

City of St. Catharines Heritage Register (updated October 1, 2024)

Address	Name	Description of Cultural Heritage Value and Potential Attributes	Date Added
30-32 Academy Street		Built c.1870, this two and one-half storey, semi-detached, stucco home is notable for its two front bay windows, two side entrances, and second storey window design. The one storey high bay windows have shelves with decorative friezes and brackets. The second floor windows are placed on the facade in pairs. Above the centre mullions are semi-circular ornaments. The side entrances are composed of decorative friezes and brackets similar to the ones on the bay window. The doors are panelled with a glazed section. The roof is a four sided, bellcast mansard with several dormers trimmed with a boxed cornice, frieze and brackets. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
27 Academy Street		The 2-storey residential building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The brick building has a bay window on the front façade and rounded arched windows.	October 19, 2020
3 Adie Place		The residence is well-preserved example of a vernacular, residential dwelling from the late-19th century with early 20th century (pre-1913) additions. Simple in design, the house's most prominent feature is the porch that stretches across the front of the house.	October 19, 2020
85 Albert Street		Constructed in the 1870s, the residence does not appear to have been heavily altered. The house had a long, 80-year period of ownership with the Daniel Woodhouse family. Woodhouse was a former lock-tender on the 3rd Welland Canal. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020
95 Albert Street		The residence represents a well-preserved example of a vernacular, residential dwelling from the turn of the century. The residence has a pebble-dash façade and a front porch which stretches across the front of the house. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020

96 Albert Street		A late-19 th century one-storey brick residence with a wide porch across the front façade. There is a transom above the front entrance. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020
97 Albert Street		The two-storey residence represents a well-preserved example of a vernacular, residential dwelling from turn of the century, with a few recent alterations but the basic form of the original is still recognizable. The residence has a pebble-dash façade and a front porch which stretches across the front of the house. The house has historical associations with Fred R. Parnell (son of an early UEL family, prominent local business man who ran a grocery store, and a wood and coal supply business and was a local M.P.P. and founding member of the Lincoln [St. Catharines] Historical Society. Parnell also wrote a series of articles for the St. Catharines Standard during the 1940s called “Days of Long Ago.”) The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020
105 Albert Street		One-storey late-19 th Century residence. The residence has a nenclosed porch. The windows on the front façade have dentils incorporated within the trim. A porch can also be found on the side of the residence. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020
109 Albert Street		Likely constructed around 1905-1910, it is a well-maintained example of a Dutch Colonial style house, and is unique to the street. It has not been heavily altered and retains its gambrel roof with fishscale wooden shingles beneath the gable and a front porch that features decorative wood trim. The house was the residence for a few years of James Judson, one of the Missionaries on the 3rd Welland Canal (he worked with the Rev. Thomas Bone, and was his successor). It was later occupied by Harry Greene, chief of police. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020

123 Albert Street		A c.1875 residence, it is an example of an Italianate style residence that has not been extensively modified. The window openings are untouched with segmental arches and original sills. The roof features decorative brackets and dentils in good repair. The house has historic associations with the prominent Marquis family with ties to the local paper mill industry and also with municipal affairs (a son, A.W. Marquis, was a lawyer who served as mayor.) Later owners or occupants employed by major industrial firms located in the city such as Foster Wheeler and General Motors. The Albert Street neighbourhood formed part of the late 19th century expansion of the city north of Welland Avenue during the decades of prosperity prior to the start of World War I.	October 19, 2020
23 Centre Street		Built in 1890 as the Court Street School, and was later purchased by the Masons in 1953. The building's history and impressive architecture contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The building displays many elements of decorative brickwork including corbelled brick, semi-circular segmental arches and weaved brick designs. Stone arches, lintels and sills dominate the façade, which also incorporates rows of terra cotta emblems inset in the brick. A large chimney can be found on the south side of the roof. A modernist-era addition was constructed on the south side.	August 29, 2022
1 Church Street		The c.1910 property contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. Designed by prominent St. Catharines architect A.E. Nicholson at the same time as the neighbouring property at 2 Lake Street, and the two buildings share many similar features and a similar character. The building's symmetrical façade consists of three bays, with a centred entrance with sidelights flanked by bay windows on either side. The building's three chimneys and segmentally arched windows contribute to the character of the building.	February 28, 2022
3 Church Street		c.1922 apartment complex that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. Amongst the three-storey building's many architectural details are decorative brick elements, a large cornice, recessed balconies, and ornate entrances with sidelights underneath a carved inset denoting the name of each part of the building complex.	February 28, 2022

4-6 Church Street		Two-and-half storey semi-detached residence, now converted to apartment uses that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The building features decorative brickwork (including arches over the two main entrances and sawtooth brickwork between the first and second storey), a stone foundation, porch and a hipped roof with gables.	February 28, 2022
12 Church Street		Two-storey c.1860 Italianate building, with decorative lintels and sills, paired brackets under the eaves and a cross gable roof with a pair of chimneys at each end. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	February 28, 2022
23 Church Street		Built c. 1850, this is a two storey, brick building built on a square plan. The hip roof features a boxed cornice, frieze and decorative brackets. The building previously features a gallery at the front entrance which extended across three of the four bays on the facade. It had a sloped roof with a pedimental front gable supported by four square columns. A balustrade stretched between the square columns which feature plinths, capitals and an entablature. The offset front entrance has two recessed lower panels, a glazed upper panel and a recessed transom. A shaped lintel, with short label returns, decorates the top of the entrance way. The windows on the first floor are full height, double hung, sash type in a two over four pane arrangement. A wooden slipsill with a lower wooden panel is found at the bottom of the windows. There is moulded wood trim at the sides and a shaped lintel similar to that of the front entrance. The second storey windows are of a similar style but shorter in height. A brick belt course is located under the sills. An "L" shaped addition to the rear has an intersecting gable roof and is approximately two thirds the height of the main building. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

26-30 Church Street		The row of three nearly identical Gothic Revival buildings was built around 1850 and contribute to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. Each building features decorative lintels and sills (that are identical to those found at 12 Church Street), prominent gables with decorative barge board and half-rounded arches with hood moulds. Each of the buildings contains nearly identical first floors (except for 26 Church Street, which has an additional entrance) with offset entrances containing pediments, decorative wooden brackets, sidelights and transoms.	February 28, 2022
27 Church Street		Two-and-a-half storey residence converted to commercial use, built in 1883 that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The building features decorative brickwork (brick hood moulds and bands), decorative woodwork and brackets beneath the eaves, an oriole window with wood trim, and a complex hipped and gable roof with dormers with decorative wood elements.	February 28, 2022
29 Church Street		The semi-detached building has two decorative porches with wood trim, columns, dentils and pediment. Though the façade is largely composed of brick, the siding beneath the gable consists of scalloped shingles with wooden brackets underneath. The gable also has a decorative fascia, while a frieze board is found beneath the eaves of the rest of the front façade. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	February 28, 2022
31 Church Street		c.1880 Italianate building with a symmetrical front façade. Though the existing porch is a later addition (the outline of the original porch which spanned the front façade is visible in the brick), the second storey is largely unaltered with a pair of narrow arched windows with stone hood moulds and keystones above the front entrance, while the remainder of the second-storey contains segmentally arched windows with stone keystones. Pairs of wooden decorative brackets and dentils are found beneath the eaves. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	February 28, 2022

<p>37 Church Street</p>		<p>c.1875 semi-detached building, originally constructed for residential purposes and now converted to commercial use. Though the building is a duplex, as of February 2022, only the property at 37 Church Street is proposed for inclusion on the Heritage Register. 37 Church Street has a pair of double-doors with transoms and segmentally arched dichromatic brick arches. Segmentally arched dichromatic brick arches are found throughout the fenestration of the building. The second storey is dominated by wood cladding with wooden dentils and brackets. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.</p>	<p>February 28, 2022</p>
<p>53 Church Street</p>	<p>Knox Presbyterian Church</p>	<p>c.1860 red brick church with 1956-1957 addition. The original church's symmetrical facade includes four brick and stone buttresses each topped with a pinnacle. Cast stone emblems are found on the two inner columns beneath the gable, stating "Canadian Presbyterian Church" and "Erected A.D. 1850". Corbelled brick is found beneath the gable. The entrance and three windows have gothic-style brick hoodmoulds and stone sills. Stained glass windows are found in the transom above the entrance and the windows on either side of the entranceway. The church is an important structure that contributes to the history of the religious community in St. Catharines, and contributes to the row of church buildings along Church Street.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>

<p>71 Church Street</p>	<p>St. Catharines Alexandria R.C. Church</p>	<p>The church was built between 1843 and 1845 with help from Irish stone masons and Catholic labourers on the Welland Canal. Much of the original church is hidden by the numerous additions to the building. Fortunately, the architectural styles are compatible with that of the original building and the general effect is pleasing. The church is built in the Gothic style. The roof of the entire building is shingled and the eaves are simple wooden cornices with a narrow frieze. The front facade is in three distinct sections: the tower and narthex, a small stretch of the nave, and one of the transept wings. The tower is integrated into the southwest corner of the narthex and an entablature circles the entire mass at roughly fifteen to twenty feet above the ground. The bell was cast in 1880, it was raised in 1888 and restored in 1979. Buttresses support each corner and at the base of this section are two sets of Gothic arched, wooden, double doors. Above the doorway in the tower is a narrow Gothic window and Gothic arches for a bell loft. The tower is topped by a metal spire, surrounded at the base by decorative railing and ventilated by four dormers. Above the other set of doors is an arched opening containing a stained glass window. The visible section of the nave is two bays wide and serves as a visual link to the transept wing. The transept wing itself is closer to the street and therefore much more prominent on the street facade. It has three buttresses and two gable sections with pediment walls facing onto the street. At the base of each pediment is a turret which has a small finial in the shape of a cross. Each gable section has a single Gothic window surmounted by a trefoil window. The church is an important structure that contributes to the history of the religious community in St. Catharines, and contributes to the row of church buildings along Church Street.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>
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83 Church Street	St. George's Anglican Church	<p>The original church which would evolve into St. George's Church was founded in 1796. It was located on Yates Street. After a fire, the church was moved to the current site on Church Street. In 1835, the foundation stone for this church was laid with Masonic honours. It was not finished until 1840. The tower was built with money provided in the will of Nehemiah Merritt of Saint John, N.B. in memory of his brother Thomas and sister-in-law Mary, the parents of William Hamilton Merritt. The stone above the doors on which the memorial was inscribed is from the Merritts' childhood home in Westchester County, New York. A new tower was built in 1844 which may have been designed by John Howard, the designer of Toronto's High Park. There have been numerous additions, the last of which was completed in 1957. The church, however, was never fully finished. The sides are stuccoed to cover the bare brick. Behind the church are several tombstones of prominent local citizens. This cut stone cruciform church has a single, three storey tower at the centre front. On the tower is a high steeple and four trefoils which houses a full set of carillon bells. The windows on the church are of a Gothic style with a cast stone cap over the head and moulded trim. They each contain five panes of stained glass, set in the shape of two pointed windows. The cross gable roof has a boxed cornice, frieze and decorative brackets. The main entrance doors are panelled and recessed into an arch. The steps leading to these doors are straight with railings. The church is an important structure that contributes to the history of the religious community in St. Catharines, and contributes to the row of church buildings along Church Street.</p>	July 13, 2009
97 Church Street	Former United Church Manse	<p>Constructed in 1872, this two storey, brick house is square in plan and has a medium hip roof. The front facade has four bays and a large verandah. The semi-circular windows are plainly trimmed and have radiating arched brick voussoirs. All the windows are double hung, sash type with two panes in the upper sash and four in the lower sash. The offset entrance door is panelled and has sidelights and a transom. The entire building was renovated in 1972.</p>	July 13, 2009

104 Church Street		Built in 1840 in the vernacular Loyalist tradition, the residence was the home of Rev. John Baynes. This rectangular, three bay, red brick building is two storeys high. The gable roof is trimmed with a boxed cornice and a frieze. The ends of the gable are finished with stepped brick parapets. The double hung windows are flat and plainly trimmed. The sash type windows are arranged in a six over six pane arrangement. The front door is decorated with moulded trim and a transom. It is protected by a mansard roofed portico which is supported by wooden columns and decorated with gingerbread trim. The house contributes to this historical character of Downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
39 Court Street (Also 209 King Street)	Patrick Darte Funeral Chapel	Built in 1855 by industrialist Thomas Towers. This two and one-half storey, brick building has an irregular shape due to many additions. The gable roof has a boxed cornice, brick frieze and elaborate brackets. Cut stone quoins are present at the corners. The windows are double hung, sash type with six panes in each sash. They have decorative stone lintels and wooden shutters. A fan shaped window is located on the front facade near the peak of the gable. The door has moulded trim, a shelf, sidelights and a transom. The house contributes to this historical character of Downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
5-7 Duke Street		The Italianate semi-detached building has had its façade altered over the years, but retains its massing and paired brackets that are synonymous with the style. The property retains some historical/associative value through its connection to a number of prominent residents, including High Constable Richard Edward Boyle (1916-1943). The property retains contextual value through its similar construction and design style as those in the surrounding area. The properties contribute to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020
10-14 Duke Street		The property retains some design/physical value through its representation of early architecture, though the façade has been re-clad and there are limited remnants of its early appearance. The property retains contextual value through its construction, façade, and age, which are similar to those in the surrounding area. The properties contribute to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020

13 Duke Street		The brick residence is associated with James Dougan, a prominent local builder, who also resided on Duke Street. The house incorporates voussoirs with keystones, a bay window on the first storey with decorative wood trim, and a wooden front porch. The entrance has sidelights and a transom. The property is relatively consistent with those in the surrounding area as it shares some construction similarities and is in keeping with and representative of the character of others of similar age. The property contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020
15 Duke Street		The property is associated with the Junkin family, who resided in the home for ~50 years. Alexander Junkin was a grocer and merchant who served as a St. Catharines Reeve in 1870-1871. The property retains design/physical value through Gothic Revival detailing, including a centre gable and segmentally arched windows. The first floor window is not original. As one of the most of the most common designs in 19th century Ontario, the centre gable gothic house is very characteristic of provincial and local architecture. The property contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020
21 Duke Street		The residence is well-maintained and good example of a prominent style or architecture characteristic of the street and immediate area. The property is associated with builder James Dougan, Rev. John O Miller, founder of Ridley College, and merchant Alexander McEdward. The residence has dichromatic brick which highlights the segmental arches above the windows. The porch contains Doric columns and a roof with wooden dentil trim. This sits above a doorway with French doors with rounded arched windows. The roof features ornate wooden brackets and dentils. The property contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020

25 Duke Street		The two-storey brick residence was constructed c.1880 and is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed near the downtown in the nineteenth century. The building features pairs of large segmentally arched windows with stone sills on the first and second storey. A porch and entranceway are found on the side elevation. The porch has a decorative frieze beneath the roof, while the entrance has an arched transom. A bay window is found above the porch. At the rear of the side elevation is an oriel window with scalloped shingles. Decorative brackets are found beneath the eaves and the stone foundation is visible.	August 29, 2022
33 Duke Street	Butler Funeral Chapel	Built c.1850 and enlarged in the 1890s and in 1956, the 2.5-storey red brick building is a good example of a Queen Anne style mansion. The house features a complex roofline with numerous gables and dormers. A tower on the right side of the house has an ornate frieze. The windows in the house are of many different shapes including semi-circular, segmental, semi-elliptical and rectangular, with stone lintels and sills. Decorative brickwork can be found on the front façade. The house contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
37 Duke Street		A two-storey brick residence with a symmetrical façade the incorporates segmentally arched windows with keystones, a protruding brick entranceway that has been altered but retains decorative wooden trim including brackets and dentils. The roof also features brackets and dentils. The fieldstone foundation is also visible. The house contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	October 19, 2020

3 Elizabeth Street		The house is known as the “Begy House” built c.1850. It is a fine example of craftsmanship and Victorian-era architecture. It is also representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The two-storey residence features a stucco façade and cross-gable roof along with a number of ornate features with excellent craftsmanship. These include: the bay window with flat roof, brackets, gables with bargeboard and pendants; capped window sills and surrounds; and a decorative wood porch with brackets and fretwork.	August 29, 2022
5 Elizabeth Street		The one storey residence was built c.1850 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. Though the house has been reclad and has a new roof, the original fieldstone foundation is visible and provides evidence of the building’s age.	August 29, 2022
8-10 Elizabeth Street		The one-and-a-half-storey neoclassical duplex was built c. 1850 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The building has a gable roof, a pair of chimneys and a porch which stretches across the front façade. Though there are transoms above each entranceway, the fenestration has likely been altered with a window removed at 10 Elizabeth.	August 29, 2022

9 1/2 Elizabeth Street		The one-and-a-half-storey residence was built c. 1875 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The building has a gable roof, porch and stone foundation.	August 29, 2022
12-12 ½ Elizabeth Street		The one-and-a-half-storey-neoclassical duplex residence was built c. 1850 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The property is associated with the Swayze family, in particular the Swayze Brothers, who were prominent St. Catharines merchants in the late 19th and early 20th century. The building has a gable roof with chimneys at either end and a porch which stretches across the front of the residence.	August 29, 2022
29 Elizabeth Street		The two-storey residence was built c. 1875 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The residence has a gable roof, a stone foundation, a front porch, and sidelights on both sides of the entrance.	August 29, 2022
31 Elizabeth Street		The one-storey residence was built c. 1860 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The residence has a cross-gable roof with scalloped shingles beneath the front gable. Beneath the front gable is a porch which spans the east half of the front facade.	August 29, 2022

37 Elizabeth Street		The one-storey residence was built c. 1850 and is representative of the period of growth and industrialization following the 1854 proclamation expanding the Town of St. Catharines. The inhabitants of Elizabeth Street were primarily working class people, many carpenters and trades people building houses during this period of growth or working in local factories such as the nearby Welland Vale Manufacturing Company. The house has a wraparound porch with detailed woodwork that is original to the house. A brick chimney on the side addition appears to be a later addition or replaced an earlier chimney.	August 29, 2022
7-7 1/2 Embassy Avenue		An early-20 th Century demi-detached residence with a hipped roof and a roughly square plan. On three sides of the building, clipped gables project from the main house. The windows are all double hung in a two-over-two pane arrangement. A hip roof porch, supported at the front by a bracket, protects the entrance on either side of the house. The residence is covered in wooden siding. The residence may have been constructed as part of a group of houses for workers at the Maple Leaf Rubber Factory in Port Dalhousie.	July 13, 2009
3 Geneva Street		c.1870 residence built for Thomas H. Taylor, the foreman at the Riorden Paper Mills. The brick residence's most prominent feature is the tower on the south side of the façade. The tower is octagonal in shape, two and one-half storeys tall with a bellcast mansard roof. The roofline has a boxed cornice and sets of curved brackets. Two types of dormers are displayed on the tower: near the eaves are tall, bellcast mansard dormers; near the top are small, hooded dormers with round windows. The top of the tower has a wide entablature with graceful metal railing. The front gable is decorated with a bargeboard featuring flower designs. The front facade bay window has an entablature which supports a metal railing similar to the one on the tower. Above the bay window are two windows linked by an unusual lintel with a semi-circular segment. Between the front wing and the tower is a small verandah supported by wooden columns. Over the door is a shaped lintel similar to the lintels over most of the windows. A gabled dormer with a narrow window is above the verandah. A single brick chimney is located near the intersection of the gables. A wrought iron fence fronts along Geneva Street. Along with its unique and well-crafted architecture, the residence contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

<p>19 Geneva Street</p>		<p>A c.1880 residence consisting of a one and one-half storey, frame building with a one storey addition to the rear which has been covered in stucco. The gable roof features a simple boxed cornice and plain frieze. The rear addition has a saltbox roof. The windows are set in simple moulded wood frames with several small panes arranged around a central pane in the upper sash and one pane in the lower sash. The front entrance has a decorative wooden entablature indicating Georgian design influences. The small and simple building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>
<p>38 Geneva Street</p>		<p>A c.1850 mixed use building. The building is the last of a series of buildings which includes 40 Geneva Street and 2 Queenston Street. They share the eaves, peaked roof and stretcher bond brick. The block is oddly shaped and only 38 Geneva is rectangular in plan. The building is three storeys with a low gable roof ending in a parapet wall at the right side of 38 Geneva Street and the front facade of 2 Queenston Street. The eaves are formed by an entablature supported by brackets. The bays on the front facade all have segmental openings. The windows are double-hung with radiating brick voussoirs, wooden trim, and concrete lugsills. The third floor windows are smaller than those on the first two storeys. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>

<p>344 Glendale Avenue</p>	<p>Merritton Cotton Mill</p>	<p>Built c. 1880, the Beaver Cotton Mill (also known as Merritton Mills) was as prominent mill in the area and grew with the village of Merritton. One of the first owners of the mill was W.W. Waite, was also first Reeve of the prosperous village. In 1912, the Beaver Cotton Mill became the Independent Rubber Company, doubled in size, but served the area for only seven years. The building was closed until 1935 when Interlake Tissue Mills bought it for storage purposes. In 1961, half the plant was destroyed by fire. All that remains of the original mill is a simple but elegant structure of pink squared rubble stone, and the foundations of the old complex. Built in the 1880s, this two storey building has a large chimney and a monitor for ventilation and lighting at the roof gable. The vertical accents and overall design are similar to the Merritton Town Hall and the Riordan Mill on Merritt Street. The roof is trimmed plainly with a simple boxed cornice and the walls are decorated with quoins. The doors and windows are also trimmed simply. The plain door is segmental with a plain lintel and a flush light transom. The property has been restored and converted to a restaurant, but still harkens to its industrial roots, which contributes to an understanding of the industrial history of Merritton.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>
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5 Great Western Street	VIA Train Station	<p>The St. Catharines Railway station was built in 1917 by the Grand Trunk Railway to replace an earlier station destroyed by fire. The station reflects the period of high expectations and broad expansion enjoyed by Canadian railway companies such as the Grand Trunk Railway in the first years of the 20th century. It stands today as one of the last stations constructed by the GTR prior to its collapse. The construction of this station emphasized the railway's ongoing importance in the commercial, industrial and private sectors of the city. The heritage character of the station resides in its exceptionally long, low massing and prominent roofline, in its finely worked materials, in vestiges of its interior finishes, and in site relationships. This rectangular, one storey, brick building has many interesting features. The entrance is located in a caped parapet wall with two pilasters on either side. Atop each pilaster is a spherical ball. Above the entrance is a blind window with a high hip roof constructed at two heights. The middle section is roughly one foot higher than the two sides. It is trimmed with a two angled sloped soffit and decorative rafters. The windows have a continuous lintel and sill decorated with one sash. At the southern end of the building is a portico supported on metal columns.</p>	July 13, 2009
25 Henrietta Street		<p>A c.1912 residence designed by prominent local architect A.E. Nicholson. The house was constructed for Stuart Maxwell Walkinshaw, a musician and experienced accompanist who was involved in the early days of the motion picture industry. Walkinshaw was a partner of Lyman H. Howe, who was the first to use a phonograph for background sound effects in movies, and was well-known for providing sound effects for motion pictures during the era's earliest days. The Walkinshaw family was significant in the community and donated the nearby land that became Walkinshaw Park.</p>	December 12, 2023
37 Henrietta Street	Former Ridley College Masters House	<p>A two-and-a-half storey residence that was the former Ridley College Masters House. The house has a nearly symmetrical façade apart from a dormer that is off-centre. The house has flat-headed windows with cast sills and lintels. A porch with a gable roof is found above the entrance. The house is linked to the history of Ridley College.</p>	April 28, 2021
72 Henry Street		<p>A c.1860 one-storey residential building with a symmetrical façade and gable roof with wooden trim underneath. The residence is representative of the type of housing constructed in St. Catharines in the mid-19th century.</p>	October 19, 2020

127-129 King Street		c.1914 commercial building, originally the location of Moyer Bros's Flour and Feed (and later Byers Feed and Seed Co.). The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The two-storey building features corbelled brickwork and a decorative parapet with a large projecting eaves. The building's storefront has been modernized though the cornice above the storefront remains.	August 29, 2022
164 King Street	Former Machan Gallery	Built in 1861, the residence is a good example of a an Italianate building in the downtown. The red brick, tw0-storey house features a centrally located tower. The hip roof has a boxed cornice, frieze and brackets. The windows on the main section of the house are flat headed with plain trim, lugsills and lintels. The tower has two semi-circular windows with radiating arch voussoirs and keystones. The window at the top of the tower is Palladian style featuring three semi-circular windows. The main entrance door is panelled and located beneath a fan-shaped transom. Around the door are radiating brick voussoirs and a decorative, scroll· keystone. Around the house is an iron fence in an overlapping ring motif. Several additions have been made to the rear of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
165 King Street		c.1880 residential building converted for commercial use. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The property consists of a two-storey residence converted for commercial use. The brick building has a number of significant details including an ornate wooden porch/balcony, a brick hood mould above the first storey window, stone sills and wooden brackets and scalloped shingles beneath the front gable.	August 29, 2022
171 King Street		A c.1860 two and one-half storey, brick building with a truncated hip roof with a boxed cornice, decorative frieze and brackets. Segmental dormers are located in pairs on three sides of the roof. The windows are segmental with radiating arch voussoirs. They are double hung, sash type windows with two panes in the upper and lower sashes. The panelled doors are plainly trimmed but have segmental transoms and a row of glass blocks at the sides. Wrought iron railings and fences enhance the lot. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

173-175 King Street		A c.1875 two and one-half storey brick row building with a cross gable roof trimmed with a boxed cornice, frieze and brackets. The gable ends are finished with stepped parapets made of brick. The first floor windows are flat headed with brick voussoirs and plain trim. The second storey windows are segmental but are finished in the same manner as the first floor windows. The doors have flush sidelights, stained glass and fan shaped transoms. An elaborate iron fence encloses the entire front yard. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
211 King Street		c.1914 building that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The property consists of a two-storey 1914 brick building with stone sills and lintels, a large chimney and lead glass windows within the rooftop dormers. The southeast corner has a five-sided turret.	August 29, 2022
213 King Street		c.1880 building that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The brick building has a bay window, two entrances and a gable roof. The house originally had a wrap around porch that was likely removed when the neighbouring building was constructed.	August 29, 2022
217 King Street		c.1865 building that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The two-storey house has an entrance with sidelights and a transom, and also incorporates the segmentally-arched brickwork with a decorative keystone, which is a motif found throughout the building's fenestration. The front façade also includes a bay window. The roof has decorative wood beneath the front gable and brackets and dentils beneath the eaves.	August 29, 2022
219 King Street		c.1870 brick residence that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The two-storey house has a side-entrance with covered wood porch with decorative columns and brackets. Segmentally arched windows are found through, though round arches are found on the second floor of the front facade.	August 29, 2022

2 Lake Street		c.1910 residence (now used for commercial purposes), designed by prominent St. Catharines architect A.E. Nicholson, that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The building's unique façade is dominated by an enclosed porch and a large chimney. The brick building has a cross gable roof with projecting eaves and segmentally arched windows contribute. The building was designed at the same time as the neighbouring property at 1 Church Street, and the two share many similar features and a similar character.	August 29, 2022
4 ½ - 10 Lake Street		A c.1910 multi-unit mixed use building uniquely constructed in concrete block. The building's early use of this material and its unique architectural features contribute to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The concrete block building is an early and impressive example of this type of construction material. The building has two turrets with finials and wood detailing under the eaves. Other significant elements include the large gable with scalloped shingles underneath and the columned front porch that spans the length of the Lake Street elevation.	August 29, 2022
28 Lake Street		Built sometime before 1852, this one storey, brick house has the simple lines and three bays typical of early cottages in Ontario. It features a hipped roof and a chimney at the northern and southern ends of the roof. The windows are double-hung, sash type with two panes in each sash. Although the windows have wooden lugsills, there are no lintels. A bay window is located on the southern side of the house and contains three panes. The entrance is simple, in keeping with the rest of the house. It consists of a panelled door with one glazed section in the upper portion. The house is representative of early residential dwellings in the City.	July 13, 2009

46 Lake Street		Built prior to 1857 as a small worker's cottage, this house has a hipped roof with simple trim. Probably its most interesting feature is the ornate, gingerbread porches located on the front and right facades. These porches were added by Joseph Doyle in the early 1900s. The windows are double hung in a one over one pane arrangement. The door has an upper glazed portion and lower panelled portions. The house is representative of early residential dwellings in the City.	July 13, 2009
75 Lakeport Road		The property is one of earliest homes (c.1875) in the Christie Estates development named for Captain John Christie of the Royal Navy. The simple style and construction is comparable to several of the early homes in the subdivision. Through the origins of its construction and connections to the Christie, Dixon and Rennie families, the property has associations with the evolution and development of Port Dalhousie, the shipbuilding heritage of Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines, and the construction of the Third Welland Canal. The original form and massing of the residence remains.	October 19, 2020
89 Lakeport Road		The property is an early home (c.1895) in the Christie Estates development named for Captain John Christie of the Royal Navy. The style and construction is comparable to several of the early homes in the subdivision, though this is generally a larger and finer example. Through the origins of its construction and connections to the Christie and Clark families, the property has associations with the evolution and development of Port Dalhousie, the construction of the Third Welland Canal, and the Maple Leaf Rubber Co factory. The original form and massing of the residence remains.	October 19, 2020
91 Lakeport Road		The property consists of a two-storey residential building with a T-shaped plan, a gable roof with a front-facing cross gable, vinyl siding, a wraparound porch with wood trim and circular louvers beneath the gables. A single window is visible on the first floor of the front façade, while the prominent feature of the second storey is a bump-out with a set of three windows beneath the front-facing gable. Fenestration throughout the rest of the house is symmetrical.	October 19, 2020

325 Lakeshore Road	Malcolmson Eco-Park Greenhouse	Originally known as the Lord and Burnham greenhouse in Malcolmson Eco-Park, the structure has direct, important historical links to the Welland Ship Canal and to the subsequent use of the site by the St. Lawrence Seaway. It has historical, associative and emotive ties to the tourism industry which was established in the area during the first half of the twentieth century, and is directly linked to the agrarian roots of the region. The greenhouse and surrounding land at the Mary Malcolmson Eco-Park fit the criteria as integral components of a “designed cultural landscape” (or remnant thereof). The structure is a rare surviving example of a greenhouse structure of the pre-depression era in St. Catharines, and has a prefabricated sectional steel frame structure with glass, and an attached wood workroom at the rear with boiler.	October 19, 2020
347 Lakeshore Road		Originally built as the administrative building for the Northern Division of the present Welland Canal in 1928. The ship captains passing through the canal came ashore here to pay their fees to the canal superintendent who then issued them a pass to enter the first lock of the canal. Its sister building is situated at the Lake Erie end of the canal. It remained the administrative office until 1965. The structure was vacant for about eight years before it was turned into the present club house for the "Retirees of the Seaway" organization. The building is a one storey square structure with hipped dormers on both the front and rear facade and a medium hipped roof. The exterior wall is brick and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The front door is centrally located and has a concrete entablature above it. Large double hung sashed windows accent the linear qualities of the building as does the concrete lugsills at their base.	July 13, 2009

219 Merritt Street	Riordan Paper Mill	<p>Built in 1867, and known as the Riordon Paper Mill, this three storey, cut pink sandstone mill is distinguished by contrasting stone radiating arch voussoirs with keystones over the multiple windows and contrasting stone quoins. Recessed panels and a stringer course across the front also add character to this old building. The back or canal side is much plainer with flat windows with no contrasting voussoirs and less decorative stone work. The front windows are segmental, and semi-circular. The segmental ones are arranged in pairs on the projecting pieces located at either end of the building. The semi-circular ones are in the middle recessed section. A row of doors is located in the east section. All are semi-circular with radiating arch voussoirs. They are not emblazed, and are without side panels but they do have blind transoms. This building is supported by large concrete columns in the basement with heavy tie rods not to mention the structural support provided by the two foot thick solid stone walls. The building is representative of the industrial history of St. Catharines and Merritton.</p>	July 13, 2009
2 Michigan Avenue		<p>Through the origins of its construction, the prominent families that owned the house, and its brief association with the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., the property is deeply connected to the evolution and development of Port Dalhousie, the shipbuilding heritage of Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines, and the construction of the Third Welland Canal. It has a significant visual presence, overlooking Lock One and Port Dalhousie Harbour and is visible from the Port Dalhousie business district. The two-storey residence has been modernized but retains its form and massing.</p>	October 19, 2020
10 Montebello Place		<p>A c.1872 two storey, stucco covered building with a medium gable roof. Along the roofline is a centre gable with plain cornice and sloped soffit. An open verandah with a hipped roof extends across the front facade and is supported by turned posts. The centrally located entrance is framed by sidelights and a transom. The door has four recessed, bevelled panels. The windows on either side of the main entrance were originally French doors leading to the parlour or dining room. In each section, there are four panes and one wooden panel. The second storey windows are double hung, sash type with four lights in each sash. There is a one storey addition to the rear. The residence is an example of the residential buildings constructed on the edge of downtown in the 19th Century.</p>	July 13, 2009

<p>12-14 Montebello Place</p>		<p>A c.1870 two storey, semi-detached, stucco covered dwelling. It has Neo-Classical design influences, including the pediment topped front gable. The roof is hipped with a boxed cornice, frieze and brackets. The projecting gable roofed frontispiece is topped by a pediment and contains the entrance to each home. The doors are composed of four panels set in moulded frames. A flat roofed, one storey porch covers the entrance. It is supported by Doric shaped columns resting on rectangular bases. The windows are double hung, sash type with a segmental shape. The residence is an example of the residential buildings constructed on the edge of downtown in the 19th Century.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>
<p>16-18 Niagara Street</p>		<p>A c.1876 two storey, brick, semi-detached dwelling, built on a "T" plan. The roof is a medium gable with a plain boxed cornice, sloped soffit and frieze. The projecting frontispiece contains a door on each side, one for each unit. The windows are segmental with radiating brick voussoirs and stone lugsill. They are double hung, sash type with two panes in each sash. Each side has a shed roofed porch leading to a panelled door. Originally, both dwellings had a summer porch at the back. The summer porches have been replaced by a concrete block room at #18 and a lean-to shed at #16. Both sides have a rear shed dormer. The residence is an example of the residential buildings constructed on the edge of downtown in the 19th Century.</p>	<p>July 13, 2009</p>
<p>9 Oakdale Avenue</p>		<p>A c.1875 residence, though little of its original character remains. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.</p>	<p>October 19, 2020</p>
<p>12 Oakdale Avenue</p>		<p>A c.1875 residence, though little of its original character remains. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.</p>	<p>October 19, 2020</p>
<p>30 Oakdale Avenue</p>		<p>A c.1875 residence. The original form and massing of the two-storey residence remains, though a one-storey side addition has been added. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.</p>	<p>October 19, 2020</p>
<p>34 Oakdale Avenue</p>		<p>A c.1875 residence. The original form and massing of the one storey residence remains, though the building has recently had new cladding added to it. The residence has a simple yet symmetrical appearance that is representative of the neo-classical cottage that is common throughout the province. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.</p>	<p>October 19, 2020</p>

38 Oakdale Avenue		A c.1875 residence. The original form and massing of the two storey residence remains with its L-shaped plan and front porch. The cross-gable roof has a gable above the porch, which is a style associated with Gothic Revival farmhouses (though the remainder of the house does not express any Gothic elements). The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.	October 19, 2020
82 Oakdale Avenue	Willson Carbide Works	Constructed in 1896 by Thomas L. Willson who had an experimental calcium carbide plant here at Lock 10 on the old Welland Canal. The plant used waste water from the canal to generate electricity required to smelt the coal, coke and lime in the carbide furnace which is located across the road. It was sold in 1928 to Shawinigan Chemical which had their business here until 1966. This rectangular brick industrial building has buttresses, heavy steel beams and tie rods. The galvanized steel gable roof is plainly trimmed with a boxed cornice. It is also trimmed with a projecting two foot gable tower at the centre gable plus two metal vents. The two sash, double hung windows are plainly trimmed and contain six panes of glass in each section. The multiple main doors are trimmed exactly like the windows. The doors are single leaf with a recessed panel of glass. The inside of this building has changed greatly to accommodate the new tenants and has a small wing added out back. A point of interest is the tunnel which runs from this building, under the road to the other side. It is believed to have carried industrial waste in carts to be dumped across the street. Overall, the building is associated with the Willson Carbide Company and the industrial history of Merritton.	July 13, 2009
129 Oakdale Avenue		A c.1860 two-storey residential building. The building's symmetrical façade and its wood trim around its entranceway are its most distinct features, The flat-headed windows have cast sills and lintels. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.	October 19, 2020
133 Oakdale Avenue		A one-and-a-half storey residential building with a cross gable roof, flat-headed windows and an L-shaped plan. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.	October 19, 2020
137 Oakdale Avenue		A 19 th century Second Empire style residence. The house, with its mansard roof and dormers is one of just a few Second Empire style houses in the City. The property is associated with the Second Welland Canal.	October 19, 2020

23 Ontario Street		A c.1890 brick building, three storeys in height with a flat roof. The third storey windows are hinged with blind, semi-elliptical transoms. The second storey windows are double-hung with semi-circular transoms and stone sills and lintels. The first storey features display windows and two glass doors. Stone quoins and insets are found within the brickwork, while a stone cornice and stone fascia are found beneath the parapet. The storefront retains its original entries but has been altered a number of times over the years. The building has an important location at the intersection of St. Paul Street and Ontario Street, and contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
37-39 Ontario Street	Former Peninsula Press	C. 1873 former Masonic Temple and later Peninsula Press building. A three storey brick building. A unique feature of this building is the cast iron used in the engaged columns and window frames. The first floor front facade is three bays wide and has been altered with new plate glass. The upper floor facades retain the original engaged columns and decorative Italianate details of cast iron. The flat roof line has been embellished with an entablature and brackets which flow into a parapet and open wood railing. Of interest is the small pyramidal, metal clad addition that can be seen on the southern-most portion of the roof. Due to a fire in January 1895, the building lost its fourth floor and a tower. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
44 Ontario Street	Former Lincoln County Registry Office	C. 1923, by Arthur Nicholson and Robert Macbeth, excellent example of Neo-Tudor style. The old registry office is built with reinforced concrete walls, ceilings and floors, steel plated fire doors, and steel shutters on the windows. It features leaded glass windows and stone accents typical of the Neo-Tudor style. It has a brick veneer, buttresses, arched stone doorway and steel plated wooden doors. The windows are of a casement style with stone mullions and surrounds. A crenellated parapet surrounds the flat roof. Other decorative features include carved stone tablets and a carved stone figure, known as the famous Lincoln Imp. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

46 Ontario Street		Built by Daniel Phelps Haynes, coal and wood merchant, c.1850. The two-storey brick building has a low hipped roof with irregular lines along the east side. Double hung sash windows in a six over six pane arrangement are found on the first and second floors. Wooden lugsills are used on the second floor but a continuous concrete sill is used on the ground floor. A plain lintel is found over the windows. The offset entrance is of a flat shape with a lintel and a flush transom panel. The entrance portico is supported by two Doric columns and has a decorative entablature and frieze. The second floor on the rear wing was added in 1955. The building contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
58 Ontario Street		A 2.5 storey building constructed between 1890-1912 that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The brick building is dominated by its enclosed porch which retains its original shape. The cross-gable roof has brackets beneath the eaves and wooden decorative fascia underneath the gables. The building also has segmentally arched windows and a stone foundation.	February 28, 2022
77 Ontario Street	St. Catharines Club	C. 1874 home of banker Daniel Curtis Haynes. The St. Catharines Club obtained the house in 1924 and is the current owner. This two and one-half storey red brick building is enhanced by a closed porch with two Ionic columns. The porch has a full entablature with cornice and recessed sidelights with decorative glazing. A semi-elliptical transom panel crowns the entrance and the windows at either side of the porch. The windows are decorated with concrete peaked lintels that have a semi-elliptical recession with curved brackets. An ornate concrete lugsill compliments the lintel. The windows are double-hung, two sash type with a single pane to each sash. A heavy cream-coloured brick entablature with crenellated frieze spans the roofline. Similar brick is used on the quoins, at the corners of the building. The medium pitched gable roof has concrete capped parapet walls that curve up to a flat centre portion. There are three prominent gabled dormers to the front and three to the rear. The building is an important and prominent landmark in the City and helps to contribute to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

83 Ontario Street	Alexandra Hall	c.1852, home of J.F. Mittleberger, a prosperous businessman, later used as a home for single ladies known as Alexandra Hall. This two storey brick building is set well back from Ontario Street. The shingled gabled roof is of medium pitch with gable parapets at both ends. A full entablature of cornice, frieze and ornate modillions decorate the eaves. The main entrance is offset to the right, and defined by pilasters and a shaped lintel. The entrance has multiple light sidelights and transom. The windows are double-hung in a one over one pane arrangement and are decorated with concrete lugsills and shaped lintels. An addition to the north side of the building consists of a porch with a brick second storey. The roof of both the porch and second level feature cornice, frieze and brackets are similar to that of the main roof. The front of the porch is decorated with two Doric columns, while brick piers support the second storey. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
87 Ontario Street		A late-nineteenth century building that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. 2.5 storey building constructed in 1880. The Queen Anne style house is covered in ivy, but underneath contains large segmentally arched semi-elliptical windows with brick hood moulds. The cross-gable roof has decorative wooden brackets, fascia and scalloped shingles beneath the gables. The building also has two chimneys and a stone foundation.	February 28, 2022
180 Ontario Street		The two-storey brick residence was built c. 1908 and is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed around the turn of the century. The building's most prominent feature is its unique roof shape with a half-hipped roof tapered shed dormer, and protruding front gable with wooden scallop shingles beneath the eaves. The first floor has a large semi-circular segmentally arched window with leaded glass. Stone lintels are found throughout the house, and the stone foundation is visible.	August 29, 2022

190 Ontario Street		The two-storey brick residence was constructed c.1892. and is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed around the turn of the century. The building features a wooden wraparound porch and an entrance with a semi-circular transom and sidelights. Each of the windows contains segmental arches with keystones. The original first storey front windows have been removed and replaced by a window that spans across the two original openings. The keystones and arches have been retained, showing the location of the original windows.	August 29, 2022
9 Queen Street		A c.1853 commercial building that contributes to the historical character of downtown St. Catharines. The small one-storey addition was constructed around 1870. The brick building has an offset front entrance with engaged square columns, an entablature, cornice, sidelights and transom. A decorative brick frieze is found beneath the eaves. The one-storey side addition has a semi-elliptical arch with a stained glass window. The windows throughout the building have cast iron sills.	February 28, 2022
53 Queen Street	Former Penners Jewellers	Constructed before 1852, this two storey, brick building has a hipped roof with a decorated frieze. Toe eaves are supported by several brackets and prominent comer brackets. The first storey windows on the facade have been replaced by modem bay windows but the upper storey windows are the original semi-circular shape. They have radiating brick voussoirs, a stone keystone and concrete lugsills. A new addition was constructed of old brick to blend in with the rest of the house. The double doors are composed of wooden and glazed panels and located beneath a fan shaped, stained glass transom. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009

59 Queen Street	Former Queen Street Baptist Church Manse	Built before 1852, this two storey, brick house has an offset entrance protected by a portico. Four pillars support the entablature and pedimental roof of the portico. The entry has sidelights and a transom. The main floor windows are casement style with four panes in each section. The upper floor windows are double hung, with two panes in each sash. All windows have wooden slipsills. Bay windows are located on either side of the building, the one on the east side being especially ornate. The hip roof has a centre gable, entablature, decorative brackets and frieze. A metal finial sits atop the front gable. To the rear of the building is a gabled dormer with a semi-circular window. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
64 Queen Street		C.1851, home of Chauncey Yale, American manufacturer. This two storey, brick building has a low hipped roof. Below the roofline is a heavy entablature, a wide moulded architrave, decorated frieze, brackets and a moulded cornice. A portico with semi-elliptical arches supported by pillars protects the front entrance. The pillars are crowned with capitals, an entablature and brackets. The door has sidelights and a transom. The windows are double hung, sash type with six panes in each sash. Along Church Street is an iron fence composed of overlapping rings which was made in Yale's foundry. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009
24 Queenston Street	Former Little Import	c.1850 building that was once part of three very old brick buildings in an irregularly attached block at the corner of Queenston and Riordan Streets. This building has three bays on the facade, two with segmental openings and radiating voussoirs. The windows are double-hung with wooden lugsills and frames. At the right corner are two newer picture windows. The roof is a medium gable with a boxed cornice, plain frieze and returned eaves typical of Classical Revival design. The property is associated with Queenston Street which is one of the oldest throughfares in the City.	July 13, 2009

180 Queenston Street	Westminster United Church	Westminster United Church. Constructed in 1927, the building contributes to the religious history of the City of St. Catharines. A church has been on this site since 1876. The brick Church is dominated by two features: its tower and its large gothic window. Gothic motifs are found in the doorways and windows throughout the building.	February 28, 2022
301 Queenston Street		Built in 1914, this house is an exact copy of a house built in southern California. Frank G. Warren (the owner of Warren Woolens) had the house built for his wife. The Warren family continued to live in this house for fifty years. This structure is a brick one and a half storey cottage. Particularly noteworthy is the tile roof, imported from England. Each tile is made of fired porcelain and moulded to interlock with the next. The roof is hipped with one hipped dormer facing outwards from each facade. The eaves project with the rafters exposed and shaped. The walls are particularly thick (up to two feet) in order to withstand the tremendous weight of the roof. The entire front facade of the house is hidden by a verandah of split fieldstone in mortar. The west end of the porch has been walled off to serve as a sun room. The doorway is set in a segmental opening topped by radiating brick voussoirs. On either side are panels of cut leaded crystal approximately three-quarters of an inch thick. The door is of the same crystal with a moulded frame. The main window is double hung with the same leaded glass. The crystal can also be found in a bay window on the west side of the house and on an interior French door. There is a second bay window in a rear room. The interior woodwork of the house, including a built in buffet, the banister and decorative columns framing the doorway, is all of solid oak treatment with a dark brown stain. A garage of similar materials is located on the property.	July 13, 2009

362 Queenston Street	<p>Built c. 1870, this two and one half storey brick home shows strong Georgian influence. The building is rectangular with a flat roofed verandah on the left. The roof is gabled with a plain boxed cornice and frieze. These gables have a similar cornice with returns. The front facade is three bays wide with a central doorway covered by a pedimented portico supported by pillars. The doorway has flush sidelights within a wooden frame. The door is two panelled, with an upper glazed panel. They are double hung with twelve panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. On the second floor, three shorter windows line up vertically with the first floor opening. The left facade is defined by the verandah, as mentioned above, which extends across the length of the wall. Access is gained to the house by French doors. On the second floor, each of the side facades have two double hung windows and above these, lighting the attic storey are two shuttered quarter-round windows. The major structural alterations made to the exterior are evident at the rear, where several windows have been altered. The property is associated with Queenston Street which is one of the oldest throughfares in the City.</p>	July 13, 2009
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10 Rockdale Avenue	<p>One of the oldest houses in St. Catharines, constructed sometime in the early 1800s. There are two possible builders of this home - George Ball between 1796 and 1808 or Francis Weaver between 1808 and 1843. It has been owned by notable people including W.H. Merritt and J.R. Benson who sold it to the Welland Canal Loan Company. The house sits high on the escarpment overlooking the city which extends far below. This six bay, rectangular, clapboard structure is architecturally significant because of its construction. It is built like a barn, with groves and peg joints and heavy wooden beams. Nails were not used in the structural framing of this building. The medium gable roof is trimmed plainly with a simple boxed cornice of wood. The gable ends are plain boxed cornices with returns and a frieze. There is nothing of interest about the flat, plainly trimmed, two sash, double hung windows which are not original. The front door on the other hand, was emblazed, had decorative moulded trim and pilasters with a flush blind transom and panel. The door itself had four raised panels with moulded trim. All three porches were added to the original structure. The umbrage at the front and the back portico were added when the side addition was built. The screened in sun porch at the front was added in 1930. All three complement the original building as they were built with the same materials and methods, namely wood and clapboard.</p>	July 13, 2009
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10 Seymour Avenue	Former Merritton High School	Built in 1935, with a half dozen later additions, the property contains the former Merritton High School which served the community for eight decades. The building has its original 1935 reinforced concrete frontispiece and associated ornamentation including: the door surround with entablature and decorative reliefs and corbel, finial-like parapet engaged pilasters, and geometric motifs reliefs on spandrel and upper lintel above main entrance; Remaining original 1935 light post; Brick pilasters, rectangular reliefs, common and soldier brick coursing along western façade and associated wings; Original door openings on west elevation and elevation of northern wing including projecting brick door surround with soldier coursing and concrete band on north elevation of wing; Concrete and masonry horizontal banding across the main façade and fluted, concrete pilasters (c. 1967); Geometric overhang (c.1967) over secondary entrance on northern elevation; and Original J. & J. Taylor Limited vault. The school is a landmark in Merritton and contributes to the history of education in the City.	April 28, 2021
57 Simpson Road		Built c.1885, this building has a rectangular plan with a gable roof. At one point, a verandah was located on the gable end and the southern facade of the house. Although the windows have been replaced with modern units, wooden surrounds and entablatures are still present. The southern facade has a two storey bay window with a hip roof and decorative wooden brackets which mark the division of the first and second storey. A porch at the rear of the house has a flat sloped roof and turned wooden posts.	July 13, 2009
143 St. Paul Crescent	Former Fire Hall	The two-storey brick building is a former fire hall. The building is divided into three bays and has rounded arched windows with keystones and stone sills. The roofline a rounded arched parapet flanked by a cornice with brackets. As a fire hall, the building provided an important service for the Western Hill community.	April 28, 2021

145-149 St. Paul Crescent		A “Main Street” typology two-storey mixed-use building. The first storey likely had a pair of commercial entrances, though one has been converted to a residential use. The commercial entrance at 147 St. Paul Crescent has retained its recessed entrance, though the storefront is not original. The second storey has a row of segmentally arched windows with hoodmoulds and keystones and stone sills. One of the windows on the east end of the front façade has been bricked in. The roofline has a wooden cornice with brackets. The building has historically been part of the commercial area of Western Hill.	April 28, 2021
151-153 St. Paul Crescent		A “Main Street” typology two-storey mixed use building. The first storey has a pair of commercial storefronts which are not original. The second storey has a row of segmentally arched windows with hoodmoulds and keystones and stone sills. The roofline has a wooden cornice with brackets. The building has historically been part of the commercial area of Western Hill.	April 28, 2021
20 St. Paul Street		A three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The building has contributed to a number of commercial uses since its construction and located near the prominent intersection of St. Paul Street and Ontario Street, has contributed greatly to the downtown area.	October 19, 2020
32-36 St. Paul Street		A three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. Ending a row of commercial buildings, this brick structure has a cut stone foundation. Of interest are the lintels above the windows which are identical to those of the former Russell House Hotel at 201-207 St. Paul Street. A decorative entablature just above the first floor differentiates between the commercial ground floor and the residential upper floors. The second storey windows are double-hung, sash type with six lights in the upper sash and one pane in the lower sash. A transom with two panes is located above the second storey windows. The third storey windows are newer additions. The roof is a medium gable with stepped parapets at either end of the gable. It has a boxed cornice and decorative brackets.	July 13, 2009

67-73 St. Paul Street		A three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. Though the building has been altered over the years, it retains its recessed entranceway, the wooden cornice above the first floor, the wooden frame and cornice surrounding the window openings on the second floor, and the large cornice with large brackets beneath the parapet.	October 19, 2020
81 St. Paul Street		A three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered but retains its recessed entranceway. While the second storey windows are flat-headed without additional decorative elements, the third storey windows have decorative window caps.	October 19, 2020
88 St. Paul Street		Built in 1869 by R. Fitzgerald, this five-storey building forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. While the building appears to be only three storeys from the St. Paul Street facade, two other storeys are located beneath, overlooking the former route of the Welland Canal. The Fitzgeralds retained ownership of the building until 1973. It was leased to the Bank of Montreal from 1913 until the 1960s. One legend about the building claims that the lower basement was used as a bootleg liquor store during Prohibition. Classically designed, this five storey, brick building has many elegant features. The flat roof is trimmed with decorative brackets and a frieze. At the corners of the building are cast iron quoins. A pedimental overhang for the main door is duplicated directly above along the roofline. Square pilaster ornament the facade. The windows are segmental with elaborate heads and stone lugsills. Another interesting feature of the building is the cast iron pilasters beside the main door, which are imprinted with the name of the architect.	July 13, 2009
90-92 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The building has been altered over the years, but retains its recessed storefront entrances on the first floor and rounded arch brickwork and keystones where windows previously existed on the second floor. A cornice is found along the parapet.	October 19, 2020

98 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The building suggests craftsmanship at the time of the façade alterations which resemble that of the “Neo-classicism” and “Beaux-Arts Classicism” architectural styles. The first floor has been altered but retains recessed entrances. The second floor is comprised of stone with decorative Corinthian columns inset in the façade. Above each window is a small relief inset. Relief medallions are found below the cornice. The cornice contains gargoyle heads and dentils.	October 19, 2020
101 St. Paul Street	Former Bank of Commerce	This building was constructed in 1912-13 for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The former bank branch is of a style similar to that used at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. It resembles a Roman temple with its Doric pilasters and second storey stone entablature. There are also stone quoins at three corners. The windows have stone surrounds and keystones. The third storey differs from the first and second storeys. It is composed primarily of brick and contains none of the stone detailing of the first two storeys other than the window surrounds. The doors are modern, plate glass. The building has a prominent corner location on St. Paul Street and helps to form the street's continuous streetwall.	July 13, 2009
104 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The storefront retains many early elements including recessed entrance with mosaic floor, leaded glass windows and a transom above the doorway. The second floor has two pairs of windows, each with a hoodmould and keystone motif. A relief containing the name “Foss” is found beneath the cornice. The building's style an architecture carries across	October 19, 2020
114 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The storefront retains its recessed entrance but has been otherwise updated. Above the first floor are windows with stone hoodmoulds and keystones. The building also has a cornice with dentils. The building is essentially one building with similar features from 114 to 126 St. Paul Street West.	October 19, 2020

117 St. Paul Street	Former Diana Sweets	A c.1870 three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. This store front was occupied since 1920 by Diana Sweets. This building is significant for its interior. It was remodelled in 1935 and changed very little since that time. At the time of the remodelling the eating area was moved to the front of the store and the kitchen area to the back The floor is made of hexagonal tiles which may date from the days of the butcher shop. The lower half of the walls are covered in coloured wood while the upper half is composed of painted, decorative mouldings. The building itself is three storeys tall with a flat roof. The windows are semi-circular on the second storey and segmental on the third storey. On each window there are radiating voussoirs and a decorative keystone. The roofline features heavy brackets and a patterned brick frieze.	July 13, 2009
145 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered. The second floor features rounded arch windows has ornate surrounds which are also found on all the buildings between 145 and 163 St. Paul Street. This stretch of buildings also has dormers.	October 19, 2020
155-157 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered. The second floor features rounded arch windows has ornate surrounds which are also found on all the buildings between 145 and 163 St. Paul Street. This stretch of buildings also has dormers.	October 19, 2020
163 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered. The second floor features rounded arch windows has ornate surrounds which are also found on all the buildings between 145 and 163 St. Paul Street. This stretch of buildings also has dormers, while this building as decorative brackets under the eaves.	October 19, 2020
165 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered. The second floor features rounded arch windows with hoodmoulds and keystones. A cornice with decorative brackets and dentils is found beneath the roofline.	October 19, 2020

170-176 St. Paul Street		A two-storey building that historically was known as the Hippodrome. Though it has seen alterations over the years, the storefront has retained its recessed entranceways. Above the second storey windows is a band of precast concrete lintels, with a precast decorative column cap at both ends. The roof features a parapet with concrete caps. A decorative inset with "Hoffman" inscribed, sits beneath the roof line. 176 St Paul Street is a two-storey brick building. The storefront has been altered but retains its recessed entrance. Segmentally arched windows are found on the second storey. The parapet features a band of corbelled brick. The properties are reflective of the historic "Main Street" character of St Paul Street. The buildings are also significant for their architectural value.	August 29, 2022
198 St. Paul Street	Former Canada Hair Cloth	Canada Hair Cloth Co. was organized in 1884 by James and Hugh McSloy and the mill was built in 1888 adjacent to the First Canal. The business boomed and by 1911 expanded to include land to the east of the main structure. Electrical power from the plant provided the first residential lighting within the immediate area. It has been enlarged numerous times to allow for new machinery and greater production. The oldest part of the factory is the most westerly section. It consists of two levels built of brick and one level of stone. Additions have placed another brick level on the original building. There have also been several additions to the eastern side of the building. The windows in the older sections of the building are segmental in shape while newer windows have flat heads. The words "Canada Hair Cloth Co. Ltd" can be seen on the southern part of the building.	July 13, 2009
200-204 St. Paul Street		A two-storey "Main Street" typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The brick façade was likely redone and a brick veneer has been applied. One of the original sills is visible where the veneer has fallen off.	October 19, 2020
214-216 St. Paul Street		A pair of two-storey "Main Street" typology buildings which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. 214 St. Paul Street has had its brick façade redone. The second storey of 218 St. Paul Street has segmentally arched windows and stone sills. Based on the brickwork, it is possible that the original façade was replaced with what currently exists today.	October 19, 2020

220-222 St. Paul Street		A three-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. Though the building has seen some alterations over the years, it is a good example of Edwardian architecture with features like flat-headed windows with key stones, pre-cast rounded arched third story windows and stone insets, including an emblem with “1914” written beneath the parapet, which also has stone caps and medallions.	October 19, 2020
224-226 St. Paul Street	Former Wood Bros. harness making	At least the first two levels of this building were constructed prior to 1875. In 1905, a large addition was constructed by Newman Bros. to complete the building as it is seen today. From 1885 until 1950, it housed the Wood Bros. who are remembered for their harness making business. After the First World War, such a large location was not needed and the building was divided into several units. One interesting feature of this building was the discovery of a room sealed off for many years. It was a twenty foot room accessible by a series of winding staircases. Probably the most prominent feature of this building is the row of arched windows on the second floor. The four windows are separated by arches supported by stone columns. This arched pattern is continued on the third floor with a series of four semi-circular windows. The building is constructed of brick with a gable roof. Along the roofline is a boxed cornice and frieze. The building contributes to the St Paul Street streetwall.	July 13, 2009
227-229 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The building has undergone extensive alterations with contemporary cladding which may be covering the original second storey façade. The decorative parapet wall can be seen above the cladding.	October 19, 2020
233 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered. The second floor has a pair of flat-headed windows with brick sills and brick quoins, along with a mansard roof.	October 19, 2020
237 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor and second floor windows have been altered. Brick dentils are found across the top of the façade.	October 19, 2020

241 St. Paul Street		Known as the “Nihan Building”, as it was built by Thomas Nihan, a local building contractor, the two-storey commercial building is part of the Main Street typology that forms the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor features a recessed entrance and large commercial windows. The second floor has a three sets of four windows facing St. Paul Street and another set facing Garden Park. The corners of the buildings contain brick and stone Corinthian columns with an emblem with TN above each column. A stone inset with “Nihan Building” inscribed is found beneath the cornice and parapet.	July 13, 2009
373-375 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered but retains its recessed entrances. The second floor has had stucco applied, but the sills are visible.	October 19, 2020
393 St. Paul Street		A two-and-a-half storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The building is unique in that it is the only building within the St. Paul Street streetwall that has a forward facing gable roof. Though the first floor has been altered, the second floor features windows with decorative fan insets and brick arches above the windows along with brick bands across the façade.	October 19, 2020
405 St. Paul Street		A two-storey “Main Street” typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has been altered, but the second floor features stone keystones both above the windows and at the corners as part of a segmental arch. The cornice has a semi-circular arch along with decorative brackets and dentils.	October 19, 2020
406 St. Paul Street		A two-storey building, with a front addition that is intended to blend into the St. Paul Street streetwall. The front has been altered and reclad. The peak of a gable roof from the original building can be seen above the roofline of the front addition.	October 19, 2020
412-414 St. Paul Street		The Court Street side of this building as well as the original structure behind a one-storey front addition remain primarily unaltered since its construction. That portion of the building retains its Victorian features such as brick hoodmoulds, a circular window beneath the gable and wooden trim. The building was originally a private residence, which is unique to the St. Paul Street downtown community.	October 19, 2020

439 St. Paul Street		A two-storey "Main Street" typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The second floor is symmetrical with three segmentally arched windows in the centre along with segmentally arched windows on either side, each with a trio of windows and a semi-circular window above. These windows also feature wood trim. Corbelled brickwork is found on the second floor extending from the cornice above, which has brackets. The second storey of the façade is one of the more interesting facades on St. Paul Street.	October 19, 2020
459 St. Paul Street		A two-storey "Main Street" typology building which forms part of the continuous streetwall along St. Paul Street. The first floor has largely been altered. The second floor has rounded arched windows with keystones, though the area under the arch has been bricked in. A wooden cornice is found across the top of the façade with decorative brackets.	October 19, 2020
1660 St. Paul Street West		Built by Thomas McKay in 1842 on an acre of land purchased from James S. Wallen. The house is a rectangular one and a half storey Gothic Revival brick building with two additions to the south side; one is the kitchen the other is a block garage. The roof is a cross gable with a boxed cornice, sloping soffits and a plain bargeboard. The gabled ends have decorative bargeboard with a dropped-pendant set in the centre. The windows are segmental with a radiating voussoir that still contains the original glass. There are six panes of each, double hung with two sash construction. Two round and two gothic windows are in each of the gabled ends. The main door is located in the front gable and is flat with moulded trim. Bounded by side panels and an oval transom each window contains decorative glass, the doorway presentation is one of the main focal points of the house. The door itself is a five panel structure , two of which are gothic, one oval panel in the centre and two irregular shaped panels below, The panels are flush and heavily moulded but lack glazing. The original front porch was much larger, extending the entire front of the house. The interior has many items of interest such as baseboards, door and window trimming, a wooden staircase, and high ceiling.	July 13, 2009

193 Vine Street		A 19 th Century Gothic Revival one and one-half storey, yellow brick house with a gable roof. A one storey addition to the rear gives this home a T-shaped plan. The front facade is three bays wide composed of a central doorway flanked by two windows. The windows are double-hung with wooden frames and lugsills. They are set in segmental openings with radiating brick voussoirs. The window in the front gable is peaked at the top, mimicking the peak of the gable. Of particular interest is the front porch which features turned posts and decorative brackets. The porch is topped by a pedimented roof with carvings in the central section.	July 13, 2009
260 Vine Street		It is thought that this house was built for Luther Cross, a physician, in 1867. This house is an elegant example of the Italianate style. It is of frame construction but is now covered in stucco. The house was originally built in an L-shaped plan but an addition on the front of the house has created its current rectangular plan. The gable roof features a boxed cornice, frieze and decorative wooden brackets. The main doorway is not original but is similar in shape to the original door. It is semi-circular, topped by stone voussoirs and keystone. The door frame has an embrasure and a fan transom. The several bay windows are topped by an entablature supported by pilasters. A continuous stone sill runs around the base of the window. Three semi-circular windows are located in the finial topped tower.	July 13, 2009
1 Welland Avenue		Built c.1904, the two-storey residential building is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed around the turn of the century. The building is dominated by its front turret. The lower exterior is comprised of brick, while scalloped wood shingles are found on the second floor and beneath the gable. The building has a prominent location at the corner of Welland Avenue and Ontario Street.	August 29, 2022

15 Welland Avenue		Built c.1865 for George W. Pierce, a bank manager. It was occupied by the Pierce family until 1904. From 1919 until 1965, it was used as the offices for the St. Catharines Board of Education. Built in the Second Empire style, this brick house features a mansard roof, a projecting central tower and decorative brackets. The windows on the first two storeys are semi-circular with radiating brick voussoirs and stone keystones. The third storey windows are enclosed in gabled dormers and are of varying shapes. The main doorway is located at the base of the tower and has a semi-circular shape. Although the original doors were removed many years ago, the plate glass and chrome doors currently in place allow the entrance foyer to be viewed from the sidewalk.	July 13, 2009
41 Welland Avenue		The two-storey building dates to 1870 and is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed outside of the downtown in the 19th century. The residence had a stucco façade until 2021 when the vinyl siding was installed. Two large shed dormers are likely later additions. The architectural value lies in its wood trim (which is identical to next door) and wooden scalloped shingles beneath the gable.	August 29, 2022
43 Welland Avenue		The two-storey residence was built c.1870 and is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed outside of the downtown in the 19th century. The house has been clad in vinyl, which covers a stucco façade underneath. The gable features decorative woodwork that matches the neighbouring building. A wooden front porch stretches across the front façade.	August 29, 2022
51-53 Welland Avenue		The c.1880 two-storey brick duplex is recognized for its architectural value and is representative of the residential building stock constructed outside of the downtown in the 19th century. The building has a symmetrical front façade, with identical porches and fenestration. Brick details include semi-circular hoodmolds above the windows and corbelled brick patterns on the second storey. Stone lintels are found on the front elevation, while stone sills are found throughout the building. Gables with wooden brackets are found above the front window bays. The house also features a robust chimney and stone foundation.	August 29, 2022

94-98 Welland Avenue		These three houses, all built at the same time, are examples of typical workers' cottages in St. Catharines. They were built circa 1870 and housed numerous residents who worked at local industries such as McKinnon Industries, Conroy Manufacturing and Lightning Fastener. These single storey cottages all have gable roofs and a brick chimney stack at the front of the centre gable. Number 94 is currently clad in siding, while No. 96 and No. 98 are stucco. The facades feature offset doors and two windows with wooden surrounds and lintels. The front porches have gable roofs supported by three square supports each.	July 13, 2009
148 1/2 Welland Avenue		Built c.1918 and its first resident was Walter Risidore, a worker on the Welland Canal. It is unique in St. Catharines in that it is one of only a few homes of this age built entirely of pre-cast concrete. This type of building was not particularly successful as it did not provide space for electrical wiring or insulation and was very damp. This small, one storey, stucco home has a truncated gable roof. The roof is composed of concrete waffle units and is supported by concrete pillars. The gable ends are trimmed with a boxed cornice and frieze. The windows are set in between the concrete members and have concrete lintels and sills. They are double hung, sash type with one pane in each sash. A porch addition is made of wood and stucco and constructed in a style similar to that of the main building. The front door is panelled with no embrasure.	July 13, 2009
5 William Street	Mansion House	Built c.1850, this building became known as the Mansion House in 1868 when B. O'Laughlin was the proprietor. The original use of the building is not certain although it is thought to always have been a tavern. This three storey, brick building has a gable roof with fascia and frieze. There are gabled parapet walls and a chimney at either end of the gable. The facade on the first storey is covered in clapboard while the upper floors are stucco. There are two picture windows on the first floor. The second and third storey windows are double hung, sash type in a one over one pane arrangement. These windows have concrete lugsills, shutters and green awnings. To the rear is a one and one-half storey gabled addition and a one storey, flat roofed addition to the building. The building contributes to the historic character of downtown St. Catharines.	July 13, 2009