

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties is a list that the clerk of every local municipality is required to keep. It is an official list of properties of cultural heritage value in the community. The register must include all properties in the municipality which are designated under Part IV (individual designation) and Part V (district designation) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The list may also include non-designated properties of interest.

*This document is updated periodically. For the most up-to-date information please contact Planning and Development Services Staff directly.

| Address | Street | Title | Designation | Year Listed |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 2529 | Airline Street | Stevensville Secondary School | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 2529 | Airline Street | Stevensville Railroad Station | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 162 | Battery Street | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 168 | Battery Street | | Part IV | 2005 (By-law 2005-003) |
| 302 | Beachview Avenue | The Jacob Sauer & Ida May Brenner House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 111 | Bertie Street | The Runice House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 3347 | Bowen Road | | Part IV | 2003 (By-law 2003-101) |
| 1 | Burns Place | The Grange | Part IV | 2022 (By-law 136-2022) |
| 400 | Central Avenue | Ridgeway Railway Station | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 400 | Central Avenue | B-1 Railway Station | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 912 | Cherry Hill Blvd. North | Cherry Hill Golf Club | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 36 | Concession Road | | Part IV | 2003 (By-law 2003-102) |
| 367 | Crescent Park Road | The 3 rd Kraft House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 202 | Dufferin Street | | Part IV | 2005 (By-law 2005-002) |
| 2782 | Eagle Street | SS #7 | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 694 | Edgemere Road | The Frank Bardol Home | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 848 | Garrison Road | Cruikshank House | Part IV | 2009 (By-law 2019-062) |
| 3320 | Garrison Road | Memorial Ridge Mausoleum | Part IV | 1990 (By-law 1990-045) |
| 203 | Highland Avenue | Knox Presbyterian Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 400 | Holloway Bay Road South | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 180 | Maple Lane | | Part IV | 2005 (By-law 2005-047) |
| 328 | Mathews Road | Ottway/Page Home | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 106 | Murray Street | The British Methodist Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |

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|------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 3718 | Netherby Road | St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 3837 | Netherby Road | St. John's Lutheran Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 325 | Niagara Blvd. | St. Paul's Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 451 | Niagara Blvd. | The Hershey Home | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 487 | Niagara Blvd. | Wintemute Building | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 657 | Niagara Blvd. | The Forsyth-Pattison-Kilbridge (Bertie Hall) | Part IV | 1983 (By-law 1983-1905) |
| 1918 | Nigh Road | | Part IV | 2003 (By-law 2003-100) |
| 2584 | Ott Road | The Reformed Mennonite Meeting House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 221 | Phipps Street | | Part IV | 2019 (By-law 11-2019) |
| | Point Abino Lighthouse | Point Abino Lighthouse | Part IV | 1997 (By-law 1997-201) |
| 1025 | Point Abino Road | Holloway Memorial Chapel | Part IV | 1994 (By-law 1994-003) |
| 164 | Point Abino Road South | The McLeod-McGowan House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 1550 | Point Abino Road South | Point Abino Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling | Part IV | 2009 (By-law 2009-133) |
| 45 | Princess Street | The William Stockdale Home | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 57 | Queen Street | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 402 | Ridge Road | Former Bertie Township Hall | Part IV | 1988 (By-law 1988-114) |
| 241 | Ridge Road North | The Masonic Hall | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 264 | Ridge Road North | | Part IV | 2004 (By-law 2004-208) |
| 304 | Ridge Road North | Beeshy's China Shop | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 348 | Ridge Road North | The Morin/Cutler House | Part IV | 2010 (By-law 2010-116) |
| 366 | Ridge Road North | The Peoples' Memorial Church | Part IV | 2005 (By-law 2005-046) |
| 477 | Ridge Road North | Birthplace of Dr. Edmund J. Zavitz | Part IV | 1999 (By-law 1999-135) |
| 576 | Ridge Road North | Ridgeway Crystal Beach High School | Part IV | 2018 (By-law 2018-016) |
| 651 | Ridge Road North | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 1340 | Ridge Road North | | Part IV | 2002 (By-law 2002-122) |
| 1447 | Ridge Road North | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 2029 | Ridge Road North | | Part IV | 2002 (By-law 2002-120) |
| 2251 | Ridgemount Road | St. John's Anglican Church | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| | Ridgeway Battlefield Park | The Ironwood Tree | Part IV | 2015 (By-law 2015-088) |
| 842 | Rosehill Road | The Graham Homestead | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 5069 | Sherkston Road | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 5187 | Sherkston Road | The Sherk House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 181 | South Mill Street | | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 3555 | Yacht Harbour | The Haun Lawson House | Not Designated | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| 546 | Ridge Road North | | Part IV | |

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Designated Properties

Title: The Forsyth-Pattison-Kilbridge (Bertie Hall)
Address: 657 Niagara Boulevard
Legal Description: PLAN 26, PT LOT 1, PT LOT 2, RP59R3769, PART 1
Current Owner: Niagara Parks Commission
P.O. Box 150, Stn Main
Niagara Falls Ontario, L2E 6T2
Designating By-law: By-law 1983-1905

Reason for Designation

This house is designated for architectural reasons.

Historically, it is one of the older homes in the area and certainly one of the most elaborate of its day. The cellar of Bertie Hall is cut out of solid rock and was used as a combined wine cellar and place to house criminals during the Fenian Raid of 1866.

The walls and partitions are built of brick and stone. The mansion was heated by four large elaborate Italian Marble fireplaces, two on each floor. Winding staircases lead from the main floor to the cellar as well as to the upstairs.

King Edward the VII, when he was the Prince of Wales in 1866, was entertained and slept at Bertie Hall. This building will be used as a museum to house one of the largest dollhouse collections in existence.

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Designated Properties

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|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Former Bertie Township Hall |
| Address: | 402 Ridge Road |
| Legal Description: | PLAN 227, PT LOTS 9, 12, 13, NP 349 CON 2, LE PT LOT 23, RP59R10740, PT 1 |
| Current Owner: | Town of Fort Erie 1 Municipal Centre Drive Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 2S6 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 1988-114 |

Reason for Designation

This property is being designated for historical reasons.

The former Bertie Township Municipal Building was constructed in 1874. The original stone structure was built by the Edsall Brothers and the stone used to construct the building originated from one of the local Windmill Point quarries. The Edsall Brothers were the “professionals” of the day as stone masons and it is understood that they constructed St. Paul’s Anglican Church on Niagara Boulevard and the original Windmill Point Disciples Church on Stonemill Road.

The original building, although very high, did not contain a second floor. The interior contained one office for the Clerk/Treasurer and the remaining area was used as a common meeting room for Council (the Township of Bertie was incorporated in the year 1850).

Over the years, the interior area was rearranged to accommodate additional office space. In the 1920’s (approx.), the Ontario Provincial Police occupied office space at the Bertie Township Hall. In the late 1920’s or very early 1930’s (precise date unknown) two jail cells, a central heating plant and washroom were added to the east end of the building. The Bertie Township Police Department was established in the late 1930’s or early 1940’s and they also occupied space at the Bertie Township Hall. The Township Council created its own police department in the 1950’s and subsequently moved them to a new building on Cutler Street and at this time, the Ontario Provincial Police for the Bertie Township area were no longer required.

In the ensuing years (1950’s) a second floor was added to the building to accommodate additional offices and the new Council Chambers. In 1970, the Township of Bertie became the new Town of Fort Erie. The former Township of Bertie Hall was used by the Town of Fort Erie for offices for the Roads Department and the Bertie Historical Museum was established in the upper area.

In the early 1980’s the building was turned over to the Fort Erie Historical Museum Board to maintain and operate as a historical museum.

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|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Memorial Ridge Mausoleum |
| Address: | 3320 Garrison Road |
| Legal Description: | CON 10, NR PT LOT 1 |
| Current Owner: | Canada Mausoleum Limited Parks and Leisure Services 3 Municipal Centre Drive Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 2S6 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 1990-045 |

Reason for Designation

This property is being designated for architectural and historical value and interest reasons. The Memorial Ridge Mausoleum in Fort Erie is a classic example of funerary architecture. It is a classic example in its presence within the community and its contribution to local architecture and it is a class in its design and atmosphere. Mausoleums of this size and stature are rare in the landscapes of cemeteries in Ontario. While cemeteries like Mount Pleasant where known for their private mausoleums built for and by wealthy families, the Memorial Ridge Mausoleum was a private venture for general use.

The Mausoleum, Noe-Classical in design, sits prominently on its site set back from Garrison Road by a formal circular entrance drive. Two sets of stone entrance gates flank either side of the property with an iron fence and gates along the front. The driveway, as well as its obvious practicality, serves to accentuate the formality of the elaborate entrance portico. Ionic columns support Doric entablature with its vaulted over roof decorated with carved roses and arabesques. The solemnity of this funeral monument is further accented by the bronze doors and beautifully ornate bronze grills on the front windows. Engraved in stone over the door are the words "In Memoriam". A graveyard is located directly beside the mausoleum.

The building is constructed of concrete with a sandstone veneer fashioned to resemble squared ashlar. Two flanking wings with roof lines set slightly lower than the body of the building create a cruciform plan and serve as a chapel. The interior consists of a chapel and corridor with walls and floor covered in marble. On the back façade at the end of the corridor is a large stained glass window representing "Our Redeemer". There is no signature on the glass and no record of its origin. Two smaller stained glass windows provide light into the chapel area. The Canada Mausoleum Limited built the Memorial Ridge Mausoleum.

In 1925, Canada Mausoleum Limited approached Bertie Township Council for permission to erect a mausoleum near Fort Erie. Bertie Township Council provided permission to Canada Mausoleum Limited to build the mausoleum subject to terms and conditions, one of which included a deposit of \$10,000.00 for perpetual upkeep and maintenance. The Teal family who originally sold the property to the Canada Mausoleum Company were involved in the building's construction and later with its maintenance. According to documents used in the construction of

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the mausoleum the gravel and the sand were taken from the Teal gravel pit situated about 200 feet east of the mausoleum. George B. Teal was the first superintendent.

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Designated Properties

Title: Holloway Memorial Chapel
Address: 1025 Point Abino Road South
Legal Description: PLAN 38, PT BLK A, NP 995, RP 59R11918, PT 1
Current Owner: Holloway Chapel Trustees
Treasurer
Box 424
Ridgeway Ontario, L0S 1N0
Designating By-law: By-law 1994-003

Reason for Designation

The original Holloway Chapel, built in 1894, was a small one-storey, wooden county church of no recognizable style with neither plumbing nor electrical facilities.

By the 1950's the little building, constantly exposed to high water and winter winds, had deteriorated badly. At this time, Mr. William Baird, a nearby property owner, hired local Canadian building, Elmer Zimmerman to rehabilitate the chapel, make desirable improvements and bring it up to code. The collaboration, involving Baird, Zimmerman and the Chapel Board, resulted in the present Holloway Chapel, which was moved at this time a few hundred feet to higher ground.

The present architecture of the Holloway Chapel is vaguely New England Colonial-Revival. The design of the Chapel approximates that of the eighteenth-century village churches of the northeast area of the U.S. and Canada. The design was carried in the minds of early settlers from England and Scotland.

The Holloway Chapel follows this traditional plan, which calls for a rectangular, shed-like building with a gable at each end. As often consistent with this style, the Holloway Chapel has a welcoming, open portico attached to the front and a simple Christopher Wren-style steeple rising from the roof above the front gable. The Chapel also has the original large casement windows, with their diamond-shaped panes, filling the sides of the building. The portico, the steeple and the windows are notable exterior features of the Chapel, which is built of white wooden clapboarding, chiefly from the original building. It has no vinyl, aluminum or other artificial materials. It is these decorative features that form part of the specialness of the Chapel and add support to a claim for local plaque recognition.

Added to these exterior features are improved, charming siting on a natural slope looking out on Abino Bay. Inside the Chapel, almost all of the original, 100 year old structure remains. The windows are intact, as are the original pews, the "matchboard" grooved wainscoting going all around the sanctuary, the "reeded" doorway architrave moulding. These features are typical of the 1890's according to on-the-site comments made by Peter Stokes, the Niagara-on-the-lake restoration architect and a member of the Niagara Township LACAC Committee. Appropriate colonial fixtures have been added, an electric organ in a mahogany case, a communion rail, and

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a simple pulpit. Just inside the main portal are a bathroom on one side and a minister's robing room on the other. These are improvements over the original and in Mr. Stokes words, "part of the evolution of the building". They do not detract from the original integrity of the structure.

The Holloway Chapel exterior, interior and landscaping is in excellent condition.

In regard to historical criteria, the Holloway Chapel would also seem to qualify for local plaque recognition. In a sense it symbolizes the American-formed settlement on Point Abino in its evocation of an early New England Colonial-Revival country church. It is named after the business man who founded the first commercial business on the Point and whose descendants began the first modern settlement there. The Chapel also symbolizes the religious freedom of both countries in that is it, I think, the only non-sectarian house of worship in the Greater Fort Erie area, open to all peoples, and featuring each Sunday in the summer an American or Canadian guest preacher of various faiths.

In local history, too, the Chapel takes on some legendary folklore of the Jesuit priest, Father Aveneau, who is said to have stopped at the Point about 1678 to Christianise the Indians here.

Also connected with the site of the Chapel are the Neutral Indians, of which a thousand or more lived on the Point until they were caught in the crossfire between the Iroquois and the Huron's and were all but eliminated.

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|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Point Abino Lighthouse |
| Address: | |
| Legal Description: | PART LOT 32, BROKEN FRONT CONCESSION, LAKE ERIE, IN THE FORMER TOWNSHIP OF BERTIE, NOW IN THE TOWN OF FORT ERIE, IN THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA AND DESIGNATED AS PART 2 ON REFERENCE PLAN NO. 59R-11548 (BEING PIN 64177-0272(R)) |
| Current Owner: | Public Works and Procurement Canada 11 Laurier Street, Phase III, Place du Portage Gatineau Quebec, K1A 0S5 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 1997-201 |

Reason for Designation

The Point Abino Light House and lighthouse dwelling were built in 1918 by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Point Abino was one of over forty lighthouses constructed during the first two decades of the twentieth century. This was Canada's last period of manned lighthouse construction. When the new and larger Welland Canal opened in 1932, the Point Abino Lighthouse provided improved navigational aid to Great Lakes freighters.

The Point Abino Lighthouse is considered an architectural rarity not only on the Great Lakes, but out of all of Canada's 264 major lighthouses. The Point Abino Lighthouse is a square, slightly tapered tower with a polygonal lantern. It is distinguished from the other concrete towers by its unusual shape, massiveness, and ornate classical detailing. The lighthouse is approached from the shore by a rather grand staircase which gives access to the platform. The classical detailing of the formal, temple-like façade is continued on all sides. Ornamentation on the tower follows the classical, tri-partite division referring to base, shaft and capital of classical columns. The windows are surrounded by cast concrete arches with key-stone and pedimented entablature. The cap or platform flares out from the shaft and is surrounded by a decorative, cross-braced balustrade.

The tower, which rises 87 feet above high water, is divided into five floors (including the lamp platform). The glazed lantern houses an electric 400 watt mercury vapour lamp which is magnified by glass prisms with an intensity of 50,000 candle power. The light can be seen sixteen miles in clear weather.

The Point Abino Lighthouse was constructed as a reinforced concrete shell which was lined with brick at the base and on the forth level of the tower. The brick lining was separated from the concrete by an air space which acted as an insulator against cold and dampness. These areas housed equipment and the keeper's watch room. The Department's experience with previous towers gave Point Abino a more refined design in concrete and the cast concrete itself lends to a crisp and modeled look of classical themes. The building has survived the elements very well with normal maintenance.

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Since the Point Abino Lighthouse was built on a shelf of rock (which at high water was submerged) it was necessary to house all the equipment within the structure. The basement houses a cistern, a coal bin and oil tanks. The ground floor houses the engine room with a diesel-powered generator and fog horn alarm.

The lighthouse was designed by employees of the Department but was built by private contractors. The Point Abino Lighthouse is, however, one of the most elaborately designed of any of the Department's light stations. This is due to its proximity to an up-scale residential area and the Department's wish to appease local residents. The site and the buildings have been carefully maintained and minimally changed since 1918.

The site of the Point Abino Lighthouse was chosen so that the light could be seen from Port Colborne to the west and Buffalo to the east. The lighthouse is a visual point of reference between the two centres. Point Abino is located on the north shore of Lake Erie and it warns of a reef extending into the lake from the point.

The lighthouse is an important symbolic and visual landmark in Fort Erie and the greater area. It is, by definition, a landmark and is undoubtedly familiar to thousands of Lake Erie navigators. The Point Abino Lighthouse has always attracted considerable attention from nearby communities and lighthouse enthusiasts. It ceased operating in 1996.

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Designated Properties

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|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Birthplace of Dr. Edmund J. Zavitz |
| Address: | 477 Ridge Road North |
| Legal Description: | CON 2 LE PT LOT 23, PLAN 227 PT LOT 22, NP349 |
| Current Owner: | Robert and Kimbra Long 10595 Lakeshore Road West Port Colborne Ontario, L3K 5V4 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 1999-135 |

Reason for Designation

Architecturally, the house is of Italianate Architecture of the period 1840-1880. It was built in approximately 1854. There have been changes to the home by various owners but the features of the period have been retained. The house is of brick construction and the new rear additions are of wood framed construction. The first floor has the typical tall arched windows which go to the floor level. The front door has a side light on each side and is capped with an arched window above in keeping with the symmetrical design of the arched windows throughout the house. The broad eaves are supported by very decorative and paired Modillions. They are a fine example of a decorative and functional Italianate feature from this period. The front windows of the second floor have arched upper portions and meet the roof line of the front verandah. The second floor windows have the original side storm shutters in place. The shallow pitched room is also a typical design from this period. A partial "L" shaped open front verandah with plank flooring, supported by turned columns expands across the front of the house and partially down the north side.

The original wide plank floors are present throughout the lower floors. Very large baseboards skirt the walls of most rooms on the lower floor. A very ornate tin ceiling with matching crown decorations is present in one of the first floor rooms. The original banister with very fancy turned spindles is in place leading from the front hall to the second floor. Restoration of the house to its original form is presently being undertaken by the present owner.

The property was the birthplace of Dr. Edmund J. Zavitz (1875-1969) who was born July 9, 1875 at Ridgeway in Welland County. His father Joseph Zavits (1817-1887) settled in Bertie Township after leaving the USA with other Loyalist Quakers. His mother Dorothy Prout, immigrated from Devonshire in 1852 at the age of two.

Edmunds father passed away in 1887. His mother remarried in 1892 to Mr. I.L. Pound who became a good step-father to Edmund. His early life was influenced by the village school principal, Alva H. Kilman, a remarkable naturalist and entomologist. Mr. Kilman would talk Edmund with him on field trips collecting specimens and this is where he developed his interest as an amateur naturalist.

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In 1894, at the age of 19, Edmund took a business course in Buffalo and returned to Ridgeway acquiring work as an assistant bookkeeper in Eber Cutler's General Store (also owner of the Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Flour and Feed Mill). In 1895 he attended St. Catharines Collegiate and in 1896 Woodstock College, a boys boarding school. After graduating in 1898 from Woodstock College, he attended McMaster University in Hamilton where he received a Bachelor of Art degree graduating in 1903 at the age of 28.

While at McMaster he acquired information describing Forestry as a profession which led him to enter Yale Graduate School at New Haven, spending one year enjoying the field work in the Connecticut Hills. In 1904 he completed his first graduate year at Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. His second graduate year 1905 was spent at Michigan University, where he received the degree of Master in the Science of Forestry (M.Sc.F).

He was then appointed as Lecturer in Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. On December 28, 1905 he was married to Jessie E. Dryden of Brooklin, Ontario, daughter of John Dryden, former Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. In 1935 his wife passed away and he married second wife Margaret Irene Madden in 1937.

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Designated Properties

Title: Miller Farm
Address: 2029 Ridge Road North
Legal Description: CON 8, NR PT LOT 8
Current Owner: Larry Miller
2004 Ridge Road North
Stevensville Ontario, L0S 1S0
Designating By-law: By-law 2002-120

Reason for Designation

This farm was originally a land grant to Frederick Anger in 1801. The farm was subsequently sold to the Foreman's in 1820. The Millers bought the property in 1858 and it has been in the Miller family ever since. This is one of a very few farms in Bertie Township that has been owned by the same family for over a century.

There are two buildings on the property that are over a century old. The original log cabin was built around 1803 to meet one of the conditions required to obtain a Government Land Grant. This building was constructed of solid hand hewn logs held together by half tapered comers. The intent is to designate the log cabin as being of architectural and historical value or interest under the Act.

The second building, which is the current farm house, is of wood frame construction and was covered in lap siding until recently when it was recovered with vinyl. The house was built in 1848. Some of the old eight pane double hung windows still exist. The interior has been modernized over the years.

At one time, according to the present owner, the front entrance was a milk, cream and butter processing area. The intent is to designate the farm house as being of historical value or interest under the Act.

In 1951, while renovations were being made, two pieces of board wood with inscriptions were discovered inside the walls. This is an indication there was a fire between the basement and first floor in front of the fireplace and as a result renovations were made.

One of the inscriptions on the boards reads:

Bertie Ontario, April 5, 1886. This home was repaired by Mr. Jacob Raeim workman Ridgeway, Ontario. Mr. Wm. Clark of Stevensville, Ontario. It was signed by Abel Miller and John F. Miller.

The inscription on the second board reads:

Bertie Ontario, April 5, 1886. The occupants of this house are Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Henry J. George and Abel, and John F. Miller wife Mary E. Kruger Fawe. Mother me Uncle George Kruger. This is a fine day a little cool and the wind is in the east. Abel Miller.

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A map of 1862 of the property illustrates an underground fed stream that has been widened out to a pond which still exists behind the farm house today.

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Designated Properties

Title: Fenian Raid Stand
Address: 1340 Ridge Road North
Legal Description: CON 10, NR PT LOT 2, PART 4, PART 5, PARTS RP 59R-2678
Current Owner: Marion Dunstan
1340 Ridge Road North
Ridgeway Ontario, L0S 1N0
Designating By-law: By-law 2002-122

Reason for Designation

1340 Ridge Road at Bertie Road is the site where the Fenians, led by Colonel John O' Neill, made a stand in 1866, against the poorly equipped local Militia units. The first shots of this brief invasion force into Canada were fired here.

The cottage style two-storey house on the site, built in 1840, is clad in red clay brick. Chimneys at each end vented fireplaces that no longer exist. The house has four pane double hung windows on the main floor and six pane double hung windows at each end of the gables of the second floor. An eight-panel wooden door still graces the front entrance. The interior of the house has been extensively renovated over the years however some of the original floor planking still remains.

This house and property were taken over by Colonel John O'Neill and his men who made up the preliminary landing force in 1866. The site was chosen due to its high elevation overlooking the surrounding area making it an easily defensible location. The brick on the house still bears scars from shots fired. To the rear of the house is a restored field stone barn which is believed to have been used as a field hospital for the wounded during the brief skirmish that took place in the area.

If the U.S. government of the time had allowed the Fenian reinforcements to leave American soil, land in Fort Erie and join up with the Fenian troops already at this site and proceed to carry out their entire plan, Canadian history may well have been changed. The building and property are of great historical value not only to Fort Erie but also to Canada.

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Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 36 Concession Road
Legal Description: PLAN 24, PT LOT 1, NP525
Current Owner: Salvatore Annunziata
36 Concession Road
Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 4G4
Designating By-law: By-law 2003-102

Reason for Designation

This two-storey "Queen Anne" style house sits on a fieldstone and cement foundation and was built in 1891 by Thomas F. Bown. Architect is not known. The clay brick is done in a Stretcher Bond, typical for that period, and has been painted. The brick starts at the foundation and goes to the top of the second storey, including the protruding two storey bay at the front to the left of the main entrance. The main building is covered with a hip style roof that has a protruding overhang where the soffit is supported by Ornate Curved Roof Brackets which are highlighted with a Drop Pendant trim. A single storey addition was added to the back of the house in 1961.

The windows, which have been replaced by more modern single pane double hung windows, have a Victorian style curved brick arch above each window as well as above each entrance door. The south side of the house still has the original double flue brick chimney leading from the basement through the roof overhang. Above the front entrance door is the original stained glass Transom.

Inside the main front door is a right hall design which leads directly up the original staircase with a quarter circle windowing to the left at the top. The Polygon Newell Post supports a Cyma Hand Rail that sits on Turned Balusters. The Cyma Reverse stair treads sit on stringers with Ornamental String Brackets decorating the side.

The first and second floor has had the original ten foot ceilings restored along with a beautiful patterned tin ceiling in the Living Room. The Living Room has the original Marble encased fire place restored and in working order. Much of the original twelve-inch high baseboard, door and window trim still exists throughout the house.

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Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 1918 Nigh Road
Legal Description: CON 3, LE PT LOT 10, PLAN 141 LOTS 12 TO 14, LOT 22, PT LOTS 21, 23, 27 AND 28 NP 481
Current Owner: Shahrokh Soltani
197 Dundas Street, Unit 1
Toronto Ontario, M5A 1Z4
Designating By-law: By-law 2003-100

Reason for Designation

This two-storey Folk Victorian design home was built for Frederick Williams in 1825 and sits on a field stone foundation. The outer thirty-inch thick walls are made from hard field and quarried stone which is now covered with vinyl siding.

The building is "L" shaped and covered with a gable roof. The vertical eight pane sash windows mostly containing the original ripple glass are flanked on the sides by the louvered fixed slat shutters. The gable ends are highlighted with a Quatrefoil Ornamental design in a circular ring.

A columned front porch with a wooden rail enclosed a balcony above graces the front entrance.

The three simple stack style chimneys have a row of bricks protruding near the bottom at the roof slope stepping up the sides, forming a flashing course. The plain shaft is broken out near the top in a series of corbelled brick courses to form the cap, the top course brought back to the main stack size.

The kitchen has the original brick fireplace with side irons that were used for cooking and is still in use today. The interior rooms have the original 19th century four flat paneled doors, the upper two panels being elongated.

Special interior features include wainscoting with chair rail around the kitchen, 14 to 24 inch plank pine floors, 12 inch Ovolo style baseboard and Ovolo with Astragal window trim.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 3347 Bowen Road
Legal Description: CON 10, NR PT LOT 8
Current Owner: Dominic and Joyce Senese
3347 Bowen Road
Stevensville Ontario, L0S 1S0
Designating By-law: By-law 2003-101

Reason for Designation

Francis Kraft (born 1808, died 1855) and Katherine Margaret (Westrman) (born 1806, died 1879) purchased the Bowen Road property from John Troup in 1855.

George Kraft the third child of Francis and Katherine Margaret Kraft purchased 50 acres, the west half of lot 8 concession 10 from Francis Kraft in 1879.

George Kraft and his wife Minerva had eleven children, the second one being James Lewis Kraft who was born on this site December 17, 1874.

In 1890 at the age of 16 James Lewis Kraft moved to Fort Erie to work in Ferguson's Grocery Store located on the Niagara Boulevard. At the age of twenty-eight in 1902 James Lewis Kraft moved to Buffalo where he worked in the dairy department of Loblaw's Grocery Store. There he met a man from McLaren Cheese of Montreal. They experimented until they found the perfect cheese. They formed their own Cheese Company but in 1903 they moved to Chicago where J.L. Kraft's brothers Charles, Frederick, Norman and John joined him. This Company became known as the J.L. Kraft Cheese Company.

On February 16, 1953 J.L. Kraft died during the Company's 50th Anniversary leaving behind one of the largest food companies in North America.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:

Address: 264 Ridge Road North
Legal Description: PLAN 227, PT LOT 9, NP 349
Current Owner: 2428250 Ontario Limited
c/o Robinson and Associates
4129 Portage Road
Niagara Falls Ontario, L2E 6A2

Designating By-law: By-law 2004-208

Reason for Designation

This two storey, single detached home represents one of the few remaining Italianate style homes in Fort Erie. It was built in approximately 1879 for Enos Disher. The gable roofline is highlighted by exceptional soffits of narrow plain battens supported by ornate scroll roof brackets, each ending in drop pendants.

The exterior walls are still clad in the original horizontal plain fitted clapboard, with wide vertical corner boards. The house has eight pane double hung windows symmetrically placed on the first and second storey at the front of the dwelling. They are a rare example of a circle head design and are fitted with a teardrop muntin at the top. The exterior front window sills are accented by wooden lace comers and bottom brackets.

Much of the original interior remains accentuated with twelve inch high baseboards topped with torus moldings. The window and door trim is six inches wide. The doors are made of two raised vertical panels. Plank flooring, in various widths, is featured throughout the house.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 202 Dufferin Street
Legal Description: PLAN 910, LOT 111 NP 348
Current Owner: Dawn Kent
202 Dufferin Street
Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 2T6
Designating By-law: By-law 2005-002
Reason for Designation

This two-storey frame, single detached house and property are located at 202 Dufferin Street.

Thomas Schofield built the house in 1897. Key elements of the house remain the same as when it was constructed. The exterior of the house has a steep gable pitched roof-running front to back.

The outside of the house is covered with lapboard siding and has six-inch wide window trim accenting the single paned double hung windows. The front door is covered by a four columned porch with a low-sloped pedimented gable roof and leads to a side hall entrance. Inside the house, a straight staircase in its original condition leads to the second floor. The post has inlaid panels on each side with a raised molded cap and dentals on the bottom overlapping post. The cyrna and fillet handrail is supported by turned square top and bottom balusters. The house has the original doors and 4 1/2 " window trim. The pine plank flooring still exists.

Although the designation is primarily architectural there is also some historical interest associated with the property. Mr. Kelvin Jackson was a businessman and significantly involved in the community, the details of which are available from the Clerk's Office.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title: The Stanton House
Address: 168 Battery Street
Legal Description: PLAN 9218, LOT 2, LOT 3 NP505
Current Owner: Christopher and Patricia Carpenter
168 Battery Street
Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 3M1
Designating By-law: By-law 2005-003

Reason for Designation

The two-storey frame, single detached house and property are located at 168 Battery Street and is commonly known as Stanton House. It was built around 1836 by James Robertson Stanton.

James Robertson Stanton, born in 1814 was the son of William Stanton, Commissary General of the British Army and Margaret Robertson, the first white woman in the district. James Stanton was the first Town Clerk and died in 1863. He is buried in the St. Paul's Church Cemetery. In 1866 James Stanton's wife, Martha Stanton, served breakfast to the invading Fenians. A few days after the battle, the Stanton's used the house as a hospital. The house was also used to shelter slaves fleeing the United States.

The house represents the Italianate style architecture. It is constructed of red brick and sits on a red brick foundation. The cottage style roof is supported under the eaves with turned rosette brackets.

The bay window on the main floor is three sided with ornamental surrounds and roof brackets. The eighteen pane double hung windows match the rest of the house. The exterior red brick of the house has been painted and an addition has been added at the rear. The original long verandah at the front of the house has been removed. The remainder of the house is much the same as it was when the Stantons lived there. Key architectural aspects of the inside of the house remain intact.

There is a staircase leading from the vestibule to the second floor. The hand railing is cyma and bead. In the living room there is a white and black marble fireplace with a marble mantle and enameled tiled hearth. There are carved pilasters with bead moulding on the sides of the mantle.

Grape leaf mouldings topped by eight inch Italian mouldings surround the ceiling in the front vestibule and hall. The archway, which separates the vestibule and hall, starts half way up the wall and continues across the ceiling. It is moulded and sits on corbels with grape leaves and clusters for decoration.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | The Peoples' Memorial Church |
| Address: | 366 Ridge Road North |
| Legal Description: | PLAN 349, PT WESLEYAN PARSONAGE |
| Current Owner: | Memorial United Church c/o Treasurer Box 464 Ridgeway Ontario, L0S 1N0 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 2005-046 |

Reason for Designation

The People's Memorial Church in Ridgeway was built in 1872 and was opened to perpetuate the memory of those who died in the Battle of Ridgeway. In the Narthex of the Church hangs a marble tablet bearing the names of the men who sacrificed their lives in the defence of their country against the Fenian invaders. The first Boy Scout Troop in the area was started in the Church in 1910 and in 1939 the Red Cross set up in the Sunday School.

The wooden frame of the church is typical to churches built in the mid 1800's. The original size of the Church was 35 ft. long by 56 ft. wide with an end gallery, tower and steeple rising 94 ft. There have been three additions to the Church consisting of a Sunday school room (1910), a basement (1925) and a gymnasium (1932). Most of the interior is original and well maintained.

The noteworthy features are listed as follows:

- The double exterior doors are each made of five vertical oak panels with a four-pane gothic glass insert.
- The double interior entrance doors have four recessed panels with cove fielding. The upper panels are elongated in shape.
- The interior vestibule doors have two recessed panels with cove fielding on the bottom, a recessed lock rail also with cove fielding and a four pane frosted glass insert in the top.
- The vestibule wall, which was built in 1910, has wainscoting on the bottom and frosted glass on the top.
- There is a quatrefoil over the front doors with memorial stain glass behind it.
- The walls of the church have chestnut wainscoting, topped by a chair rail. Each board has a bead edge at the join.
- The gallery is fronted by a carved rail with recessed gothic arches accentuated with cove moulding separated by plain colonettes. It is topped with torus shaped moulding.
- The square Doric support columns in the gallery are fluted and have plain bases and caps.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 180 Maple Lane
Legal Description: PLAN 5450, LOT 52, LOT 53, PT LOT 54, NP 352
Current Owner: Virginia Harrington
800 Main Place Tower
350 Main Street
Buffalo New York, 14202 USA
Designating By-law: By-law 2005-047

Reason for Designation

The house is one of only two remaining houses along the Lake Erie shoreline that was built in the mid to late 1800's. While there have been exterior changes to the house in terms of additions, enclosures and new windows and doors, the centre of the house remains mostly in its original condition and the following interior features are original to the dwelling's construction:

- The chimney on one end is of random coursed rubble stone and tapers upwards.
- Interior doors have four raised panels with elongated upper panels and a recessed lock rail.
- The door and window mouldings are plain, six-inch pine with horizontal butt joints.
- The baseboard is plain six-inch pine as well.
- The fireplace is made of brick that has been painted white and has an arched opening.
- The shelf on the fireplace has ovolo with fillet shaped edges and is supported by Greek Doric styled corbels with square caps of the ovolo form.
- There are decorative diamond point brickwork accents under the shelf.
- The straight flight stairway has plain square balusters, a turned newel post and ovolo shaped handrail.
- Both levels have maple planked flooring. The planking that forms the ceiling of the first floor is the flooring of the second floor.
- Open beams of the main floor support the upper floor.

Of special interest are the early building techniques incorporating the use of open beams, the plank ceiling of the first floor forming the flooring of the second floor, and diamond point brick accents on the fireplace.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Point Abino Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling |
| Address: | 1550 Point Abino Road South |
| Legal Description: | BERTIE CON BFLE PT LOT 32, RP 59R11548, PART 1 |
| Current Owner: | 4064283 Canada Inc. 1100 Burns Street East Whitby Ontario, L1N 6M6 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 2009-133 |

Reason for Designation

The Point Abino Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling's cultural heritage value lies in its historical and contextual value due to its construction in association with the Point Abino Lighthouse National Historical Site of Canada on Lake Erie, and its occupation by keepers responsible for the operation of the Lighthouse from 1918 until the Lighthouse was decommissioned in 1995.

The Point Abino Lighthouse and Keeper's Dwelling, which comprises the Light Station, is intimately associated with the maritime history of Canada. The Great Storm of 1913 and the loss of the lightship LV82 (the U.S. Buffalo) and six crew members led directly to the construction of the Light Station.

The Light Station is closely tied to the development of the Great Lakes transportation corridor and the growth of the shipping industry, which in turn led to major development in the Niagara Region and points west.

The Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling was sited in close proximity to the Point Abino Lighthouse to give the keepers who resided in the dwelling an unobstructed view of the Lighthouse and Lake Erie, by means of strategically placed windows and the open yard area around the dwelling. It was built in the Arts and Crafts style and designed specifically to be sympathetic to the design of the lighthouse while fitting in with the upscale nature of the neighbourhood. It was a federal requirement that all Light Stations fly the Canadian flag. The flag pole remains, as does the original shore wall constructed by the Keeper in 1939 to protect the dwelling and the property.

Key exterior attributes that embody the historical and contextual value of the Point Abino Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling to the Point Abino Lighthouse National Historic Site include:

- low-slung, interpenetrating rooflines
- exposed wooden rafters and wooden brackets
- supporting the rooflines and oriel windows
- different shaped and sized multi-paned windows and window groupings
- original multi-paned windows
- original exterior doors
- grey pebble-dash stucco exterior

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

- brick chimney with concrete cap
- covered front entrance
- original interior lake side porch

Key interior attributes that embody the historical and contextual value include:

- regular and covered red unglazed brick fireplace surround
- original interior windows

Other attributes on the property that embody the historical and contextual value include:

- stone retaining wall constructed along the beach by the Keeper in 1939
- flagpole
- open yard area around the dwelling

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | The Morin/Cutler House |
| Address: | 348 Ridge Road North |
| Legal Description: | PLAN 349, PT WESLEYAN PARSONAGE LOT, RP 59R4779, PT PART 1 |
| Current Owner: | Robert and Genevieve Blazik 348 Ridge Road North, Box 1129 Ridgeway Ontario, L0S 1N0 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 2010-116 |

Reason for Designation

The Morin/Cutler House is a two-storey Second Empire style building with two-toned buff and red brick, and a large “U” shaped porch with a curved corner mirrored by a curved roof line and curved stairs, located on the east side of Ridge Road North, between Dominion Road and Cutler Street, in downtown Ridgeway.

The Morin/Cutler House’s cultural heritage value lies in it being a rare and representative example of the few Second Empire style houses built in Fort Erie which still survives, displaying excellence and uniqueness in its design, as well as a high degree of craftsmanship. It is a very early example of brick veneer over wood frame construction. The Second Empire style is demonstrated by the mansard roof pierced by many decorative dormers with arch topped windows. The house was originally crowned by a tower with a four sided bellcast roof and three dormers, one on each façade except the back. The first floor windows are arched topped; the brick work is two toned — buff and red. The porch is large and “L” shaped, with a curved corner mirrored by a curved roof line and curved stairs. The woodwork is very ornate, and the large pieces of glass in 1/1 windows in the front portion of the house were very rare for the area.

The Morin/Cutler House’s cultural heritage value also lies in its association with Lt. Col. James Morin and Eber Cutler, who were both significant to the community. James Morin purchased the land upon which this house was constructed as well as the land on the north side of it from the Methodists, in order to fund the building of their church. Eber Cutler, who also built “Roselawn” at 322 King Street in Port Colborne, was the largest builder in the area at the time, and the owner of a saw mill and dry goods store, built the house for James Morin. Morin was his senior manager, and had been with Cutler since apprenticing as a carpenter. Together, they also built the house next door on the north side, at 356 Ridge Road North. James Morin later became a Lt. Col. in the army, and a M.P.P. in the 5th and 6th legislatures.

This house was important in establishing and maintaining the dominant Victorian character of the area. Along with 356 Ridge Road North, and the church at 366 Ridge Road North, they are linked together historically and as a streetscape, continuing to represent the unique vision of Ridgeway.

Key exterior attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Morin/Cutler House as one of the rarest and most representative examples of Second Empire style houses in Fort Erie include:

- All windows and storm windows in the front (brick) portion of the house
- The remaining original windows on the rear portion, and their associated trim

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

- All doors in the front (brick) portion of the house
- The dormers and the mansard roof
- All the other roof lines
- The two tone buff and red brick work
- The wooden clapboards on the rear portion
- The front porch and steps

Key interior attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Mon n/Cutler House as one of the best examples of Second Empire style houses in Fort Erie include:

In Front (Brick) Portion of the House only:

- All baseboards
- All window and door casings
- All doors
- Both staircases (first and second floor)
- Fireplace and mantle
- Light fixtures in Dining Room and Rear and Parlour
- Wood floors in rear parlour and front three (3) bedrooms (some pine from 1875 and some oak from the 1940's)

Other Interior Features:

- Old gas piping in closet north of the kitchen
- Wood floor in kitchen
- South wall of family room (the room immediately east of the kitchen), west of window. (Behind the drywall lie the pencil signatures of Eber Cutler and Elizabeth Cutler).

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title: The Ironwood Tree at Ridgeway Battlefield Park
Address: 0 Garrison Road
Legal Description: PT LOT 1, CON 10, PT LOT 1, CON 11 AND PART OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 10 AND 11, NIAGARA RIVER, BERTIE, TOWN OF FORT ERIE
Current Owner: Town of Fort Erie
1 Municipal Centre Drive
Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 2S6
Designating By-law: By-law 2015-088

Reason for Designation

This old Ironwood Tree is one of the few of its age standing alone in the open on public lands and accessible to the residents of Fort Erie. More importantly, core testing of the tree put its age at circa 1866 at the time of the Fenian Raids that occurred at Ridgeway Battlefield Park. It stands today as a reminder of the important battle and historical event in Fort Erie.

On June 2, 1866 Fort Erie was invaded by the Fenian Army. These Irish Civil War veterans intended to hold Upper Canada “hostage” and use this position to negotiate Ireland’s freedom from Britain.

The subsequent Battle of Ridgeway and battle at the Fort Erie dock, while a tactical victory for the Fenians, ended quickly with the intervention of the United States government. A consequence of these battles was that residents throughout Upper and Lower Canada realized that they could not rely on Britain for protection, giving support to the growing movement for Confederation. Canada became a country one year later.

The Battle of Ridgeway is the first battle of the modern Canadian Armed Forces; the first casualty of the modern forces was here in Ridgeway; and a catalyst to Confederation happened at Ridgeway Battlefield Park. Some historians call this “The Battle that made Canada – Canada.”

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Ridgeway Crystal Beach High School |
| Address: | 576 Ridge Road North |
| Legal Description: | CON 2 LE PT LOT 23 |
| Current Owner: | 2846300 Ontario Inc. 1160 York Road PO Box 494 St. Davids ON, L0S 1P0 |
| Designating By-law: | By-law 2018-016 |

Reason for Designation

The original school building is well constructed in the classic gothic collegiate/institutional style popular in the early 20th century. It is a symmetrical, 2 ½ storey building, complemented with a centered and recessed main entrance and landing, leading to the classic twin entrance wood doors and frame, topped with an attractive sunrise design transom window which is boldly outlined by a larger cement/stone frame with a double lintel.

The original school building construct was located with a deep setback from Ridge Road, and with a wide curved paved driveway and sidewalk, giving the building a stately and elegant entrance. The red brick masonry exterior, the symmetrically placed windows and the limestone accents combine with the grand front entrance to portray a fine example of the period's educational building style. The central focus of the building design projects from the centre on all levels and provides a grand entrance with a majestic framework of masonry and glass. The window openings are original along with their cement sills and lintels.

The original school was designed by the architectural firm SB Coon & Son of Toronto, the leading school of architects of the period, who designed many prominent commercial, residential and institutional buildings throughout the province around this time. When it was completed in 1927 it dominated the landscape and became a village landmark.

Today, the school is still the largest, tallest and most significant building in Ridgeway and is the only example of this style of building within the Fort Erie community. This landmark is often referred to as 'the biggest little school in Ontario'.

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of the front exterior (west façade) of the 1927 original school building portion of the former Ridgeway Crystal Beach High School include:

- Red brick masonry exteriors
- Symmetrically placed windows and limestone accents
- Two classic stone Doric columns which lend support for the upper portion of the entranceway
- Wide ornamental band of stone panels separated by limestone block and two levels of roof cresting embossed with heraldry symbols

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Key attributes that express the contextual value of the former Ridgeway Crystal Beach High School include:

- Its location on the main thoroughfare of Ridgeway, which connects to a major provincial highway (Highway #3)
- It is the largest, tallest and most significant building in Ridgeway and in 1927 dominated the landscape
- It is the only landmark in Ridgeway of significant age and size that is still standing
- It is the only example of this style of building within the Fort Erie Community.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:

Address: 221 Phipps Street
Legal Description: PLAN 910, LOT 21, PT LOT 20
Current Owner: Joshua Daniel Warkentin, and Matthew Wyatt
221 Phipps Street
Fort Erie Ontario, L2A 2V4
Designating By-law: By-law 2019-011

Reason for Designation

The dwelling at 221 Phipps Street was constructed in a Victorian Eclectic style in 1893. The original owner, Charles W. Vahey chose to use local trades as much as possible in the construction of this home. Local builders Beam and Benner were known to have been employed for the basement work. The Vahey family was of Irish descent and they employed Irish immigrants to complete the interior work. Many of the interior elements reflect that heritage.

Charles Wesley Vahey (April 8 1956 – December 24 1928) was born in Rouses, Michigan to William and Eleanor Vahey. His parents were Irish immigrants who moved to Canada with their family. Charles married Melissa Brush (November 11 1856- 1947) on July 3 1878 in Walpole Ontario. The couple moved to the “International Bridge” in 1879 and their first home was on Jarvis Street.

By the time 221 Phipps Street was built in 1893, Charles Vahey was a prominent and respected citizen of International Bridge. The original family business of Vahey & Son was now known as Vahey Brothers. Charles Vahey died on Christmas Eve 1928 from influenza. Unusually for the time, his wife and daughters were able to remain in the home on Phipps Street after his death because the house was in Melissa's name.

At the time Douglas Memorial Hospital did not exist and it was common practice to make a room (s) available in private homes for pregnant women to stay for their care before and after delivery. Melissa Vahey offered space in her home after she was widowed and this afforded her extra income as well as providing an essential community service.

Key interior heritage attributes include:

- The heat vent coverings have shamrock detail.
- The interior entrance hall is extremely well-preserved, maintaining the original hardwood and finish of the front door and lock, staircase & paneled sidewall, two ornamental archways and the baseboards.
- The ornate carved newel post on the front stairs is also original. This type of interior wood ornamentation may be attributed to the popular Victorian design style of the time.

While the exterior of the house has not been altered from its original design, maintenance over the years has resulted in the changes previously noted. The interior is in a more original state. The home overall is in good condition. Brick and concrete block have been added to the basement to reinforce the original stone foundation. The original support beams are still in place.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title: Cruikshank House
Address: 848 Garrison Road, Fort Erie
Legal Description: CON 3 PT LOT 1 RP 59R10454 PARTS 1 2 & 3 CORNER
Current Owner: 2723005 Ontario Inc
c/o Konstantine Kentros
2-660 Albert Street
Fort Erie ON, L2A 0A1
Designating By-Law: By-law 2019-062

Reason for Designation

The house is a combination of both Gothic Revival (the steeply pitched gable) and Italianate (the round headed openings, the fretwork at the top of the porch posts and the double front door). The steep central gable, centered doorway, live-bay façade and veranda across the front helped to establish a pleasant, now familiar design for Canadian farmhouses throughout Ontario. The residence was the former home of Brigadier-General Ernest A. Cruikshank.

Ernest Cruikshank (1853-1939) took an active interest in municipal affairs and at the early age of 22 was appointed the Assessment Officer for Bertie Township.

In 1878 he was elected Reeve of Fort Erie (1878-1882) and in 1882 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Fort Erie and was an engineer for Bertie Township as well in 1883. 1885 saw him begin a second term as Reeve of the Town and he served until 1887. He was appointed to the Welland County Council in 1896 and served in that capacity until 1904 as well.

Ernest Cruikshank lived in Fort Erie until 1904 at which time he was appointed as the police magistrate of Niagara Falls and moved to that community. The following year he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1908 he resigned his Militia command and moved to Ottawa to take charge of military documents held in the Dominion Archives. In 1915 he was honored with the Militia rank of Brigadier General.

Over two hundred and fifty books and publications are credited to Ernest Alexander Cruikshank.

In 1943 Ernest Cruikshank was named a Person of National Historic Significance by the Historical Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

In 1943 Ernest Cruikshank was named a Person of National Historic Significance by the Historical Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Key attributes that embody the physical and historical value of the Cruikshank House include:

- Steeply pitched gable
- Round-headed openings
- Fretwork at the top of the porch posts
- Double front door
- Centered doorway
- Live-bay façade
- Veranda across the front

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title: The Grange House
Address: 1 Burns Place, Fort Erie
Legal Description: CON 1 NR PT LOT 9
Current Owner: Carlo Montemurro
1 Burns Place
Fort Erie ON, L2A 6L7
Designating By-Law: By-law 136-2022

Reason for Designation

The property known as 1 Burns Place is a significant heritage resource that possesses cultural heritage value.

The house has significant design value. It is representative of the Regency style of architecture (1820-1860), with the craftsmanship displayed in the construction of the house being indicative of this design philosophy. It is estimated to be built between 1832 and 1836. This style is rare, notable and unique to Fort Erie.

The house displays a high degree of artistic merit and uniqueness relative to its design, composition, craftsmanship and detail, with many of the original exterior heritage features still in place. The house is deeply set back from Burns Place and the Niagara Parkway. It was constructed in the Regency style of architecture, at the end of a long driveway approach in a landscape of expansive lawn and mature trees of various species. The driveway approach entering the premises from the south gradually turns west to join the building head-on ending in a turn around. The exterior of the two storey Regency style house is highlighted by symmetrical 5 bay facade organisation with white painted shiplap cladding. The symmetrical red brick chimneys on north and south walls extend above the pitched hip roof line, with broad eaves and paired and single brackets symmetrically placed under the eaves.

The property includes a double garage auxiliary building located to the north west of the main building. This annex structure of the building on the west facade consisting of a pitched roof with gable end and chimney. Front stairs lead up to a wide wrap around verandah on 3 sides of the house, with 8 square columns across the front. These columns feature scrolled brackets on 3 sides. The entrance door has sidelights and a transom, and the original lock. Sidelights are separated from entry door by fluted columns. The windows feature 6 over 6 pane sash windows, with feature louvered shutters. Noteworthy interior heritage attributes include two original marble fireplaces on the main floor, the kitchen fireplace which is open hearth with a brick surround and the original staircase and banister and trim.

The property has significant historical value, as it has direct association to people of primary importance to the community. The original tract of land where 1 Burns Place now sits was deeded to John Powell, Captain of the 3rd Lincoln Militia in 1796. In 1832 his son William Powell sold his land to Reverend John Anderson, the first minister of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Fort Erie. Reverend Anderson came to Waterloo as a missionary priest in 1828. On January 16th 1836 a Parsonage was erected (on this site) at Waterloo (now known as Fort Erie) and was designated as the first Parsonage within the Township of Bertie. On the same date Reverend John Anderson was confirmed as rector by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec. He stayed as rector from 1836 to 1849.

Reverend Anderson also provided services at St Paul's Church for the 600 men of the 24th Regiment-Incorporated Militia and the 2nd Lincoln Militia garrison stationed at Fort Erie under the command of Colonel James Kerby.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

The property was purchased by Sir Harry Oakes in the 1920s. Harry Oakes was born in Sangerville, Maine on December 23rd 1874. Harry was well educated and in 1912 became a very rich man with the discovery of an iron ore mine and a gold mine near Kirkland Lake. This became the second largest gold mine in North America. By 1921, Harry Oakes was a multi-millionaire and throughout his life gave generously to the communities in which he and his family lived. Harry Oakes is best known for his contribution of Oakes Garden Theater to the Niagara Parks Commission, which opened to the public on September 18th 1937. Sir Harry Oakes made a lasting contribution to Fort Erie with the donation of land and money to develop Oakes Park – the Town's premier baseball facility named in his honour.

In 1934, Harry Oakes and his family moved to the Bahamas in an attempt to escape the massive Canadian taxes that the ruling Conservative Government had levied against him. On June 8th 1939, Harry Oakes was granted the title of a baronet of the United Kingdom by King George VI in his list of birthday honors. Harry Oakes became known as Sir Harry Oakes. Shortly before midnight Wednesday July 7th 1943, Sir Harry Oakes, aged 69 years old, was murdered at his Nassau estate in the Bahamas where he was living. The death of Sir Harry Oakes has been the subject of much speculation over the years. A number of books, a movie and a mini series were made about his life and unsolved murder.

The property has contextual value. The home has been a local landmark since its construction, as the largest estate property in the north end of Fort Erie. It is well known throughout the town because of this fact and also the high profile of several owners. It stands alone in the area as a significant structure unrelated in style of the current neighborhood. Its strong relationship to the early days of Waterloo (Bridgeburg, Fort Erie) is clear, as it is connected with the early religious history of the area.

Key attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 1 Burns Place include:

- The setting of the house located back from the street in a landscape of mature trees on approach with expansive lawn surrounding the main building.
- Driveway approach entering the premises from the south turning gradually to the west joins the building head-on ending in a turn around.
- The entire exterior of the 2 storey Regency style house including Double garage auxiliary building located to the north west of the main building.
- The annex structure of the building on the west facade consisting of a pitched roof with gable end and chimney.
- The white painted shiplap cladding on exterior.
- The symmetrical 5 bay facade organisation.
- The asphalt shingle roof.
- The symmetrical red brick chimneys on north and south walls extending above the roof line.
- The pitched hip roof with broad eaves, and paired and single brackets symmetrically placed under the eaves.
- The stairs leading up to the verandah from the parking turn-around space.
- The wide wrap around verandah on 3 sides with 8 square columns across the front.
- Columns feature scrolled brackets on 3 sides.
- The entrance door has sidelights and transom and original lock. Sidelights separated from entry door by fluted columns/pilasters.
- The windows feature 6 over 6 pane sash windows, with feature green operable louvered shutters.
- The two interior original marble fireplaces on the main floor.
- The kitchen fireplace which is open hearth with a brick surround.
- The original staircase and banister and trim.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 546 Ridge Road North
Legal Description: CON 2 LD, PT LOT 23P 59R16907 PT 1 IRREG
Current Owner: Santino Roberto Bambara
5481 Highland Avenue
Niagara Falls Ontario, L2G 4W8
Designating By-law:

Reason for Designation

The house has significant design value. It is designed by an architect, and is representative of the Tudor Revival style of architecture and the Arts and Crafts movement of the early 20th century. The craftsmanship displayed in the construction of the house and the use of natural and handmade materials is indicative the Arts and Crafts philosophy. This style is unique in the Ridgeway community and exemplifies the owner's importance and success in that community.

The house is deeply set back from Ridge Road. It was constructed in the Tudor Revival style on a rise of land which gives it a commanding presence when viewed from the street. The building is a long, rectangular side-gabled structure with a central projecting front and rear gabled section at right angles to the house. This section contains the entrance surmounted by the front-facing gable. The door is protected by a tiled roof. The similar projecting central section of the house on the rear elevation does not contain any means of egress. The façade of the building is constructed of high quality ashlar limestone laid in a broken range work pattern of stone of varying heights and intermittently broken courses. The rear elevation is constructed in dark clay brick. The house has a distinctive Spanish style barrel tile roof from the Ludowici Tile Company of Ohio which has been in business since the 19th century. This distinctive roof is a unique feature not only in Fort Erie but also in the Niagara area. The garage, which is attached to the north side of the house, has a low side-gabled roof and two garage doors. If the doors are later replacements, they are appropriate to the age and style of the house. There is a large ashlar chimney to the right of the front entrance and a projecting flat-roofed sunroom with a deck. The window openings are original though some of the windows have been replaced. The front door with its massive iron hardware, is original to the house.

The property has historical and associative value for its association with Quaker and possibly early Loyalist settlement in Bertie Township; its association with Ward Winger, prominent developer and entrepreneur in the community; and its association with a prominent local architect, Norman Andrew Kearns, who designed a number of important institutional buildings in the Niagara Peninsula including the Beaux-Arts design for the Carnegie Library, Welland (1923) and the Art Deco design for the Post Office Building, Thorold (1935) .

The property has contextual value as a landmark. The property and the house, like the adjacent high school, can be considered as landmarks within the context of Ridgeway. It is a distinctive property containing a distinctive building associated with an important local developer and local architect. It is significant to the history and development of Bertie Township, now Fort Erie.

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Designated Properties

Key heritage attributes include:

- The setting of the house located back from the street on a rise of land in a landscape of mature trees
- The entire exterior of the Tudor Revival house, including the attached garage and the flat-roofed sun porch on the south side of the building
- The deeply pitched Spanish barrel tile house, garage, and porch roofs
- The ashlar limestone masonry laid in a broken range pattern on the façade
- The large ashlar chimney with decorative terracotta panel
- The dark red brick masonry on the rear elevation
- The window locations and openings on the façade
- The entrance door with wrought iron hardware
- The wrought iron light fixtures on either side of the entrance door
- The half-timber details on the façade
- The garage doors with glazing and segmental arched transoms

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Non-Designated Properties

Title: St. Paul's Church
Address: 325 Niagara Boulevard, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Gothic Revival 1893 Church
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Hershey Home
Address: 451 Niagara Boulevard, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Queen Anne, 1883 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Graham Homestead
Address: 842 Rosehill Road, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, 1850's House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Haun Lawson House
Address: 3555 Yacht Harbour Road
Reasons for Inclusion: Federal, 1812 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The McLeod-McGowan House
Address: 164 Point Abino Road South, Point Abino
Reasons for Inclusion: Queen Anne, 1890 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Masonic Hall
Address: 241 Ridge Road North, Ridgeway
Reasons for Inclusion: Greek Revival, 1850's School
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Beeshy's China Shop
Address: 304 Ridge Road North, Ridgeway
Reasons for Inclusion: Tudor, 1874 Commercial/Residential
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Non-Designated Properties

Title:
Address: 651 Ridge Road North, Ridgeway
Reasons for Inclusion: Georgian, 1840 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title:
Address: 400 Holloway Bay Road, Sherkston
Reasons for Inclusion: Queen Anne Farmhouse, 1880's House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title:
Address: 162 Battery Street
Reasons for Inclusion: Stick Style, 1880's House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title:
Address: 5069 Sherkston Road, Sherkston
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, 1870's House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Stevensville Secondary School
Address: 2529 Airline Street, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, 1878 School
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Stevensville Railroad Station
Address: 2529 Airline Street, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: Queen Anne, 1860s Train Station
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: St. John's Anglican Church
Address: 2251 Ridgemount Road, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: Neoclassical, 1840 Church
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Ridgeway Railway Station
Address: 400 Central Avenue, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, 1910 Railway Station
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Non-Designated Properties

Title: B-1 Railway Station
Address: 400 Central Avenue
Reasons for Inclusion: Gothic Revival, 1873 Railway Station
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: William Stockdale Home
Address: 45 Princess Street, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, 1850s House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Runice House
Address: 111 Bertie Street, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Carpenter Gothic, 1880 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The Reformed Mennonite Meeting House
Address: 2584 Ott Road, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: 1880s Church
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: The British Methodist Church
Address: 106 Murray Street, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: 1870s Church
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Jacob Sauer & Ida May Brenner House
Address: 302 Beachview Avenue, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Georgian, 1800s House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: Frank Bardol Home
Address: 694 Edgmere Road, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Arts and Crafts, 1904 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title:
Address: 1447 Ridge Road North
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate, Mid 1800s House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Non-Designated Properties

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Title: | Ottway/Page Home |
| Address: | 328 Mathews Road, Sherkston |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | 1860s House |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | St. John's Lutheran Church |
| Address: | 3837 Netherby Road, Stevensville |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Gothic Revival, 1868 Church |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | |
| Address: | 57 Queen Street, Fort Erie |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Georgian (Federal), Min 1800s House |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | Wintermute Building |
| Address: | 487 Niagara Boulevard |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Georgian (Federal), Early 1800s House |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | Sherk House |
| Address: | 5187 Sherkston Road, Sherkston |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Italianate, 1870s House |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | |
| Address: | 181 South Mill Street, Ridgeway |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Arts and Crafts, 1912 House |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | Cherry Hill Golf Club |
| Address: | 912 Cherry Hill Boulevard North, Ridgeway |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Shingle, 1921 Clubhouse |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |
| Title: | Knox Presbyterian Church |
| Address: | 203 Highland Avenue, Fort Erie |
| Reasons for Inclusion: | Gothic Revival, 1929 Church |
| Year Included: | 2011 (CDS-53-11) |

Fort Erie – Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Non-Designated Properties

Title: The 3rd Kraft House
Address: 367 Crescent Park Road, Fort Erie
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate 1887 House
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church
Address: 3718 Netherby Road, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: Gothic Revival, 1849 Church
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)

Title: SS #7
Address: 2782 Eagle Street, Stevensville
Reasons for Inclusion: Italianate 1880 School
Year Included: 2011 (CDS-53-11)