main streets in St. Catharines follow these survey lines, and the awkward intersections cause navigation problems to this day, problems that are compounded by winding streets following former Indian trails, like St. Paul, Ontario and Niagara Streets.

The southern limit of Grantham Township lay just above the Escarpment crest. Beyond this was Township No. 9 (later Thorold), which was partly laid out by surveyor Augustus Jones in 1788 and completed by Thomas Welch in 1794. Here the survey lines meet at 90° and the lots are rectangles.

The Thomases and John DeCew

Hazen's survey gave Robert Hamilton formal title to lots 22 and 23 in the 10th and southernmost concession of Grantham (concessions being rows of lots, numbered 1 to 10 from the lake). In 1800 he sold his mills and most of his land to Jesse Thomas, who passed them on to his son Peter. It was Peter who, in 1811, built a substantial new grist mill at Power Glen from the pink Grimsby Sandstone later used for many major buildings in Niagara.

Very little of the grist mill remains, for it burned in the mid-1890s and stone was taken for use in other buildings. More recently it has been seriously vandalised. About 300 yards upstream of the grist mill are the remains of a mill dam, which created a pond that extended into Jackson's Flats. A raceway conveyed water from the pond the saw mill, which was located near the dam, and then to the grist mill.



The DeCew House in the 19th century

Above the Escarpment, meanwhile, John DeCew had acquired 200 acres of land in Thorold, and by 1792 had built a log cabin and a saw mill on Beaverdams Creek about two-thirds of a mile above

DeCew Falls. An oil mill followed, and DeCew evidently prospered, for in about 1808 he built a fine Georgian-style stone house across the road from his cabin. (Sadly, the house suffered two major fires, in 1938 and 1950, and only the reconstructed lower walls remain.)

In 1812 he bought land extending from the DeCew House to the mouth of the DeCew Gorge. Most of this was in Thorold, but it also included land atop the Escarpment in Grantham. The purchase gave him control of a lengthy stretch of Beaverdams Creek and a section of the main east-west route above the Escarpment (the former Mohawk Trail, now DeCew Road). However, the outbreak of the War of 1812 and DeCew's imprisonment by the enemy in 1813 put further development on hold.

Laura Secord and the War of 1812

On June 22, 1813, in the second year of the war, Laura Secord made her epic trek from Queenston to the DeCew House, then in use as a British supply depot, to warn of an impending American attack. Two days later the advancing enemy were ambushed by native warriors in the beechwoods of northeastern Thorold and defeated at the Battle of Beaverdams. This battle is noteworthy as the only one to be fought on the British side entirely by natives — the regular troops under Lieutenant James FitzGibbon arrived only in time to receive the surrender.



Bust of Laura Secord on her gravestone

Though Laura deserves full recognition for what she did, questions remain about her journey, among them whether or not it made any difference (some argue that FitzGibbon knew of the intended attack from other sources). Other questions concern the route she followed to the DeCew House, though her own testimony and that of FitzGibbon suggest that she probably came through the Power Glen area.

Leaving her Queenston home early on the 22nd, she likely followed the Iroquois Trail (later Old Highway 8) through St. David's to St. Catharines, where she would have crossed Twelve Mile Creek by a bridge. She then followed the line of Pelham Road towards Power Glen, where she apparently re-crossed the Creek by means of a fallen tree. By this time it was getting dark, and on ascending the Escarpment she found herself in "a field belonging to a Mr. de

Cou," where she encountered natives who took her to the DeCew House. The field in question was probably the open area that still exists between DeCew Falls and the Escarpment, for this was the land in Grantham that DeCew bought in 1812.

With the return of peace, John DeCew rebuilt his saw mill and constructed a stone grist mill with a large overshot wheel at DeCew Falls. Other pioneer services followed, and a small community called DeCew Town developed between DeCew's house and the falls. There were now two concentrations of milling activity, along Beaverdams Creek above the Escarpment and along Twelve Mile Creek below.

The First Welland Canal

John DeCew's ambitions did not stop at milling, and he was an early supporter of William Hamilton Merritt and the First Welland Canal project. DeCew stood to profit handsomely from this, for the route as originally planned ran right through his property.

When construction began in November 1824 the canal was only intended to connect Lake Ontario and the Welland River; this river and the Niagara River provided the link to Lake Erie. The original route ran north from the Welland River through a ridge of high ground to the present site of Allanburg — the ridge was to be crossed by means of a tunnel — then northwest along one of the tributaries of Beaverdams Creek towards DeCew Falls, passing through the middle of John DeCew's land. It descended the Escarpment west of DeCew Falls (by means of an inclined railway, not locks), and followed Twelve Mile Creek past Thomas' mills to Lake Ontario.

Early in 1825, however, when construction was very little advanced, several factors caused a major change of plans. The tunnel idea was replaced by an open excavation (the so-called Deep Cut), and the Beaverdams Creek route was abandoned for one that ran directly north over the Escarpment. This not only deprived John DeCew of a canal running through his land, but had the unfortunate side effect of reducing the water supply to his mills. Facing ruin, he broke off relations with Merritt and in the mid-1830s sold his property and moved to Haldimand County. There, aided by substantial compensation received from the Welland Canal Company, he founded another community called Decesville, west of Cayuga.

In 1837 DeCew's grist mill, newly refurbished, was put up for sale, but it is not known if anyone bought it — possibly not, because it was in ruins by the mid-1860s. DeCew's other enterprises probably met the same fate, and DeCew Town began a slow decline. All that's left today, apart from the DeCew House ruins, is an 1820s house that may once have been a blacksmith's and is now a bed and breakfast.

Reynoldsville

Below the Escarpment the situation was different, for the change in the canal route had a much smaller impact on the water supply for the mills at Power Glen. These continued to operate as before, though their history over the next quarter-century is unclear. There may have been a succession of owners, including two established millers from the Short Hills, Samuel Beckett and Samuel Street, but conclusive evidence remains to be found.

By mid-century the mills were called the Crown Mills. The reason for this is uncertain, for the name suggests government ownership, which was never the case. They also seem to have suffered a decline, for their owner William King described them as "dilapidated." But that was soon to change, thanks to Benjamin Franklin Reynolds, an American from New York State, who bought the property in 1854.

Reynolds revived the fortunes of the area and established the village of Reynoldsville. Prior to this it is not clear if any village existed, but by 1871 it had a population of about 60. It included tenement houses for the millworkers and a much larger house for Reynolds himself. Tradition has it that the married men occupied the tenements, while the single men lived above the kitchen in Reynolds' own house, which still stands today.



Reynoldsville in late 19th century, with grist mill at right

Reynolds was an important local figure. In addition to his 160 acres at Power Glen, he had a 100-acre farm in Pelham and owned several properties in St. Catharines, where he ran a general store. His saw mill supplied masts to the Shickluna shipyards in St. Catharines and timber for the Third Welland Canal, and a blacksmith and carriage shop turned out a variety of products. The grist mill, however, seems to have ceased operations by about 1870, a victim perhaps of competition from much bigger mills along the Welland Canal.

In 1886, at the age of 75, Reynolds was seriously injured in an accident and put his property up for sale. It is not clear if the mills ever sold, but they were shut down in 1893, and a year or two later the grist mill was destroyed by fire. Reynolds himself

died in 1896, bringing to an end an important chapter in Power Glen's history.

Mountain Mills and the Waterworks

Meanwhile, in 1872, a new stone grist mill — Mountain Mills — had been built at DeCew Falls by Robert Chappell of Thorold. This is essentially the mill that stands there today, just inside the boundary of St. Catharines. Unlike DeCew's grist mill, it was powered by a turbine rather than a water wheel. But no sooner was it built than its water supply was threatened by another development; this was the establishment of the St. Catharines Waterworks.



DeCew Falls and Mountain Mills early in the 20th century

Public water supply was a major issue in the mid 19th century; well water was often unfit for drinking and the water needed for firefighting was often lacking (this is partly why Thorold lost most of its downtown in a huge conflagration in 1866). In 1857 legislation was passed authorizing the Town of St. Catharines to locate a waterworks anywhere within ten miles of its boundaries, and the site eventually chosen was on Beaverdams Creek next to Mountain Mills. The Creek was dammed just above DeCew Falls to form two reservoirs, the area was landscaped to create a park-like setting, and water was piped down the Escarpment through Power Glen to St. Catharines. The work began in 1875 and was completed three years later, giving the "Saints," the people of the newly incorporated City of St. Catharines, much reason to celebrate, for the water was "of the purest and most wholesome quality."



St. Catharines Waterworks reservoirs, ca. 1900

To forestall damage claims for loss of water supply, Mountain Mills was purchased by the St. Catharines Waterworks Commission and leased to various operators. In 1883 it was sold to Wilson Morningstar, which accounts for its alternative name, Morningstar Mill. It suffered serious damage in a fire in 1892, but was rebuilt by Morningstar, who continued running it until his death in 1933. After many years of inactivity the mill has now been restored by the Friends of Morningstar Mill.

The DeCew Falls Generating Station

The second half of the 19th century saw fevered experimentation in the generation of electricity, but one major problem — long distance transmission — was not solved until the invention of the “polyphase alternating current system” by Nicola Tesla in 1888. This was first implemented in 1896 when electricity was transmitted 19 miles from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. The Falls were an obvious place for power generation, but little occurred on the Canadian side of the river until early in the 20th century, when three major hydro-electric stations were built, the Ontario, Canadian Niagara and Electrical Development Company plants.

Meantime in 1896, five Hamiltonians, all named John (Dickenson, Gibson, Moodie, Patterson and Sutherland), had formed the Cataract Power Company to generate hydro-electricity at DeCew Falls itself for transmission to Hamilton 35 miles away. The site was relocated to Reynoldsville to take advantage of the greater head of water at the Escarpment and to allow use of Twelve Mile Creek as a tailrace. Construction began in April 1897, and the first electricity was generated in August 1898.



DeCew Falls Generating Station in 1898

Water was supplied by a feeder canal cut from the Third Welland Canal at Allanburg, and stored in three small reservoirs called Lakes Gibson, Moodie and Patterson located where Lake Moodie is now. The water flowed down the Escarpment through a single penstock, and was discharged through two turbines into Twelve Mile Creek. Since the feeder had to cross Beaverdams Creek, a 600-foot aqueduct was constructed to avoid disrupting the water supply to the waterworks.

Expansion work began very soon. Additional penstocks were built (eventually there would be seven), the power house was extended, and in 1904 two huge new reservoirs, Lakes Moodie and Gibson, were created (though at the time they were smaller than they are now). Since Lake Gibson lay astride the water supply to the waterworks, the aqueduct was abandoned and a weir at Allanburg split the feeder canal in two, one branch leading to Lake Gibson and the other to the waterworks.

In June 1904 Reynoldsville was officially renamed Power Glen when the village acquired a post office (the “pretty name” was chosen by Mrs. Sangster, wife of the superintendent at the power station), and in 1905 a number of “hydro houses” (since converted into substantial homes) were built for the workers.

The original plant is now called DeCew Falls Generating Station No. 1, for in 1947 Generating Station No. 2 was completed, as a result of which Lakes Moodie and Gibson were expanded and Twelve Mile Creek was dredged, widened and straightened all the way to Lake Ontario.

The Klondike

There is a curious footnote to the story of Power Glen. When the generating station was being expanded early in the 20th century it became known locally as the Klondike. The question is why. A few years earlier when construction began the papers were filled with news of the Klondike Gold Rush, and many local men went to the Yukon in hopes of making a fortune, but this in itself is not an explanation. About the same time a farmer from near Power Glen claimed to have found gold on his land, and the *St. Catharines Standard* headline read “A New Klondyke.” But this is unlikely to be the reason either, especially as it was only fool’s gold.

Possibly the name reflects the fact that the power station, like the real Klondike, was a highly speculative venture. There is reason to believe that during the Gold Rush years the phrase “a Klondike” came to be applied disparagingly to any project that was considered a bad risk, and the power station certainly seems to have been referred to in this way. It is no longer known as the Klondike, of course, but in a strange case of transference the feeder canal that supplies the waterworks is called the Klondike by some older Thoroldites to this day.

Note: This article is an expanded version of an address delivered on October 31 at a lunch hosted by Ontario Power Generation to mark the 110th anniversary of the DeCew Falls Generating Station.

Principal Sources: Given the nature of this article, a regional history covering a range of themes over a long period of time, it is impossible even to summarize all the sources in the space available. I can only say that while numerous secondary sources were consulted in preparing the article, most of the content is based on an examination of primary data.

Reproduced from the *Newsletter* of the Historical Society of St. Catharines, December 2008
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5.4 DeCew Falls - Power Glen Stratigraphic Section

The geologic section exposed at the Ontario Power Generation site at Power Glen has historic academic importance. There is a complete exposure of the geologic section from the Lower Silurian Whirlpool Formation sandstone to the Middle Silurian Lockport Formation dolomites. The *type section* of the **Power Glen Formation** is assigned to the rock face at the site.

A *Type Section* is the designation used by geologists to describe a standard for a stratigraphic unit. In this case, the stratigraphic unit is a *formation*. The term *formation* is defined by as a grouping of beds or strata that can be mapped over a reasonable distance. The **Power Glen Formation** at the DeCew exposure is a 14.6 metre thick sequence of shale beds with minor sandstone and limestone beds and can be mapped from the Niagara gorge in the east to Grimsby in the west. The **Power Glen Formation** is usually considered to be a lateral equivalent of the Cabot Head Formation.

The name Power Glen was first proposed by Bolton in 1953 for the 14.6 metre shale sequence exposed at DeCew Falls and was recognized as having formational status by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1957 (Bolton, 1957). In the current nomenclature, the usage of the terms Power Glen and Cabot Head are often interchangeable when describing the grey green shale sequence immediately above the Whirlpool Formation sandstone.

The DeCew area is also the site of the *type section* for the DeCew Formation. According to Bolton (1957) the term DeCew was proposed by M. Y. Williams of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1914 for the 2.4 metres of dolomite overlying the Rochester Shale at DeCew Falls.

The present day exposure of the stratigraphic section can only be viewed from a distance from the Ontario Power Generation DeCew access road off DeCew Road. Most of the lower section which includes the shales of the Power Glen Formation is obscured by talus slopes. The upper portions of the rock face are veiled by a protective screen.

The age of the rocks is roughly 438 million years.

Natural Areas Report: DeCew Falls Generating Station

Area Id: 7494

Area Type: ES

Site District:

Counties:
NIAGARA

Topographic Maps:
30M/3&6

UTM Centroid: 17 641400 4775200

Decimal Latitude/Longitude: 43.1183324591675 -79.2617274232692

Description: Excavation of complete Silurian section from DeCew Formation to Whirlpool sandstone. Many units are poorly exposed today, however, it is the site of the Power Glen Formation "type section". This locality is extremely important from an historically academic point of view.

Table 2: Ministry of Natural Resources designation of DeCew Falls section

(From http://nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/nhic/areas/areas_report.cfm?areaid=7494)



Figure 50: DeCew Falls – Power Glen Stratigraphic Section

The DeCew Falls geologic section can be viewed from the Ontario Power Generation DeCew access road.

The shales of the **Power Glen Formation** are the grey shales behind the lower building and are largely covered by the lower talus slope.

The Power Glen shales are overlain by the red shales of the Grimsby Formation.

The Irondequoit limestone forms the distinctive ledge two thirds of the way up the exposure.

The ledge formed by the **DeCew Formation** is present at the top of the section.

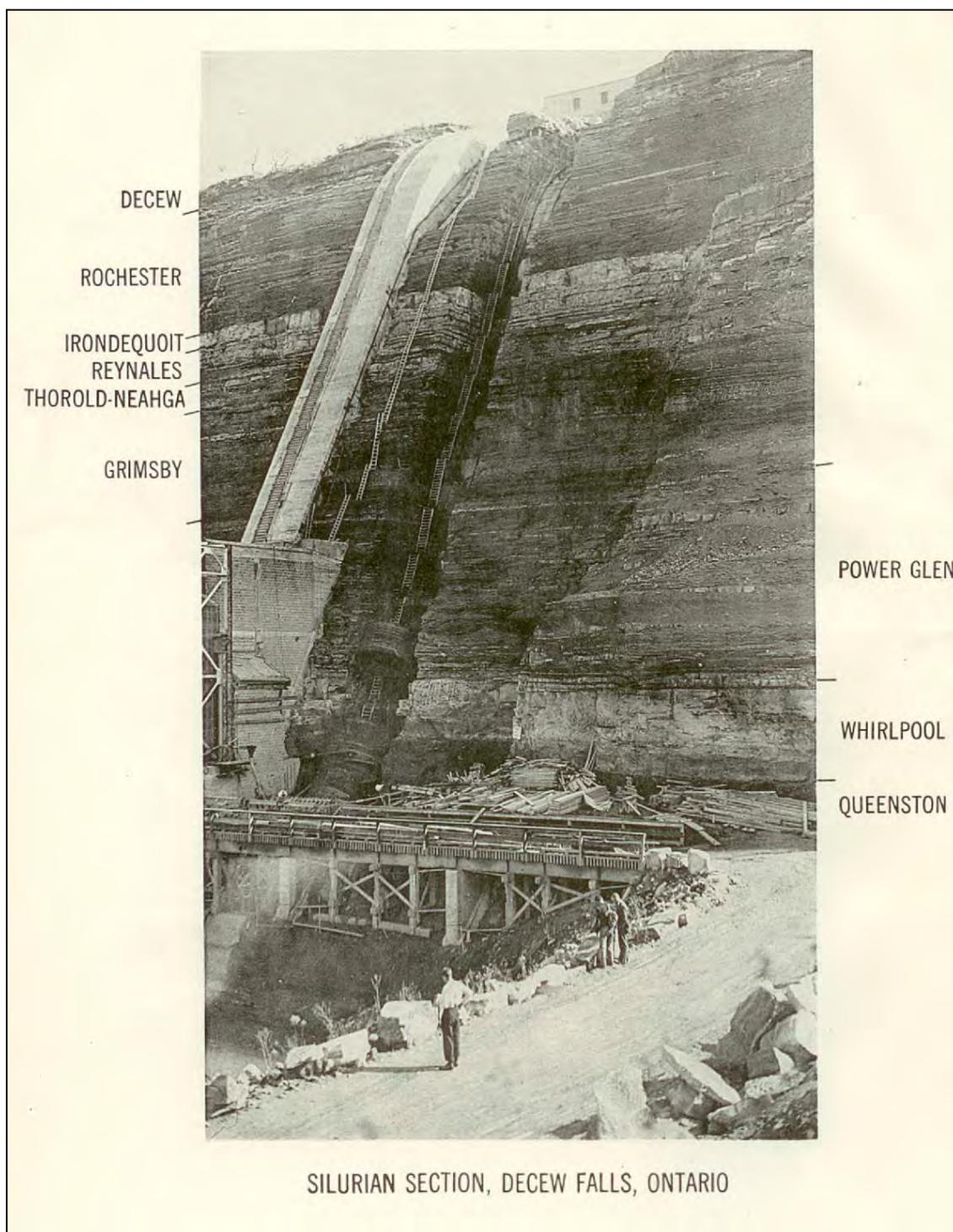


Figure 51: DeCew Falls Section (from Bolton, 1957)

The stratigraphic section was fully exposed in 1957. Today, the Power Glen Formation shale section is mostly obscured by talus and most of the upper rock face is covered in safety netting.

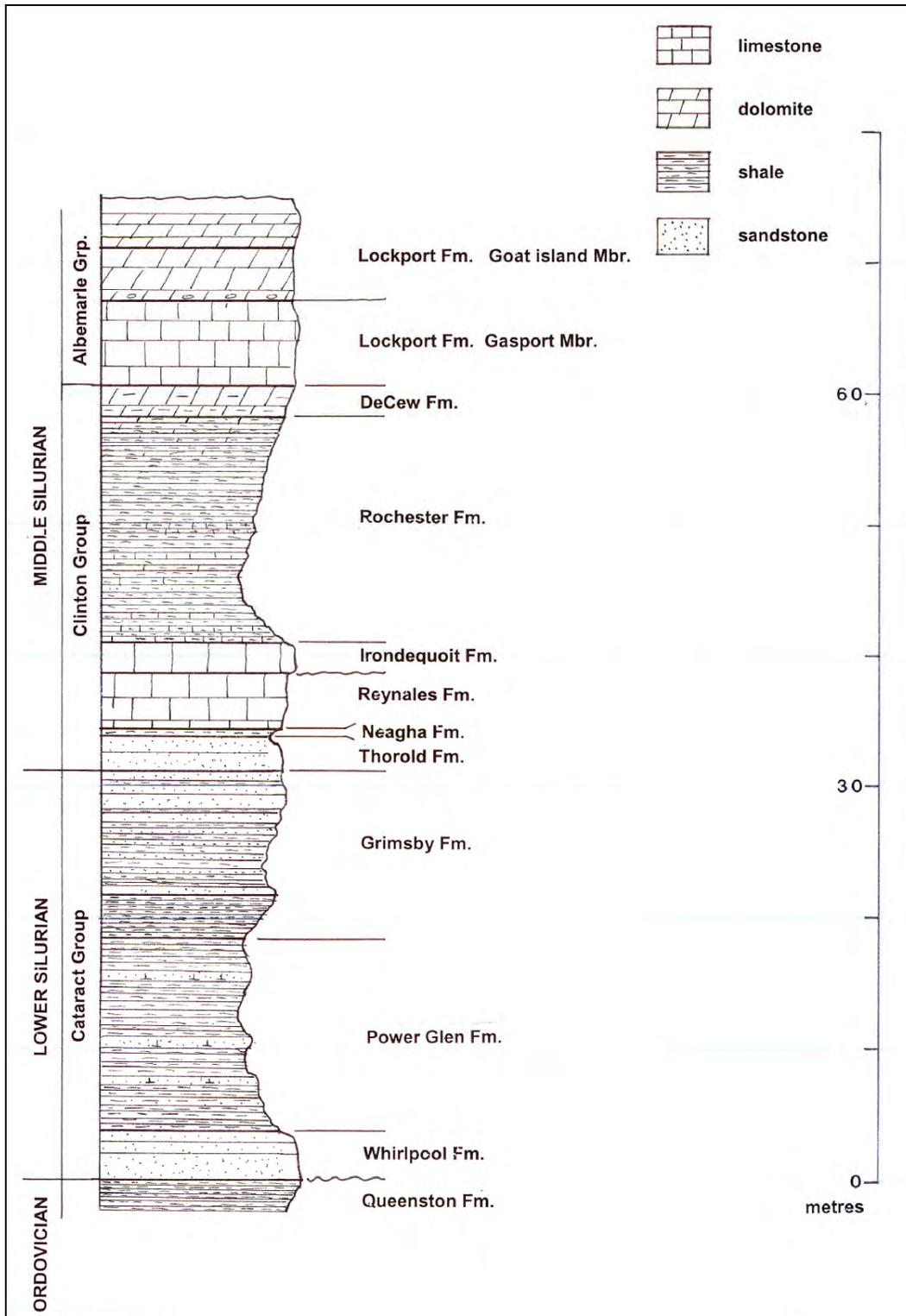


Figure 52: DeCew Falls –Power Glen Stratigraphic Section

The type section of the Power Glen Formation is assigned to the exposure at the Power Glen OPG site and the type section for the DeCew Formation is assigned to the exposure at DeCew Falls. (adapted from Bolton, 1957)

			Interval m.	Thickness m.
Gasport Mbr.	Limestone; interbeds; dense of concentrated	grey to blue-grey, coarsely crystalline; knobby weathered; thin shale uppermost 0.3 m light to dark grey, dolomite transitional into chert beds; lowermost 0.2 m a basal conglomerate elongated to subrounded, dark grey limestone pebbles embedded in coarse, porous light grey limestone matrix; crinoidal, numerous fossils in thin biostromes	60.5 – 67.1	6.6
DeCew Fm.	Dolomite; shale	dark grey, fine grained to dense; enterolithic structure, buff to tan weathered, argillaceous to arenaceous; upper contact ripple marked, a thin seam	58.1 – 60.5	2.4
Rochester Fm.	Shale; inter-very	green-grey to dark grey, calcareous; bedded grey, dense to crystalline limestone; upper 3.7 m dolomitic, transitional into overlying DeCew dolomite; thin siltstone and limestone interbedded transition zone at base; fossiliferous	41.0 – 58.1	17.1
Irondequoit Fm.	Limestone; highly	pink to dark grey, crystalline; massive, stylolites; uppermost 0.1 m abundant greenish grey shale inclusions and fossiliferous; upper contact sharp; basal 0.3 m dense buff limestone	38.6 – 41.0	2.4
Reynales Fm.	Limestone; buff limestone, inclusions	dolomitic, light grey, dense, massive, weathered; upper beds sandy, upper contact undulating; basal 0.1 m light grey, semi-crystalline, phosphatic blebs and greenish grey shale	34.2 – 38.6	4.4
Neahga Fm.	Shale; upper	greenish grey to dark grey, hackly; and lower contacts sharp	33.8 – 34.2	0.4
Thorold Fm.	Sandstone; massive,	white to light grey, fine grained, buff weathered; grey shale partings	31.1 – 33.8	2.7
Grimsby Fm.	Sandstone; upper	red, fine grained, massive, green and yellow mottled, cross bedded; varying thickness of red shale to siltstone; contact sharp	21.7 – 31.1	9.4

	Shale;	red and green; minor bands of red sandstone	18.3 – 21.7	3.4
Power Glen Fm.	Shale; section, beds	calcareous, dark grey to green, fissile; comprises nearly three quarters of remainder arenaceous shale and thin of light grey calcareous sandstone and shale; fossiliferous	3.7 – 18.3	14.6
Whirlpool Fm.	Sandstone; bedded, shale below	quartzose, white to light grey, fine to medium grained, massive, thick buff weathered; thin zones of grey pebbles and small scale cross bedding; contact with Queenston red shales sharp	0.0 – 3.7	3.7
Queenston Fm.	Shale;	red		

Table 3: DeCew Falls – Power Glen Stratigraphic Section (after Bolton 1957, with modifications)

5.5 Inscriptions from Turney-Boyd Christie Cemetery

The inscriptions of the grave stones read as follows:

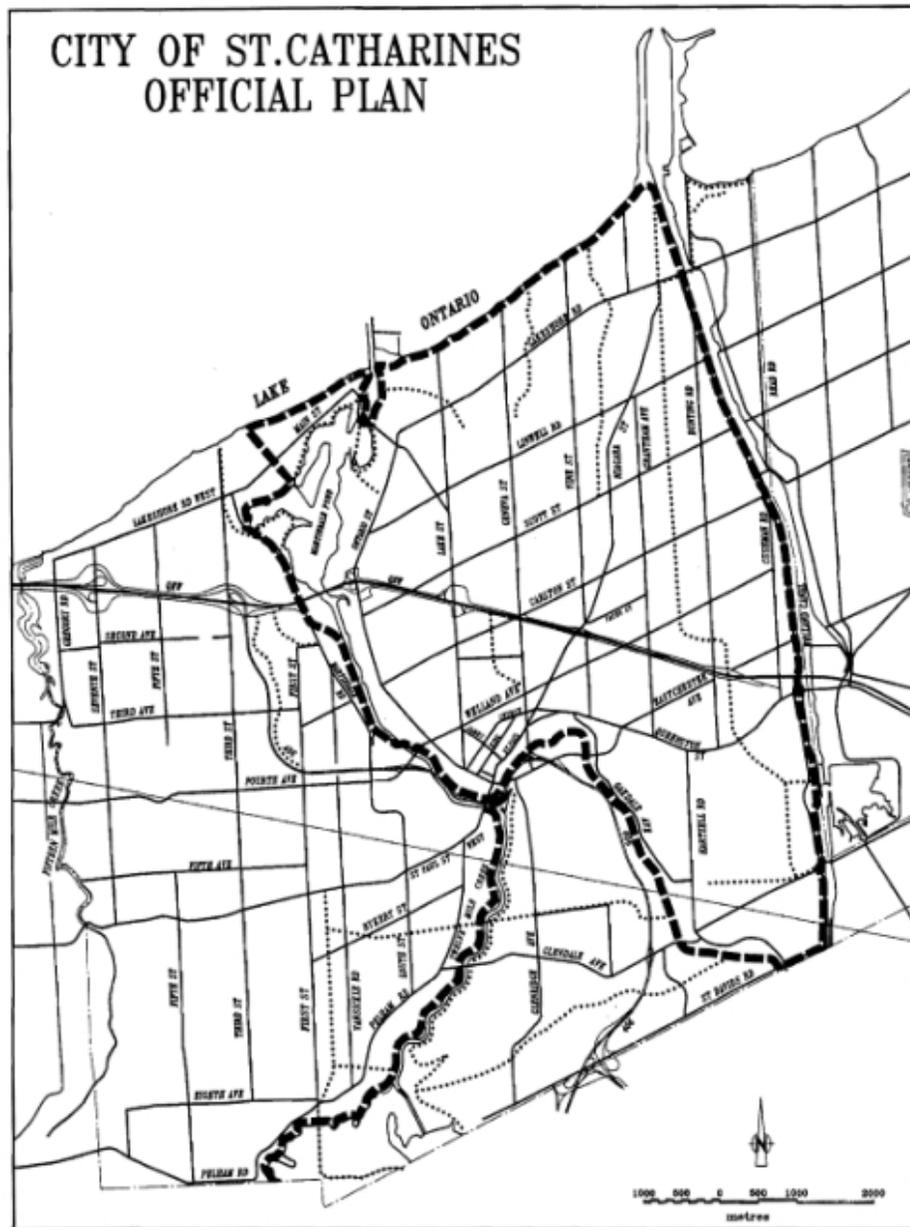
- Small stone with no markings
- Small stone with the initials “W.B.”
- “In Memory of Jenny Boyd Who Died July 22, 1812”
- “In Memory of William Boyd Who Died Jan. 28, 1837”
- “In Memory of Clorinda Turney wife of Alexander Christie Died 20. June. 1856. Aged 28 Years Also their son Oscar Died 28. Oct. 1856 Aged 7 Months He cometh up and is cut down like a flower.”
- “In Loving Memory of Jane wife of Alex. R. Christie Who Died Mar. 28. 1876 (or 1870?) Aged 50 Years Lord has called this mother home. Her flesh lies smoldering in the tomb. God grant her offspring may be blest, And meet her in eternal rest.”
- “In Memory of Alex. R. Christie Who Died May 20, 1880 Aged 49 Years Why do we mourn departing friends Or listen at death’s alarms. ‘Tis but the voice that Jesus sends To call them to his arms. E. Gadsby St. C” (monument-maker)
- “John Turney Born Dec, 29, 1809, Died Aug. 10. 1882”

5.6 Lot Descriptions

Table 4: Characteristics of Power Glen Properties

Property	Legal Description	Zoned	Frontage	Depth
4 Power Glen	Con 9 Lot 22 RP 30R11208	R2A	107.45 ft	27.58 ft
6 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 8	R2A	62.99 ft	129.4 ft
8 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 7	R2A	60.01 ft	168.96 ft
10 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 6	R2A	60.01 ft	208.5 ft
12 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 5	R2A	70.9 ft	208.5 ft
14 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 4	R2A	68.01 ft	194.36 ft
16 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 3	R2A	63.01 ft	163.29 ft
18 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 2	R2A	59.61 ft	133.27 ft
20 Power Glen	PLAN 30M336 Lot 1	R2A	103.74 ft	103.25 ft
28 Power Glen	Con 9 and 10 Pt Lot 23	R2A	202.82 ft	492.61 ft
30 Power Glen	Con 9 and 10 Pt Lots 22 and 23	R2A	628.94 ft	487.43 ft
3 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	133.85 ft	340.23 ft
5 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	86.48 ft	265.86 ft
11 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	86.48 ft	207.18 ft
15 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	86.48 ft	152.91 ft
19 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	92.44 ft	66.85 ft
21 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22 RP 30R3994 Pt 1	R2A	234.97 ft	34.38 ft
25 Power Glen	Con 9 Pt Lot 22	R2A	113.0 ft	95.4 ft
27 Power Glen	Con 9 and 10 Pt Lot 22	R2A	51.5 ft	109.0 ft
29 Power Glen	Con 10 Pt Lot 23	R2A	206.05 ft	229.1 ft

5.7 Schedule E of the City of St. Catharines Official Plan



SCHEDULE E
BICYCLE PATH AND PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY SYSTEM

LEGEND

———— **PRIMARY ROUTE**

..... **SECONDARY ROUTE**

NOTES

- 1 THIS PLAN IS DIAGRAMATIC ONLY AND SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PLAN POLICIES FOR PURPOSES OF BOUNDARY INTERPRETATION
- 2 THIS SCHEDULE FORMS PART OF THE OFFICIAL PLAN AND SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TEXT OF THE PLAN
- 3 THE EXACT LOCATION OF ANY PATHWAY WILL BE DETERMINED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION
CITY OF ST.CATHARINES
PLANNING SERVICES DEPARTMENT
JANUARY 1999

5.8 Background on Architectural Styles

Georgian (1750-1820)

Georgian style architecture was typical of Upper Canada at the time of settlement, as the British carried over the European influence upon arrival. The style is typically “regular”, with very simple and symmetrical façades. Reflective of a strong desire to have a sturdily built home, Georgian style homes typically last many years after they are built⁷². An accentuated front door and a medium pitched roof with minimal overhang are also typical of Georgian homes⁷³. Many, although not all, have five windows lining the façade of the home, as well⁷⁴.



Figure 53: Georgian style home, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario⁷⁵

Neo-Classical (1810-1850)

The Neo-Classical style of architecture is largely rooted with European influence, carrying many of the characteristics found in early Greek and Roman structures. Neo, meaning “new”, suggests that many of the traits that were characteristic in Greece and Rome (i.e. columns flanking the entranceway) have been reworked, and combined with influences from other periods. The Georgian and Neo-Classical styles have many of the same features, some of which include symmetrical facades and two or more columns (often extending the full height of the building) flanking the entranceway.⁷⁶ A triangular frame above the entranceway often anchors Neo-Classical homes, and some larger homes may even have a domed roof covering significant sections of the home.⁷⁷ After the War of 1812, many Canadians had more time and money to create more elaborately designed homes, thus resulting in more “...refined, delicate, and elegant...” detailing.⁷⁸

⁷² Kyles, Shannon. "Georgian (1750-1820)." Ontario Architecture. 2002. Mohawk College, Hamilton-Halton Construction Association. 2 Sept. 2008.

⁷³ Craven, Jackie. "1690s - 1830: Georgian Colonial House Styles." About.com: Architecture. 2008. The New York Times Company. 2 Sept. 2008 <<http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/house-styles/georgian.htm>>.

⁷⁴ Craven 2008.

⁷⁵ Kyles 2002.

⁷⁶ Craven, Jackie. "Colonial Revival." About.com: Architecture. 2008. The New York Times Company. 5 Sept. 2008 <<http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/g/neoclassical.htm>>.

⁷⁷ Craven, Jackie. "Colonial Revival." 2008.

⁷⁸ Kyles 2002.



Figure 54: Neo-Classical style home, Merrickville, Ontario⁷⁹

Suburban (1950-2003)

The final architectural style found along Power Glen is the Suburban style home that is typical of many modern-day subdivisions. This style is sometimes referred to as Contemporary, and is often the polar opposite of the styles listed above. Featuring irregularly shaped constructions, oversized windows and open floor plans, these modern homes are constructed for the convenience of the suburban family.⁸⁰ With the growing popularity of the automobile, the garage became a central focus within the façade. Finally, Suburban and Contemporary architecture often employs natural materials, like stone.⁸¹



Figure 55: Suburban style home, Niagara Parkway, Ontario⁸²

⁷⁹ Kyles 2002.

⁸⁰ Craven, Jackie. "Colonial Revival." 2008.

⁸¹ Craven, Jackie. "1965 - Present: Contemporary." *About.com: Architecture*. 2008. The New York Times Company. 5 Sept. 2008 <<http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/house-styles/contemporary-2533692.htm>>.

⁸² Kyles 2002.

5.9 Supplementary Tables and Figures

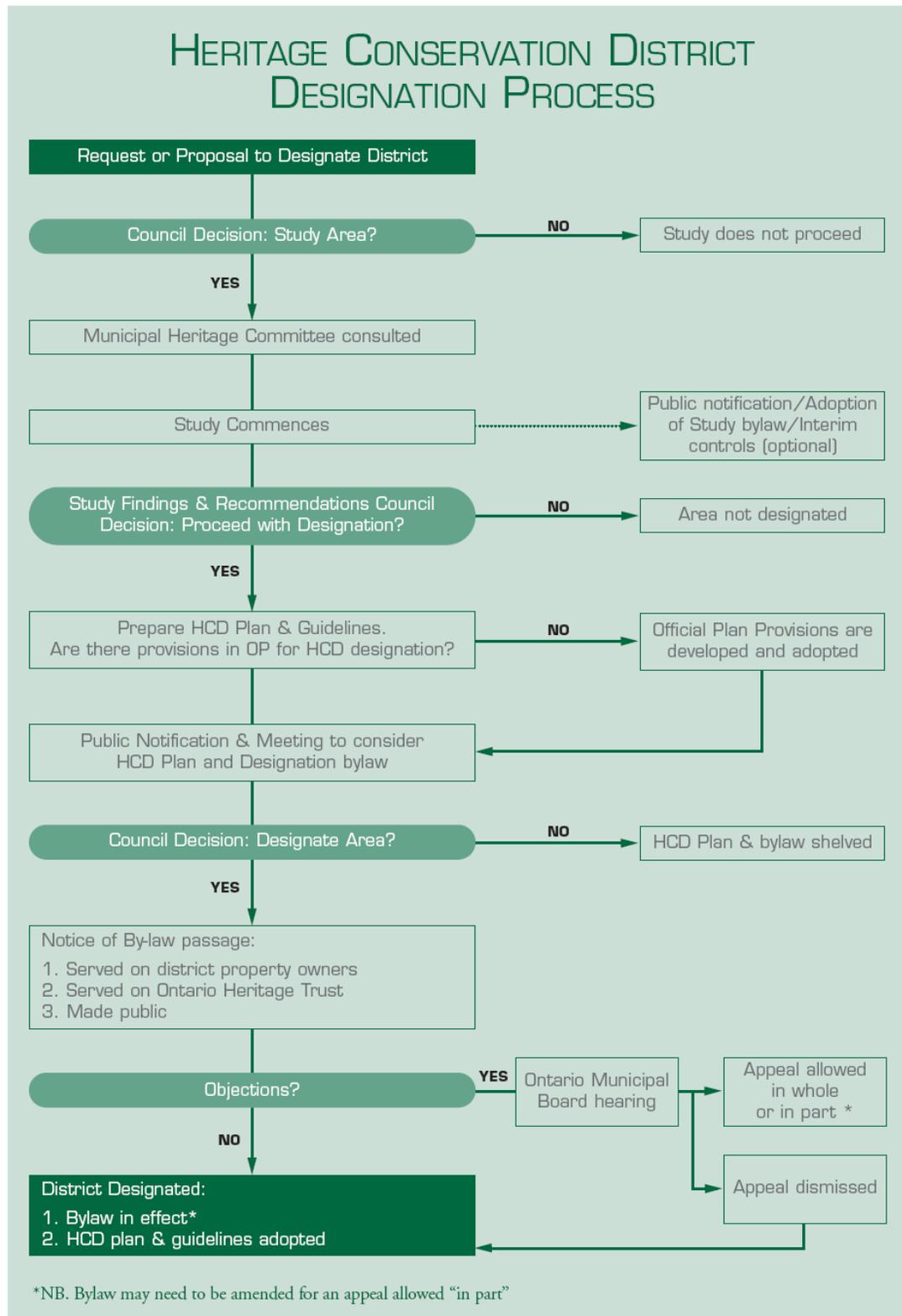


Figure 56: Heritage Conservation District Designation Process, Ontario Heritage Toolkit

Table VII A
Gourlay's Statistical Appraisal of the Niagara District, 1817

	When Settled	Inhabited Houses	No. of People	No. of Churches or Places of Worship	No. of Preachers	No. of Medical Practitioners	No. of Schools	No. of Stores	No. of Taverns	No. of Grist Mills	No. of Saw Mills	Quantity of Wool per sheep (lbs)	Produce of Wheat (bu./acre)	Price of Land (shillings/acre)
Humberstone	1787	75	..	1 Men	1 Men	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	15	12.5
Bertie	1784	200	1600	1 Q	..	1	6	8	7	3	5	3	15	35.0
Willoughby	1784	63	441	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	3½	22	25.0
Stamford	1784	165	1200	1 P	1 P	2	5	8	5	1	2	4½	20	50.0
Grantham	1784	200	1200	1 P	..	2	6	3	6	3	4	3½	20	50.0
Louth	1787	180	700	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	5	3	20	50.0
Grimsby	1787	142	805	1 E	1 E	0	3	4	2	4	6	2½	-	-
					1 M									
Pelham	1790	130	776	1 Q	..	0	5	2	1	3	6	3	15	40.0
					1 P									
Thorold	1788	150	880	1	1 Q	0	9	4	2	1	4	5	-	30.0
					2 M									
Crowland	1788	84	600	1 M	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	3½	20	20.0
Wainfleet	1800	72	..	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	20	20.0
Canboro	1803	25	190											
Caistor	1782	23	136	0	2 M	0	2	1	1	1	4	2½	15	12.5
Totals		1459	8998	8*	10*	6	46	38	33	20	41			

*Q, Quaker; Men, Menonist; P, Presbyterian; E, Episcopal; M, Methodist.
 After Gourlay, *Statistical Account of Upper Canada*, 1817, p. 100.

Figure 57: Statistical Account of Upper Canada in 1817⁸³

⁸³ Jackson 1976: 149.

War Dances Presented

Feature of Garden Party Held Last Night

Turning back the pages of history 200 years, to the days of the Redmen, some 500 persons last night experienced the sensation of seeing full-blooded Indians in tribal costumes do the war dance. Tom toms throbbing and weird yelps wafted out over the beautiful gardens of Mr. and Mrs. William Dorland. Power Glen, as Indians from the Six Nations reserve, near Brantford, presented a novel program for a garden party.

The affair was sponsored by the 25 ladies of the Athenaeum Reading Group in their first public venture since they organized a year ago. They were raising money to donate to the Pauline Johnson Memorial Library fund, which will be used to buy books, for the first library on the Brant reserve.

Autograph hunters were in their glory last evening, as they approached the several speakers. E. T. Sandell, St. Catharines, who is officially "Big Chief Clear Voice," in Indian costume introduced the chairman, Major E. P. Randle, Brantford, trustee of the fund. Mrs. F. C. Hanes, President of the club welcomed the guests.

Indian Program

Miss Alice Montoure, A.T.C.M., citizen of the reserve, offered a fine piano solo. She is a direct descendant of the famous chief, Joseph Brant, and directs all the music studies on the Six Nations Reserve. A duet was played by Miss Montoure at the piano and Arthur Moses on the violin. Their selections were nearly all well-known Indian numbers.

Outstanding on the program was the war dance and other dances. The wild antics of the Indians were watched with tense interest by the crowd, which insisted on encores. Spectators were told later by Rev. H. W. Snell, principal of the Mohawk Institute that seldom do the natives do this garb except for tribal ceremony.

Rev. Mr. Snell, who is in charge of instructing 70 boys and girls in agriculture and home economics, is also rector of the old Mohawk chapel built by George III. He told how the Indians had formed the first League of Nations. The organizer had been a poor speaker, and had taken Hiawatha with him to speak. Five of the warlike nations had banded together for the common good some 800 years ago. Mr. Snell told how the Indians' religion, with belief in a great Spirit and a happy hunting ground after death, was almost coincident with the Christian faith, and most of them were ready converts.

Also expressing the gratitude of the Indians for the interest the palefaces are taking in their cause was Mrs. Bernice Winslow, Princess Dawwendine, who before her marriage was Miss Loft. When Canada was first invaded by the English, an English Capt. Loft had befriended a young Indian brave. On departing for England with nothing better to exchange as gifts, they exchanged names, and the Indian assumed the name of Loft. Mrs. Winslow was a direct descendent of this brave, who is mentioned in history. She started the movement for the library fund.

Races Co-operate

Chief Elliott Moses told interesting facts of the reserve and also noted the closer feeling of co-operation between the Indian and the paleface. He complimented the Athenaeum Group on their move, which was the initial undertaking in support of the library. An interesting feature of his address was the account of the election of the chief. In the old days a chief was not put into office by his brawn or bravery but by the approval of the women. He could not sit in the council circle without their permission. The old system of appointing chiefs was abolished in 1924 when civilization and progress made the custom obsolete and it gave way for an election like a county council.

Also present were R. F. Thomson, agricultural instructor of the Six Nations, Mrs. Ethel Brant Montoure, descendant of Joseph Brant, who contributed readings of Pauline Johnson's poems, Mrs. A. J. Holman, Niagara Falls, Ont., who is Princess Morning Star, and other guests from Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Brantford.

The spacious grounds of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dorland were ideal for the garden party. The outdoor setting was pretty background for the raised stage. A wigwam nearby was used as a dressing room. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the group and dancing was enjoyed to the music of Don Woods orchestra, which played throughout the evening. One booth of particular interest exhibited Indian relics such as the mask of the medicine man, the medicine man's big wampum, cheap beads traded by the French for furs, all sorts of tools and arrow heads and round stones used by the Indians for bowling long before the game was introduced in civilized countries.

Figure 58: Article from local Newspaper, July 1938 or 1939

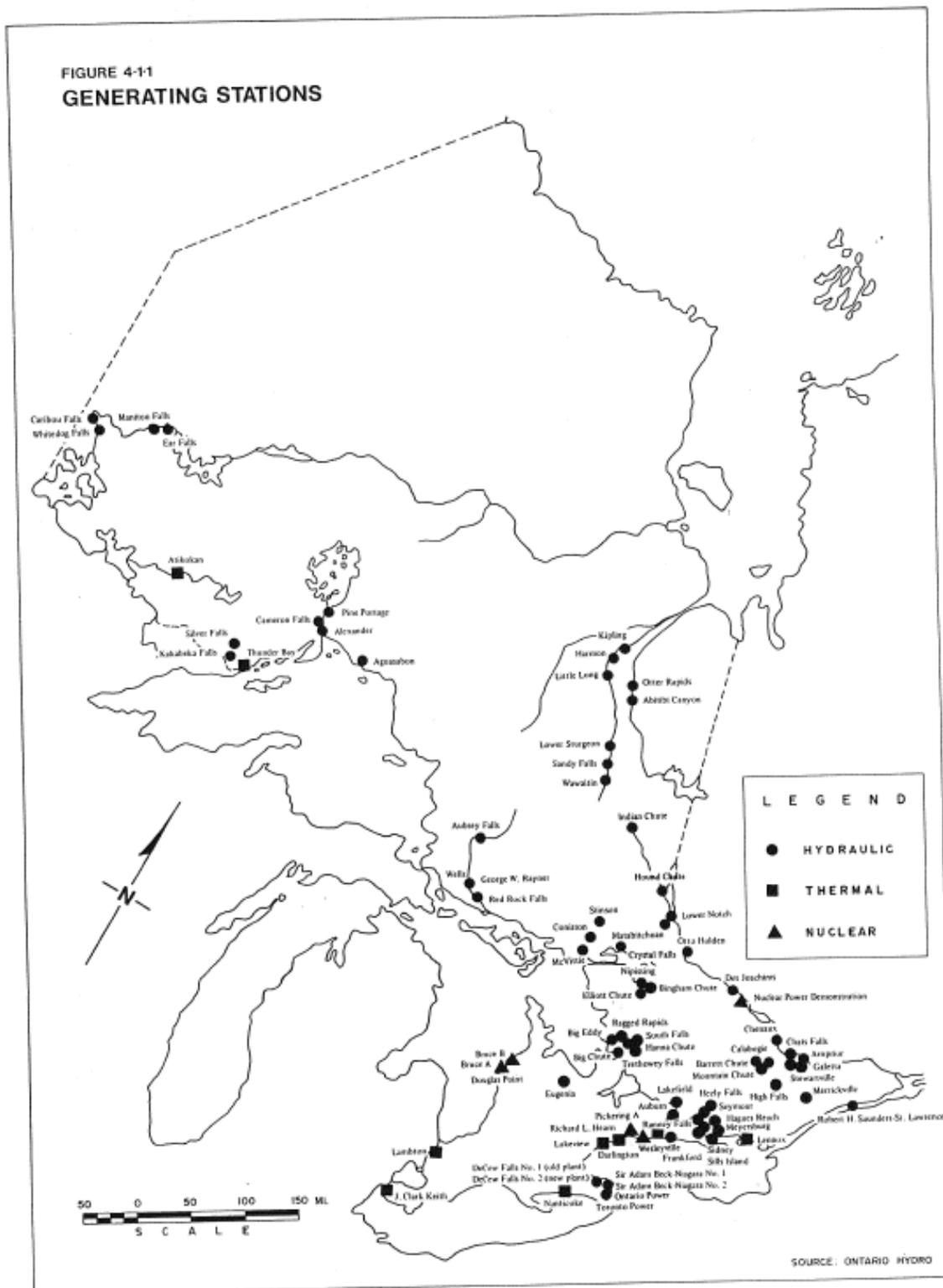


Figure 59: Map of Ontario Hydro Generating Stations⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, *Ontario Hydro Heritage*. 1980, p. 29 (ISBN 0-7743-4994-0).

5.10 Photographic Inventory



Figure 60: 3 Power Glen (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 61: 4 & 6 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)

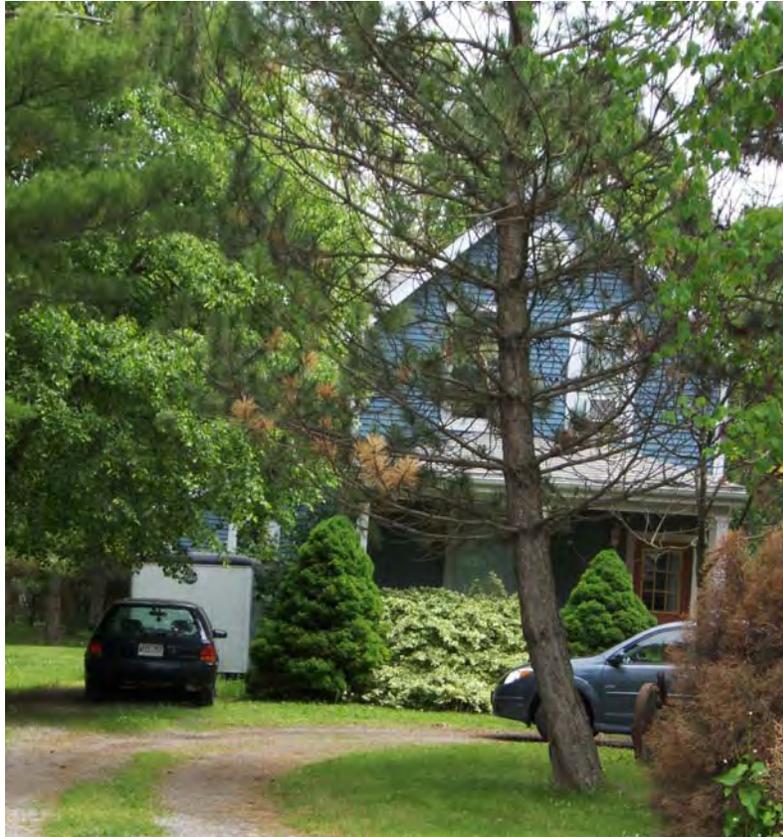


Figure 62: 3 Power Glen (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 63: 8 & 10 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)



Figure 64: 11 Power Glen (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 65: 12 & 14 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)



Figure 66: 15 Power Glen (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 67: 16 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)



Figure 68: 18 (vacant) & 20 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)



Figure 69: 19 Power Glen (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 70: 21 & 23 Power Glen (picture taken facing south)



Figure 71: Westerly yard of 21 & 23 Power Glen, which may contain historical and archaeological remains (picture taken facing south-east)



Figure 72: 25 Power Glen (picture taken facing south)



Figure 73: 27 Power Glen (picture taken facing south)



Figure 74: 28 Power Glen (picture taken facing north)



Figure 75: Barn at 28 Power Glen (picture taken facing north-west)



Figure 76: 29 Power Glen (picture taken facing south)



Figure 77: Barn at 29 Power Glen (picture taken facing south)



Figure 78: 30 Power Glen (picture taken facing north)

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- 8.1 Glossary of Architectural Terms