APRIL 2015
HERITAGE PLAQUE INVENTORY

COMPiled by carolyn mccann, member
hAMILTON HISTORICAL BOARD, CITY OF hAMILTON
ALEC MURRAY  #101

Location:  Ward 1, 393 King St. W.  Date:  10-12-1975
Material:  City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  Condition:
Program:  Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

Text from booklet:
At a time when many of Hamilton’s finest residences were being demolished to make way for new developments, Mr. Alec Murray spent a considerable sum of money and many months of planning in the restoration of this fine old residence to accommodate his real estate business. The building is of striking design and excellent architecture, and is an outstanding example of the Scottish stonemason’s art.

The land on which the house was later built was deeded by the crown to Lt. Caleb Reynolds in 1796. The land changed hands many times down through the years until John Mills purchased the land and constructed this fine stone residence. Mr. Mills was one of the descendants of the Mills Family, who were among the first settlers in Hamilton.

The home changed owners many times, among whom were the following:
1879 - Alex. Davidson, assignees at 2 1/2 James Street South
1908 - Rev. T. Moore, Minister of Zion Tabernacle.

Mr. Murray became the first person to receive a Hamilton Historical Board plaque. It was awarded to acknowledge his outstanding effort in preserving and restoring the 19th century structure.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source:  Photo in 1989 booklet; Culture Dept. binder/file page. Presentation of Plaques booklet 1989, #101 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Award Plaques List
Augustus Jones (c. 1757-1836)

Location: King & Jones Sts, parkette, Stoney Creek  Date: 27-09-2008
Material: City crest & engraved text  Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text: Augustus Jones was born of Welsh ancestry in the Hudson River valley circa 1757. He received his survey training in New York City in 1786 and he moved to Niagara in 1687. From then until 1789, to meet the needs of Loyalist refugees, Jones worked under Deputy Surveyor Philip Frey, helping lay out all or part of eleven townships in the Niagara Peninsula, including Barton, Saltfleet, Binbrook and Grimsby.

In 1789, Jones replaced Frey and, for the next decade, surveyed thousands of acres of frontier wilderness. His work included the town site Lenox (later Niagara-on-the-Lake), the greater part of York Township and a portion of the town of York (Toronto). He formalized the boundaries of the Six Nations Tract along the Grand River and laid out Upper Canada’s major military roads, Dundas Street (Governor’s Road) and Yonge Street. He is regarded as the outstanding surveyor in Upper Canada’s early history.

When his career as the government surveyor ended in 1800, he retired to his extensive land holdings in Stoney Creek. His eight-room home overlooked a lagoon near present-day Confederation Park. In 1817, he moved to Cold Springs (near Paris on the Grand River) where his personal friend, Mohawk leader Joseph Brant, had provided him with 1200 acres of land along the Governor’s Road. Jones became actively involved with the local Indigenous Peoples and died there in 1836. He is buried in an unmarked grave alongside his son, Rev. Peter Jones, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford.

Other Information/Pictures/Source: copy of HHB minutes, picture of plaque, unveiling program
AUGUSTUS JONES SCULPTURE BY LES DRYSDALE

**Location:** King & Jones Sts, parkette Stoney Creek  
**Date:** 27-09-2008

**Material:** Plaque on sculpture  
**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board, City of Hamilton Public Art Collection

**Text:**

On a windy fall day Augustus Jones is portrayed in the moment of checking his sight mark, a circumferentor in his outstretched right hand, a Gunter chain for measuring distances hanging from his left hand, and a satchel holding a note pad and writing utensils slung over his shoulder. A heavy overcoat blowing in the wind and a scarf wrapped around his neck shield him from the elements and insects, while thick leather leggings and footwear afford protection against the dense bush and prolific snakes.

His Gunter chain hangs on the stump of a black oak tree, part of the unique mini-ecosystem of the Carolinian Forest. At the tree’s base, a red-tailed hawk finds its prey – a Massassauga rattlesnake. Amid the tulip, sassafras and white and red oak leaves, the soil reveals the footprints of flying squirrel and a Opossum, Canada’s only native marsupial.

The sculpture implies a direct, yet symbolic, link between the natural history and the history of human development in the area. It serves as a reminder to ourselves of the responsibility we have for conscientious stewardship of our unique environment, and of the treasure that is in danger of being lost without responsible development.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** copy of unveiling program with part of picture
BARTON STONE CHURCH  #107

Location:  21 Stone Church Rd. W.  
Date:  13-10-1979

Material:  City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
Condition:

Program:  Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

Text from booklet: The parish of Barton Presbyterian Church may be said to have been established in 1811 when William Rymal, with the encouragement of his neighbours, caused to be built a two-storey frame meeting-house west of, and adjoining, the two-acre cemetery he had set aside on the eastern border of his farm for his family and neighbours, situated on Mohawk Road West in Barton Township. It was called the Barton Union Church because it was shared by the Presbyterians and Lutherans. The congregation had to depend on largely itinerant ministers, one of them being the Reverend Daniel Ward Eastman. He resided in Barton Township from 1815 until 1819, in which time, he preached at Barton Union Church on alternate Sundays, with an Anglican, the Reverend Ralph Leeming, preaching on the other Sundays. The influx of English settlers brought many Anglicans to the area, who joined with the Lutherans and soon outnumbered them. After Mr. Eastman removed to Grimsby, there was no regular preaching for the Presbyterians until near the end of 1831. In that year, missionaries from the American Presbyterian Church entered Canada. One of them, the Reverend Edwards Marsh, came to Hamilton and preached first over the old log jail. At the beginning of December he came to the Barton Church. The second time he preached, he proposed holding a series of revival meetings. At first, there was some hesitation, but Stephen Blackstone was the first to signify his desire for such meetings. William Rymal canvassed the neighbourhood, and there was a large attendance at the meetings which lasted ten days. There were said to have been over one hundred conversions.

In January, 1835, a request was sent to the Niagara Presbytery to organise the members residing on the “mountain” into a separate church. The request was granted, and the new congregation was organized on May 17, 1835, with 105 members and 4 elders: David Hess, Stephen Blackstone, William Maclem and Frederick Hotrum. The parish was hence-forth called the Presbyterian Church of Barton. The little church lasted until 1845, at which time the Presbyterians moved to a site on the Caledonia Road, now called Upper James Street. In 1925, the congregation entered the United Church of Canada.

BARTONVILLE CEMETERY

Location: north side King St. E., east of Bell St.  Date: 16-05-1999
Material: City Crest & engraved text  Condition:
Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

The Bartonville Cemetery site marks the earliest beginning of the congregation of Pioneer Memorial United Church. Circa 1824, pioneers, meeting under the leadership of Methodist Episcopal Church circuit preachers, built a wooden church which served them until it was destroyed by fire in 1846. On February 6, 1859, a brick church that replaced it was dedicated as Bartonville Methodist Episcopal church.

On January 5, 1870, a new church built on Kenilworth Avenue South was dedicated as Bartonville Methodist Church, later known as Kenilworth Avenue United Church. The brick church at the cemetery was moved in 1895 to Tweedside where it now stands.

In the 1950’s, the population growth created the need to build a larger church building. On January 18, 1959, a new church, built across from this cemetery, was dedicated as Pioneer Memorial Church to honour those pioneers who built so that future generations might be the beneficiaries.

In 1952, the City of Hamilton assumed responsibility for this cemetery.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Picture of plaque. Culture Dept file page, #1 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)
**BELLEVUE #111**

**Location:** 14 Belvidere Avenue/now missing  
**Date:** 07-06-1983

**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:** house demolished

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

**Text from booklet:** “The brow of the escarpment has always afforded an excellent view of Hamilton below, with the gleaming waters of Coote’s Paradise, Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario lying beyond. Five men took advantage of that prospect, erecting such substantial mountain-top residences as Chedoke, Barton Lodge, Bellevue, Auchmar and Bellemont. Irish-born John Bradley (1805-1864) chose Hamilton for his home about 1830. Here he prospered, opening a tavern, building the Court House Hotel, buying the British Hotel, and accumulating valuable land in the town centre. Bradley grew wealthy and civic-minded. He summoned the area’s Roman Catholics to meet in his tavern on Orangeman’s Day (1834) to subscribe to a building fund for a church (St. Mary’s). In 1837, the patriotic Bradley fought as a lieutenant, and later became a major. Community pride led him into local politics, where he served in the Fourth Ward as an elected member of the Board of Police, 1838-1841. About 1849, at the juncture of the present Belvidere Avenue and Concession Street, Bradley erected “Bellevue” to last. Its architecture has been described thus: “Also known during its years as Lilac Cottage and Bleak House, Bellevue corresponds closest to a Neo-classical description...its two stories were originally of a square plan, the sides flanked by a pair of tall stone chimneys each. The cut stone front is beautiful in its symmetry and simplicity. Positioned above the wide, recessed doorway, with its rectangular transom and sidelights, is the classical round-arch window, itself over looked by a half-round of the attic. A quartet of six-over-six rectangular windows emanate on either side for this protruding central section to complete the front façade. The elaborately carved cornices support a low hip roof. The rooms are spacious, their high ceilings with molded cornices and central medallions being particularly noteworthy. At the end of a long wide central hallway, the main staircase gracefully winds its way up to the floor above in a complete about-face, complemented by a small alcove en route and a second round-arch window at the second-story level. The staircase is practically identical to that found in Whitehern.” (L.A.C.A.C.) Rented after Bradley to George H. Gillespie, from 1862 to 1878, the mansion was sold by Bradley’s grandson in 1883 to Joseph Pim who added the “belevediere” and the rear wing. In 1926, Mr. Pim rented the house to the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society. The R.H. Innes family bought Bellevue in 1935 occupying it for the next 36 years, and lovingly restoring it. They sold it in 1971 and for a short period it suffered the ravages of vandals. Thankfully it is again in loving hands.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Photo & text in 1989 Presentation of Plaques booklet  
House was subsequently sold and demolished.
BICENTENNIAL OF HMCS STAR 1813-2012

Location: Naval Reserve Base
Date: 22-10-2013
Material: Picture & text board
Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board, HHB Recognition, Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society.

Text: BICENTENNIAL OF HMCS STAR 1813-2013
The first Canadian-built STAR, 186 tons/14 guns, was launched July 22, 1813 at Kingston, (Ontario). Canadian sovereignty was maintained during the War of 1812, by controlling supply lines on the Great Lakes. His Majesty's Ship STAR participated in the following naval successes that preserved the future of Canada as we know it.

The capture of USS GROWLER & USS JULIA on Lake Ontario, August 8-10, 1813
Enemy naval squadron repelled off BURLINGTON on September 28, 1813
The capture of FORT OSWEGO, New York State on May 6, 1814
Reinforcements transported to Niagara for the victory at LUNDY'S LANE on July 24, 1814
Star’s crew helped capture the USS OHIO & USS SOMERS at Fort Erie on August 11, 1814

HHB Heritage Recognition
Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society
2012-3

Other Information/ Pictures/ Source: picture & files
On October 22, 2013, the City of Hamilton Historical Board (HHB) paid tribute to the long naval history of this city by presenting a Heritage Recognition Bicentennial Plaque to Hamilton's Naval Reserve Division, HMCS STAR. With a parade of 150 naval reservists looking on with pride, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Commander G. Woolfrey CD and HHB Plaquing Chairman, Robin McKee, unveiled the plaque. Commander (Retired) Robert Williamson CD, wearing the costume of a senior naval officer of the War of 1812, drafted the wording and designed the plaque. In his address to the ship's company, Commander Williamson observed that this project was thirty years in the making. After stepping down from command of HMCS STAR in 1988, he wrote the history of STAR to draw attention to the navy's contribution to our history on the Great Lakes. Finally, with the celebration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, the Canadian government has awarded STAR with a Defense of Canada Banner (left background). To augment the banner, the HHB Heritage Recognition Plaque describes how the first Canadian warship named STAR, launched on Lake Ontario in 1813, fought successfully to preserve our nation.
Location: Ward 2, 163 Jackson St W.  
Date: 09-06-2986  

Material: City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
Condition:  

Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark  

Text from booklet: Jackson Street West was early favoured as a place for gracious buildings. On the highest point, at Jackson and Caroline Streets, there must have stood a number of pine trees. For when Tristam Bickle, an early Hamilton drug merchant bought from William Leggo, the southwest corner lot in 1851, he erected a residence named “Pinehurst”, built of local limestone in the Georgian style.

At the time of building, the City’s population was about 10,000. Enjoying commercial success, in 1858, she earned the name “the ambitious, stirring little city”. By 1861 Hamilton would become the fifth largest city in Canada. Bickle lived at 163 Jackson Street West until his death in 1875. The property was deeded to his son and business successor, John Wesley Bickle, who sold “Pinehurst” in 1876 to the first Bishop of the newly created Diocese of Niagara – Thomas Brock Fuller – for $11,000.

The cleric promptly changed the house’s name to “Bishophurst”. It is believed that he made several alterations, including a mansard roof. After Fuller’s death in 1884, his wife Cynthia (Street) lived there until 1890. The new owner was the Hamilton Spectator newspaper publisher, William Southam II, who bought the property for $11,500. The house contributed an important part to Hamilton’s social scene for several years, even after his death in 1932. Later, it served as the Cawesco Club.

Following World War Two, the house was sold in 1949 to become the home of radio station CJSJ-FM. The ground floor windows were replaced, the porch on the east side was removed, and renovations were made inside. The present owners, CHCH-TV have preserved much of its architectural Second Empire flavour.

Today, Pinehurst-Bishophurst recalls to passersby the grandeur that characterized many of Hamilton’s early houses

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Photo in 1989 booklet.1989 Preservation of Plaques booklet, Culture File page
**BISHOP RYAN HIGH SCHOOL**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location:</th>
<th>S.W. corner of King St E. and Modena Crt.</th>
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<th>2008</th>
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<td>Condition:</td>
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<td>Program:</td>
<td>City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Text:</td>
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The original Bishop Ryan High School was located on the site of this housing complex. The sod turning ceremony occurred on April 21, 1958 with the official opening April 16, 1959. The school was named after Hamilton’s sixth Roman Catholic Bishop, Joseph Frances Ryan, a stalwart supporter of Catholic education in Ontario. The original fifteen-acre tract of land was bounded by Parkdale Avenue on the east, Walter Avenue on the west, Central Avenue on the south and Queenston Road on the north. The school was Hamilton’s first co-educational Catholic high school and recognized the population growth of Hamilton’s east end. The original student body was temporarily housed at St. Eugene’s Catholic Elementary School and numbered 177 pupils and eventually grew to a student population of 2,000. Later, fifteen portable classrooms were added to this site, as well as a satellite campus in Stoney Creek. To accommodate the increasing student population, the Ontario Ministry of Education awarded the Hamilton-Wentworth Catholic District School Board another building on Albright Road where the present Bishop Ryan school community is located. The original building on this site was demolished in 1993 and the site named Ryan’s Walk.

Donated by Bishop Ryan Reunion Committee/ Alumni  
Hamilton Historical Board 2008  
City of Hamilton

**Other Information/Pictures/Source:** Pictures on separate pages, image of plaque and location; Hamilton Historical Board minutes
BLOODY ASSIZE and MILITARY OCCUPATION AT BURLINGTON HEIGHTS

Location: Hamilton Military Museum (temporary)  Date: 2014
Material: Picture & text board  Condition:
Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text: Long plaque with two main sections, each further divided into smaller parts. Picture of the Fieldcote exhibit mural showing legs of the condemned is captioned.

BLOODY ASSIZE
In the spring of 1814, a court of assize in Ancaster convicted fifteen men of high treason for aiding American forces during the War of 1812. In June 1814, the harshest of sentences was read aloud: You are to be drawn... to place of execution, hanged by the neck but not until dead, cut down while alive and your entrails taken out and burned before your faces, your heads cut off, bodies divided into four quarters, heads and quarters to be at the King’s disposal. Mercy was shown and the condemned were ‘only’ hanged and beheaded. On July 20, 1814, eight of the fifteen were hanged here at Burlington Heights in full view of the garrison and townsfolk. The other seven were exiled. The executions were carried out as a pointed and public demonstration of what awaited those whose loyalties might remain divided. The precise location of the hanging is not known, but an account by John Rickman who watched the execution states: I saw eight men executed at a spot just the other side of Locke Street near Dundurn... A rude gallows was prepared with eight nooses, and the victims were placed in two wagons... They stood upon boards laid across the wagon, and after the nooses had been adjusted the wagons were drawn away and the unfortunate traitors were left to strangle to death. The contortions of the poor men so shook the loosely constructed gallows that a heavy brace became loosened and fell, striking one of the victims on the head and killing him instantly... After the men had been duly strangled, their heads chopped off and exhibited as the heads of traitors. Image of 4 judges captioned: L-R: Prosecutor and acting Attorney General, John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice Thomas Scott, Judge William Campbell, and Judge William Dummer Powell. (Portraits and mural at top by Laurie Lamare, Courtesy Fieldcote Memorial Park and Museum)

Second major section is titled MILITARY OCCUPATION AT BURLINGTON HEIGHTS It has three parts. All across the top is a large depiction of the heights showing 6 numbered items. Lower left part captioned: Burlington Heights was occupied by British troops, First Nation allies, their wives and families as well as refugees displaced by war between 1813 and 1850. The Heights temporarily became home to a varied group of peoples all collected together in one place – not unlike the diverse set of communities that make up the City of Hamilton today. The British constructed three lines of earthen defenses as well as gunpowder magazines and barracks. Unfortunately, looting and mistreatment of civilians occurred as a consequence of the occupation. By wars’ end the British army and allies were responsible for approximately fifty percent of all damage caused to local properties. Nonetheless, the British were able to successfully carry out the raids on Stoney Creek and Fort Niagara from the Heights and it continued to serve as an important place of defense, resupply and rest for the army for the rest of the war.
The lower right part explains the numbered items from the picture as follows:

1. **British Troops**  On June 1, 1813, 1,658 men were present. After the British loss at the Battle of the Thames retreating troops, their families and civilian refugees arrived. Feeding the arrivals was difficult. A minority of troops and warriors looted local farms.

2. **South Battery/Battery Lodge**  The British placed a gun battery to protect against an unexpected American assault along the York road. In the 1830’s Sir Alan MacNab erected his gatehouse on top of the remains of the battery calling it Battery Lodge.

3. **Blockhouse/Beasley's Barn**  The British Army used natural features of the landscape and existing buildings as the basis for their fortifications on Burlington Heights including several of Richard Beasley structures.

4. **Palisade/3rd Line of Defense Earthworks**  The third line extended from the northern edge of Burlington Heights (Far Right) to the gun battery (Far Left). The line was likely constructed using a natural berm or ridge which the Army made taller and easier to defend.

5. **Beasley's Wharf & Warehouse**  Richard Beasley's first house was down by the bay-shore. In justifying the continued use of Beasley's home and wharf, the British claim that one of the strengths of the Heights was protected access to Burlington Bay for shipment of food and equipment.

6. **Magazine, Expense Magazine and Sally Port**  The bombproof magazines were built of stone and brick. The main magazine was kept closed during the battle. All gunpowder used in the battle was stored in the expense magazine. The Sally Port (tunnel) allowed troops to ‘sally forth’ to the field of battle.

7. **Richard Beasley's House**  Richard Beasley second home was built on top of Burlington Heights. It was a brick building with two wood frame wings on either side. Some of its “brick” walls exist today, having been later incorporated within the walls of Dundurn Castle, built between 1832 and 1835.

8. **Wigwams**  First Nations groups were present on and around Burlington Heights during the War of 1812. While the British had standard tent sizes laid out in defined rows, First Nations warriors tended to spread themselves out in numerous smaller encampments.

9. **Women, Children and Civilians**  The Army provided supplies to the wives and children of soldiers, but only at a ratio of six women to 100 men. The ration for each woman was one half that of a man. Many civilians became refugees and straggled into Burlington Heights in search of safety, shelter and food.

 Hamilton Historical Board  
 City of Hamilton  
 1812 Bicentennial 2014

**Other Information/Pictures/Source:** plaque
BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

Location: N.W. corner of Balsam & King St E.
Date: 0n March 2006 list

Material: City Crest & engraved text, doublesided
Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board,

Text:

BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES
August 16-30, 1930

The first British Empire Games (forerunner of the Commonwealth Games) were held in Hamilton during the week of August 16 to 23, 1930.

Beginning with an idea conceived by Melville Marks (M.M.) Robinson, the Games involved over 400 athletes from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Scotland, England, Wales, Bermuda, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Northern Ireland and Canada,

Competing for gold, silver, and bronze medals, the athletes participated in the following events: track and field, rowing, boxing, wrestling, swimming, diving, and lawn bowling,

To accommodate the competitions, the nearby Civic Stadium (later Ivor Wynne Stadium) and the Municipal Pool (later Jimmy Thompson Memorial Pool) were constructed.

Other Information/ Pictures/ Source: copied from plaque. Doubled sided with Jimmy Thompson plaque (Under consideration for reproduction)

Comment [C1]:

Jimmy Thompson Pool, 1099 King St. E.
In August 1812, after the American invasion of Canada by Brigadier General William Hull on the Detroit River frontier, the Speaker of the House of Assembly in York (Toronto) warned that Upper Canada faced an “occupancy against the civilization of man.” In response, Major General Isaac Brock, the military governor, sailed from York to Burlington Bay on August 6. He assembled 60 men of the 41st Regiment and about 250 militia on the farm of James Durand and then stayed the night in Durand’s stone house. The militia included Captain Samuel Hatt of Dundas, Lieutenant Robert Land, Lieutenant William Hamilton Merritt, (future Welland canal builder) and Captain George Hamilton, founder of Hamilton. The next day, Brock and his force climbed the escarpment on the Indian trail (John Street) to the Mohawk trail on their way to the Mohawk Village (Brantford) where 60 natives were recruited. With the Provincial Marine in control of Lake Erie, the growing army embarked safely from Dover Mills (Port Dover). Escortd by the schooner Nancy, they rowed 12 large bateaux over 320 kilometres along the north shore of Lake Erie in stormy weather reaching Amherstburg on the Detroit River in six days – and extraordinary feat of physical stamina. Brock led 730 regulars and militia and 600 Natives under the legendary Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, across the river under the covering fire of the Provincial Marine and shore batteries. Despite having 2400 troops, Hull, was fearful of an ‘Indian massacre’ and surrendered Fort Detroit and the Michigan territory, the single largest territorial loss in U.S. history. The spectacular success reassured the Upper Canadian settlers, the militia, and their Native allies that an American invasion could be resisted.

Trail of 1812 Bicentennial

*Plaque has pictures of General Brock, Durand’s home, Marine on Lake Erie. Photo captions not copied.*

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Photo of plaque, photo at plaque ceremony
In 1913, an exciting tale appeared in C.N.J. Snider’s book, *In the Wake of the Eighteen Twelvers*. It told how a British naval squadron escaped a pursuing American fleet by cleverly navigating the dangerous shoals into Burlington Bay. The story of the “Burlington Races” was widely repeated even though the author warned: “the dry bones of record were clothed with the flesh of fancy”. Eventually, fancy became fact. The truth about this battle for Lake Ontario supremacy on September 28th, 1813, remained a mystery because the logbook of Commodore James Yeo’s flagship, HMS Wolfe, disappeared in 1814. Recently discovered in the Naval Section of the American National Archives, the entry for September 28th describes a chase along the north shore of Lake Ontario stating: “At 4:30 arrived with the squadron and came to anchor off Burlington Bay, (crucially, the wording in not “in” the bay) close in shore with springs on the cables”. In 1999, naval historian, Commander Robert Williamson of Hamilton’s Naval Reserve, resolved the mystery by deciphering what happened. Having suffered sail damage during her earlier encounter with the enemy, the Wolfe was unable to maneuver. Yeo anchored close to shore, preventing the enemy from enveloping his squadron. With the wind at their backs, the ships anchored by the stern, hauling their anchor cables to the rear using spring ropes. Releasing these ropes during battle, the ships would swing in the wind, presenting a fresh battery of guns to the enemy. It was a feat of seamanship as impressive as the imagined navigation of the shoals. Fact became fancier than fiction. This strong defensive British formation confronted the American who sailed away to make repairs in the Niagara River. The British squadron remained in control of Lake Ontario, helping to ensure our Canadian sovereignty.

*Picture of ships in lake* “The British naval squadron, with the damaged HMS Wolfe leading, prepares to anchor close to the north shore at the head of Lake Ontario on September 28, 1813. Painted by renown Canadian marine artist Peter Rindlisbacher, courtesy of Hamilton-Scourge Foundation.”

*Portrait* “Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, RN is one of the most under-rated heroes of the War of 1812, Painted...
The first Family Planning Clinic in Canada, located in Hamilton, began in 1931 as The Advocates of Birth Control. Led by Mary (Chambers) Hawkins, the American wife of a prominent city executive, and aided by some of Hamilton’s society leading women, it aimed to meet the needs of women whose health and family lives suffered tremendously during the Great Depression. Canada’s criminal code forbade any means of preventing conception, impeding birth control information dissemination although local police never intervened. Some opposition came from certain Hamilton clerics and traditionalists who viewed birth control as a “dirty thing”. Some physicians even refused to rent the little clinic medical building space. In 1932, a local doctor provided his unused, Walnut Street Surgery and news of the clinic spread by word of mouth. Volunteer run and funded by donation, it had doctors and nurses going to New York for their training. Dr. Elizabeth Bagshaw, the clinic’s first regular physician, served Hamilton’s women and their families for thirty one years, free of charge. By the end of its first year some 398 local women were helped. Hamilton’s maternal death rate began to drop from being the highest to the lowest of any Canadian city. In 1937, when courts ruled that birth control clinics could act freely for the common good, governments began financing clinics, Hamilton’s second clinic opened o Kenilworth Avenue and its Health Department began developing complementary programmes. Today, birth control information and devices are freely available at most medical facilities.

City of Hamilton
Canada’s First Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (A.F. & A.M.)

Location: Grand Lodge 363 King St. W. (at Ray St)  Date: 14-10-2005

Material: City Crest & engraved text  Condition

Program: City of Hamilton, Donated by the Masons of Hamilton, Districts A, B, and C

Text:

Sir Allen Napier MacNab, Provincial Grand Master under patent from Scotland was also appointed Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada under patent from England in 1844. Due to much dissatisfaction with the Grand Lodge of England, a protest meeting was held in Hamilton in 1855 with representatives from forty-one regularly warranted lodges in attendance.

On October 10th, 1855 in the Masonic Hall at the N.E. corner of John and Mary Street, Hamilton the independent Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada was duly constituted. By the following July, Judge William Mercer Wilson, the Grand Master, presided over thirty affiliated lodges, containing 1179 members. The virtually moribund Provincial Grand Lodge, presided over by MacNab under authority from England, decided to exert its independence and became known as the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada.

On July 14, 1858, at its Annual Communication, the Grand Lodge of Canada absorbed the Ancient Grand Lodge, dissolving the latter. Within three years, 155 lodges held warrants. By 1905, the fiftieth year of Masonry as an independent organization in Ontario, 390 lodges and 35,000 members were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario. As it enters its sesqui-centennial year there are
CASTLE DOUNE (DEAN)    #118

Location: 233-235 Locke St.  Date:  24-09-1988

Material:  City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  Condition:

Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark, Designated Property – Ontario Heritage Act

Text on plaque: Sir Allan MacNab employed Robert Wetherell to design his Regency residence Dundurn and four out-buildings between 1835-40.  Castle Doune (Dean), once called St. Mary’s Lodge, was presumably a dower house or a Gate Lodge for the estate’s factor. Nearby are the Gardener’s Cottage and the site of the MacNab Burial Ground. The house was enlarged in 1908 by the present southern half with its turret and rounded corner bay.  The chimney and windows are features of Dundurn Castle.  Designated Property – Ontario Heritage Act

From booklet: All during this century, the building at 235 Locke Street North has been referred to as “Castle Dean.” It was credited with being the house inhabited by Sir Allan MacNab’s factor.

On an 1865 map, it is shown at the north-east corner of the Dundurn estate, as though it may have served as a lodge for a gate keeper.  Lacking documentary reference, the name “Castle Dean” persisted.  Marion MacRae, the author of “MacNab of Dundurn”, and who worked as a consultant for the restoration of Dundurn Castle, claims the building’s true name is “Doune.” She write of MacNab: “it is reasonable to assume that he called his little dower house castle Doune in honour of the Stuarts of Brockville and Moray.”
Archibald MacNab, the only clan chieftain to settle in North America was provided with a house belonging to his cousin Sir Allan. In a letter from Archibald to his son he mentions the house as being 400 yards from the castle. Since reference has also been made to a house on King Street, it cannot be said with certainty that Archibald ever lived in Castle Doune. The present owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Carol Kopriva, have invested care and money in restoring Castle Doune to its present state. Credit is given to them for preservation of this landmark.

Other Information/ Pictures/ Source: Photo & text in 1989 Presentation of Plaques booklet; image of plaque, Culture department file sheet. #2 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006) also has a Province of Ontario Plaque

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**CHEDOKE MORE THAN A SANATORIUM**

*Location:* Sanatorium & Rice Rd  
*Date:* 26-05-2006  
*Material:* City Crest & engraved text  
*Condition:*  
*Program:* City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board  
*Text:*  
The year 2006 marks the centennial of the Hamilton Health Association’s opening of the city’s tuberculosis hospital on the west mountain known as the Sanatorium. At the turn of the twentieth century tuberculosis was a disease of pandemic proportions. For over fifty years the “San” as it was commonly known, was one of the largest tuberculosis hospitals in the British Empire and was highly regarded for its advanced treatment programmes. When the disease was brought under control in the industrial world, the “San” became Chedoke General Hospital. The campus became the training and education site for many developing health professions, such as medicine, nursing, medical technology, physio and occupational therapies. After the amalgamation with McMaster University Medical Centre in 1979, Chedoke focused its efforts on setting the standard for Rehabilitation Services, Child and Family Services and Complex Continuing Care. In 1996, Chedoke Hospital, McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton General Hospital and Henderson General Hospital joined together to become Hamilton Health Sciences. Chedoke continues to be recognized internationally for its research and innovative programmes.
CLARA’S CLIMB

Location: stone wall at top lookout of Sydenham Hill  Date: 27-03-2013

Material: City Crest & engraved text  Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text: Winnipeg-born cyclist and speed skater Clara Hughes passed this lookout hundreds of times as she trained to become Canada’s most celebrated Olympian. In 1991, at age 19, Hughes followed her coach Mirek Mazur from Winnipeg to Dundas to take advantage of the challenging terrain of the Niagara Escarpment, pedalling up and down the Sydenham Hill in all weather.

Her road to glory began at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, where she captured bronze medals in Road Racing and Time Trial. On the ice, she skated to bronze in the 5000 Metres at the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City. In 2006, at the Turin Winter Olympics, Hughes skated to gold in the 5000 Metres and silver in Team Pursuit. She was the Canadian Olympic Team flag bearer for the Opening Ceremonies at the 2009 Vancouver Games, where she once again won bronze in the 5000 Metres.

In 2010, Hughes was made an Officer of the Order of Canada, inducted into the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame, and received a star on Canada’s Wall of Fame. Her humanitarian efforts in support of mental health, and sports for under-privileged children continued after her retirement from Olympic competition.

To date, Clara Hughes is the only athlete in Olympic history to win multiple medals in both the Summer and Winter Games.

Dedicated April 27, 2013
CRYSTAL PALACE

Location: Ward 2            Date: on March 2006 list

Material: City Crest & engraved text            Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

Through the efforts of Allan MacNab and Isaac Buchanan, the Provincial Exposition was held in Hamilton. This event helped to improve the City’s image which had suffered due to the Desjardins train disaster, cholera outbreaks, and economic stagnation in the 1850’s. The 22 acre site chosen for the Crystal Palace was bordered by King, Locke, Florence and Sophia streets. The architect was A. H. Hills and the builder Robert Gordon. After the cornerstone laying on May 24, 1859, the Palace and grounds were later opened by Edward, The Prince of Wales, on September 20, 1860. Thereafter it became the site for the City’s annual Great Central Fair.

The glass-enclosed Palace was surmounted by a flagpole dome and flanked by wings. Inside a floating stairway led from a banquet hall to an enlarged balcony. The Palace was used year round for agricultural and industrial exhibits, drama, music and art. The grounds, which were enclosed by a board fence and wooden sidewalks, also included several livestock buildings.

The largest fair attendance occurred in 1887 for the Queen’s Jubilee. Four years later, the ageing buildings were auctioned and demolished. The vacant land was proposed for housing but instead was opened as Victoria Park in 1900. The elevated northern portion was later improved with walks and a playground. The lower part featured such athletics as baseball, football and ice skating. The park
welcomed home two local athletes: Billy Sherring in 1906, winner of the Marathon at the Olympic Games in Athens; Bobby Kerr in 1908, winner of the 200 metres race at the Olympic Games.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source:
Poor picture of plaque. Culture Dept binder, #3 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

DUNNINGTON – GRUBB LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Location: Gage Park Date:

Material: City Crest & engraved text Condition:

Program: Gift of Friends of Gage Park to the City of Hamilton

Text:

In 1911, Howard Grubb and Lorrie Dunington, both landscape architects, were married in England. That year, they immigrated to Canada and set up an office in Toronto. They wrote on and taught garden design and produced a vast number of residential and commercial designs in Toronto, around the province, the country, and abroad. A few examples are University Avenue in Toronto, Parkwood, the estate of R.S. McLaughlin in Oshawa, and the Rainbow Bridge Gardens in Niagara Falls. In 1913, they founded Sheridan Nurseries to produce plants for their many projects.

Locally, Howard and Lorrie Grubb were strongly promoted by Parks Board member Thomas McQuesten. Hamilton Commissions

From 1919 to 1927, Dunnington-Grubb were the landscape architects for Gage Park. See a reproduced map on the reverse side. In 1926-27, they prepared a Master Plan for the northwest entrance of the City including the High Level Bridge and the surrounding area. In 1927, they designed the entrance to McMaster University and the renowned Sunken Gardens, which were destroyed for an expanded plan of the McMaster Medical Centre. They also designed gardens at Battlefield Park Stoney Creek and the
perennial beds and sunken gardens at Whitehern, the home of Thomas McQuesten. Howard and Lorrie Grubb’
\text{t}'s designs reflect the City Beautiful movement of that time as can be seen in the formal gardens and
expansive views of Gage Park. Much of their original design can still be seen in the park.

The Gage Park fountain was designed by John Lyle. Eugenie Gage sponsored its building. It was
completed in 1927 and dedicated by Governor General Willingdon. The fountain and its run off channel
fit naturally into the design of the park. The City of Hamilton restored the Dunington-Grubb Reflective
Gardens as well as the main fountain to its original form in 2012/13 as part of a renewal plan for the park.

\textbf{Other Information/ Pictures/Source:} Past President of Friends of Gage Park and Past Chair of HHB

\begin{center}
\textbf{EARLY BLACK COMMUNITY ON HAMILTON MOUNTAIN}
\end{center}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{Location:} & outside wall, Concession Street Library \\
\textbf{Date:} & 2012 \\
\textbf{Material:} & Picture & text board \\
\textbf{Condition:} & \\
\textbf{Program:} & City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board \\
\textbf{Text:} & Beginning in the 1840s, people of African descent purchased plots of land on the Hamilton
\text{Mountain brow along today’s Concession Street between Upper Wellington and Upper Sherman streets.}
William Bridge Green was a key provider of land to Black settlers, who came from a variety of
backgrounds. Most originated in the United States, although Pompey Lewis was African-born and John
and Rosanna Spellman were from Santo Domingo. Some were freeborn. Many had been enslaved, and
had migrated to free American states before moving north. Others had escaped directly from bondage via
the Underground Railroad. They worked as farmers, carter, labourers, skilled trades people and
entrepreneurs. Some of these Black landowners divided up their property and sold or rented smaller lots
to other Blacks. In 1854, Reverend Joseph P. Williams established an African Methodist Episcopal
Church capable of seating 100 people on his property at the top of the future Jolley Cut.

\text{Julia Washington Berry operated the tollgate at the top of James Street. William Nelson was caretaker for the Mission Church on Concession Street. Other families included several Johnson households, the Calamese family, the Carters, Connaways, Mallorys, Mortons and Santees. Black barber and leader Josiah Cochrane also bought land here. Although the community later dubbed “Little Africa” persisted for several decades, the vast majority of inhabitants sold their property and purchased homes below the}
mountain or moved to other Ontario locales, where some descendants continued to live into the twenty-first century.

*Picture of family states:* Henry and Julia Berry operated the tollgate leading to the mountain in the 1880s when she and her family lived on Concession 4 lot 10, after which they moved down to the city proper. Berry descendants continue to live in Hamilton in the 21st century. *Picture of Auchmar states:* Auchmar Manor in Claremount Park, was the location of the 25th anniversary of Emacipation Day celebrations in 1859, when Sir Isaac Buchanun invited the community to celebrate on the grounds of his mansion.

Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton 2012

**Other Information/Pictures/Source:** pictures of plaque & location, Black history month article

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**EAST END INCLINE RAILWAY**

**Location:** Mountain Park, Upper Wellington & Fennell  
**Date:**  
**Material:** Picture & text board  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

Given the ease with which Hamiltonians regularly travel up and down the face of the escarpment it may be difficult to imagine a time when “the Mountain” was not so readily accessible.

In their time the East End Incline Railway, at Wentworth Street, (1900-1936) and the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway at James Street (1892-1931) answered the need for quick, convenient and safe transportation between communities below and above the escarpment. At Wentworth Street, the 90-second incline ride, at a fare of 2 cents was a popular and practical alternative to indirect, unreliable, and at times dangerous roads or a climb of over 500 steps.

The platform construction of the railway cars allowed automobiles bikes and horse-drawn vehicles to be transported, as well as, pedestrians and cyclists. Operating in all seasons, the inclines carried Mountain residents to jobs, stores, and schools in the lower city. The East End Incline Railway, which made an estimated 20,000,000 trips in 41 years, was an exciting excursion to Mountain Park (opened 1909) or the Summers Theatre (1902-1914), an open-air theatre situated at its summit.
On November 3, 1913, the incline was badly damaged by a rock slide; it was rebuilt and operations resumed April 30, 1914 continuing until August 15, 1936. Improved mountain access roads and an increasing availability of other means of transportation significantly reduced the need for the incline railways. Attempts made by Mountain residents to restore its operations were unsuccessful and after 13 years of disuse, the incline railway was demolished in 1949.

Picture overlooking lower city: A view from the top of the incline railway at Wentworth Street, circa early 1900’s. In addition to being practical, Hamilton’s inclines offered passengers a spectacular, unobstructed view of the lower city, the bay and the lake.

Crests of both the City of Hamilton and Ontario Heritage Trust

This signage project was financially assisted by the Ontario Government’s Niagara Escarpment Program through the Ontario Heritage Trust

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: photo of plaque, wording copied from original plaque

FERNWOOD PARK ESTATES

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Location: East 45 & 10th Ave  Date: 05-04-2005

Material: City Crest & engraved text  Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

FERNWOOD PARK ESTATES

This is the site of the former Hampton Heights and Fernwood Park Schools, once the focus of this neighbourhood. They were closed in June 2003 due to changing demographics and declining enrollment. Demolition took place in January 2004 in order for the city to qualify for new educational grants from the Province of Ontario.

Hampton Heights School opened in September, 1954 and was named after the Hampton family who sold their farmland to the developer, Fennell Investments. Fernwood Park School opened in February 1959 and was named after the adjacent city park. It was built as a primary school to relieve overcrowding in Hampton Heights School. Budget exigencies resulted in the schools sharing a principal from 1976 to 1985, Hampton Heights School was unique in that it housed special education classes for hearing impaired children. More information about these schools can be found in the Education Archives and
Heritage Centre were artifacts, school records and the names of teachers and students that attended these schools are preserved. The Hamilton City Council established Fernwood Park Estates on February 25, 2003. As part of the redevelopment agreement, the housing developer set aside funding for this community plaque.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: picture of plaque, Culture Dept. file sheet of plaque, #5 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

THE FIRST ROYAL VISIT TO HAMILTON

Location: Victoria Park
Date: 09-09-2010
Material: Picture & text board
Condition:
Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board
Text:

The First Royal Visit to Hamilton

When Edward, Prince of Wales, future King Edward VII made the first official state visit of British royalty to Canada, Hamilton was the last stop on the tour. The Prince arrived in the afternoon of September 18th, 1860 and was welcomed by thousands of Hamiltonians with a 21 gun salute at the Great Western Railway station on Stuart Street. A procession through the city took the Prince to the head of John Street, where he resided at Arkledun, the estate of hardware merchant Richard Juson. The rest of his entourage occupied nearby Oakbank, the home of grocery merchant William P. MaClaren. During the morning of September 19th, Prince Edward visited Hamilton's innovative Central School on Hunter Street West. This was followed by a luncheon and later, a ball, held at the Royal Hotel on the James Street North. The highlight of the day was the ceremonial inauguration of the Hamilton Waterworks. Adam Brown, Chairman of the Water Commissioners addressed the crowd and the Princes turned a steam valve to start the pump house engines, which were a crowning engineering achievement.
The following day, His Royal Highness opened the 15th season of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada at the new, unique Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall, in today’s Victoria Park. In the afternoon, the Prince had lunch with Sir Alan MacNab at Dundurn Castle. History came full circle on November 5, 2009 when Edward’s descendent Charles, Prince of Wales and his wife, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, great–great–granddaughter of Sir Alan MacNab, included Dundurn National Historic Site on their royal tour of Canada.

picture of the pump house states: The waterworks pump house began operation in 1858 Photo courtesy of The City of Hamilton  picture of the Crystal Palace states: Crystal Palace building with walls of glass photo courtesy of Hamilton public library.

Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton  2010

Other Information/ Pictures/Source:

GAGE PARK

Location: Gage Park, Children’s Museum Main St. E.  Date:  01-2003
Material: City Crest & engraved text  Condition:  
Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

GAGE PARK

The east Hamilton branch of the Gage family is descended from William Gage (1744-1820) and his wife Susannah (nee Jones) of Stoney Creek. William was the uncle of James Gage of Battlefield House and Susannah, the sister of Barton Township surveyor, Augustus Jones. Originally the Gage family owned all the land from the Niagara Escarpment to Burlington Bay between Gage and Kenilworth Avenues. In 1865, Robert (Gage) Waddell established the Hamilton Riding and Driving Park on this site. The Queen’s Plate Race was run here in 1866 and again in 1874. It closed in 1883 when the Hamilton Jockey Club opened on Barton Street. Gage Park came into being in 1918 when Alderman Thomas McQuesten encouraged City Council to purchase 64 acres from Robert Russell Gage as a means of beautifying the eastern entrance to the city. In 1927, Robert’s only child, Eugenia donated $20,000.00 to construct a fountain and wading canal designed by renowned architect, John Lyle, in memory of her parents. The Parks Board had H. Dunnington-Grubb design the formal gardens. Since 1919 the park has been home to the Parks Board Greenhouses where the Chrysanthemum Show began in 1921. The Rosedale Tennis
Club and Roselawn Lawn Bowling Club were established here in 1926. More recent major undertakings commenced with the annual “It’s Your Festival” in 1970, the “Festival of Friends in 1976, and the Children’s Museum in 1978.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: file sheet, #8 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006); picture of plaque at location near cairn and anchor

GARDENER’S COTTAGE #112

Location: 25 Tecumseh Street Date: 01-10-1983

Material: City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building Condition:

Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

Text from booklet: The year 1834 was another busy time for the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore. What helped to make it thus was the building of Dundurn House by its owner, Allan Napier MacNab. However, all had not gone well for the Laird. Two years before, after the dreaded cholera epidemic had subsided, his tavern and office at King and James Streets burned to the ground. Then, in April of 1834, the grieving MacNab followed his 12 year-old-son’s coffin to the small, four-walled enclosure call “Inchbuie”. In August of that same year, there arrived in Hamilton a gardener flush with experience on Scottish estates. His name was William Reid. Hired by MacNab, he was a welcome tool in the hands of Robert Wetherell, Dundurn’s architect. The two planned, landscaped and planted gardens together, making the grounds as fair as possible for the chief jewel - Dundurn Castle.

A rose garden was planted near the burial spot. Fruit trees grew to their proper height, Sir Allan set aside his dignity as a rising statesman climbing those trees, in search of cherries for his two growing daughters, Sophia and Minnie. Reid cultivated new varieties of roses, which he nickname “Lord Elgin” – “Sir Allan” – “Chief.” Meanwhile, the architect’s skill erected two adjacent buildings. Castle Doune for the factor; and Gardener’s Cottage for Reid.
Exactly 28 years to the month since Reid arrived in Hamilton, in recognition of the gardener’s faithful service, Sir Allan drew up a Memorial which reads: “Whereas the said Party of the Second Part hath, during such employment, in all things, well, faithfully and zealously demeaned himself . . . and being desirous of making some slight return for such long, continued and faithful service: Now these present witness that in consideration of the Provisos, and of the Covenants and Agreements hereafter contained . . . Sir Allan Napier MacNab hath devised and leased unto the said William Reid, All those certain parcels and tracts of land and premise lying and being in the said City and which may be better known and described as being Lots Numbers Fifty Seven, Fifty Eight and Fifty Nine fronting on Inchbury Street, and now in occupation of the said William Reid . . . to have and to hold . . . during the term of his natural life, and the said William Reid covenants with the said Sir Allan Napier MacNab to pay taxes, to repair, and that he will keep the Buildings on the said lands well and sufficiently assured against fire . . . and that he will not carry on or allow to be carried on . . . any obnoxious or offensive trade or occupation.”

**GATESIDE HOUSE # 104**

**Location:** 135 Aberdeen Avenue  
**Date:** 24-09-1977  
**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark  
**Text from booklet:** The Hamilton Historical Board placed a plaque on Gateside House, the former residence of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. William Hendrie. Royalty, political and social leaders, famous writers, artists, actors and musicians, have been entertained at Gateside House. It has been a place of generous hospitality to generations of Hamiltonian. There is probably no private home in Hamilton to which as much significance as gender generally attached. Gateside House was built about 1903 for Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. William Hendrie. Its architect was Mr. John M. Lyle, son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyle, incumbent of Central Presbyterian Church from 1878 to 1910. John Lyle was also the architect of the present church structure. Lieutenant Colonel Hendrie, an internationally known sportsman, died in 1924 after a distinguished military and business career. Mrs. Hendrie lived on at Gateside House until August, 1975, when she died in her 99th year. She supported with her interest and patronage many organizations dedicated to social welfare and the performing arts. She was Hamilton's “beloved hostess” noted for her gracious kindliness. The Hendrie family home, Homestead, which once stood opposite “Sandyford Place”, built by Lieutenant Colonel Hendrie's father, William Hendrie, also a leading businessman in Hamilton, has disappeared. There is no memorial to Adam Brown (1826 – 1926), Hamilton's Grand Old Man, whose example of devotion to country, his city and his fellow men was followed by his daughter Elizabeth Ann (Lily) Hendrie. They are remembered here. Because of its
associations, its architecture, and its fine state of preservation, it is fitting that Gateside House should be marked as a building of historical interest. This designation came in response to a request from the Hamilton and District Council of Women. Research revealed that both Mrs. Hendrie and her mother, Mary Keogh Brown, served on Local Council of Women committees. Mrs. Brown was the founding Vice-President in 1893. Mrs. Hendrie was actively involved in many local organizations originated by or federated with, Councils of Women: the Victorian Order of Nurses, Hamilton Women's Civic Club, Women’s Wentworth Historical Society, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Women's Canadian Club, the Hamilton Art Gallery, United Nations Association, Planned Parenthood, Idlewyld Aged Women’s Home, Canadian Cancer Society and the Girl Guides of Canada. In addition, Lily Hendrie helped to found Strathallan School, and worked for the Royal Botanical Gardens, the Hamilton Players Guild, the St. John Ambulance Association and Central Presbyterian Church.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Sketch in 1989 Presentation of Plaques booklet

GORE PARK

**Location:** Gore Park, King Street

**Date:** 16-10-2006

**Material:** City Crest & engraved text, doublesided

**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

GORE PARK

Hamilton was officially created through an 1816 Act of Legislature. Its founder, George Hamilton divided his farmland into blocks using a grid system of north-south and east-west streets. Problems arose when he discovered that the northern boundary of his property, present day King Street traveled in a south-easterly direction, thus creating a decreasing triangle of land between James and Catherine Streets. Plans to combine this with a complementary piece of property to the north to form a public square were unsuccessful and the center of the town developed around this “gore” shaped piece of land. Several early attempts to build on the site were defeated by strong public opposition and, initially, the only improvements made to the Gore was a public well at its western end.

In 1859, merchants petitioned the city to improve the segment from James to Hughson Streets and it was curbed, fenced and planted with trees and flower beds. A cast-iron fountain was placed in the park’s center and Archibald Kerr provided a drinking fountain to replace the well. All of the monuments, including the Sir John A. McDonald statue (1893), the Queen Victoria statue (1908) and the Cenotaph
(1923) were erected by public subscription. The Hughson Street to John Street segment was added in 1898.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:**

Original plaque was two sided with Gore Park Fountain. Culture Dept file page, #9 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

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**GORE PARK FOUNTAIN original plaque at fountain**

**Location:** Gore Park, King Street  
**Date:** 16-10-2006  
**Material:** City Crest & engraved text, doublesided  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board  
**Text:**

**THE GORE PARK FOUNTAIN**

The two most important developments for the City of Hamilton in the 1850s were its selection as a terminus for the Great Western railway and city council's decision to replace the public well with the supply of water from Lake Ontario. As construction of Thomas Kiefer's waterworks system neared completion in 1859, plans were made to have H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visit Hamilton in September of 1860 to dedicate it. Wishing to improve the business core for the dedication, merchants entered into an agreement with civic officials to develop the Gore as a landscaped park.

The Bank of British North America donated a fountain for the center of the Gore as a symbol of the City's progressive nature. The design selected was that of a suspended two bowl type with the main bowl measuring fifteen feet in diameter. The structure stood twenty-five feet high within its thirty-five foot diameter fenced pool. Evidence suggests that the engineer for the waterworks project, Charles Robb, designed it. In poor repair, the fountain was removed in 1959.
The present fountain was erected as a sesquicentennial project in 1996. It is an exact replica and incorporates the small bowl and spire of the original.

**Other Information/ Pictures/ Source:**

Information about the fountain was originally on the reverse side of the above Gore Park plaque. Another plaque (see below) was erected later using the new format. Culture Dept file page, # 9 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

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**GORE PARK FOUNTAIN** plaque at reconstructed fountain

- **Location:** Gore Park
- **Date:** 2009
- **Material:** Picture & text board
- **Condition:**
- **Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

THE GORE PARK FOUNTAIN

*Large picture of Gore Park Fountain in 1800s*

A small piece of land was donated by George Hamilton to the town that bears his name in 1817. The land known as the Gore, because of its triangular shape, stayed undeveloped and was used by the town’s people as the dump and a place to park wagons. In 1860, the Gore became Gore Park, and trees and flowers were planted. That same year the fountain was erected as a symbol of the City of Hamilton's progressive nature. It was completed in time for H.R.H., the Prince of Wales to dedicate during his Royal Visit to Hamilton in September 19, 1860.

By 1959, the fountain had deteriorated to the stage where it was considered unsafe and was removed. In 1996, as a sesquicentennial project spearheaded by the Head-of-the Lake Historical Society, a replica fountain was installed at the present location in Gore Park. The top bowl and spiral are components saved
from the original fountain and the rest was cast by McCoy Foundry based on the original design. The cast iron fountain, although fundamentally sound, is heavily corroded. For long-term preservation, the corrosion must be removed to bare metal and the surface treated and coded. This restoration work is currently underway and is scheduled for completion in the spring of 2010.

Three pictures of the old fountain (no captions)

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Plaque photo

GOVERNMENT HOUSE (KING’S HEAD INN)

Location: Confederation Park, near Hutches  
Date: 24-09-1994

Material: City crest & engraved text  
Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

Government House (King’s Head Inn)

In 1794, with Europe caught in the turmoil of the French Revolution and talk of war with the United States widespread, Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe found the frontiers of Upper Canada seriously isolated and threatened by the young American republic to the south. In response, he immediately set out to link the far-reaching corners of the colony of Upper Canada. Here, at the head of Lake Ontario where trails converged from York (Toronto), Niagara, and the Thames Valley in the west, Simcoe built a government house, later called the King’s Head Inn.

The Inn’s strategic site was located at the “Carrying Place” or Indian portage between Lake Ontario and the mouth of the Red Hill Creek within fifty meters of this plaque. Described as a large two-storey, eight room, wooden structure with two low wings at the rear joined by a colonnade, the Inn was the first government building in this area. It also served as a public house and way station.
Because of its military importance, an American naval raiding party from the schooners, Governor Thomkins and Conquest, destroyed the supply depot on May 10, 1813. This action was part of the preparation for the invasion of the Niagara Peninsula, repulsed at Stoney Creek on June 6, 1813.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:**
Culture Dept binder page, photo of plaque. #12 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006) plaquing programme, picture of plaque

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**HAMILTON AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GROUNDS**

**Location:** H.A.A.A. Grounds (Charlton Ave side at Kent St.)  
**Date:** 27-05-2000  
**Material:** City crest & engraved text  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board  
**Text:**

The original 1874 plans for this six 1/2 acre site, owned by the Hamilton Cricket Club, included an eight-foot board fence, a dining room, a dressing room and grandstand. In addition to cricket, lacrosse and rugby football were played here. Immediately to the north was one of Hamilton's earliest steeplechase courses. In 1910, the Tiger Rugby Club announced its amalgamation with the Cricket Club and intention to purchase an interest in the property. This led to the formation of the Hamilton Amateur Athletic Association (H.A.A.A.). By October, 1910, a new steel grandstand, which seated 2,318, had been constructed on the west side of the field. The Grey Cup game was played here in October of that year. Between 1910 and 1935, Hamilton teams won four of seven Grey Cup games played here. The grandstand, which was destroyed by spectacular fire on 27 September 1927, was subsequently rebuilt. In 1945, the City of Hamilton purchased the H.A.A.A. Grounds. The Hamilton Tigers played here until 1950, after which high school and junior football teams took over the facility. The H.A.A.A. Grounds is the oldest sports Park in Hamilton.
**THE HAMILTON AND BARTON INCLINE RAILWAY**

**Location:** Southam Park, Upper James & Brow  
**Date:** 30-10-1993

**Material:** City crest & engraved text doublesided with Mountain View Hotel

**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

THE HAMILTON AND BARTON INCLINE RAILWAY  
(1892 – 1931)

Known locally as “the mountain”, the Niagara Escarpment is Hamilton's most prominent geographic feature. While providing scenic panorama of the City, it was also a significant impediment to travel. To address this problem a group of businessmen formed the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway Company.

Construction began in November 1890 with the clearing of a right of way between the head of James Street South and the Caledonia Road near the site of the Mountain View Hotel. The double tracks were 700 ft. in length on a grade of 31% to overcome the 195 ft. rise of the escarpment. Over half of the line...
was supported on trestles which, at their maximum, held the 36 foot long cars 50 ft. above ground. Stationary engines drew the cars to the top using steel cables.

Open June 11, 1892, it was heavily used by residents and tourists alike. The 75 second ride provided a convenient link between the city and Barton Township for both pedestrian and horse–drawn traffic.

Improved mountain access roads and the rise in popularity of motorized traffic caused a steadily declining number of customers. The line ceased operation December 26, 1931. The abandoned rails and equipment were removed during World War II and the right of way came under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton Parks Board.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Pictures of plaque and of site, Culture Dept file page, #10 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006), unveiling program

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**HAMilton Asylum Plaque**

**Location:** St Joseph’s healthcare grounds W5th & Fennel Ave.  
**Date:** 2014

**Material:** Picture & text board  
**Condition:**

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board & Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society

**Text:** Initially intended as a place of detention for ‘inebriates’ the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane was established here by the province in 1873 on a 100-acre site, mostly purchased from Isaac Buchanan of Auchmar and Mrs. William Gourlay. The first structure, the Barton Building, opened in 1876 with Dr. R. BucK, internationally known for his humane treatment of the mentally ill, as the first Medical Superintendent. The hospital grew quickly to meet the expanding mental health needs of the province. By 1909 it contained 529 acres and facilities for 1,200 patients and staff. Renamed the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, in 1929, it was recognized as the best asylum in the province.

Advances in the treatment of mental illness led to significant changes. By 1956, all but 86 acres of the farmland that made the hospital self-sufficient and provided physical therapy for patients, had been auctioned off for residential and Community College development. In 1968, the institution was renamed the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital (HPH). With the construction of new buildings, three of the century-old original buildings were demolished except for East House, built in 1884 and renamed Century Manor in 1972. It continued as a Day Patient facility until it was closed in 1995. As the last of the original Hamilton
Asylum Victorian facilities and one of the few remaining in the province, it was designated a heritage building under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The era of provincial hospitals ended in 2000 with the transfer of administration to community hospitals. Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital was renamed the St Joseph's Centre for Mountain Health Care Services. With extensive construction completed in 2014, it became the Margaret and Charles Juravinski Centre for Integrated Healthcare - an innovative facility designed specifically for mental health and addiction treatment, research and education blended with medical services.

HAMILTON MOUNTAIN HERITAGE SOCIETY
2014

Other Information/ Pictures Source: plaque minutes

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**HAMILTON AVIATION HISTORY**

**Location:** Park by Roxborough Park School, Dunsmure Ave  
**Date:** 11-11-2003

**Material:** City crest & engraved text  
**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

**Hamilton Aviation History**

Our city’s aviation history began in East Hamilton on July 17, 1911 when Canada’s first aviator, J.D. McCurdy, participated in Canada’s first aviation meet in a field beside Burlington Bay at the head of StrathEarne Avenue. It was sponsored by the Hamilton Automobile Club and featured the first inter-city (Hamilton-Toronto) aircraft race ever contested in North America. The field later became the home of the Aero (Flying) Club when it commenced operations in 1927.

Dundas native and aviation entrepreneur, Jack Elliot, opened Hamilton’s first commercial airport beside the bay at the head of Parkdale Avenue in 1927. He operated the first flying school in Canada and Hamilton’s first airline; International Airways Limited, from that site. Eileen Vollick, the first Canadian Woman to earn a pilot’s license learned to fly at Elliot’s flying school.
This pre-eminence in aviation resulted in the building of Hamilton’s Municipal Airport here at Roxborough Park in 1929. It was the first municipal airport in eastern Canada to have paved runways. When night lighting was installed, the Hamilton Aero Club became the first in Canada to teach night flying. In 1935, the 19th Bomber Squadron was formed here and was amongst the first to mobilize in 1939. The Municipal Airport gradually became redundant after 1940 when the British Commonwealth Air Training Program became operational at what is now Hamilton International Airport. (John C. Munro).

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: copy of plaque wording

**HAMILTON CEMETERY #109**

**Location:** Ward One, 777 York Blvd.  
**Date:** 20-06-1981  
**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark  
**Text from booklet:**

**Hamilton Cemetery**

A clear story of the beginning of Hamilton Cemetery must wait for more research. Until Hamilton became incorporated as a city in 1846, nothing was done about a public burial ground. Then, provisions were made for the purchase of land for a cemetery not to exceed 3,500 pounds. On January 29, 1847, Christ’s Church Cathedral purchased land on Burlington Heights from Sir Allan MacNab. The first interment was that of George Pennington. This was the genesis of Hamilton Cemetery. A year later the City acquired land from the Anglicans, to be named “Burlington Cemetery.” The first interment in 1850 was for U.M. Hetherington. Parts of the land were purchased by the Church of the Ascension and the Roman Catholics. The grounds were enclosed with a wooden fence and gates.
Meanwhile, the need was felt for a Gate House, to act as a mortuary chapel and the caretaker’s residence. In 1854, lots 10 and 11 in front of the cemetery were bought from W. Dickson of Niagara “for the erection of a lodge at the price of 250 pounds,” and architect Hodgkins’ design was approved. From the nine tenders examined, Thomas P. Kinrade’s bid of 1,165 pounds was accepted. The erection and occupation of the chapel occurred circa 1855–1865. Graves were dug by hand. If more than one burial occurred, the bodies were kept in the chapel until internment. A bell dated 1894, made by Meneely and Co., West Troy, N.Y., hung in the belfry, but now sits on the ground nearby. The original belfry was made of wood. It is not known when this was replaced by the present structure.

Other Information/ Pictures source: sketch & text in Presentation of Plaques booklet, 1989

(A newer plaque is in being produced 2015)

HAMILTON JOCKEY CLUB

Location: Food Pavilion, Centre Mall Barton St

Date: 08–11-2006

Material: City crest & engraved text

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Condition:

Text:

HAMILTON JOCKEY CLUB

The Hamilton Jockey Club opened here in 1893 in the eastern outskirts of the city, on land purchased from the Gage family. By then horse racing was a popular sport in Hamilton. As early as 1835, local gentry held steeplechases in summer and races on the frozen Bay in winter. Circa 1846, a permanent steeplechase, “the Beasley racecourse”, was laid out on the city’s western outskirts at the northeast corner of Dundurn and Aberdeen. Twenty years later, R.R. Wadell operated a one-mile track near the Delta.

John Dickinson, an ardent Hamilton sportsman, spearheaded the building of the Hamilton Jockey Club, which included a grandstand, clubhouse, betting ring, paddocks, stables, and two oval tracks – an inner one-mile trotting course and an outer nine-furlong turfed steeplechase with water jumps.
The Club was extensively renovated in 1911 to include a ladies’ tearoom, roof for the grandstand, cement sidewalk from the main gate, steel and concrete betting ring, and extensive white picket fences bordering cultivated flower beds. That same year the refurbished grandstand was destroyed by fire.

After World War I, the popularity of steeplechasing declined. In 1931 the water jumps were removed and the turf converted to a dirt track. In 1952 due to the growth of the city after World War II, increasing traffic congestion, and the lack of space for expansion, the Club was sold to become the site for the Greater Hamilton Shopping Centre, now Centre Mall.

Hamilton Historical Board 2006
City of Hamilton

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Photo of plaque and photo showing installation on wall.

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**HAMILTON SESQUICENTENNIAL**

**Location:** Sam Lawrence Park, Concession St.  
**Date:**  
**Material:** City crest & engraved text  
**Condition:** Missing  
**Program:** City of Hamilton Historical Board plaque  
**Text:**  

MISSING

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** #23 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006) Identified as missing on that list.
HAMILTON: THE ELECTRIC CITY

Location: SW corner of Greenhill & Cochrane Rd at original grid hydro pole. Date: 2014

Material: Picture & text board

Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text: From the beginning of the 19th century, settlers were attracted to this region by the power of water cascading over the Niagara Escarpment. But it was not until 1896 that five Hamilton businessmen known as "The Five Johns: John Dickenson, John Gibson, John Moodie Sr., John Patterson and John Sutherland", had the foresight and courage to invest in a new concept of hydro-electric generation and transmission. Backed by the economic strength of the Bank of Hamilton and technical advice from the Royal Electric Company, they formed the Cataract Power Company. With water drawn from the Welland Canal, inexpensive hydro-electric power was generated at DeCew Falls and transmitted 27 miles (43 km), an unheard of distance, to a power sub-station on Victoria Avenue. Thus, Hamilton became the foremost electrified city in Canada and achieved world leadership in electrical power development.

The Cataract Power Company evolved into the Dominion Power and Transmission Company in 1907 with head offices at the Hamilton Terminal Building which became the hub of one of the country's most
extensive interurban electric railway systems offering service to Brantford, Dundas, Oakville and Grimsby. The horse-drawn Hamilton Street Railway was one of the first to adopt electricity.

A port city like Hamilton with major railways, combined with abundant electrical power, attracted many new manufacturers such as Westinghouse, Otis Elevator and numerous cotton/clothing companies. Hamilton was dubbed the "Birmingham of Canada". True to the vision of its electrical entrepreneurs, the city's population and economy expanded dramatically. As a symbol of that growth and prestige, a 100 foot (30.4 meters) lighted tower was constructed in Gore Park (1900 - 1923), inspired by the Eiffel Tower of the Paris World Fair.

Joint Plaquing Committee/HHB 2011

Other Information/ Pictures/Source:

HARMONY APARTMENTS

Location: Plaque to be installed possibly on Bay St. N Date: 07-09-2014

Material: City crest & engraved text Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board Recognition Plaque

Text: The Harmony building, erected in 1935, was the dream of Dr. Vincenzo Agro. He immigrated from Italy and was troubled by the Fascist movement in this city. He believed some local Italians showed more love for the old land than the new. Agro led the drive to open a hall, a place that he hoped would encourage loyalty among its members towards their adopted country. Dances, plays, pageants and meetings were held here.

The front of the building is stone. Etched in it are instruments of ancient times – the lyre, the lute, a horn. Bountiful clusters of carved fruit - pineapples, grapes, plums – are draped over the door and around the windows. In June of 1940, Italian leader Benito Mussolini declared war on the Allies. Within hours the R.C.M.P. and Hamilton police began rounding up dozens from the city's Italian community. Frightened immigrant parents piled Italian schoolbooks - history, grammar and spelling texts – into fireplaces and burned them.
Some local Italians, including tailors, grocers, steelworkers, musicians, were sent to the Petawawa internment camp. By late 1943 most had been released without ever having been charged. Many other Italians joined the forces, eager to prove that they were Canadians. When the war ended, activities at the Italian hall never did resume, and the building became the Harmony Apartments.

*Illustration of men at building site states*, Sept 15, 1935, the laying of the cornerstone for what would become Harmony Apartments. The building began as a new Italian meeting place, with an auditorium and club rooms. Dr. Vincenzo Agro was a driving force behind the project. In three-piece suit, he stand directly behind the cornerstone. (Courtesy The Hamilton Spectator)

**Other Information/ Pictures/ Source:** City of Hamilton entry on Internet  have plaque photo

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**HEREFORD HOUSE #113**

**Location:** 13-15 Bold St  
**Date:** 15-09-1984  
**Material:** City crest & text on18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark  
**Text: from booklet:** Lying in St. George's Ward, the first house on Bold Street, west of James Street, was originally a two-storey stone residence presumably built in 1856 by the owner of Lot #25, Caleb Hopkins. If as some say, the architect was Balfour, it had to be James Belford's father, Peter. Others claim that the true filtered may have been George Worthington, an outstanding stone mason.

Caleb Hopkins (1787–1880) was a member of the House of Assembly in 1828, 1834, 1841 and 1850, representing Halton County as a Reformer. He seems to have owned the dwelling from 1856 to 1874 although during the 1860’s Hopkins resided in Toronto. However, he returned to live In “Hereford House” from 1871 – 1873.

Tenants in the 1850’s included George Worthington. Two barristers, Joseph Curran and Walter R. MacDonald, along with William A. Robinson, the Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, rented in the 1860’s.
The second owners were Isaac Baldwin McQuesten (son of Dr. Calvin McQuesten) and his father-in-law the Rev. Thomas Baker. They sub-divided the house in 1875 as numbers 1 and 3, later to be known as 3 and 5, and 13 and 15. At McQuesten’s death in 1888, his wife Mary owned 13 and 15 until her death in 1934, when her daughter Hilda held it until 1945.

Three well-known tenants in the 1890’s were F.R. “Fritz” Martin, barrister and champion athlete; Stephen F. Washington, the crown attorney for Wentworth, and later of Ontario; and Fred Hamilton, a descendent of Peter Hunter Hamilton. Both sides of “Hereford House” boasted two servants’ quarters and a kitchen in the basement; a Drawing Room and Dining Room on the first floor, with two bedrooms on the second and third floors.

In 1981, Herman Turkstra bought the double house and renovated it into lawyers’ chambers and business offices. Hamiltonians are indebted to him for the preservation of this landmark.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Sketch of building in 1989 Presentation of Plaques book, Culture department binder page. #114

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**HESS VILLAGE #103**

**Location:** Ward Two, 24 Hess Street North

**Date:** 16-10-1976

**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building

**Condition:**

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

**Text from booklet:**

The Hamilton Historical Board presented a plaque to James R. Swanborough for his enterprise in regenerating the area of downtown Hamilton, now known as Hess Village.

The Hess Village area comprises two blocks of Hess Street South and two blocks of George Street, containing the late Victorian single and semi-detached residences which had gradually declined, until they were in danger of being razed for future development.

Mr. Swanborough began the restoration of Hess Village in 1971 when he and his partners renovated the building at 14 Hess Street South as offices for their law practice. More houses were purchased, until a four block area had been converted into a pleasant collection of boutiques, shops, restaurants and offices.
The buildings have been restored with care to retain as much as possible of the original character and detail; the redecoration of the interiors has been designed to enhance their Victorian charm.

Hess Village is named after Michael and Charity Hess, who emigrated from the Netherlands and settled in the area now known as Hamilton in 1787. One of their ten children, a son named Peter, became the owner of the property which is the location of Hess village.

Other Information/ Pictures/Sources: Picture of street, 1989 Presentation of Plaques book, #104
Culture Dept. binder file page

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**HINDU SAMAJ OF HAMILTON REGION TEMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date: 2006</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong></td>
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<td>City crest &amp; engraved text</td>
<td>Condition:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Program:</strong></td>
<td>City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board</td>
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<td><strong>Text:</strong></td>
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**HINDU SAMAJ OF HAMILTON & REGION TEMPLE**

Following the 9/11 destruction of the World Trade Center buildings in New York the Hindu Samaj of Hamilton and Region Temple was burnt to the ground on September 15, 2001. Such senseless destruction caused immeasurable emotional and spiritual trauma to the Hindus of this area and the world over.

After the destruction of the Temple, the Hamilton community and leaders of from all faiths came together in an act of solidarity, and initiated a poster campaign which stated, “AN ATTACK ON ONE IS AN ATTACK ON US ALL.” With the help of Hamilton’s community and spiritual leaders, the “Strengthening Hamilton's Community Initiative” was established combined hate crimes.
**Pali Tripitaka in Dhammapada verse 5 states “For hate is not conquered by hate; hatet is conquered by love. This is the law eternal.**

With love, the Hamilton and Canadian communities have rebuilt the Hindu Samaj of Hamilton & Region Temple on this same site. The entrance area preserves artifacts that were saved from the destruction on 9/11.

With education, communication, understanding and love, we will prevent such crimes in the future please come inside and visit.

II OHM SHANTI, SHANTI, SHANTI: II

Let there be peace everywhere!

* * * * *

symbol in circle

* * * *

**Hamilton Historical Board 2006**

**Other Information/ Pictures/ Source:** Pictures of plaque, plaque installation and of the ceremony

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**INCHBURY STREET #105**

**Location:** Ward One, 107 Inchbury St  
**Date:** 21-06-1980

**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

**Text from booklet:** Indicative of houses inhabited by many of Hamilton's working classes in the late 1870s was the red brick residence built by a porter, Edwin Hilder. Some of the details surrounding that house include:

1799 - The Crown gave Richard Beasley the property including this area

1832 - Beasley sold his land to John Solomon Cartwright

1833 - Allan MacNab purchased the property for “Dundurn”

1834 - MacNab's 12-year-old son buried in the “Inchburie” graveyard nearby.

1840 - Lots were surveyed lying between Locke, Inchbury, Kinnell and Tecumseh Streets

1848 - Andrew Stewart, a brother of MacNab's wife, bought the Inchbury property
1850 - The ground was purchased by Joseph Schuler from Montréal
1857 - MacNab re-purchased the property, retaining a partial mortgage
1867 – When placed on public auction, lot 55 was bought by William Slocombe
1868 - Edwin Hilder arrived in Hamilton
1870 - During this decade, he worked at Widger Boots and Shoes, 37 King Street West
1875 - The south half of lot 55 was sold to Hilder for $225
1878 - Hilder built the present house.
1916 - 41 years later, a surviving daughter sold the house for $2,800
1921 - The owner, Alice Rowell, sold to railwayman Charles Alexander, whose family remained there for 50 years
1972 - The daughter sold the family home
1975 - The building was bought by Dr. Brian and Rosemary Hutchison, who restored the house to the late 1800s period.

**Other Information/ Pictures/ Source:** #108 Culture Dept. page,1989 Presentation of Plaques book

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**THE ITALO-CANADIAN RECREATION CLUB**  
**#110**

**Location:** 14 Cannon St West  
**Date:** 29-08-1981

**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:** missing

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

**Text from booklet:** During the Great Depression of the 30’s, a group of young restless Italians gathered regularly at Bay and Barton Streets, a predominantly Italian district. Feeling the need for regular meetings and a club house, they turned an empty garage into their headquarters. Thus was born the Italo-Canadian Recreation Club, in August of 1931

The founding members were;

John Basilio, President        Peter Speziale, Vice-President        Emilio Salerno, Secretary-Treasurer
Angelo Curto, Director        Jerry Ingrassia, Director        Charles Campanella, Director
Joseph Cicero, Director        Vincent Barone, Director        Angelo Marranca, Director
Their activities included sports, visiting the sick and needy and conducting social events that welcomed others. Between the years 1935-1947 the Club changed its meeting place five times. When an opportunity came to buy the home of a City alderman, Dr. T.E. White, the members scraped together enough money to put a down payment on his home. Now, 14 Cannon Street West belonged to them!

For over 50 years, social service has been their keynote. This included such things as visiting, helping earthquake victims, etc. Over the years, their sports activities produced such notable figures as Patsy and Toy Brandino in the boxing ring, and Angelo Mosca on the football field. The Club provides its members with a reading room, lounge, games facilities, sauna, and even a golf driving range in the attic. John Basilio, the founding President, once described the purpose of the organization: “This Club is our home away from home.”

Other Information/ Pictures/Sources: Photo of letter from Premier of Ontario upon 50th anniversary of club. #110 on Culture Dept. binder file page, 1989 Presentation of Plaques book

JAMES GILMOUR THOMPSON

Location: N.W. corner of Balsam & King St E. Date: on March 2006 list

Material: City Crest & text, doubled sided Condition: scratches on bottom below wording

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

JAMES GILMOUR THOMPSON (1906 – 1966)

Known locally as “Mr. Swimming”, James Gilmour Thompson (1906-1966) was one of Hamilton’s most famous sports figures of his day.

Born in Dundee, Scotland, Thompson was a competitive swimmer, appearing in the 1930 British Empire Games and the 1928 Olympic Games.

In 1932, Thompson became the first coach of the Hamilton Aquatic Club, an organization which under his leadership, eventually won 92 national and 205 provincial swimming titles.
As manager and swimming instructor of the Municipal Swimming Pool, Jimmy Thompson is credited with teaching over 60,000 local children how to swim.

In 1971, the swimming pool where Jimmy Thompson taught swimming, sportsmanship and citizenship with energy and dedication for over 30 years, was renamed the Jimmy Thompson Memorial Swimming Pool in his honour.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Sources:** Picture of plaques, text copied directly from plaque. Culture Dept file page, #11 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006) Doubled sided with British Empire Games Plaque (Under consideration for reproduction)

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**JOHN RAЕ, ARCTIC EXPLORER**

**Location:** Ward Two, N.W.corner Bay & Hunter Sts.  
**Date:** on March 2006 list  
**Material:** City crest & engraved text  
**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board & Ontario Heritage Foundation

**Text:**

JOHN RAЕ, ARCTIC EXPLORER

This plaque marks the site where the residence of Dr. John Rae, MD. LL.D, FRCS, used to stand.

Rae was born in the Orkney Island on 30 September, 1813. Graduating in medicine form Edinburgh, he joined the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1833 and spent ten years at Moose Factory.

From 1846 to 1854 he led, or was second in command of, four Arctic expeditions. He travelled in small boats and on foot over 13,000 miles, averaging over 25 miles a day, and charted 1,700 miles of unknown
coastlines between the Mackenzie River and Hudson’s Bay. Rae adopted many Inuit and Indian techniques for travel and survival. In 1854 he was the first European to bring back information about the fate of the Franklin Expedition.

Dr. Rae lived here from 1857 to 1860. He was a founding member and first Vice-President of the Hamilton Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art. In the winter of 1859 he is said to have snowshoed from Hamilton to Toronto in seven hours for a dinner engagement.

Rae died in London, England on 22 July, 1893, and is buried in Kirkwall, Orkney.

Erected with the assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:**

Photo of plaque, Culture Dept file page, #4 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

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**LISTER BUILDING: “A CITY IN ITSELF”**

**Location:** near elevators in Lister building  
**Date unveiled:** 2014  
**Material:** Picture & text board  
**Condition:**

**Program:**

**Text:** Constructed in 1923, the Lister Building has a profound effect on the commercial development of downtown Hamilton. Located on the northeast corner of James Street North and King William Street, the Lister Building was ideally situated within Hamilton’s commercial center. It was a major retail and office complex that featured the innovative two-storey arcade, now recognized as an early mall format within Hamilton.

Joseph Edmund Lister continued his father’s commercial legacy by rebuilding the Lister Building after the original Lister Chanbers (1859) burnt down in February of 1923. Based on the architectural designs of BernardH. Prack, The Pigott-Healy Construction Company erected the new building to industrial standards in a mere 37 ½ working days. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the Lister Building
was significant for its innovative use of reinforced concrete, fireproof materials, and a distinct brick and terracotta exterior.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, James Street North underwent considerable development establishing it as one of Hamilton’s mercantile centres. The Lister Building was notable for its grand size as its six storeys surpassed the typical two to four storey building constructed during this era.

The Lister Building featured approximately 50 stores and 200 offices. These businesses included law offices, accounting firms, beauty parlours, opticians, printing shops, a restaurant, dental offices, electrical goods, a billiards room, men’s clothing shops, a music store and shoe shining services. Combined they provided Hamilton with a variety of goods and services in one convenient, downtown location. As a large multi-storey commercial retail and office complex, the Lister Building was truly “A City In Itself”

Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton
2014

Other Information/ Picture/ Source: Photo of plaque

LORETTA ACADEMY TO BE INSTALLED

Location: possibly Good Shepherd Centre, King St W. Date: 2015

Material: Picture & text board Condition:

Program:

Text:

Loretto Academy (Mount St. Mary)
The Loretto School for Girls (1865-1970)

This is the site of the former Mount St. Mary, where the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (commonly known as the Loretto Sisters) operated a private day and boarding school for girls. The Loretto Sisters, founded in England by Mary Ward in the sixteenth century, were an Irish teaching order that responded to Hamilton’s Bishop John Farrell to open the Loretto School for Girls in 1865. For 105 years, the Sisters provided quality education in art, music, drama, religion, deportment, and academics.
Forty students attended in the school’s first year. The following year enrolment surged to 100. During the 1930s, five boys also attended the kindergarten and primary school.

The Academy occupied 3.17 acres bounded by King, Napier, Ray, and Pearl Streets. Three buildings stood here. The first was a two-storey Gothic-style building that served as the Sisters’ residence. In 1892, a three-storey Romanesque-style building was erected. It housed one of the finest musical auditoriums in Hamilton. To meet the demands for commercial education and soaring enrolment, a Georgian-style building was added in 1933, to take the school’s capacity up to 400 students.

Loretto Academy closed in 1970 due to a shortage of funding and of Sisters to staff the school. The last building was demolished in 1978. Loretto remains the longest continuously operating private girls’ school in Hamilton’s history.

Hamilton Historical Board 2013
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures:

Photo of plaque

Source: Minutes of HHB

MACNAB-CHARLES HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Location: McNab St. S. at the TH&B walkway tunnel.

Date: 04-05-1997

Material: City crest & engraved text

Condition:

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

MACNAB-CHARLES HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The downtown block of MacNab Street South, Hurst Place, Charles Street and Bold Street contains a unique collection of stone buildings primarily dating from the 1850’s.

While stone architecture was relatively rare in Ontario, Hamilton’s Mountain offered a ready supply of limestone. This local resource was used to great advantage in the hands of the newly-arrived Scottish stonemasons, establishing pre-Confederation Hamilton as a city renowned for its wealth of handsome stone architecture.
With the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church as the focal point, the Victorian stone and brick streetscapes of McNab-Charles evoke a genuine sense of history in the heart of this city.

The MacNab-Charles Heritage Conservation District is designated in 1990 under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:**
Pictures of plaque and installation site  
Copy of plaque #13 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board  
Plaques List (March 2006), Dedication invitation

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**MACNAB STREET CHURCH #114**

**Location:** 116 MacNab Street South Ward Two  
**Date:** 05-05-1985

**Material:** City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**

**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

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**Text from booklet:** In the 1830s, two Presbyterians congregations operated in Hamilton. The first one, American sponsored, built a church on John Street North. Among its members was American-born John Fisher, who owned the town's first foundry, and manufactured Canada's first threshing machine. Public-spirited, he became Hamilton's fourth mayor, and later, an American senator. Dr. Calvin McQuesten, the future owner of “Whitehern,” was also a member. The American church suffered "persecution" during the Rebellion of 1837, and folded. The second congregation was affiliated with the Church of Scotland, and met in the log jail before erecting St. Andrew’s Kirk. In the 1844 disruption here, the minister and most of his flock cut their ties with Scotland, to start Knox Church in the Free Church movement. By 1854, the need was expressed for another preaching station in the growing town. This new group met in the Mechanics Hall, where 46 persons received the Lord’s Supper. Moving with uncustomary quickness for Presbyterians, they erected that year at MacNab and Hunter Street, a
wooden building seating 300-400 worshipers.
All this was co-incident with a Call which that “puny and small” group signed to bring from Montréal the Rev. David Inglis. Recently bereaved by the deaths of his wife and three children from cholera, he accepted the invitation to become MacNab’s first pastor, 1855. Among his members were Dr. McQuesten, James Turner, and the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. Before Dr. Inglis left MacNab in 1872 to become a professor at Knox College, Toronto, he witnessed the opening of the present limestone building in 1856, and the addition of more than 1,000 members. From the genesis of the congregation up to the present day – a span of 134 years- only six ministers have served. Today, as the oldest surviving Free Church building in the city, MacNab stands as a “permanent architectural record of the dynamic forces both religious and aesthetic that affected Hamilton at the mid-nineteenth century mark.” The architect is believed to have been William Thomas. His Gothic Revival design – although simpler and less serious than most – reflected the “rising wave of architectural fashion that was to crest later in the high Victorian Gothic.” Built to accommodate 1,300 members, the interior plan was typical of many Ontario Presbyterian churches. They featured a central raised pulpit, with a desk for the precentor below, a railed area for communion occasions, and sweeping galleries. MacNab's arrangement was changed in 1934 when the interior was transformed into “Modern Gothic” by means of a central aisle and an extended chancel. The manse, built in 1871 by Wm. Leith, stands next to the church, both of them looking with resolute eyes over the "charming nineteenth-century neighborhood." To complete the scene, a terrace of three stone houses reaching southwards to Bold Street, filled up the block. The Rev. George Paxton Young built the first two houses in 1853, followed in 1857 by the third dwelling erected by Sir Allan MacNab’s brother-in-law Andrew Stuart. Other notable tenants or owners over the years included Senator James Turner; grocery-partner Henry Routh; druggist George Parke; Dr. Henry T. Ridley (who once owned all three properties) and the mother of Collin Ferrie.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: 1989 Presentation of Plaques book. Culture Department file sheet, #115 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

MAPLESIDE    #105

Location: Ward One, 399 Queen Street    Date: 04-11-1978
Material: City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building    Condition: missing
Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark
Text from booklet: The patent grant from the Crown to Aaron Kribbs, for land on what is known today as Queen Street South, occurred on May 17, 1802. It comprised all of Lot 16, 4th Concession, Barton Township.

Mr. Kribbs sold 40 acres, part of the north end, to William Wedge, Oct. 10, 1803. The sale of this tract passed to David Kirkendall, Jan.10, 1811. Then, on May 20, 1850, 14 acres of the north end was sold to James Williams. This sum was 600 pounds.
James Miller Williams was a Yankee carriage-maker, who came to Hamilton in the late 1840’s to establish the Hamilton Coach Factory. In 1856, he turned to the oil business. At Black Creek, Ontario, he sank the first commercially successful oil well in North America. Williams became a city alderman, and later served as a member of the Ontario Legislature and registrar for Wentworth County.

It is believed that "Mapleside" was erected in 1856. After Williams' death in 1890, the house passed through the following hands: Mrs. J.H.A. McKeands, 1895; Mrs. M.W. Ford and W.P. Ford, 1900; G.H. Kerr, 1905; Archdeacon Wm. Clark, 1910; W. R. Drynan, 1915; J.G. Sheppard, 1958.

**Information/ Pictures/Source:** 1989 Presentation of Plaques book. Culture Department file page.#105

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**MEMORIAL HALL**

**Location:** Memorial School. Ottawa & King Sts  
**Date:** 04-04-2007  
**Material:** City crest & engraved text  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** City of Hamilton sponsored by Head of the Lake Historical Society  
**Text:**

As hostilities ceased in late 1918, Hamilton’s leaders began to consider how to best honor the men of Hamilton who had given their lives in the Great War. The Hamilton Board of Education was the first group to finalize such a plan. They determined that a new school, containing a permanent record of those men, would be the ideal memorial.
Construction began on October 21, 1918 and was completed on February 15, 1919. His Royal highness, Edward, Prince of Wales, declared Memorial School officially opened on October 18, 1919.

The true memorial aspect of the school was designed and unveiled in 1925. Decorated panels, naming each Canadian battle, surrounded the auditorium. Four of the entrances were named after famous Canadian soldiers. Sixteen bronze tablets, each bearing 132 names of those men from Hamilton who made the ultimate sacrifice, were placed around the auditorium. Across the top of the stage proscenium it reads “That our youth may ever remember the valiant men of Hamilton who died in the Great War, this school is a memorial.”

On the evening of November 18, 1925 the Memorial Hall in Memorial School was officially dedicated by Venerable Archdeacon Robert John Renison. The guest of honor, General. Sir Arthur Currie, spoke of the appropriateness of having a school as a memorial of the War. Hamilton’s first Memorial to the Great War stands as “a torch that will burn up ignorance” and is a testament to the sacrifices that Hamilton made during World War I (1914 – 19189.

Sponsored by the Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society 2006
Hamilton Historical Board 2006
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Installation with 2 men, photo of plaque, part of unveiling program  Culture Department file, program of installation

MILLS OF ANCASTER

**Location:** parking lot of Old Mill Restaurant  **Date:** 08-11-2011

**Material:** Picture & text board  **Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

Mills of Ancaster

A wooden gristmill and sawmill constructed near here in 1791-92 by millwright, James Wilson, with the financial support of entrepreneur, Richard Beasley, were the first mills built at the head of Lake Ontario.
The gristmill was described in original documents as being built at the foot of the rock precipice over which water poured on the head of an overshot waterwheel beside the road leading to Mohawk Village (Brantford). This investment scheme established a settlement named Ancaster in 1793 by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

Wilson sold his interest in the mills and some adjoining land to businessman John Baptiste Rousseaux in 1794. Rousseaux expanded the commercial activity of the village by building a general store, brewery, and hotel. By 1809 a syndicate of 15 shareholders called the Union Mills Company acquired the mills.

The original mills burned down at the onset of the War of 1812 providing a stimulus for reconstruction of a more substantial stone mill. After the war, a succession of owners included the Egleston brothers who built a farm equipment foundry and then the existing stone mill in 1863.

There is evidence of several mills and factories being built in this vicinity, including a woolen mill by Job Lodor, a threshing machine factory by Eyre Thuresson (now converted to a stone house) and an impressive stone, four-storey knitting mill (1854-1875) by Jasper Crane. The ruins of the knitting mill still exist beside the creek on the northeast corner of Wilson and Rousseaux Streets.

Picture of the mill with oxen; This sketch, adapted from the drawing by C.W. Jefferys, illustrates the likely appearance and setting of Ancaster’s first gristmill below the mill pond. Picture of the millpond: The mill pond above the rock precipice in 1913 features Thuressohn’s factory, now a fine stone residence. On the far left, upstream beyond Wilson Street is the site of Crane’s knitting mill. Courtesy Ancaster – a pictorial history. Hamilt on Historical Board

City of Hamilton 2011

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: picture of plaque

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Southam Park, Upper James &amp; Brow</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>30-19-1993</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>City crest &amp; engraved text, doublesided with Hamilton &amp; Barton Incline Railway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition:</td>
<td>Damaged plaque, difficult to read. Needs cleaning!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program:</td>
<td>City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text:</td>
<td>THE MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As early as 1842, an inn, situated on this site, met the needs of those travelling the Caledonia Road (Upper James Street). Farmers from the township to the south rested their horses here on the way to and from the Hamilton market.

By 1850 a four story stone building named Mountain View Hotel had been erected. Its proximity to the escarpment’s edge provided patrons with an unobstructed view of the city below and Lake Ontario beyond. The hotel served as a lookout point for the Thirteenth Battalion during the Fenian threat in 1866. The building was destroyed by fire in December 1876.

A new Mountain View Motel was open by 1881. This was a substantial five story, stone structure, crowned by an elaborate observation tower on its eastern end. In 1890 a pavilion suitable for roller-skating and dancing was added which attracted various family and organized events. Access was improved with the opening of the incline railway immediately to the north. When the establishment’s liquor license was revoked in 1916, the property was sold. Subsequently it served as the home of the Wentworth Hunt Club. The building was razed in 1937 and the grounds were donated to the City of Hamilton for use as a park in 1943.

**Other Information/ Pictures/ Source:** Photos of plaque, #10 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board *Plaques List (March 2006), dedication program.*
Originally located at the north-east corner of King Street East and Nash Road in the city of Hamilton, the house known as the Nash-Jackson House was built in 1818. The property on which the house stood, part of William Gage’s original land grant, was deeded to the eldest daughter Susannah (Gage) Nash in 1815. William Gage was uncle to James Gage, original owner of what is now Battlefield House Museum.

The Nash-Jackson House, once named Grandview, with its Loyalist Neo-Classic style of architecture, was built adjacent to a one-storey frame structure which was erected in 1794. The house later served as a field hospital following the Battle of Stoney Creek on June 6, 1813 and was demolished in 1910.

Significant interior architectural features of the home include the original Adam style mantelpiece and built-in cupboards which flank the fireplace, the early 19th century staircase and the floral wall stencilling. The Classical Revival porticoes were installed in the 1930’s.

The Nash-Jackson House was owned and occupied by five generations of the same family. Leone (Nash) Jackson, great-granddaughter of Susannah and Samuel Nash, died in 1996. She had lived in the house all her life, raised three children on the family farm and was a prominent member of the Stoney Creek community.

The Jackson family deeded the house to the City of Stoney Creek due to its historic and architectural significance. It was moved to Battlefield Park November 7, 1999.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** picture of house and of plaque, Internet site

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**NORA FRANCES HENDERSON 1897-1949**

**Location:** Henderson Wing, Jurvinski Hospital (site not finalized)  
**Date:** 04-08-2014  
**Material:** Picture & text board  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board  
**Text:** NORA FRANCES HENDERSON 1897 – 1949  
Journalist, Politician, Welfare Activist
Born in England, Nora Frances Henderson settled in Hamilton in 1917. She began her career with the Hamilton Herald as a cub reporter and became editor of the Women's Page. She devoted her two great talents, writing and speaking, to her passion for civic affairs and social reform. She authored a play “The Pageant of Motherhood” to draw attention to the problem of maternal mortality. It was distributed nationwide by the National Council of Women. Nora wrote editorials urging women to participate in public life. Four women were subsequently appointed to the board of the Hamilton General Hospital. Henderson became the first woman elected to Hamilton’s City Council in 1931. In 1934, she became the first woman in Canada to be elected to a municipal Board of Control. Her political career was damaged during the 1946 Stelco strike, which divided the community. As acting mayor, Henderson stood up for the democratic rights of all workers. In 1947, she retired from politics and became executive Sec. of the Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, where she continued to advocate for the health and rights of children and families. In 1954, Hamilton named the new hospital on the mountain the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital. In 1965, the Henderson and mountain hospitals amalgamated as the Nora Frances Henderson General Hospital. Nora Frances Henderson died in 1949 and was inducted into the Hamilton Gallery of Distinction in 1990. While the hospital complex underwent major reconstruction and expansion in 2010, remaining wing of the Henderson General Hospital still bears her name.

(left side picture) Nora at CKOC microphone states: Photograph taken when Nora Frances Henderson was a member of the Board of Control during a broadcast to her constituents from CKOC radio (Hamilton Spectator Collection, Hamilton Public Library, Local History and Archives)

(right-hand side top picture states): the first price control exhibition was opened at the main library by Controller Nora Frances Henderson in 1944. The message was clear. “Throwing away money today might throw you in a bread line tomorrow.” (Hamilton Public Library, Local History & Archives)

(Baby & hospital card states): Michael Lei born June 7, 1997, is believed to be the last of many “Henderson babies” born at the well-remembered Henderson Maternity Wing (1965-1967), complements Nora’s interest in maternal and neo-natal health. (courtesy Christine Lei)

Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton 2012

Other Information/ Pictures/ Source: plaque

NORTH DRILL HALL #116

Location: The Drill Hall James Street North
Date: 01-12-1987
Material: City crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building
Condition:
Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark
Text from booklet:
THE NORTH DRILL HALL
1887-1987

Built to house the XIII Battalion of Volunteer Militia, it replaced a wooden drill shed located near this spot which was consumed by fire on May 23rd, 1886, prompting the erection of this building.

First occupied by the Regiment on December 1, 1887, it was the home of the XIIIth Unit until November, 1908, when the south drill hall was built.

Co-tenant of this Drill Hall in 1888 was the Hamilton Field Battery R.C.A., reported to be Canada’s oldest continuing Volunteer Battery.

The XIIIth in 1927 became the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

The Hamilton Historical Board

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Picture of plaque, picture of building1989 Presentation of Plaques book, #21 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006) Culture file page

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PEACE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

**Location:** East 36th Street

**Material:** City crest & engraved text

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Date:** 20-09-2008

**Condition:**
Peace Memorial School 1919 – 2013

Peace Memorial school was built in 1919 on donated land in former Township of Barton, County of Wentworth. This school was named at the tribute to those who died on the battlefield of the First World War. From 1919-1921, part of the school was pressed into service as a military recovery Ward, caring for the overflow of wounded from Mount Hamilton Hospital. In 1919, students from as. S. Number. Seven Barton school on Gage Avenue began attending Peace Memorial School, grades 1 to 8. The Hamilton Board of Education assumed control of the school in 1929. The Second World War was followed by rapid growth on the mountain. As a result of overcrowding, six rooms were added in 1948 for the 329 students. Shared classes were inaugurated in 1950, with half the school attending morning and the other half afternoon. Eight additional rooms and a gymnasium were added in 1952 to handle the 922 students. Through the years, declining enrollment and antiquity befell the old school. The Hamilton Wentworth District School Board closed Peace Memorial in June 2003, ending 84 years of education service. The former portico, now an archway, remained as tribute to all those who walked these halls.

Remember Them
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Plaque. A second plaque, titled Peace Memorial Park, has been erected beside this one by The Royal Hamilton Military Institute City of Hamilton

THE PLACE OF FIRSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: Wellington Park, King E., &amp; Wellington Sts.</th>
<th>Date: 13-09-2008</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material: Picture &amp; text board</td>
<td>Condition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
THE PLACE OF FIRSTS

In the 1790s, many of Hamilton's first United Empire Loyalist families settled around this site where the head of an extended inlet from Burlington Bay intersected a prehistoric trail from Niagara.

Smith's Tavern, the first public house in the area opened at this intersection. In 1796, the tavern hosted the first full meeting of the Barton Lodge Free and Accepted Masons.

Local members of the Land, Springer, Depew, Stuart, Ferguson, and Aikman families erected the first log schoolhouse in Hamilton on the southeast corner in 1816, employing William Applegarth as the first teacher.

In 1824, community focus on the school site expanded with the construction of the first Methodist Church in Hamilton, just west of the school. Many members of the first local families were buried in the churchyard. The log church was known as the Hamilton Church, the King Street Church, and when rebuilt in 1868, the Stone Church.

On March 19, 1912, fire severely damaged the Stone Church. It was replaced by the first Methodist cathedral in Hamilton, design product W. E. N. Hunter, a Hamilton–born architect. The cathedral opened May 10, 1914. The Italian Renaissance style church, with a dome 56 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, was later known First United Church. It was destroyed by fire on September 13, 1969.

City of Hamilton
2008 Hamilton Historical Board

Other Information/Pictures/Source: Invitation and unveiling programme. Picture of Smith’s Tavern

PRESBYTERIAN MANSE #117

Location: Ward Two, 51 Herkimer Street  Date: 27-8-1988
Material: City Crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  Condition:
Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark
The Scottish-born clergyman Robert Burnet came to Hamilton in 1853 as the fourth minister of the Church of Scotland congregation on James Street South, St. Andrew’s. He may have spurred his people to erect a more worthy building than the original small frame church for the following year, the corner stone of the present edifice was laid on September 13, 1854, and was formally opened on March 8, 1857. To match the magnificent spired church, a fitting manse needed to be erected. In 1854, property was available from the Pringle Survey on Herkimer Street, consisting of Lots 13, 14 and 15. The manse was built in 1856-57 by Donald Nicholson, and is thought to be designed by architect William Thomas. It stood “on a retired and lovely spot at the base of the mountain. The grounds included the block bounded by Herkimer, MacNab, Markland and Park Streets, and were filled with fruit trees of every description.” The manse is described as “a building of considerable architectural merit. It is a square plan 2-1/2 storey limestone building of the Neo-Gothic Revival style. Its cut, course limestone was quarried in Hamilton. It is distinguished for its pleasing restraint, the slightly exaggerated quoins, the capping frames over the windows above the bay window, and the modest brackets and bargeboard at the eaves. The main door, centred off left, has a head surround of label design.” The building as a manse was fated to have a life of only 20 years. The Rev. Robert Burnet was an extremely talented and public spirited man, who conducted so many weddings that he was known as “the marrying parson.” Between 1863 and 1869, two incidents concerning the use of the church building stretched the tempers of both minister and office bearers. By 1871 matters were so strained that Mr. Burnet refuse the suggestion that he resign. He seemed “more interested in the manse fund than in the church proper.” In desperation, the trustees took over the mortgage on St. Andrew amounting to 10,000 pounds, thus evicting the minister. Burnet led out a group of members, who built a small church a few blocks away, and retained the old name. Even a fire did not discourage them. Nevertheless, in time they too became disaffected with their minister’s leadership, and asked to be re-united with their former congregation which had operated under the name St. Paul’s. In 1876 Burnet took a charge elsewhere. The manse was sold by the trustees of St. Paul’s church to Peter Balfour in 1877. The building then passed through the following hands: William Hendre, Alex Gaveller, Wm. R. Mills, Sarah Calder, Sarah Stewart, Annie B. Osborne, George E. Bristol, T. Crossan Clark, Wentorr Apartments, City of Hamilton, Heritage Hamilton Ltd., Katherine A. Rajczak and Kar-Dent Management Ltd. The present occupants, Dr. and Mrs. Raczak, have restored and remodelled the historic building with loving care. They deserve much credit for its preservation.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Photo in 1989 Presentation of Plaques Book, #117 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006), Culture file page
The Hamilton Naturalists' Club (HNC) has promoted environmental protection, research and education in the Hamilton area since its founding in 1919 as the Hamilton Bird Protection Society (HBPS). By 1959, the HBPS had evolved into the Hamilton Naturalists' Club. Through the Club's efforts, Cootes Paradise was officially declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1927. In the 1990s, the HNC helped finance and implement an ambitious fish and wildlife habitat restoration project in Cootes Paradise. In 1961, the HNC became the first volunteer organization in Ontario to purchase a nature sanctuary. Between 1960 and 2000, the Club donated nearly half a million dollars to purchase and permanently protect additional natural areas. Club members have maintained records of bird species for decades, providing an invaluable barometer of changes in the local environment. They participated in the first Christmas Bird Count in the Hamilton region in 1921. Four years later, the HNC began keeping "Noteworthy Bird Records" of the Hamilton area and has published them in its journal, The Wood Duck, since 1947. In 1991 the HNC completed a comprehensive study of local natural areas. The resulting report became the authoritative guide to wildlife in this area. Throughout its history, the Hamilton Naturalists' Club has provided education about protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat. The HNC continues this important work through public meetings, nature walks and publications. In partnership with Royal Botanical Gardens, the Club provides special programs such as the Junior Naturalists' Club, to introduce children to the natural world.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Files from Ward 1, City Hall

Our 85th Anniversary Celebration Picnic The centrepiece of the evening was a new bronze plaque, awarded to the Club by the City of Hamilton in recognition of our 85 years of service to the community. The sign stands proudly at the head of the Hamilton Waterfront Trail, an asphalt pathway that leads to Bayfront Park. HNC president Brian Wylie applauded its accessible setting in a high traffic area. Moreover, as he pointed out, the location is historically significant, for, in its early years, the Hamilton Bird Protection Society, as the Club was then known, successfully lobbied to have Cootes Paradise declared a game preserve and bird sanctuary.

Page 1 of 2

The HNC, RBG and the City of Hamilton joined forces to translate Glenn Barrett's idea into reality. The Club funded the plaque’s manufacture, the City handled installation costs, and the
RBG donated the site. Club members Jean Stollard and Betty Blashill created the text, which describes the Club’s most impressive achievements. (For a more detailed account of how the project evolved, consult Glenn’s Wood Duck articles in the December ’02 and May ’03 issues.)

City representative Brian McHattie joined Brian Wylie in unveiling the plaque. In a dual role as City Councillor and HNC Past-President, Councillor McHattie was the ideal person to officiate. Several guests were on hand for the ceremony, including Dr. John Johnston, Chairman of the City of Hamilton’s Plaquing Committee. He noted that ours is one of the first commemorative plaques to bear the new City of Hamilton logo. And, while most plaques are raised to honour someone’s memory, ours serves to highlight progress that will “continue to grow and blossom, for generations to come.” Also in attendance was historian and long-time HNC member Brian Henley. (Brian outlined the development of Hamilton’s Plaquing program in the October ’03 Wood Duck.)

Page 2 of 2

THE RED MILL

Location: Old Dundas St. parking lot Ancaster  Date: 30-10-2009
The Red Mill

Richard Hatt became one of the most influential men in this region. He emigrated from England in 1792 and worked in a store in Newark (Niagara). In 1795, he petitioned the government for land for himself, his siblings and father. They arrived in Canada in 1796 with equipment to build the mill and operate large farms.

To obtain a source of water power, Richard and his brother Samuel purchased the site on Ancaster Creek in 1798 and built a gristmill and sawmill fifty yards downstream on the western edge of Old Dundas Road. They painted the structure red with the only available paint. It was a large mill for the time with the 36-foot undershot water wheel that turned three millstones. It could produce thirty bags of pot barley and twenty barrels of flour a day. To utilize inferior grain, the brothers built a distillery supplying the mash to adjacent hog fattening pens. The milk served farmers from as far away as Galt, Guelph and Woodstock.

The Hatt brothers widened the Indian Trail to Dundas to improve business but in 1804, they sold the mill and moved down to Dundas where they eventually purchased mills and water rights on Spencer Creek. Subsequent owners of the Red Mill leased the property but it never flourished. In 1887, the machinery was dismantled and by 1907, the mill was gone.

Ancaster Township Historical Society
Hamilton Historical Board
2009

Other Information/Pictures/Source:
Picture of plaque, Culture department sheet

ROBERT LAND

Location: Woodlands Park, Barton Street E.            Date: On March 2006 list
Robert Land settled near this site as early as 1784, as a refugee of the American Revolution. A Pennsylvania magistrate and farmer, Land joined Joseph Brant’s Volunteers as a courier, scout and Loyalist recruiter. Captured and sentenced to death for treason by an American military court in 1779, he escaped and narrowly avoided recapture in a bloody ambush the following year.

Burned out by the American patriots during the war his family fled to New York City where the youngest Land child died at the age of three. The eldest son, John, was captured by patriots and spent the war in jail. Another son, Abel survived an Indian gauntlet.

Land’s wife, Phoebe 1733 – 1826, and family were evacuated to New Brunswick at war’s end while Land was stationed at Fort Niagara. By 1791, the family was reunited at the Head-of-the-Lake. Their Loyalist land grants would eventually total more than 1,000 acres and include all the area between Wellington Street and Sherman Avenue, from the Mountain to the Bay.

Land farmed, fished, hunted and worked as a wood turner. The log cabin he built close to this site was replaced after his death by a two-story brick residence built by his family, called Landholme, which survived until 1928.

Robert Land is buried at Hamilton Cemetery.

Other Information/ Pictures/ Source: Photo of plaque, Plaque #16 on Historical Board
Commemorative Plaques List (March 2006)
Material: City Crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
Condition:  
Program: Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark

Text from booklet:

Rock Castle was built in 1848 by the foundry-man Alexander Carpenter, of the firm Gurney and Carpenter. The building is a striking example of the Picturesque Gothic style, with characteristic details such as elaborately carved barge boards, eave brackets, clustered chimneys and trefoil windows. The stone work is particularly fine, as shown in the beautifully carved label moulds over the windows, and an original false gable. At the east end of the thirty-room house is a two-storey privy, connected to the house by bridges.

Rock Castle was owned at various times by John Brown, the Honourable Donald MacInnes, Thomas Roberston, M.P. (who changed the name to Rannoch Lodge in honour of his Scottish ancestry), Frank Merrick and H.G. Paterson.

In 1969, Rock Castle was acquired by the Standard Life Assurance Company, who requested permission to include the area of its site in calculating the size of an apartment which they proposed to build on the adjacent property. After extensive negotiations, Standard Life donated the house to the City in exchange for the requested zoning concession, thus setting a significant precedent, and demonstrating that, through co-operation, historically important structures can be preserved without undue penalty to the owners.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: 1989 Presentation of Plaques book, #102 on Historical Board Commemorative Plaques List (March 2006)

RYMAL FAMILY HERITAGE

Location: NE corner Mohawk Rd & Garth St.,copy Regina Mundi school  Date: 19-11-2009
William Rymal (1759–1852), his wife Barbara and his younger brother along with their family members obtained, through the crown grants and purchases, 800 acres of land on either side of Upper Paradise Road from the escarpment to Rymal Road. Arriving as Empire loyalists of German descent from Pennsylvania, they were amongst the first settlers on Hamilton Mountain. William’s homestead was built in 1789 on the north side of Mohawk Road to the west of what is now Westcliffe Mall. St. Peter’s Cemetery to the east of the mall began as the Rymal family burial ground where they built the first church on the mountain (1811-1844). It was a two-storey, wooden, universal meeting house called the Union Church.

William’s son, Jacob (1790-1858), married Christine Horning and became the Wentworth County representative in the Upper Canada Legislative Assembly. His large wood frame home once stood behind St. Thomas More High School on Upper Paradise Road. A reformer, Jacob was known to have sheltered a rebel associate, William Lyon McKenzie, providing him with a fresh horse as he fled from military authorities during the rebellion of 1837, part of the struggle for Responsible Government in Canada.

Jacob’s son, Joseph [1821-1900], was the longest-serving Liberal Member of Parliament for the federal riding of South Wentworth (1857-1882). He participated in the Canadian Confederation debates. Well-known for his integrity and lucid debating skills with a penchant for barn-door humour, he was called “Honest Joe”. He married Lydia Terryberry and, although their farm on the site of William Rymal’s original homestead was sold to the Sanatorium, their house still stands at #700 Mohawk Road West.

Image of house captioned: *Joseph Rymal*  Image of man captioned: *The Rymal Homestead*

Hamilton Historical Board
Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society   2009

**Other Information/Pictures/Source:** Copy of unveiling program, Photo of board, Pictures of unveiling, pictures of graffiti removed
This park, its grounds, residences and monuments, would not exist today, were it not for the efforts of Sara Calder. Her unremitting struggle against considerable opposition, directly resulted in the acquisition and conservation of the Gage House and the construction of the battlefield monument that commands the site.

What has become known as The Second Battle of Stoney Creek, the granddaughter of the original site occupant, James Gage, waged a 20-year battle to see her vision of an imposing monument on an imposing site come to fruition. In 1889, the Wentworth Historical Society began actively campaigning for a monument to mark the Stoney Creek battlefield. The choice as site however was split on gender lines, with Calder’s Ladies Committee championing the hilltop site behind the Gage House and the largely male membership of the Society backing Smith’s Knoll, the current site of the Lion Monuments. Calder’s compelling nature – her watchword was “it can be done, it must be done, and it will be done” – led to the formation of the breakaway Women’s Wentworth Historical Society in 1899. Its first move was to purchase the Gage homestead with Calder personally assuming the mortgage until it was paid by public subscription. In 1909, after two decades of wrangling with the Wentworth Historical Society over the site and the federal government over funding, Calder’s vision won out. On the 100th anniversary of the 1813 battle, the 33 metre Gothic Revival tower was unveiled before a crowd of 15,000. The indomitable will of Sara Calder had triumphed. She died with a year.

Image of painting: Sara Calder accomplished amateur artist painted this view of the Gage house circa 1899 Courtesy Battlefield House Museum
Image of Sara: Sara Calder in 1909 at the official sod turning for the monument construction, Courtesy Battlefield House
Image of cars & people: Travelling by streetcars, railcars, motorcars and buggies, a crowd estimated at 15,000 gathered for the building of the monument. Courtesy Local History and Archives, Hamilton Public Library.

Other Information/Pictures/Source:
Plaque

SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON 1842-1929
Lawyer, politician, and businessman, John Gibson was a tireless proponent of the economic development of Hamilton. Gibson’s Hamilton–focused business interests encompassed real estate development, industrial promotion, the provision of an internal urban services such as utilities and streetcars, and the organization and operation of interurban electric railways. In 1896, as one of a group of local businessman known colloquially as the “Five Johns”, he helped to found the Cataract Power Company, later renamed Dominion Power and Transmission.

By the early 1900’s companies in which he was a principal dominated the hydroelectricity supply system and the radial railway network of the Hamilton–Niagara region. Gibson was instrumental in bringing the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company to Hamilton and in founding Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, a forerunner of Stelco, He served as first president of National Steel Car. An ardent militia supporter and acclaimed rifleman, Gibson was commanding officer of the Thirteenth Battalion from 1886 to 1885. He served in the Mowat, Hardy and Ross provincial Liberal governments where he was responsible for the 1893 Act which led to the formation of the Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. Gibson was first president of the Canadian Red Cross and served as Lieutenant–Governor of Ontario from 1908 to 1914.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: picture of plaque, #17 on Historical Board of Commemorative Plaques List (March 2006), installation invitation

SIR WILLIAM OSLER
SIR WILLIAM OSLER IN CANADA

William Osler’s father, Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, and his wife Ellen Osler (nee Picton) sailed for Canada in 1837, arriving in the remote Anglican parish of Bond Head on the day Victoria became Queen. Conditions were rough in the two-room ’hut’ where they would have nine children, William the youngest boy. Originally named ’Walter’, the family was visited on the day of his birth, July 12 1849, by Orangemen on parade. Featherstone held up his newborn to shouts of ’William!’, and the boy was renamed. The Oslers were transferred to St. James, Dundas, where the family would have a school to send the children. Ellen and her three youngest were to make the journey on the Great Western, March 12 1857, but William’s croup fortuitously delayed them. The train into Hamilton that day collapsed the bridge over the Desjardins Canal. 59 persons died, but the future ’father of modern medicine’ was not among them. The children attended Dundas Grammar School, where William’s ’pranksterism’ began. He first locked a gaggle of geese in the classroom, and later hoisted the school benches and desks into the attic. Upon jeering his teacher’s use of a Latin ’cheat-sheet’, William was expelled from Dundas Grammar School, cheerfully telling his sister ’I got the sack!’ Practical jokes continued throughout his life. Early scientific interest took hold in Dundas. Nineteen year old William’s first published work was on the microscopy of life in water samples from the Desjardins Canal, and his first case in medicine was also in Dundas, in 1874, treating an eye malady for 50 cents. Local doctors whose influence he would later acknowledge included Charles O’Reilly (Hamilton’s first Medical Officer of Health), John Mullin, and Archibald Malloch, a pioneer in the practice of antiseptic surgery. Mullin and Malloch would later visit world famous ’Saint Osler’ in Baltimore, where he was one of the four founding physicians of John’s Hopkins School of Medicine. William Osler’s father, Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, and his wife Ellen Osler (nee Picton) sailed for Canada in 1837, arriving in the remote Anglican parish of Bond Head on the day Victoria became Queen. Conditions were rough in the two-room ’hut’ where they would have nine children, William the youngest boy. Originally named ’Walter’, the family was visited on the day of his birth, July 12 1849, by Orangemen on parade. Featherstone held up his newborn to shouts of ’William!’, and the boy was renamed. The Oslers were transferred to St. James, Dundas, where the family would have a school to send the children. Ellen and her three youngest were to make the journey on the Great Western, March 12 1857, but William’s croup fortuitously delayed them. The train into Hamilton that day collapsed the bridge over the Desjardins Canal. 59 persons died, but the future ’father of modern medicine’ was not among them. The children attended Dundas Grammar School, where William’s ’pranksterism’ began. He first locked a gaggle of geese in the classroom, and later hoisted the school benches and desks into the attic. Upon jeering his teacher’s use of a Latin ’cheat-sheet’, William was expelled from Dundas Grammar School, cheerfully telling his sister ’I got the sack!’ Practical jokes continued throughout his life.

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Archibald Malloch, a pioneer in the practice of antiseptic surgery. Mullin and Malloch would later visit world famous ‘Saint Osler’ in Baltimore, where he was one of the four founding physicians of John’s Hopkins School of Medicine.

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: picture of plaque
Smith Family Cemetery

Image of log house captioned: Jacob Smith's early cabin

Jacob Smith (1739–1821) came to Canada from New Jersey in August of 1788 with his wife, Elizabeth (nee Lewis), and 13 surviving children. As a member of the Jersey Volunteers, who fought with the British during the American Revolution, he is considered to be a United Empire Loyalist. Traveling by foot and wagon, the Smith family crossed the Niagara River at Lewiston and became the first settlers in Glanford Township. Their homestead cabin on Lot 4, Concession 1 survived until the 1950s. Over time, the Smith family was granted 3,280 acres of land, mostly in Ancaster, Glanford and Saltfleet townships.

Jacob set aside this cemetery for the burials of his family members and their relatives. His son, Lewis, and grandson, Mathias, both died in the War of 1812. They are buried here with approximately fifty other Smith settlers. Due to the gradual dispersal of the Smith descendants over the years, the cemetery fell into disrepair. Several headstones have been recovered but most have been destroyed.

Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton
2009
Location: Smokey Hallow On Grindstone Creek
Date: 2011
Material: Picture & text board
Condition: some graffiti on board
Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text:

Smokey Hollow

The Grindstone Creek Valley near the falls was a busy milling area during the 1800's. Shortly after 1805, Alexander Brown, who had received the original land grant from the Crown, built a simple sawmill above the falls not far from where you're standing. Ebenezer Griffin and other millers followed, turning the quiet Valley into a bustling industrial center. As chimneys belched smoke and steam the valley earned the name “Smokey Hallow”. By the early 1900’s, water-power had been replaced by steam and electricity. Mill operators had to contend with declining markets and more efficient competitors. Fire claimed several of the mills, and the final blow came in 1912 when the railway was constructed through the valley. The last of the mills closed. The ruins crumbled and vanished. All that remains to bear testimony to this industrial era are a few photographs and name “Smokey Hollow”. Image of buildings captioned: The many mills and homes of Smokey Hollow 1906 & showing a curved road and some buildings. Image of town captioned: Smokey Hallow during the railway construction of 1911-12. Note the water duct leading from above the falls to the ruins of the Roberston Flour Mill.

Information box states: Smokey Hollow Park has been made possible through the efforts of Save Smokey Hollow Committee, Rotary Club of Waterdown, Environmental Partners Fund (Environment Canada), Ontario Heritage Foundation (Niagara Escarpment Program), Regional Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth, Waterdown Lions Club, Town of Flamborough, Cornerstone Gallery, Halton and Region Conservation Authority, Bruce Trail Association.

Save Smokey Hollow Committee thanks to those who donated trees for this park

In memory of Rolph Barnes: The Bosveld family
In memory of George Fellowes: Jane Hawkri
Lorraine and Frank Richards: Terry Stradwyck
The Yankerkiuk family: The Wallace family
The Wickens family

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Photos of the plaque & location

ST CLAIR AVE & BOULEVARD HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
In 1986, the St. Clair Avenue Heritage District was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act as Hamilton’s first heritage district. The St. Clair Boulevard Heritage Conservation District was subsequently designated in 1993. The Avenue Heritage District extends from Main Street to Delaware Avenue. The Boulevard District extends from Delaware Avenue to Cumberland Avenue.

The original parcels of land were owned and developed by George Rutherford, whose family home, known as “Fern Hill” was located on the north east corner of St. Clair and Delaware Avenue. It was razed to complete the Avenue survey plan.

The construction of houses on St. Clair Avenue commenced in 1910, and on the Boulevard in 1930. Both districts were mainly completed by 1935 with infill construction continuing until the 1940s.

The two Heritage Conservation Districts, with their period design homes and wide, tree-lined avenue and centre landscaped boulevard, reflect the influence of the “City Beautiful Movement” on early 20th century residential development.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Culture Department file page, #16 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)     Photo of plaque

**STEWART MEMORIAL CHURCH**
STEWART MEMORIAL CHURCH
(formerly St. Paul’s African Methodist Episcopal Church)

Founded circa 1835 as St. Paul's AME church, Stewart Memorial Church represents the longest surviving predominantly Black congregation within the City of Hamilton. First housed in a log structure on Rebecca Street, just east of John Street North, the congregation acquired its present building in 1879. This modest clapboard church, erected in 1848, was remodeled c. 1905 with a Gothic Revival brick exterior.

One of the most prominent figures in the history of Stewart Memorial Church was the Reverend John C. Holland, who played an instrumental role in keeping the church open when the congregation was faced with financial difficulties during the Depression years. The decision in 1937 to sever ties with the African Methodist Episcopal body resulted in the formation of a non-denominational church, renamed in commemoration of the previous minister, Rev. Claude A. Stewart.

The history of Stewart Memorial Church attests to the importance of the church as both a religious and social centre for Hamilton's community of African descent, beginning with the establishment of the earliest churches following the first influx of fugitive slaves into the Hamilton area in the 1820s.

Erected with the assistance of Ontario Heritage Foundation
Designated under Ontario Heritage Act

Other Information/Pictures/Source: Pictures of church & plaque, Culture Department file sheet #19
former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006), installation invitation
**Location:** Ward One, 99 Strathcona Avenue North  
**Date:** 13–1979  
**Material:** City Crest & text on 18x14” plaque on building  
**Condition:**  
**Program:** Hamilton Historical Board Award for the Restoration and Preservation of this Landmark  

**Text from booklet:**

In 1894, due to an expanding population in the area of Victoria Park (home of the former Crystal Palace), a school was erected there on a prominent knoll. This area is believed to be the highest ground in Hamilton. The school took its name from the street bordering on the west of the park, Sophia Street School. (Sophia was the daughter of Sir Allan MacNab). When the school opened over 500 children were admitted. The principal was John F. Ballard. Ten teachers taught in the 10-room school.

It was the first school in Canada to own drinking fountains! To accommodate a further growing population, in 1908, an 8-room addition was built. It became the largest school in Hamilton, with 900 children and 14 teachers.

The official opening occurred on March 14, 1909. On the opposite corner to the school stood the newly-built Normal School for training teachers. The public school was now named Strathcona School. Why? Lord Strathcona had left $250,000 for the advancement of military training among the youth across Canada. Strathcona School was able to inaugurate cadet training and rifle shooting. The change of name from Sophia Street to Strathcona Street did not occur until a year later, in 1910.

Mr. J. L. Stewart was the second principal. He was followed by A. E. Manning, 1908 – 1933. The only other principal to come near that record was his successor, J. A. Little, 1933–1995. Strathcona Model School has been known for its athletic teams, choirs and illustrious graduates.

When the school was demolished in 1984, and replaced in 1985 by a new building on the same site, the plaque was re-installed there.

**Other Information/Pictures/Source:** picture & text in 1989 Presentation of Plaques book

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**THE SUMMERS’ LEGACY**
Text: The Summers’ Legacy

Management of Hamilton's unique Summers theatre built in 1902 at the top the Wentworth Street Incline Railway was taken over from William B. Sherman by George Summers in 1905. The George H. Summers Theatre Enterprises employed forty people and ran ten consecutive seasons from May to September until the theatre burned down on December 21, 1914. George and his wife Bella produced, directed and acted in 140 plays for a total of 1,120 performances, which stands as a North American record for a stock company. With a reputation for outstanding theater productions, the theater’s 700 seats were filled for every performance. George Summers planned to rebuild a grand 2,000 seat theatre complex making it the forerunner of Hamilton Place, but the city refused permission.

Pictures with caption for each: Isabella Mary Stevenson was born in Amherstberg, Ontario and began her acting career at the age of eight in 1877. She first appeared in Hamilton at the Grand Opera House in 1890 playing the lead in the opera “Snow White”. Playing comedic roles opposite her husband, she was best known for her outstanding dramatic performances in emotionally charged plays such as “East Lynne”. After the Summers Theatre burned down she retired and devoted her life to the church and her mountain community. She directed plays for the church's dramatic society, raising money to build the theater-like St. Stephen's Parish Hall on Concession Street. From 1925 to 1933 she directed student plays at Central Collegiate. She died in 1947 and is buried in Burkholder Cemetery on Hamilton Mountain.

George Summers began his acting career in Toronto at the age of 16 in 1881. He married Isabella Mary Stevenson a decade later. By 1895 he was operating his own theatre stock company touring North America. His genius was in character creation and an amazing ability to speak dialects as in his most popular portrayal of Rip Van Winkle. Easily recognized as Canada's greatest comedic actor his last performance in Hamilton was in 1917 in the widely acclaimed comedy “In Walked Jimmy”. After 40 years on the stage and operating various theatre enterprises, he retired in 1920 to look after his widowed mother. He died in 1941 and is buried in Toronto's St. James Cemetery.

Mary Ruth Summers made her acting debut in 1896 at the age of three and was a Canadian “Shirley Temple” of her day giving singing performances at the intermission of her parents’ plays as “Little Queen Mab”. In 1903 she appeared opposite her father as Rip Van Winkle’s daughter and was described as a coming star. By 1911 she was old enough to play regular supporting roles and appeared in practically every Summers’ Theatre production thereafter. Her professional acting career ended when she married James Keenan in 1914 and the Summers Theatre burned down. She shared her mother's deep charitable interest in her mountain community, directing theatre for the St. Stephen Young People Association. She died in 1948 and is buried near her mother.

Raymond Ambrose Charles Summers was born in 1906. Described as a born entertainer, he became a member of the English Players of Hamilton at the age of 16 and progressed to repertory theatre touring the mid-west as a vaudeville comedian. Gifted with a beautiful resonant voice, he chose the new entertaining medium of the radio for a career at Hamilton radio CKOC in 1929. By 1937 he gained such
popularity that he was hired by the CBC and Radio Station CBLT in Toronto. Ray was well known as the announcer for many Canadian radio dramas such as “Road to Life”, “Ma Perkins” and “Our Family”, musical programs like “Percy Faith” and “Singing Stars of Tomorrow”; as well as many sporting events. A champion tennis player, he died in Ormond Beach, Florida in 1976.

Her father gave Hazel Florence Summers a piano for her fifth birthday in 1910. A musical prodigy, she became St. Stephen's church organist at the age of thirteen. Performing at many venues, Hazel became president and a life member of the Hamilton Duet Club. She earned many musical certificates including a Bachelor of Music Degree from McMaster University at the age of seventy-six. Married to Alan Syms Korrpass in 1936 she was a well-known music teacher all her life. Hazel joined the Players Guild of Hamilton in 1930 becoming an award-winning actress. She retired from the stage in 1954 after starring with her son Paul in the "Winslow Boy". She joined the Hamilton Historical Board in 1973 to champion the cause of establishing an Archive for the Performing Arts at Hamilton Place. She died in 1999 and is buried in Woodland Cemetery.

City crest

Hamilton

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Joint Plaquing committee

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**THEY SLIPPED THE BOUNDS OF EARTH**

**Location:** 2869 Highway 6 S. Mount Hope  
**Date:** 25-09-2005
THEM SLIPPED THE SURLY BONDS OF EARTH

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (B.C.A.T.P.) was inaugurated in 1939 at the onset of the Second World War to provide air training for Commonwealth airmen, safely removed from active war zones. The Canadian Government sponsored this war-winning plan which produced approximately 140,000 airmen and 45,000 ground crew.

Six of the one hundred and seven Canadian B.C.A.T.P. airfields were located in this part of Ontario. No. 33 Air Navigation School at Mount Hope was established in 1941 in addition to No. 10 Elementary Flying School and No. 1 Air Wireless School. Between November 1941 and December 1943, sixteen R.A.F. serviceman in the Air Navigation School died while in training here and all but two were buried in St. Paul’s Glanford Anglican Church Cemetery. A service of remembrance has been held annually for these men who lie far from home. In 2000, a Remembrance Garden was planted by the congregation and dedicated to the memory of these R. A. F members.

Hamilton Historical Board 2005
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: Unveiling invitation reads, “The city of Hamilton and Lambert Heritage Society invite you to the plaque commemorating the RAF servicemen who died while in training as part of the British Commonwealth air training plan Sunday, September 25, 2005 at 11 AM St. Paul’s Glanford Anglican Church, 2869 Upper James Street Mount Hope”. Culture Department file sheet, #15 on Historical Board Commemorative Plaques List (March 2006), plaque, invitation

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY

Location: Corner of Hunter & James Sts.  Date: 29-05-1999
Hamilton second major rail carrier, the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway, was conceived in response to the merger of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways, thus providing Hamilton with an alternative shipping system. Linking the Canadian Pacific line and the Michigan Central Railroad’s Canadian trackage in the Niagara Peninsula, the TH&B began limited operation from its west Hamilton yard in May 1895. The first train arrived at Hunter Street station from Welland on December 30th of that year. Although not completed, by running out of downtown Hamilton before the year’s end, the railway was able to collect municipal financial incentives. Toronto to Buffalo service was finally achieved in May 1897. Initially a passenger carrier, it was not until 1899 with the completion of the Belt Line into industrial east-end Hamilton that the railway met its goal of financial stability through freight traffic.

**Back side:** The original station, a stone and brick structure complete with an ornate four-story tower, was situated on the northeast corner of James and Hunter Streets. A tunnel under Hunter Street West cut through a prehistoric sandbar and hid the line’s route through a prime residential neighborhood. In contrast, the line was not concealed through the working-class Corktown district to the east where the railway’s freight depot and sheds were also located. The first locomotive shop and roundhouse were situated immediately west of Garth (Dundurn) Street; these were later replaced by larger facilities in the Aberdeen yard. During the Depression, two major projects were undertaken, funded by the City, the Federal Government and the Railway. The first, a grade separation, addressed a longstanding complaint that the rail line disrupted traffic on the north-south city streets. The construction of underpasses remedied this problem; however, as a cost-saving measure, it was decided to close off some streets to through traffic. The elevation of the tracks necessitated the second project, the construction of a new terminal. To accommodate this, Hunter Street was jogged to the north between John and James Streets. Opened on June 26, 1933, the seven-story Art Moderne structure was located to the immediate southwest of the original station. Although its activities were limited to Southern Ontario, from its inception in the 1970s, the TH&B was predominantly owned by the Michigan and New York Central Railroads. From the beginning a minority shareholder, Canadian Pacific finally acquired controlling interest in 1977. Thirteen years later, the TH&B faded into history when its operations were integrated with those of Canadian Pacific. In 1966, the former TH&B station, completely refurbished began service as the Hamilton GO Centre.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Image of plaque, Culture Dept. binder page, First page of unveiling booklet, #22 on former City of Hamilton Historical Board Plaques List (March 2006)

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**THE TURNING POINT**

**Location:** Smith’s Knoll, King St opposite Battlefield Park  
**Date:** June 1, 2014
The Battle of Stoney Creek was about to be lost. The daring night-time raid had begun well, penetrating the perimeter of the American camp undetected, but was now close to collapse. The strategy of a bayoneter only assault on the American advance line floundered and the British troops, backlit by a line of campfires, came under heavy fire from the main American force posted along the ridge adjoining the knoll. Unit control broke down, many of the British broke and ran. The raid was about to become a reverse when Major Charles Plenderleath, commander of the 49th Regiment called for volunteers to rush the artillery on this knoll, which had just been discharged.

The attack was fronted by Sergeant Alexander Fraser of the 49th who led about thirty men, including his brother Corporal Peter Fraser, in a wild bayonet charge directly into the mouths of the American guns, before they could be fired again. Alexander stabbed seven Americans and Peter four. Miraculously, this desperate action succeeded. The charge carried through the battery and scattered a line of infantry supporting the guns. In the ensuing melee the American commander, Brigadier General John Chandler and his second-in-command Brigadier General William Winder were both captured by Fraser. Plenderleath, wounded and unhorsed, was able to withdraw his men and prisoners, leaving the leaderless American army to begin a hasty retreat back to Niagara. The charge, initiated by Plenderleath and executed by Fraser, was the turning point in the battle. For their service at Stoney Creek, Fraser was promoted from the ranks, ending the war a lieutenant, Pleaderleath was awarded a knighthood.

Image on left captioned: *Bayonet charge at the Battle of Stoney Creek, June 6, 1813. Artist Peter Rindlicher*. Image on right captioned: *Alexander Fraser (1790-1872. Sergeant 49th Regiment. Having personally captured two American Generals, he was promoted from the ranks to an ensigncy for his gallantry. Alexander settled in Upper Canada after the war, and served during the Rebellion of 1837. (Descendants of Simon Fraser of Laggan)*

Hamilton Historical Board An 1812 Bicentennial Project

**WEST FLAMBORO, CHRISTIES CORNERS**

**Location:** West Lamoreaux Presbyterian Church 262 Middletown Road Dundas
Date: 16-09-2007

Material: Picture & text board
Condition: 

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text: WEST FLAMBORO, CHRISTIE’S CORNERS

Organized worship was first held in the Flamboro school house opposite the present church in 1825. George Sheed, licentiate of the Church of Scotland, tutored the children of the Honorable James Crooks of Crooks’ Hollow and conducted Sunday Services for the settlers. The organized a two–point pastoral charge of Flamboro and Ancaster in connection with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in 1827 until his death in 1832.

Thomas Christie arrived from the Orkney Islands in 1832 under authority of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church of Scotland. Families from the former Kirk body joined the new congregation of West Flambro in 1832, purchased land for five shillings and built a wooden church which seated two hundred. Flambro was erected as part of a multi–point charge that included Little Scotland (Kirkwall), Beverly Township and St. George, Dumfries Township.

The present church on Lot 1, Concession 1 of West Flambro Township was built in 1866 and dedicated the following year. The adjacent manse was constructed in 1868 from plans procured by Thomas Christie when in Scotland. Following the 1925 church union vote, the congregation joined with the Presbyterian congregations of Sheffield and Kirkwall as a three-point charge until 1955, when the tie was dissolved and West Flambro became a single self-supporting congregation. Later additions to the sanctuary were completed in 1958 and 1986

For thirty-eight years, Reverend Thomas Christie faithfully served the Flambro area. The community honored his memory by naming the site of his labors, Christie's Corners

2007 Hamilton Historical Board
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: dedication program with picture of church

WEST HAMILTON CENOTAPH

Location: West Hamilton Cenotaph
Date: 10-11-2013
Material: Picture & text board
Condition:

Program: Hamilton Historical Board Commemorative Plaque

Text: WEST HAMILTON CENOTAPH

Every year on November 11th, the West Hamilton community holds a Service of Remembrance at this cenotaph. The Village of West Hamilton began in 1908. It had its own stores, a bank, a post office and numerous athletic and social organizations. World War I (1914–1918) had a significant effect on the young village. From a community of about 250 families, over 180 men served in the armed forces. Following the war, a Memorial Committee of veterans and delegates from churches, the Women's Institute, and social clubs raised funds to provide a memorial to the young men killed in the conflict. This fine granite cenotaph was unveiled in 1925 in a sunken garden alongside St. Margaret's Anglican Church, which later became St. George's. It depicts a cross with the title of the poem “In Flanders Fields” along with poppies as a symbol of remembrance. The young men of West Hamilton who gave their lives in World War II (1939 – 1945) were honoured at “West Hamilton's 80th Birthday Reunion”. A memorial stone inscribed with their names was added to the cenotaph and officially dedicated on June 12, 1988 by Reverend Canon Eric Mills of St. Margaret's Church. Representatives of local militia units participated along with the public. To celebrate the 100th anniversary in West Hamilton in 2008, the community created a Memory Garden including benches for quiet reflection. Image on left captioned: Hundreds gather at the dedication of the Cenotaph to West Hamilton's War Dead 1914-1918. The Cenotaph was unveiled in 1925 by Ontario’s 13th Lieutenant Governor, Henry Cockshutt (1921-1927). Courtesy of the West Hamilton Heritage Society, W.L. Griffin Printing Ltd. Image top right: Members of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry kneel at the graves of Canadian soldiers killed in the Raid on Dieppe. Department of National Defence, Library and Archives, Canada, PA-176696. Image bottom right: Be Yours to Hold it High World War I Poster for Canadian Victory Bonds. Department of National Defence, Library and Archives Canada, C-148888

West Hamilton Heritage Trail
City of Hamilton
2013

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: program, Remembrance booklet, photo of board, installation ceremony program
In 1794, William Cope and his family were the first settlers arriving in what is now the Copetown area. The first worship services were held in the settlers’ homes. In 1808, the settlers joined a large circuit of parishes with William Case as minister. William Cope's son Conradt, a layman who assisted Reverend Case, was known to the parishioners as the “father of our congregation” for his efforts to bring the settlers together.

A white frame church was built in 1828 where the Copetown Cemetery is located. It served the community until 1855 when construction by the Great Western Railway threatened the structural integrity of the building. In 1859, a new red brick building was erected some distance from the noisy, rumbling trains and a few yards southwest of the present church. That church served until 1908 when it was decided that the building was too small to accommodate the growing membership. The cornerstone for the current church was laid in 1908, and the congregation has worshiped in this building since that time.

In earlier years, Copetown was part of many different church circuits including six townships. It took several weeks for the ministers to complete a circuit. With the coming of Church Union in 1925, the Copetown Methodist Church became part of the United Church of Canada. In 1935, Copetown and Rockton became a joint charge under one minister.

Hamilton Historical Board 2008
City of Hamilton

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: photo, Final proof of text from Cambridge Metalsmiths
Material: 2014 replacement Picture & text board
Condition: Original stolen twice

Program: City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

Text of original Ontario plaque: WILLIAM BLAIR BRUCE 1859 - 1906

A distinguished Canadian artist, Bruce spent his childhood in a house that stood on this property. He was educated in Hamilton where he studied draughtsmanship and painting. In 1881 he entered the Académie Julien in Paris to study art under Fleury and Bouguereau. Working in oils he became a painter of great versatility and was a frequent exhibitor at the Salon de Paris. His canvases included landscapes, seascapes, portraits and subject pictures. Although Bruce lived in France and Sweden until his death, many of his well-known works, including The Smiths, Bathers of Capri, La Joie de Néréides and The Phantom Hunter are held by the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the National Gallery of Canada.

Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario.

2014 replacement: WILLIAM BLAIR BRUCE 1859 - 1906

A distinguished Canadian artist, William Blair Bruce, the son of William Bruce and Janet Blair, spent his youth in "Elmwood" the family home built in 1869. It stood here in the southwest corner of the Bruce estate, now called Bruce Park when it was donated to the city in 1958 by his sister, Bell Bruce-Walkden. William received his early art training from his father and after attending the local Mechanics Institute he was employed as a draughtsman. In 1881 he entered the Académie Julien in Paris to study art under Fleury and Bouguereau. Working in oils he became a painter of great versatility and was the most frequent Canadian exhibitor of paintings at the Salons de Paris in the 19th century. His canvases included landscapes, seascapes, portraits and subject pictures. Although Bruce lived in France and Sweden, his legacy to Hamilton has been extensive. Upon his early death at the age of 47, his widow in Gotland, Sweden, in conjunction with his father in Hamilton made a gift of 29 of his paintings to the City of Hamilton on condition that a permanent municipal art gallery be established. That modest gallery opened on June 28, 1914 and has become the Art Gallery of Hamilton. The Bruce Memorial Collection includes well-known works such as; The Phantom Hunter, Bathers at Capri and Summer Day, France. The Joy of the Nereids and The Smiths are paintings held by the National Gallery of Canada. Image captioned: The Phantom Hunter (a888), courtesy the Art Gallery of Hamilton. Inspired by the poem, the Walker of the snow, by Charles D. Shanty. Image captioned: Photo of William Blair Bruce and his wife Caroline taken on the occasion of a visit in 1895 to his parents at Elmwood, now Bruce Park, Photo Courtesy The Robert McLaughlin Gallery, Oshawa

Other Information/ Pictures/Source: photo of original, final draft of replacement page of images & captions

Bruce & wife
The Phantom Hunter

WILLIAM TERRYBERRY
**Location:** Terryberry Library, Mohawk Rd on outside wall  
**Date:** 24-10-2014

**Material:** City Crest and engraved text  
**Condition:**

**Program:** City of Hamilton, Hamilton Historical Board

**Text:**

WILLIAM TERRYBERRY
(1779-1847)

Since 1812, the name Terryberry has been associated with this section of Mohawk Road West. Having immigrated to the province of Upper Canada from the state of New Jersey, Terryberry purchased land along Concessions 6 and 7 in the Township of Barton

Between 1791 and 1793, the Mohawk Road was a primary transportation route between the capital of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) and the thriving settlement of Ancaster. The road continued to provide an important link between Ancaster and the Niagara peninsula even after the capital of Upper Canada was removed to York (Toronto). In 1815, Terryberry took advantage of his farm’s prime location along the road by constructing a two and one-half story frame structure for use as an inn.

The Terryberry Inn was a popular stage coach hotel for travellers along the Mohawk Road. It also served as a local community meeting place, being used for dances and other special gatherings. On May 4, 1816, the first public meeting of the voters of Gore District took place at the Terryberry Inn.

**Other Information/ Pictures/Source:** Culture Department binder page, photos of plaque & location, installation invitation

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**LISTING OF ALL PLAQUES ON THE INVENTORY as of APRIL 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alec Murray</td>
<td>Hereford House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustus Jones (C. 1757-1836)</td>
<td>Hess Village</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustus Jones Sculpture by Les Drysdale</td>
<td>Inchbury Street</td>
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<td>Barton Stone Church</td>
<td>The Italo-Canadian Recreation Club</td>
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<td>Bartonville Cemetery</td>
<td>James Gilmour Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>John Rae, Arctic Explorer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicentennial of HMCS Star 1813-2012</td>
<td>Lister Building: ”A City In Itself”</td>
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<td>Bishophurst</td>
<td>Loretto Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishop Ryan High School</td>
<td>MacNab-Charles Heritage Conservation District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bloody Assize and Military Occupation at Burlington Heights</td>
<td>MacNab Street Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Empire Games</td>
<td>Mapleside</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brock Stepped Here</td>
<td>Memorial Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington Races: From Fancy To Fact</td>
<td>Mills of Ancaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada’s First Birth Control Clinic</td>
<td>Mountain View Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada’s First Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (A.F. &amp; A.M.)</td>
<td>The Nash–Jackson House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Doune (Dean)</td>
<td>Nora Frances Henderson 1897-1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chedoke More Than A Sanatorium</td>
<td>North Drill Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clara’s Climb</td>
<td>Peace Memorial School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crystal Palace</td>
<td>The Place of Firsts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dunnington-Grubb Landscape Architects</td>
<td>Presbyterian Manse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Black Community on Hamilton Mountain</td>
<td>Princess Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East End Incline Railway</td>
<td>The Red Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernwood Park Estates</td>
<td>Robert Land Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>The First Royal Visit to Hamilton</td>
<td>Rock Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage Park</td>
<td>Rymal Family Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardener’s Cottage</td>
<td>Sara Galbraith Calder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateside House</td>
<td>Sir John Morison Gibson 1842-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore Park</td>
<td>Sir William Osler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore Park Fountain (original plaque at fountain)</td>
<td>Smith Family Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gore Park Fountain (plaque at reconstructed fountain)</td>
<td>Smokey Hallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government House (King’s Head Inn)</td>
<td>St Clair Ave &amp; Boulevard Heritage Conservation District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Amateur Athletic Association Grounds</td>
<td>Stewart Memorial Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway</td>
<td>Strathcona Model School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Asylum Plaque</td>
<td>The Summer’s Legacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Aviation History</td>
<td>They Slipped The Bounds Of Earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Cemetery</td>
<td>The Toronto, Hamilton &amp; Buffalo Railway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Jockey Club</td>
<td>The Turning Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Sesquicentennial</td>
<td>West Flamboro, Christies Corners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton: The Electric City</td>
<td>West Hamilton Cenotaph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindu Samaj of Hamilton Region Temple</td>
<td>Where They Worshipped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmony Apartments</td>
<td>William Blair Bruce</td>
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<td>William Terryberry</td>
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