



13. ST. GREGORY THE GREAT CATHOLIC CHURCH

Approaching St. Gregory from Bridge and Eyre Streets presents a most appealing view of this remarkable building. Built in 1892 this is not the first Catholic church on this property. Reverend Macaulay had donated the land to the parish to build an earlier church and presbytery on this site. This Gothic Revival building is characterized by the fourteen pointed arches on the façade.

14. CASTLE VILLENEUVE GATE HOUSE 71 1/2 Bridge Street



The Gate House at 71 1/2 Bridge Street is all that remains of Castle Villeneuve. The castle itself was enlarged from a c.1840 building around 1860 by Phillip Low, a Picton lawyer, businessman and first Mayor. Named after his mother's maiden name, it was designed to look like a French chateau. Walter Ward Price set it up as "Killarney Castle Inn" in 1923. While operating as a restaurant in 1986 it was badly damaged by a propane gas explosion and demolished.



15. 68 Bridge street

Tremaine's 1863 map shows a house on the lot bought by William Owens in 1861. It is distinguished by its verandah with its elegant Ionic capitals on the columns and the interesting pedimented portico on the Bridge Street side of the building.

16. EYRE'S INN 64 Bridge Street



Thomas Eyre Senior 1720-1817 and Thomas Junior 1766-1847 came to the County before 1806 when Hallowell Council met at their House. They bought 100 acres of Lot 19. They also purchased a two acre lot from Rev. Macaulay, registered in 1816. Their Inn on Eyre Street shows on a plan of about the same date. The Inn is last mention when an Innkeepers License was issued in 1834. This house was probably built for Thomas Junior's son Robert Henry Eyre, 1810-1894.



17. THE OWENS HOUSE 58 Bridge street

The Owens House, c.1847, conforms to the angle of the property line at Bridge and

Head Streets forming a trapezoidal building. Owens served on town council for 13 years and was Mayor from 1865 to 1872. A versatile man he was carriage ironer, carpenter, ship builder and potash manufacturer. The Owens family owned the house until 1920. The house is a simple solid stone building with unusual large main floor windows and unusual shape.

18. THE FOSTER HOUSE 54-56 bridge street



The third house in this group is the Foster House, c.1846. John Foster, a merchant, purchased the lot from the Reverend William Macaulay in 1840. It remained in the Foster family until 1937. The largest of the three houses in this group, it is a full two story, four bay brick structure, the brick being similar to that on the façade of Macaulay House.



19. 15 Union Street

The corner lot at Bridge and Union Streets has always been a busy spot. It is possibly the site of the "Hovendon Inn", named because it was close to Hovendon's Landing. A Bartlett print of 1838 shows the two storey "Shaw's Hotel" here. In 1863 it was renamed the "Steam Boat Hotel" and in 1910 the "Tecumseh Hotel". In 1924 it became W.C. Hunt's Brass and Electrical Factory. In the 1940s it was the Prince Edward Dairies and then a dwelling and wood-working shop. The remains of the building were torn down and the present one built in 1980s. It is an attempt to make a new building harmonize with an older neighbourhood.

20. THE THURESSON HOUSE 12 Union Street



An interesting feature of the Thuresson House, c.1831, is the trellis verandah. One of the oldest houses on this tour, it bears an interesting resemblance to R.H. Eyre's House at 64 Bridge Street. Thomas Eyre's wife was a Thuresson.



21. MUNRO'S BRASS FOUNDRY 17 Union Street

Time has taken its toll on the lettering on the bricks above the foundation of Francis Munro's brass foundry. In a good light one can see the words BRASS FOUNDRY on the façade of this 1852 building. Note the arched brickwork above the windows.

22. 27-29 Union Street



These houses are all that is left of a larger group of houses facing the Prince Edward County Court House. The sharp slope of the land away from Union Street meant that the houses had to be built as close to the road allowance as possible. 27 Union Street, c. 1868, was left to two Mullholand sisters and the house at 29 Union Street was built in 1906 by Nellie May Mullholand incorporating the house at 27 Union Street into the structure.



23. PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Opened in 1834, the Courthouse is Prince Edward County's most important landmark. There is an interesting historic plaque on the front lawn of this fine building. The parcel of land on which the courthouse stands, was donated by the Reverend Macaulay. One of the outstanding features of this building is the portico with its Tuscan columns supporting a triangular pediment added in the 1840s. The new jail was opened in 1868 at the rear of the building. Canada's first Prime Minister John A. Macdonald defended himself on a charge of assault in this court in July 1834.

24. MRS. FURLONG'S STORE 63 Union Street



Mrs. Furlong's Store, c. 1869, was built as a neighbourhood grocery store and is still operating as an independent store. Interesting features on this building include the enclosed second story balcony at the side of the building and the interesting door case with its transom and sidelights.



25. THE MCKEE HOUSE 65-67 Union Street

The McKee House, c. 1851, was named for the carpenter James McKee who built this, for its time, very substantial brick house. Originally a single dwelling, the house was made into a duplex sometime after 1900. One interesting feature is that the south wall is not square to the façade, but forms an angle so that it is aligned with Church Street.

This walking tour is one of five 'Heritage Walking Tours of Picton' published in 1999 by the Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee. (PEHAC)

The PEHAC was created by the new County Government after the amalgamation of the ten municipalities in 1998. It is an appointed volunteer committee, that incorporates the old Picton and Prince Edward LACACs. PEHAC has an expanded mandate of advising the Council and Council Committees on heritage matters in Prince Edward County and also actively promoting community heritage education.

The original Walking Tours were first published in 1996 by the Picton LACAC. Photography and editing at that time was carried out by Ken Mitchell with original drawings by Virginia Mitchell.

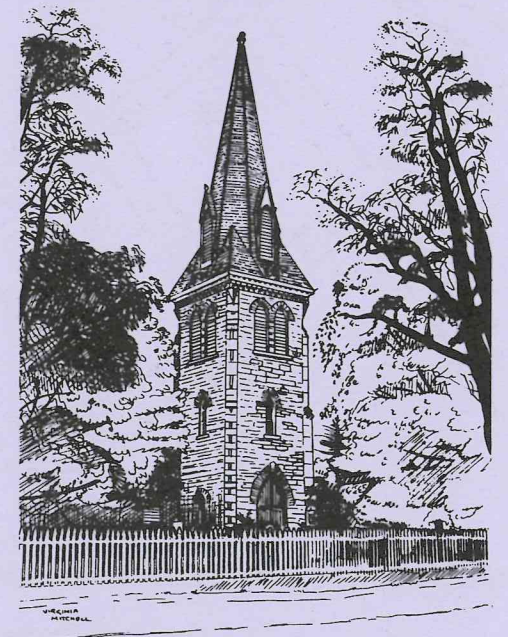
Your comments and suggestions are welcomed and appreciated. Please send them to - Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee Secretary, P.O. Box 1670, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0.

Enjoy your walk and tell your friends.

This edition edited by David R. Taylor.

Macaulay's Picton

A walking tour of an historic neighbourhood

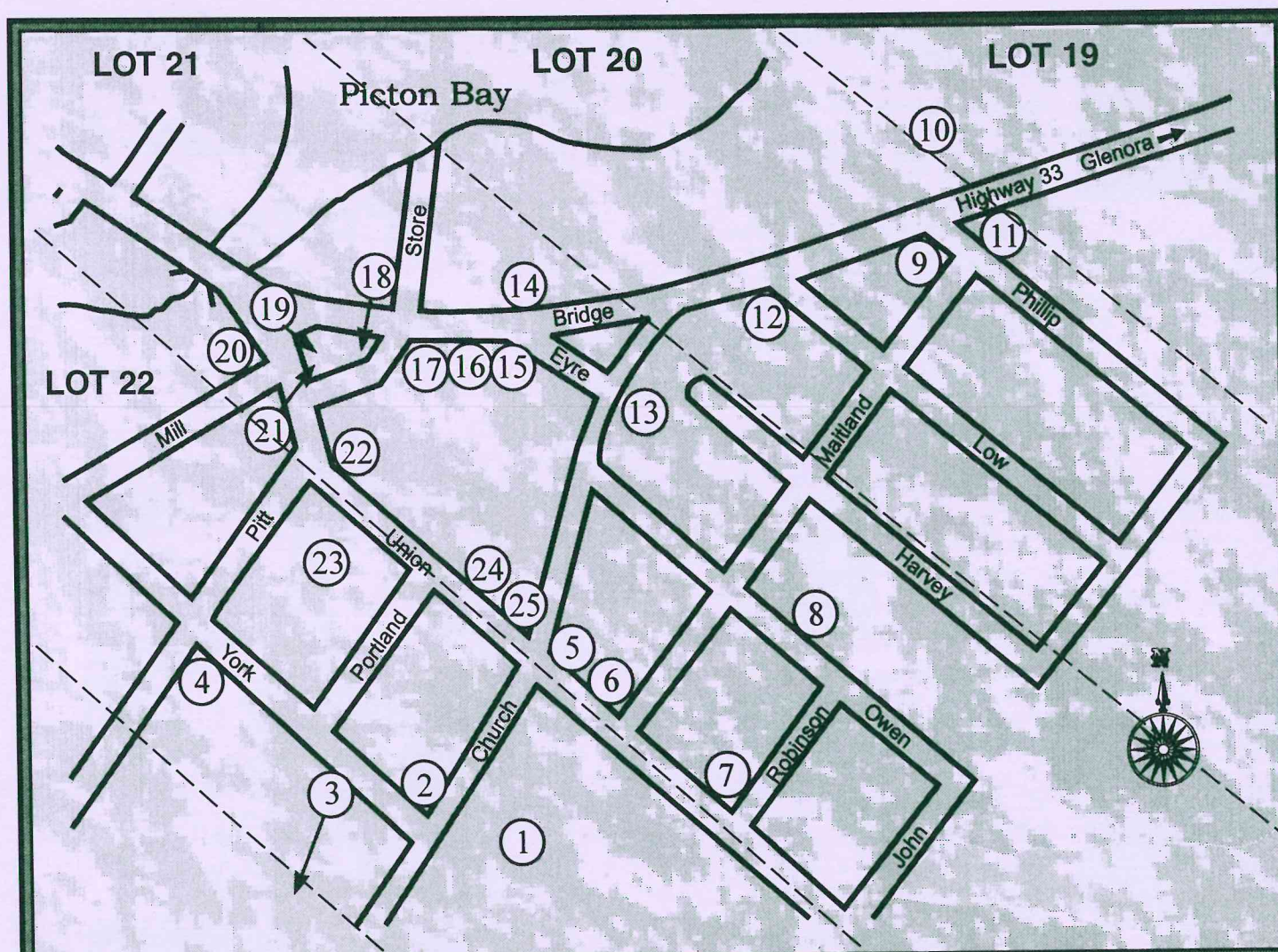


Old St. Mary Magdelene Church

Buildings reflect the people who built them and lived in them. The building's style, or mixture of styles, its location and the buildings next to it are clues to the heritage of the district. They are a lasting indicator of the good times and the bad times that beset every community.

As you visit the buildings highlighted in this pamphlet, occasionally stand back and look at the whole "streetscape". Imagine what it looked like when the proud owners moved into their new homes.

Above all enjoy your tour and please visit the County's many museums. It will help you hone your sensitivity to the ambience of our community.



An Introduction to Macaulay's Picton

Following the American Revolution, Lots 22, 21, and half of 20 (500 acres) were granted to Lieutenant Moore Hovendon U.E.. Robert Macaulay purchased the land at a Sheriff's Sale in 1790. His son William inherited it in 1800.

The head of the Bay was the site of an ancient portage, hence it was first called Hovendon's Landing. In 1815 William Macaulay had it laid out as a village he named PICTON, after General Sir Thomas Picton killed in that year at the Battle of Waterloo. (Note the street names - Portland, York & Pitt, all heroes of the day.)

The Village of Hallowell, on the north side of the Bay, was amalgamated with Picton in 1837 under the name Picton despite the fact that a public meeting vote for the name 'Port William'. Macaulay's brother being in the Provincial Government perhaps help in bringing that about.



1. MACAULAY HOUSE

Take a moment to admire the vista presented by Macaulay House, c. 1830, Macaulay Heritage Park and "old" St. Mary Magdelene church built between 1825 and 1830. The

Prince Edward County Museum located in "old" St. Mary Magdelene Church and Macaulay House are open to the public from early June until Labour Day. The house is furnished and decorated in the style of the 1850's. The historical plaques at Macaulay House and "old" St. Mary Magdelene Church suggest a special visit to two of Picton's important heritage

buildings. A visit to the gardens at the house and a walk through Macaulay Heritage Park is highly recommended.

2. THE CURATES HOUSE 57 York Street

57 York Street was used by Reverend Macaulay's parish assistant and is still known as the Curate's House. Believed to have been built around 1835, the original brick was stuccoed over around 1970. The original brick work was similar in pattern and colour to that of Macaulay House itself.



3. THE WHITE COTTAGE 36 Church Street

The best view of the White Cottage, c.1825, is from York Street. It may

be the oldest structure still standing in Picton. It was the home of Reverend Macaulay from 1829 to 1830 while Macaulay's brick house was being built.

4. THE YORK STREET SCHOOL 17 Pitt Street

A stone one-room school house was built here in the 1840s. It was replaced in 1908 by the brick building now owned by the Picton congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Returning to Church Street there is an interesting view of the rear wall of the Court House that we will see later on this walk.



5. HERRINGTON'S GROCERY 69-71 Union Street

The large window on the left side of the façade of 69-71 Union Street, c.1889, is a clue to the fact that this building

was once Herrington's grocery store.

6. 79-83 Union Street

This Victorian style house, c. 1900, is interesting for its four gabled dormers decorated with bargeboard and finials projecting above the peak of the gables. Note also the three typical Prince Edward County chimneys with their projecting band of brickwork.



7. HAWTHORN VILLA 109 Union Street

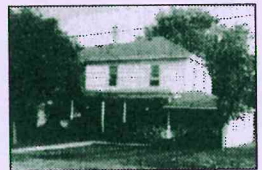
Hawthorn Villa, c.1838, was built by Francis Owens, Mayor of Picton in 1856 and a brother to William Owens, the man responsible for building

the trapezoidal stone house we will see later on Bridge Street. In the 1880s, alterations engulfed the original structure.



8. 17 Owen Street

Built c. 1835, the house was originally George Owens' one story home. The porch, rear wing and second story was added around 1900.



9. UPLANDS 88 Bridge Street

Uplands c.1862 was built for John Langmuir, a Picton merchant and Mayor in 1864. Some architectural details have



been lost but this handsome building retains the cast iron window heads similar to those on some Main Street buildings. In the 1870s it was used by the Ontario College (located in Warwick/Rickarton Castle) as a dormitory for teachers and scholars.

10. CLARAMONT 97 Bridge Street

Claramont, c.1906, is an example of Colonial Revival architecture. This splendid mansion was once flanked on the west by Castle Villeneuve and on the east by Rickerton Castle, both of which have since been demolished. Claramont's dominant feature is the front portico with its two story columns topped by terra-cotta Ionic capitals. There have been some changes to the building since it was first built with eight verandahs, balconies and landings. There are fewer now but an impressive number remain. Note also the elaborate window treatment on the façade with a fanlight over the main floor windows and the ornate window heads.



11. GLENGARRY 94 Bridge Street

Glengarry is located on what was Thomas Eyre's farm. This house may have been built as early as 1857.



The land was sold to Rev. Macaulay by Robert Eyre in 1850 and re-sold to George Ryland in 1860 who built his "Warwick Castle". It was used as "Ontario College" 1866 to 1872, then purchased by A.W. Hepburn and re-named "Rickarton Castle". It was destroyed in 1990, despite its heritage value to the community.

12. 2 Low street

The cottage at the corner of Low and Bridge Streets was built on a lot that was once a part of the Low estate which included the now lost Castle Villeneuve. The cottage probably served as a residence for a relative. The date of construction may have been as early as 1837. The painted fan light above the upper center windows is an interesting detail.

