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Carnochan, Janet
Points of interest
about Niagara

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POINTS OF INTEREST
ABOUT
NIAGARA



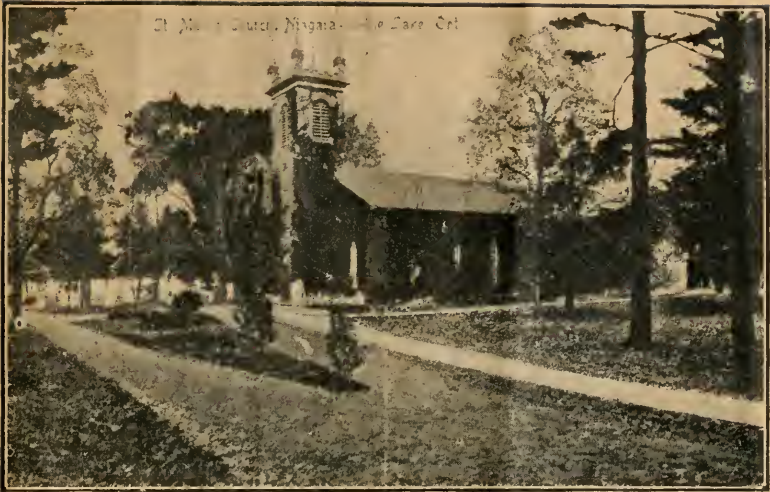
HISTORICAL BUILDING

Niagara Historical Society

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.



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ST. MARK'S CHURCH



COUNT DE PUISAYE'S HOUSE

was used as a hospital for a short time in 1812. John McFarland was sent a prisoner to Greenbush, although a non-combatant.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH was built in 1834 and has records dating to 1827. The present pastor is Father O'Brien.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, founded in 1848 has quarters in the court house, built in 1847 and contains 9000 volumes.

CROOKSTON at the One Mile Creek was owned by the Crook's family, was for some time called Chautauqua, when meetings were held in the amphitheatre.

QUEEN'S ROYAL HOTEL, built in 1868 with a view commanding lake, river and Forts has excellent tennis, bowling and golf lawns. Here many societies and clubs meet. The grounds have fine old forest trees. The Engineers' quarters were here originally.

HISTORICAL BUILDING, erected in 1906, formally opened in 1907 by Sir Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant Governor, 4th June, 1907. The building contains over 6,000 articles of historic interest, tablets to U. E. Loyalists and other early settlers, and British regiments quartered here. The Society was formed in December, 1895, and has printed thirty-three pamphlets relating to Niagara and vicinity. Thousands of visitors have testified to the value of the collection.

FORT NIAGARA, across the river is a most interesting spot. Visited by La Salle in 1679, the Fort was built by the French in 1725, taken by assault by the British in 1759, by Sir Wm. Johnson, given up by treaty in 1796, taken by assault by British in 1813 and given up by treaty in 1815. The military graveyard has many interesting inscriptions.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, seven miles distant where the battle was fought, 13th October, 1812. The first monument to General Brock was erected in 1824, but blown up in 1840. The present monument, erected in 1853. It is believed there is no such monument on so grand a site in the world, commanding river, lake and plain. There is also a monument to Laura Ingersoll Secord, placed in 1911, who walked nineteen miles in 1813 to give warning at Beaver Dams.

PALATINE HILL, the home of Daniel Servos in 1784, commands a fine view. One of the earliest mills was here and many treasured military and other relics are preserved in the house which contains two of the original rooms.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was originally built by the Free or Canada Presbyterian Church in 1852, but on the union of the two churches was bought by the Methodists of the town who had worshipped in a building erected in 1823. The present pastor is Rev. A. F. Marsh.

There was also a church for the colored people built in 1829 as there was then a large negro population.

BUTLER'S FAMILY GRAVEYARD, about a mile from the town has the remains of members of the Butler, Claus, Clench, Freel and Muirhead families. Efforts have been made to have it properly taken care of and the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners have placed a fence round it, and obtained a right of way and made great improvements.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, a substantial brick building erected in 1859, has five teachers and the **HIGH SCHOOL**, built in 1875, dates its history from 1808 the fourth formed in the province, the three previous being Kingston, Cornwall and York 1807. The centenary was held in 1908.

The beautiful residences with magnificent old trees, at the south corner of the town were formerly owned by the Dickson and Melville families, and were called Wood Lawn, Rowan Wood and Brunswick Place, now called Randwood and Pinehurst. The Hon. Wm. Dickson tells in a letter to Governor Simcoe, in 1794, that he built the first brick house in the province. The graveyards of the town and vicinity give much history of the past. In St. Mark's the trenches cut by the Americans in 1813, the flat stone hacked by their hatchets cutting meat, the stones in memory of

old soldiers and United Empire Loyalists there and in St. Andrew's, and many family graveyards keep in memory those who came in early years, sometimes through hardships, to almost a wilderness.

Eleven markers have been placed by the Historical Society at many of the places mentioned, the three points not spoken of being the site of Government House 1812, Indian Council House and Brown's Point, where Brock is said to have called out "Push on York Volunteers," 13th October, 1812.

Janet Carnochan



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH



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