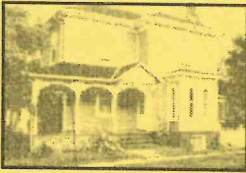


15. 24 Barker Street

24 Barker Street, c.1892, has a number of attractive features including decorative bargeboard trim, fan-like decoration filling the gable ends with a small decorative centre drop, arched windows and doors and elaborate verandah decoration.

16. ARRAN HOUSE  
53 Bowery Street

The Arran house, c. 1870, is a classic salt box house where the gabled roof is not symmetrical; the back part being longer and with a flatter slope than the front. The entrance is sheltered by an attractive portico with a balcony.

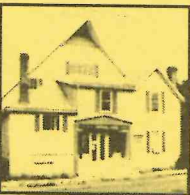
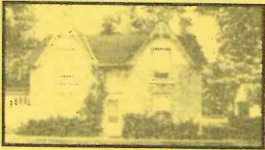


17. IRWIN HOUSE  
22 Queen Street and Bowery

The Irwin House was built in 1891. The builder took full advantage of the corner lot to include an attractive wrap around verandah. Note the turned posts, elaborate spool work on the verandah and the decoration on the gables over the entrance facing each street.

18. 48 Bowery Street

The property at 48 Bowery Street, including the stone building was severed from the Chapman House at 35 King Street in 1891. It was most likely Chapman's drive shed built around 1860. The dormers were probably added when the building was adapted for residential use. Note the bargeboard trim under the dormers.



19. 40 Bowery

40 Bowery is a building that has served in a variety of roles including a hardware store and a lumber emporium. The date of construction is not known but the building appears on an 1898 map. Clues to its livery stable origins are the rows of small windows along the sides, where the stalls would have been and the overhanging gable at the peak of the roof where a pulley would be installed to hoist hay through the hay door. A later addition on the front marked the end of its service as a livery stable.

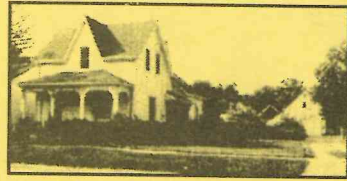
20. THE YOUMANS HOUSE  
34 King Street

34 King Street, c. 1875, is a typical Prince Edward County house with its two story vestibule. Note the terra-cotta columns under the front windows and the bowed roof verandah across the back of the house. Arthur's wife, Letitia, was the founder of the Canadian Woman's Temperance Union. There is an historical plaque in the Glenwood cemetery memorializing her temperance work.



21. 25 King Street

25 King Street, c. 1889, is an attractive many gabled house. Its delightfully decorated front verandah captures the eye. The view to the right and rear of the house is of interest. This vista of an array of drive sheds evokes an earlier time when there was a need to have a place to store a rig and harness. This view is a reminder that there are pleasing vistas as well as interesting architecture available to us as we walk around the town.

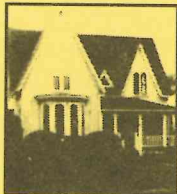


22. THE CHAPMAN HOUSE  
35 King Street

The Chapman House, c. 1857, was one of the earliest houses in the neighbourhood. Chapman in partnership with Gideon Striker owned the drug store at 237 Main Street. Looking past the modern additions to the front and west side of the house reveals a Georgian style house. Note the early example of cast iron window trim usually found on commercial buildings, the fire protection gable end parapets and the stone capped chimneys. The Second Empire roof of the two story bay window on the east side suggests that it was added sometime after 1870.

23. 43 King Street

Built around 1867, a prominent feature of the house at 43 King Street is the five bay semi-circular bay window. Note the interesting vent above the bay window and the delicate bargeboard and drop at the peak of the main gable. These features are also to be seen to the right of the main entrance. Note the small triangular dormer over the main entrance.

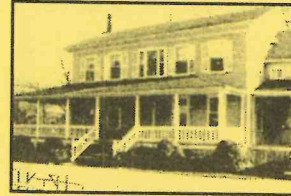
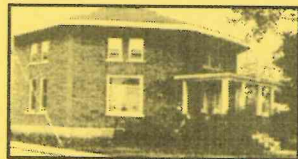


24. 49 King street

The house at 49 King street was built for the Barker family. This house bears a striking resemblance to 43 King Street. with its many gabled roofline and and the triangular dormer above the entrance. The similarity between these two houses and the architecture of the Merrill Inn on Main Street suggests that they were all the work of master builder J. W. Fegan.

25. 51 King Street

The notion that the octagon shape was the perfect building form was promoted by phrenologist Orson Squires Fowler. The octagon house reached Prince Edward county in the late 1850's. The Fralick House at 51 King Street, c. 1863, is one of four that were constructed in the County. The first owners, the Fralick brothers were partners in a carriage making enterprise. The only other example still standing is on Main Street in Picton.



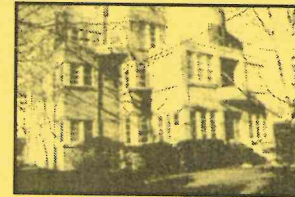
26. BARKER HOUSE/  
BENSON HALL  
56 King Street

Benson Hall, c. 1815 is an excellent example of the Loyalist style. It was moved from Main Street in

1900 and the Post Office was built on the Main Street lot. Abraham Barker bought Lot 1 (200 acres) from Sergeant Conrad Vandusen in 1805. His son David became a prosperous merchant and forwarder. He also served as postmaster from 1848 to his death in 1872. David's grandson W.H. Benson, a canner, gave the house and property to the Town in 1945.

27. THE WARD APARTMENTS  
57 King Street

Originally the site of the Conger House, as shown in Beldens Atlas, the building was built almost single-handed by L.C. Ward, a local contractor, over an extended period in the 1940s It is an interesting example Art Moderne architecture. This simplified and streamlined style with its corner windows and vertical lines lacked the detailed decoration of its Victorian neighbours but it fits in well despite the radical difference in architectural style.



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.

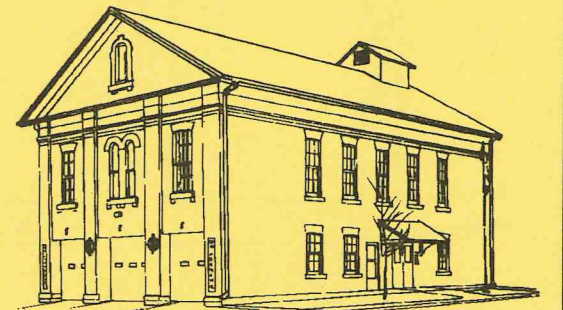
Your comments and suggestions are welcomed and appreciated. Please send them to - Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee Secretary, P.O. Box 1670, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0.

Enjoy your walk and tell your friends.

This edition edited by David R. Taylor.

## Picton's Barley Days Neighbourhood

A walking tour of an  
historic neighbourhood



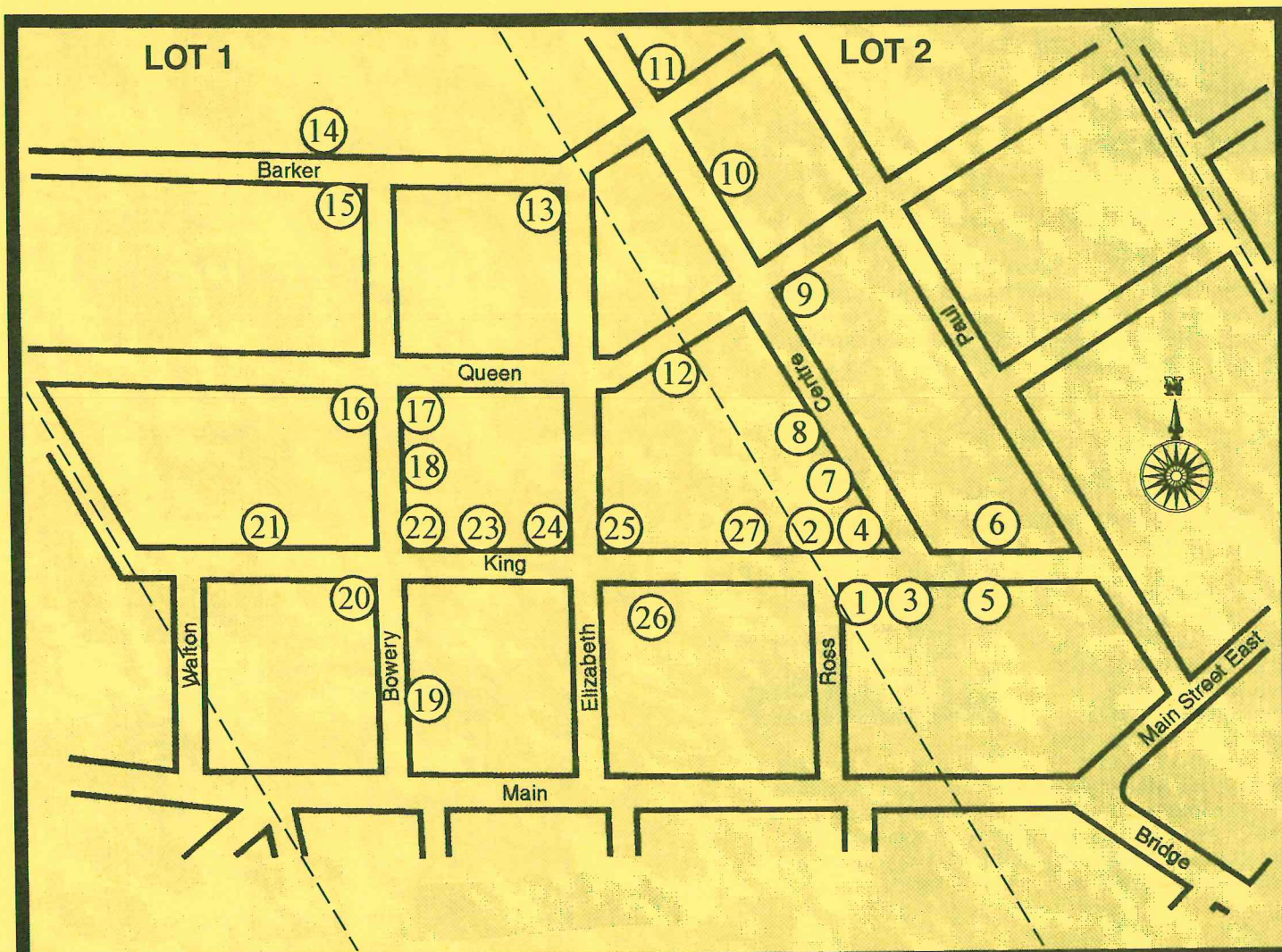
*The Picton Town Hall*

Buildings reflect the people who built them and lived in them. The building's style, or mixture of styles, it's 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.





## Introduction to Picton's Barley Days Neighbourhood

In the early 1800s the main cash crop was wheat export to Great Britain. Starting in the 1840s the United States became the prime market for all agricultural produce. In the 1860s "Bay Barley" from Prince Edward became the major crop. A saying of the times goes - "Wheat bought the farm and Barley paid the mortgage." Moving all this product to the USA started the Schooner Business. This combination added up to very prosperous days in the County.

In 1890 Congressman William McKinley, introduced a tariff bill that closed down the American borders to agricultural produce and fish. It wiped out the Canadian fishing industry on the Great Lakes and ended "Barley Days" in the County.



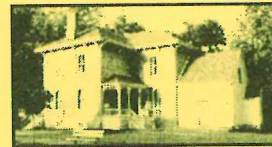
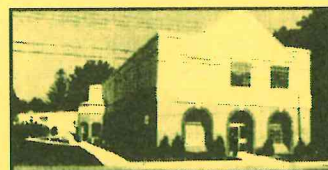
### 1. THE TOWN HALL

Built in 1866 on land purchased from Walter Ross it was designed to be a Fire Hall, market rooms and upstairs a meeting hall. This hall had a stage and a balcony added later to increase seating to 300. It was leased in 1898 to L.C. Hall who called it "The Bijou Opera House". Live Travelling

Shows, and local talent performed there as well as the early movies. George Cook leased it from 1918 to 1921 while he set up his Regent Theatre. The upper floor of the building was gutted by fire in September of 1923. It was rebuilt, sans stage and seating, and used sporadically. In 1988 work started on the building to restore it as a Town Hall. The official opening and dedication of the stained glass window by Steven Belanger-Taylor took place on 3 March 1990.

### 2. 67 King Street

The building at 67 King was once the location of a carriage factory in the 1890's. It was demolished to make way for a Canadian Tire store which was transformed into a reptile museum and later a restaurant. Following a massive refurbishment the building opened as a provincial court house in 1993. The architect has skillfully placed a modern building into this older neighbourhood.



### 3. THE GILLESPIE HOUSE 72 King Street

The Gillespie house, c. 1879, was acquired for use as the Picton town office in 1976. Built of white brick, the building is interesting for its detail. Note the arches over the main floor windows and doors, the east side two story bay window and the Ionic columns on the front verandah. This is one of the few buildings that can be examined from the back, and attached to the frame wood shed is perhaps Picton's last surviving privy.

### 4. DR. PUBLOW HOUSE 73 King Street

With its elaborate covered entry supporting a second story vestibule, this is an interesting variation on the theme of the typical Prince Edward County Italianate style house with its hip roof and double vestibule. The tall and narrow windows accentuate the height of the building. Note the double flue chimneys.

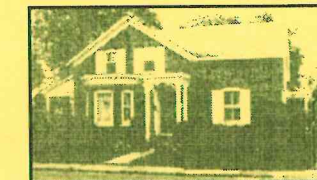
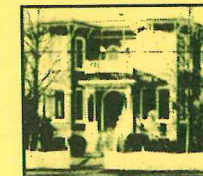


### 5. 76 King Street

76 King Street, c. 1870, is an elegant house with a pair of bay windows flanking the formal entrance with a third on the west side of the house. Note the elaborate decoration of the bay windows, the iron railing on the balcony above the entrance, the brackets around the roof line and the pair of twin-flue chimneys.

### 6. 79 King Street

79 King Street, c. 1886, is a house in the Italianate style. Note the two story bay windows flanking the gracefully arched main entrance. The portico ornamentation is very much in the 1890's style.

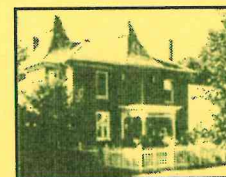


### 7. 5 Centre Street

Tremaine's 1863 map shows only one house on Centre Street located at about where 5 Centre Street is today. This may be the original house shown on the map or construction may have been as late as 1872 when the property was purchased by Dennis Sullivan, a brick maker. The verandah has a decorated pediment over the main entrance and the bargeboard trim on the gable ends of the roof is worth our attention.

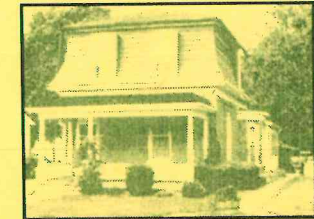
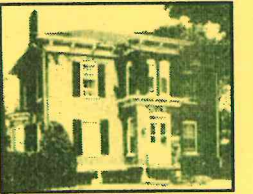
### 8. THE LOVE HOUSE 9 Centre Street

The Love House, 1874, was named for James Love, a builder and lumber merchant, who bought the property in 1873. The pair of whimsical decorative Second Empire style towers projecting from the roof were said to have been added around the turn of the century when a member of the Love family saw a similar architectural decoration during a trip to California.



### 9. 16 Centre Street

Records indicate that the house at 16 Centre Street was built sometime between 1874 and 1883. This Italianate style building has a typical Prince Edward County main entrance projecting double vestibule.



### 10. THE WRIGHT HOUSE 22 Centre Street

The Wright house, c. 1880, is an example of the Second Empire architectural style with its mansard roof. Two other examples are the

Globe and Queens hotels on Main Street where the upper stories were modified to the Second Empire style.

### 11. 30 Centre Street

30 Centre Street, c. 1910, has a number of interesting features. The Second Empire style tower with its iron cresting and the decorative bargeboard trim on the roof gables is also found on the pedimented portico over the main entrance.



### 12. 46 and 44 Queen Street

Note the elegant pair of turn of the century Queen Anne style houses at 46 and 44 Queen street.

### 13. 51 Elizabeth Street

51 Elizabeth Street, c. 1880, with its main entrance vestibule, front verandah decoration and curved frieze accommodating the upper floor window arches are interesting features of this house.



### 14. 23 Barker Street

23 Barker Street, c. 1903, is an interesting example of the Edwardian classicism style of architecture. Note the double pediment on the gable end of the house, the projecting upper story (oriel) window and the short colonettes on piers supporting the verandah; all characteristics of this architectural style.