

15. 17 Main Street

The house at 17 Main Street was first owned by Gideon Striker from 1869 to 1879. He also owned a house at 353 Main Street and this house may have been a summer residence. Striker was Picton's first pharmacist and owner of the Allison Block at 231-237 Main Street. Striker also served as Prince County's representative to Queen's Park for three terms (1871 to 1883). An interesting aspect of this building is the large verandah supporting a second story balcony by twinned columns with large capitals and Corinthian detailing.

16. 13 Main Street

13 Main Street, c.1862 is a good example of Flemish Bond brick construction that can be seen on many Picton and Prince Edward County buildings. Note the original six over six windows on the main floor and the characteristic "county" chimney design.



17. The Roblin House

There are two octagonal houses in Picton. The Roblin House at 16 Main Street, c.1858 is of earlier construction than the Fralik house on King Street. At the time of construction, John Roblin served as county registrar of crown lands agent and collector of customs. The house is of "grout" construction where a mixture of sand, gravel and mortar is poured into forms, a method recommended by phrenologist Orsen Squire Fowler who promoted the octagonal shape as the perfect building form. Note the central octagonal chimney.

18. The Werden House

The Werden House, c.1887, at 36 Main Street has a number of pleasing features. The most impressive is the elaborate detail on the columns supporting the main entrance portico. The herringbone pattern of the bricks over the bay window arches and the fretted scallops on the cornice are worth noting.



19. The Lear House

The Lear House at 8 Catherine Street, c.1865 is named after a Picton carpenter who bought the land for this house from Charles Stewart Wilson a Picton entrepreneur. The building is characterized by the wide facade as compared to the end walls. Note also the brick vestibule. The projecting bricks at the base of the gables indicate that there had once been fire inhibiting parapet walls above the roof line.

20. 97 West Mary Street

The Victorian house at 97 West Mary Street has a highly ornamented aspect with its square bay window on the right is balanced by the more traditional front bay window and the portico over the main entrance. Note the cornice details and the half columns decorating the bay windows and portico and the mini portico over the upper windows. The date of construction is not known but an 1898 map indicates there was a house here at that time.

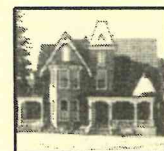
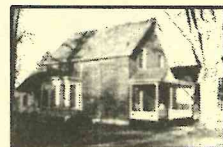


21. 93 West Mary Street

93 West Mary Street is interesting for its large verandah with the cut wood balustrade and decorative panels on the square supporting columns. Note also the wide cornice supported by ornate brackets and drops and the frieze decorated with panels similar to the panels on the verandah. The date of construction is not known but an 1898 map indicates the presence of a house here.

22. 90 West Mary Street

90 West Mary Street, c. 1890, is a one and a half story gabled house with an attractive, square bay window at the side. Note the front verandah covered by a decorative pediment, probably a later addition, and the dog tooth trim on the cornice and verandah.



23. The Hadden House

Richard Hadden was a harness maker in 1866, a saddler in 1871 and a hardware merchant in 1880 when he bought this lot. When he died in 1909 his estate was valued at \$88,000. of which \$47,000. was real estate. He had holdings in Alberta, Saskatchewan and District of Nipissing. The Hadden House at 75 West Mary Street, c.1895, on its corner lot allows us to view this grand residence from three sides. The leading feature is the three story central tower and two Queen Anne verandahs, one topped by a conical turret. Note the iron cresting on the tower and over the south verandah that add to its formality. Other features include the decorative bargeboard on the several gables and the windowless dormers on the tower.

24. Glenwood Cemetery

Note the historical plaque near the main entrance of the Glenwood Cemetery memorializing Letitia Youmans. This 150 acre site was incorporated a cemetery in 1871. The stone chapel with its unusual stepped gables and highly decorative vestibule was built in 1901. The grounds keeper's house with its two story vestibule is a characteristic of many county houses. Note the interesting decoration over the windows.



25. 23-25 Ferguson Street

23-25 Ferguson Street, c.1857, is another example of the Welsh's rowlock bond construction seen earlier on Talbot Street. A close examination of the façade shows how the house is divided into two sections. The east section is a three bay façade with a central door. The west section seems to be of later construction. Additional clues are the asymmetrical gable roof line with the rear roof slope at a lower pitch and single eaves return on the west side and the symmetrical east roof line with two eaves returns.

26. 20 Ferguson Street

The house at 20 Ferguson Street is in the Victorian style and probably dates to the 1880 period. Of interest are the ornate columns and capitals of the portico and the second story wrought iron balcony.



27. 18 Ferguson Street

The stone house 18 Ferguson Street, c. 1865 was once the parsonage for the United Church on Chapel Street. Of interest are the two original Prince Edward County Style brick chimneys each with their projecting band at the top, the gabled dormer with its triangular head to the window and the front door with its original transom and sidelights.

28. 4-8 Ferguson Street

The last building on this tour is the stone building at 4-8 Ferguson Street. This was Charles Stewart Wilson's carriage house. His home was directly across the road. It burned down in the 1940s.



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.

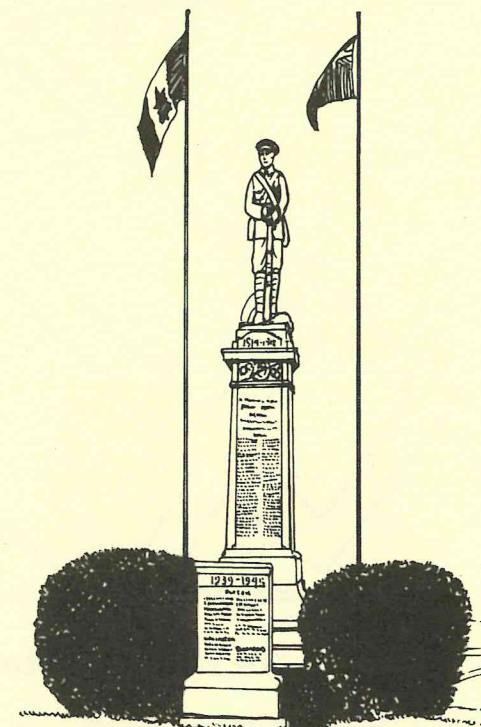
Your comments and suggestions are welcomed and appreciated. Please send them to - Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee Secretary, P.O. Box 1670, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0.

Enjoy your walk and tell your friends.

This edition edited by David R. Taylor.

Picton's Ferguson's Part of Town

A walking tour of an
historic neighbourhood

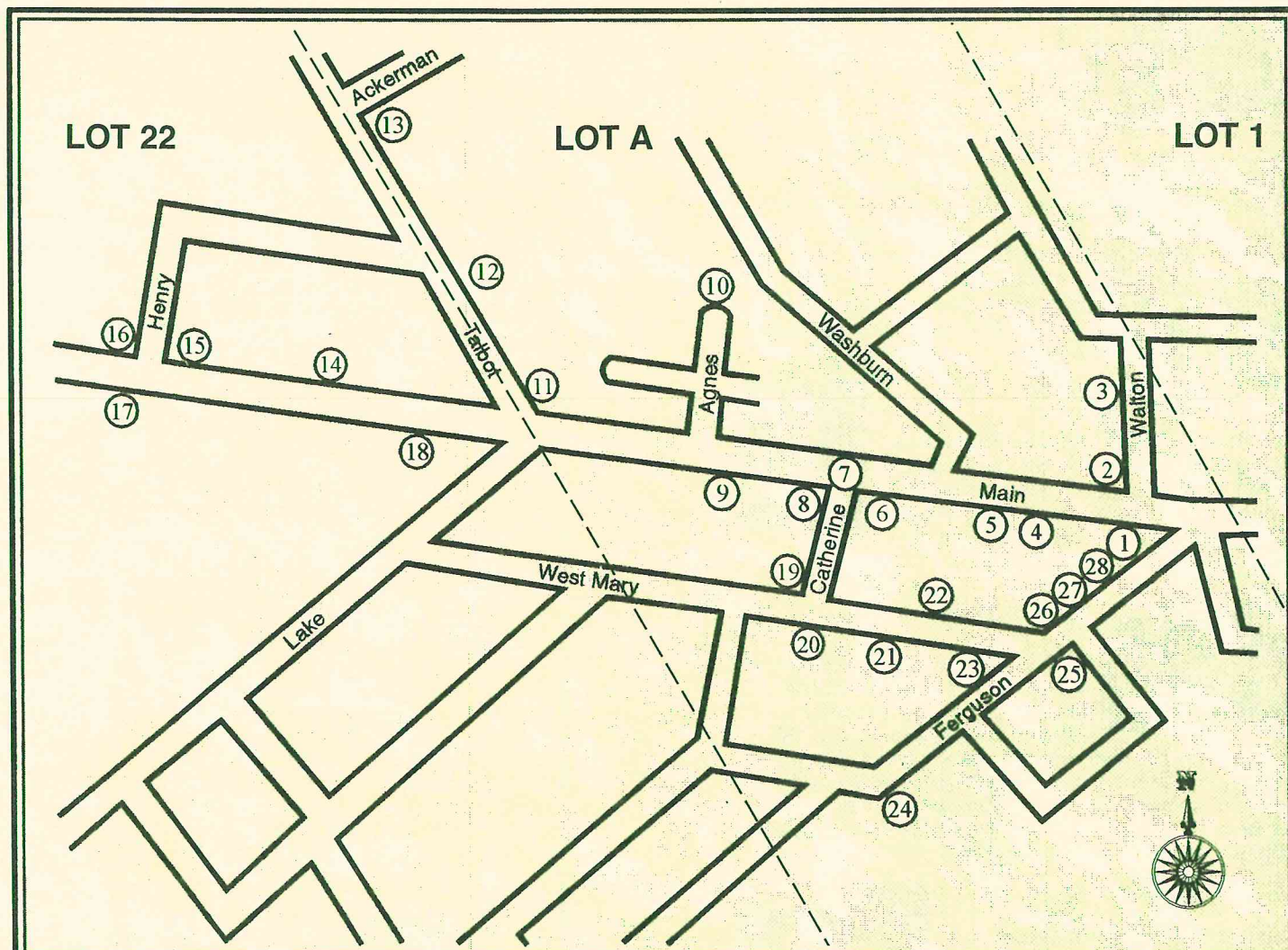


The Cenotaph

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.

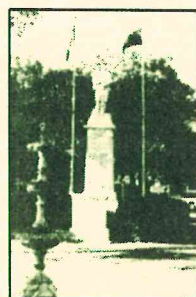
Above all enjoy your tour and please visit the County's many museums. It will help you hone your sensitivity to the ambience of our community.



An Introduction To Ferguson's Part Of Picton

A Clan of Fergusons stayed loyal to King George during the American Revolution. Four were officers, one was a sergeant and six were privates. Arra Ferguson, ten years old when the Declaration of Independence was passed in 1776, served in Roger's Kings Rangers and he and his wife were given Lot A. (200 acres)

Arra died in 1855. Ferguson's plan of subdivision registered in the County Registry Office in 1857 is signed by Mary Coleman (daughter) and Mark X of wife Catherine. They had already sold lots to John Mullet for a tannery, to the Methodist Church and a large number of town lots on Main Street from Ferguson to Talbot Streets.

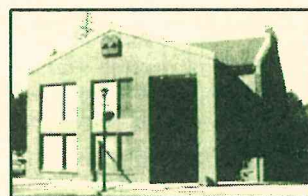


1. The Cenotaph

and had it erected in time for unveiling during the Fair weekend.

2. The Bank of Montreal

The new Bank of Montreal building built in 1994 is a good example of a modern building designed to complement the neighbourhood. Note in particular how the architect added fire parapets and chimneys at the gable ends of the roof; an architectural feature seen in many of our town's 1830's to 1850's era buildings.



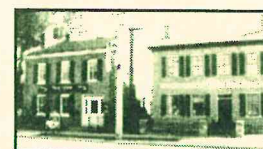
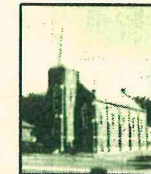
3. Grove Place

Grove Place on Walton Street, c.1858, can be seen from the rear of the Bank of Montreal building. This was the home of

John Pepper Downes who is known for a series of pencil sketches of 1847 Picton. The ornamental chimney pots, the buttressed vestibule, the steep gable above the vestibule with its elaborate bargeboard decoration are just a few of the unique features in this delightful cottage.

4. The Pentecostal Church.

In 1855 the Methodist Episcopal congregation built the Orser church east of the village of Bloomfield. A simple building, it served the congregation until 1875 when this highly ornamented Gothic church was completed. This dramatic shift in architectural style must have been a reflection of increasing affluence in the Methodist community. It is now the Pentecostal Church.



5. 102 and 100 Main Street

The two houses at 102 and 100 Main Street are among the few survivors of original residential development along western Main Street. The Southard house at 102 Main, c.1830, and the McDonald house at 100 Main, c.1835, are named for their builders. The dominant feature of these two houses are the fire parapet walls rising above the roof. Now serving as a real estate office and antique gallery respectively, they contribute much to the character of this part of Main Street.

6. The Ostrander House

The Georgian, or Loyalist style of the Ostrander House at 80 Main Street was popular from the 1830's. Records suggest a date of construction between 1835 and the early 1840's. The balanced façade with chimneys built into the end walls and simple eaves returns at the gable ends of the roof give a sense of balance and harmony to the building. The ornate portico over the main entrance was probably a 1880's or 90's addition. Note the attractive grill work on the main entrance and the interesting drive shed behind the house on Catherine Street.



7.

The view up Catherine Street toward Mary Street is one of Picton's many delightful vistas. This walk will return to the attractive house at the head of Catherine Street.



8. West End Grocery

The corner store at 78 Main Street, c.1879, was once known as the West End Grocery in the 1950's. The shop front with its bracketed cornice and recessed entrance are two important features of this well preserved example of a nineteenth century corner store.

9. Gillespie's Cabinet Factory

Gillespie's Cabinet Factory c.1848 at 66 Main Street is an example of an industrial building of the era.



10. 7 Agnes Street

7 Agnes Street, c. 1848, with its shallow pitched hip roof, and thin muntins dividing the casement

windows on the symmetrical five bay façade, is an excellent example of a Regency, or Ontario cottage.

11. The McFarland Building

Opened in 1950, the McFarland building at 6 Talbot Street was the headquarters of Picton construction magnate and philanthropist, Harvey McFarland. Alan Capon's book about McFarland tells us that the building was built of Gananoque granite. McFarland served as mayor of Picton for over 20 years, dying in office in 1974. The fortress-like roof line was modified to its current configuration in 1993 when it re-opened to serve as an office building and a reminder of one of Picton's most colourful citizens.



12. Strawberry Fields

The front entrance of Strawberry Fields at 16 Talbot Street, c.1862, with its interesting transom and sidelights and the pleasing verandah are attractive features of this elegant house.



13. The Welsh House

The Welsh House at 32 Talbot Street is believed to be the work of Robert, Joseph and John Welsh, Picton masons. We will

visit another of Welsh's buildings on this tour. (#25). The principle characteristic of this c.1865 house is the uncommon rowlock bond pattern of the brickwork. Here the bricks are laid on edge rather than the conventional flat figuration. thus requiring fewer bricks to construct a building.

14. Tamara Hall

Tamara Hall at 31 Main Street is one of the oldest houses in this neighbourhood. Built around 1837 this most appealing building brings a sense of elegance to the streetscape. The front façade with its French doors, attractive pilastered doorcase with sidelights and transom is a pleasure to see. Note the covered second floor balcony.

