

1. Town Hall – 12 Market Square



Circa 1856

The Town Hall, located at 124 John St. Market Square, was erected in 1856 and, today, is an enduring symbol of the development of local government in the 19th century. Town Hall is an early example of a combination town hall and market, an arrangement popular in Ontario before 1870. The noted Kingston architect Edward Horsey was responsible for the building's simple, yet civic image. With its dual function and its prominent location, this structure has remained a centre of community life. Several of Sir John A. Macdonald's documented speeches have been made here, including his campaign speech, presented by Macdonald from the balcony of Town Hall on January 13, 1882, as well as his last Town Hall speech on February 2, 1891. In 1928, an extended pediment, with roundel detailing and Doric columns was added, heightening the resemblance to a classic Greek temple.

Next, head across the street to the Former Site of the Paisley Hotel.

2. Former Site of the Paisley Hotel – Across from Town Hall in the Vacant Parking Lot

Circa 1870

Charles Paisley (1826-1879) purchased a wooden saloon on the site and replaced it with a three-storey brick building known as the Paisley.

For a while, the hotel was known as “The Huffman House” after Peter Huffman who managed the property for the Paisleys in the 1880's. During this time, the dining room was enlarged, and a new kitchen, wood house and rooms were added. The hotel was one of the finest hotels in town. During the election of 1882, Sir John and Lady Macdonald were provided with apartments at the Paisley from June 12 - June 20.

In 1890, first class rooms were available for \$1.50/day. The hotel had a reputation for

sumptuous fare. In 1905, John Pratt's Christmas dinner offered delicacies including oyster soup, lobster salad, ox tongue, English Plum Pudding with brandy sauce and MacLaren cheese. The Paisley remained in the family until 1919 but had various proprietors after Charles died. Elizabeth Paisley sold the building to Harvey Warner whose estate sold it to John Hugh Fitzpatrick. During the 1930's and 1940's, the Fitzpatrick's established a reputable hostelry known for crisp white tablecloths and generous Sunday dinners. Soldiers said goodbye to wives and children in the cheery dining room. The Fitzpatrick's ran the hotel for 22 years.

Now, if you look next door, you'll see the site of the Former Dominion Bank.

3. Former Dominion Bank – Beside the Vacant Lot

Circa 1864

The Dominion Bank opened in January 1878 opposite the Town Hall on the east side of John Street. In 1891, the bank signed a lease with Elizabeth Blewett and relocated to the three-storey brick building on the south-west corner of John Street and Market Square.

On August 30th, 1896, the bank was the site of a spectacular robbery that captured the international news media when a total of \$32,000 was stolen. Early suspicions were that it was an inside job since both the outer and inner vault doors were undamaged, implying that they were opened by someone who knew the combinations. William Ponton, a young bank teller with political connections, was charged and sent to trial on October 5, 1897. This was a shock as people liked him; he was referred to in a newspaper article as a "prime favourite".

Following a massive manhunt, George Paré, a notorious safe cracker was arrested in Montreal. "Big Bill" Holden was apprehended in Boston and the remaining conspirator, Jack Roach, was arrested later. Paré and Holden made a daring escape from the County Gaol (now the Lennox & Addington County Museum and Archives) but were later found on the run in New Brunswick. When Ponton was eventually found innocent, it sparked celebrations in Napanee.

Head up the street and check out the Grange Building.

4. Grange Building – Corner of John St and Bridge St



Simple proportioning and detailing mark this commercial building as a vernacular Romanesque style. Now the law offices of Grange & Grange, this building was built for Harvey Warner, a financial dealer, and his half brothers, Clarence, a stock broker and Stanley, a lawyer in partnership with W.S. Herrington, the author of the excellent “History of the County of Lennox & Addington” published in 1913.

Look across the road and you'll see the Old Post Office.

5. Old Post Office



Circa 1888

The imposing sandstone building on the southeast corner of Bridge Street and John Street was built as a post office in 1888. Its unique colour and clock tower make the Old Post Office a prominent feature on Greater Napanee's streetscape.

The building was designed in the Romanesque style by Abraham Fuller, Chief Architect for the Department of Public Works and co-designer of the centre block of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings.

The red sandstone for the Napanee Post Office was obtained from quarries on the Rideau River, north of Kingston Mills. When construction costs exceeded projections by more than

40%, the building became a part of national news. A federal investigation in 1891 contributed to the resignation of the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin.

F.W. Smith, a jeweler, obtained the Post Office clock from Montreal and climbed the tower stairs weekly to keep the clock in good running condition.

The building continued as a working Post Office until 1969 when it was replaced by a modern Post Office on Centre Street, built on the site of the 1915 Armouries. In 1977, the structure was one of the first buildings designated by the Town of Napanee under the Ontario Heritage Act. In 1986, the building was renovated for commercial and residential purposes.

Adjacent to the Old Post Office is Trinity Church. Cross the road to check it out.

6. Trinity Church



Napanee's Trinity Church is located at the corner of Bridge Street and John Street on a piece of land which was used as a place of Christian Worship by the Wesleyan Methodists since before 1840. The name has changed over the years to Eastern Methodist, Trinity Methodist, and finally Trinity United in 1925 at the time of Union. There have been 4 buildings on the site. The first was probably a wooden shed, the second a brick church, and the third a stone building. The final building, erected in 1906, still stands today. A major refurbishment of the building, inside and out, was initiated in 1988 and completed by the time of Trinity's sesquicentennial year in 1990. The beautifully decorated interior consists of curved pews, divided by three aisles, sloping gently to the corner pulpit. A massive roll-up wall to the right of the pulpit, which seems to magically disappear into the ceiling, opens the sanctuary into the balconied multipurpose room behind it.

After viewing the beautiful architecture of Trinity Church, head North to the next location, 21 Thomas St.

7. 21 Thomas St



Built for Napanee notary and trustee in bankruptcy, Walter Scott Williams, who was Mayor of Napanee in 1877. His home is one of the very few Second Empire structures in Greater Napanee and expresses both Mr. Williams' knowledge of the architecture of larger urban centres and his affluence. Important features were the mansard roof, two-storey bay windows and dormer windows in the attic. Unfortunately, the windows of the front façade have been greatly altered. However, one can view the east wall ground floor bay window to get an idea of the original appearance. The front porch is a sympathetic replacement. Not visible from the street is a section of the ornate iron fence that once surrounded the property.

Continue North onto John Street to the next location, 225 John St.

8. 225 John St.



This Victorian Gothic style house with ornamental window architraves and finely cut tracery framing steep sloped, Gothic pediments, or gables, was built for Thomas S. Carman who established the Weekly Express, a Reform newspaper. In 1877, Edward Daly, a tea merchant,

purchased the house. The veranda, a later addition, illustrates the highly carved columns and spool work typical of the Victorian period.

From here, head to the Railway Station.

9. Railway Station



Circa 1856

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was incorporated to build a railway line between Montreal and Toronto in 1852. In 1853, the Grand Trunk merged with five other railways in eastern North America. Much of the financing for construction was raised in Great Britain.

To the disappointment of Bath and Newburgh, Napanee was one of the villages selected to be on the GTR line. Locally, David Roblin was awarded a subcontract to build the viaduct at Napanee. John Stevenson entered into a contract with Roblin to build the stone piers of the viaduct. Built of local limestone, the viaduct was originally a single line.

The Railway Stations along the line were designed by British railway architect, Francis Thompson. The Napanee station was similar to many built along the GTR route. The simple proportions and Romanesque style arches reflect the railway's sought after image of permanence and stability. The first Grand Trunk train rumbled over the viaduct in October 1856. Before the First World War, the Napanee viaduct was modified for double tracking. In 1923, the line became part of Canadian National Railways.

Now swing back down South to 212 East St.

10. 212 East St



Designed in the Italian Villa style, this house is distinguished by a squarish tower, paired and grouped, semicircular arched windows, and stone quoins, contrasting with the brick at the corners. A servants' wing extends behind. Built for Conrad Huffman, a druggist, this home was acquired in 1880 by Hammel Madden Deroche, a member of the Legislative Assembly and later Queens Council and County Crown Attorney. An elaborate wrought iron fence once surrounded the property.

Proceed just down the road to 193 East St.

11. 193 East St



Built for George Mair, a machinist, this house is well proportioned in balanced Georgian style. A cast iron balcony over the entry enhances the doorway's detailing.

Turn left onto Thomas St and head to the County Registry Building.

12. County Registry



Circa 1872

Built as a Registry Office for the County of Lennox and Addington, the building is Neo-classical in style with a balanced facade featuring arcaded, semi-circular brick arched windows set on pilastered columns supporting a brick-faced pediment.

Check out the County Museum & Archives located right next door.

13. County Museum & Archives



Circa 1864

Until 1971, the limestone building behind the Court House was the County Jail. Also designed by architect John Powers and built by John Forin of Belleville, it had 18 cells. The building was surrounded by three court yards with fifteen-foot high walls. It served an early justice system which cared for the destitute within its walls, as well as those who had broken the law. Originally one of 37 jails which existed in the province by Confederation, the Napanee Jail was replaced in 1971 by a regional detention centre serving the counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox & Addington. The old County Jail continued to be used as a Napanee Town Police lockup until 1974.

During 1974, Wilf Sorensen, Kingston's renovation architect, oversaw the transformation of the jail to a County Museum and Archives opened in 1976.

In 2014, to celebrate their 150th anniversary, the County of Lennox & Addington opened a modern archives wing and undertook significant upgrades in the original building. Today, the Museum & Archives provides insights into the County's ongoing story from its 18th century Loyalist beginnings at the end of the American War of Independence. The Allan Macpherson House is also an extension of the Museum & Archives.

In front of the Museum is the historic County Court House.

14. County Court House



Circa 1864

Land for a court house at the head of Adelphi Street was donated to the newly independent County of Lennox & Addington in 1863 by Sir Richard Cartwright, grandson of Richard Cartwright U.E. who purchased the Mills at the Falls in 1793.

Designed by Kingston architect John Power and built by John Forin of Belleville in the classical tradition, the building featured a pillared portico and square lantern tower. The building reflected the ambitions of the newly independent County.

The court room, also used as a Council Chambers, has walls that form gently curved, rather than squared corners. A circular rosette in the ceiling originally let light into the chamber from the lantern tower. The court room retains the original 1864 benches and raked floor. In this court room, the people sat above the judge in the American tradition.

In 1992, the County of Lennox & Addington undertook an extensive restoration of the court house; an addition to the Millennium Wing was added on the north side. Inside, a two-story atrium achieves a grand entrance.

Outside the court room is a display of portraits of County Wardens who have served Lennox & Addington from 1864 to the present day. Today the Court House serves both the County of Lennox & Addington and the courts.

Head back to East Street and arrive at your next location, 183 East St.

15. 183 East St



Built for William Miller, a successful merchant and real estate investor, this house exhibits a simplified Classic Revival style. The porch roof is supported by fluted wood columns with cast terracotta frieze; the front column caps are missing. A cast iron railing surrounds the balcony, and another surrounds the grounds, a common practice until the first World War when a great many fine examples were lost in the war effort. Visit the L&A County Museum & Archives to view the ornate carved game Gibbard sideboard and the Renaissance Revival style Gibbard bed-room set originally purchased for the Miller home.

Your next stop will be 160 East St.

16. 160 East St



Designed in High Styled Italianate, this building displays highly ornate detailing, paired cornice brackets and a roof-top belvedere or cupola, typical of this style. Its sister building next door is a well-proportioned example of the less ornate Italianate style. Purchased in 1925 by Charles Walters, Manager of the Napanee Public Utilities, the house remained in the Walters family for seventy years.

262 Camden Rd will be your next destination.

17. 212 Camden Rd



East Ward Public School was designed by George Cliff who had designed the West Ward Public School on Bridge Street in 1864 (now gone).

Next, you'll visit the historic Allan Macpherson House & Park

18. Allan Macpherson House & Park



Circa 1826

Built north of the falls in 1826, the Macpherson House is a gentry-styled house with Neo-classical elements and balanced Georgian design. The house was built for Allan Macpherson, a merchant who leased the grist and saw mills at Napanee from the heirs of Richard Cartwright U.E.

After moving to Napanee in 1818 from Kingston, Macpherson originally lived close to the grist mill but also operated a store on the other side of the river in the Mill Reserve. He secured the post office appointment in 1820. While in Napanee, he was active in the Lennox Militia, the Agricultural Society and securing the Kingston toll road. He also secured a license for a distillery. Among distinguished guests at the Macpherson residence were Bishop John Strachan and a half-cousin, the young John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first Prime Minister.

In 1848, Macpherson returned to Kingston after securing the Crown Lands Agent appointment. His son Donald lived in the house until 1860 and remained in Macpherson hands until 1896.

In 1962, the Lennox and Addington Historical Society began a visionary project to restore the home to its 19th century elegance. The Society operated the house as a living history site until 2014, when it was gifted to the County of Lennox & Addington to be reunited with the Lennox & Addington, Museum & Archives.

Right up the road is your next stop, 161 Camden Road.

19. 161 Camden Rd



About 1870, lots along the Camden Road were severed from the Macpherson's property including the lot on which this Cottage Gothic style house was built. It was part of the holdings of William Ross, flour and grist miller and overlooks the scenic Napanee River.

Head along the river to the historic Gibbard Furniture Company Building.

20. Gibbard Furniture Company



Circa 1835

In 1860, John Gibbard leased a mill on the canal from William Bartels. Initially manufacturing fanning mills, the business also made windows and furniture in butternut and walnut. After John's son, William T. Gibbard joined the firm in 1868, the business became known as John Gibbard and Son. In the decades following, the Company became known for its fine mahogany furniture.

In the 1890's, the Gibbard Furniture Shops Ltd. was organized. Sixteen buildings eventually made up the factory site. The Company remained in the Gibbard family for four generations until 1940 when Jack MacPherson who had been sales manager in the 1920's, purchased the factory and began an extensive rebuilding and re-equipping program.

In 1964, the company launched its flagship Canadian Legacy line of mahogany and cherry furniture, recognized as one of the finest Canadian furniture lines sold by retailers. Seventy Canadian embassies and high commissions around the world are decorated with Gibbard furniture. The MacPherson family continued to operate the company until 2009 when the business closed. Today, there are redevelopment plans for the site which include retaining the street façade.

Next, stop at the Daly Tea Company Building.

21. The Daly Tea Company



About 1840, Dennis Daly and his family emigrated from Dublin, Ireland and settled in Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward County before locating to Richmond Township. Ten years later, Dennis Daly entered the tea trade. When he passed away, his sons Edward and Denis Daly Jr. established an importing business in Napanee, on the corner of John Street and Market Square. In the 1890's, Edward moved to London, Ontario to establish E. Daly and Company Teas. When the partnership was dissolved, the Napanee branch was taken over by Denis Daly Jr. At this time, Herbert, William and John Daly were taken into the business and some years later, they purchased it. In 1921, the Daly Tea Company was moved to a larger warehouse on Dundas Street, formerly Boyle and Sons Hardware and J.C. Huffman's drugstore.

The Daly's imported green teas from Ceylon and a variety of black teas from India. Tea arrived by rail in 40, 60 and 576 lb. cartons. It was mixed into various blends and resold in ¼ lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb. packages. It was also available directly to grocers in 30 lb. cartons. At the height of demand, the Daly's maintained at least six horse and wagon teams. The Daly Tea Company prided itself on high quality standards and meeting the unique taste of each customer.

By the 1930's, the company faced stiff competition from standardized blends of pre-packaged teas. The disruption of shipping lanes during World War II cut off their supplies and rationing further reduced the spending power of consumers.

Your next spot to check out is just up the street at the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall.

22. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall



Circa 1886

This building was built in 1886 after a disastrous fire destroyed buildings and businesses on this site the previous year. It was designed by Fred Bartlett in a Renaissance Revival design for Archibald Thomas Harshaw. The beautiful decorative brickwork was completed by stone masons, Hugh and William Saul. Bartlett's competitor, George Cliff, supervised the carpenters who installed the decorative wood work.

The building features brick detailing including basket weave patterns, corbels and projections. The semi-circular window surrounds on the upper floor sport alternating brick and stone, oriel windows with prominent key stones and coloured glass multi-paned infills in the arch windows. Previous to the fire, Hinch & Co. sold dry goods and H.W. Perry and John Jacob Perry, a druggist, conducted business from this location. In 1887, Lahey and McKenty opened a dry goods business on the main floor. The Napanee Mechanics Institute, later the Napanee Public Library, installed their library there and the Independent Order of Odd Fellow (I.O.O.F.), a fraternal society, leased the third floor. The I.O.O.F. believed in friendship, love and truth to be the basis of life and community. The Lodge was active in this location until 1939. The stained-glass window on the upper floor incorporates the I.O.O.F. initials.

By 1900, the Harshaw Block became known as the "store with the yellow front" where patrons could enjoy ice-cream, soda or hot drinks. In 1926, Alice Harshaw leased room to the L&A Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The building later became the home of the New York Café, founded by Hum Wah. The New York Café originally opened in another location but had been in this location for so long that most people know the building by this name.

Learn about Chinneck Store just a few steps down.

23. Chinneck Store



Circa 1880

Frederick Chinneck immigrated to Canada in 1851 from Devonport, England. He settled in Fergus, Ontario, where he was apprenticed to a German watchmaker. He travelled to work in many towns across Canada and the United States before locating to Napanee with his family in 1872.

In 1873, he opened a jewelry store on the north side of Dundas Street between East and John Streets, stocking an extensive selection of clocks, watches, gold and silver cases, rings, precious stones, sterling silver, and silver-plated tableware and optical goods.

In 1882, he relocated to the south side of Dundas Street. Symington's Opera House was located behind the store. Chinneck also worked as an optometrist, offering free eye exams, and issued marriage licences. Chinneck guaranteed his customers that all goods would function or repairs would be free. In 1905, his son, Arthur, joined him in the business.

Chinneck's store was considered "one of the finest and most complete jewelry emporiums this side of Ontario". After serving as a prominent merchant and jeweler for more than 47 years, Chinneck passed away in 1920 at age 74. His son followed six years later.

Across the street is your next location, the Napanee Business Centre.

24. Napanee Business Centre



Circa 1844

John and Stephen Benson opened this building as a general store. The Benson's were part of the Associated Loyalist migration to Adolphustown. Their father Ezekiel Benson moved his family to Belleville in 1822, but in 1833, they moved their store to Napanee. After the death of Stephen, John Benson became sole owner of this store in 1836.

A decade later, John built a new stone block with commercial at the street and residence above on the north side of the street, between John and East Streets. Built in a symmetrical Georgian style, the building had massive parapet sides to stop the spread of fire, a style found in growing urban areas.

Before 1960's renovations installed large plate glass windows, the building had door at either end or a large arched entrance in the centre finished with paneled doors and surrounds. Above the centre entrance, there was a large double window, flanked by smaller windows on either side.

In 2004, PELA, CFDC, the BIA, the NDCF and the Chamber of Commerce moved into the building which now serves as a business centre to attract residents and visitors to the area. At the time of 2004 renovations, there were four of five fireplaces still extant.

Proceed down the street to the old Richelieu Hotel.

25. The Richelieu Hotel



The original inn appears to have been replaced by the Lennox House before the 1886 fire. By 1866, James Culhane operated the Lennox House on this site. After the 1886 fire, a new brick hotel opened to the public in May 1886, known then as the Lennox Hotel. The new hotel was “bright and airy” with nine windows on each floor, flooding the hotel with light. All windows have segmental surrounds with keystones.

By 1889, the hostelry was renamed the Royal Hotel. A dining room was added and the billiard room provided entertainment where gentlemen could receive a “first class shave and haircut” at the Central Barber Shop. Hot and cold baths could also be had at the Central.

In 1931, the hotel was renamed the Richelieu by James and Jenny Gilmour, owners. The façade at street level was altered for commercial use after this time.

Take a glance down the street at your next location, Cheapside.

26. Cheapside



Circa 1886

After fire destroyed existing frame buildings on the site, Dr. Herman L. Cook called for tenders on May 7, 1886 to build a new brick building. The building completed October 1886, had four

stores on the ground floor, two of which were occupied by Hinch and Co., one by Perry and Madole and another by W.H. Bruton. The upper floor housed offices and halls. The building became known as “Cheapside”, reflecting a marketing strategy of “good quality at low prices”.

In 1892, a fire in the second storey burned through into the dry good store below. Hinch and Co. and Cheapside were closed until the damage could be repaired.

In 1919, the Royal Bank occupied the corner store, adjacent to John Street and later expanded to occupy the four stores. Today, the building is a premiere example of a sympathetic main street renovation.

Adjacent from here is the Tichborne House Site.

27. Tichborne House Site



Circa 1850

After Daniel Pringle sold the Shorey Hotel (on the site of the Richelieu Hotel), he built a new inn on a corner lot at John and Dundas Streets. In 1836, Pringle purchased a lot that was used for a cattle yard during the quarterly fairs or marts. Carpenters Henry Rickley and Donald McLiver worked on building the inn. There were stables along John Street. In 1852, Pringle's son-in-law, George H. Davy purchased the property and renamed it the Commercial Hotel. In 1869, Abel Yates leased the property, followed by Robert McDonald in 1870. McDonald conducted business under the name “Tichborne House” until 1886.

The Tichborne was the scene of one of Napanee's most gruesome murders. In March 1882, a young maid, Maggie Howie, who worked for the inn, was milking cows in the stables behind the building. In the early morning, her ex-fiancé, Michael Lee, also a Tichborne employee, took an axe to her head. The two had been engaged, but Howie had previously broken it off. Lee was caught trying to escape to Kingston along the railway tracks. When he was found by authorities, he attempted suicide, but was apprehended. He spent the rest of his life in the Kingston Penitentiary. After the Tichborne House burned around 1902, Fred and William Smith Jewelers built a jewelry store on this corner. In 1924, the Dominion Bank purchased the property.

Continue up the street to the Wonderland Theatre.

28. Wonderland Theatre



Circa 1910

The Wonderland Theatre was built in 1910, a block away from the Victory Theatre on East Street. Motion pictures were shown here, as well as live performances. From 1917-1920, the Wonderland Theatre was owned and operated by James and Mary Foster. Since all movies were silent at the time, singers often entertained audiences while the picture was playing. James was classically trained and would sing during intermissions while the film reels were being switched.

Wonderland Theatre had been preceded by Opera houses, Symington's behind Chinneck's Jewelry Store, and the Briscoe Opera House on the corner of East and Dundas Streets. When the Opera House burned in 1914, Wonderland became the primary film and live entertainment spot in town.

In 1920, George Tustin, future MP and Mayor of Napanee, bought the theatre and operated it until 1936. It was then sold to Ideal Pictures, a chain of movie theatres. The name of the theatre was changed to 'New Granada Theatre' and operated until 1958. Wonderland was sold to Beamish Stores Ltd. and converted to a retail storefront. Today, the building still shows hints of its early 20th century heritage as a theatre, including windowless upper floors and a traditional box office entry way.

Now head on over to 8 Dundas St. East.

29. 8 Dundas St East



This is one of a very few earlier stone buildings in Napanee, all likely built over a short period of time by the same stonemason or masons who likely came here via Kingston. Architecturally, it is spare, tidy and symmetrical. The chief ornamentation consists of dressed stone quoins, which express stability and respectability. Although the original window glass consisted of "six over six" small glass panes, the overall large area of window compared to wall puts this shop squarely in the Regency tradition.

Next, you'll learn about The Campbell House.

30. The Campbell House



Circa 1859

The end of the word 'Campbell' and all of the word 'House' is still visible in white lettering on the south façade of the building on the northwest corner of Dundas and Centre Streets.

Alexander Campbell was Napanee's postmaster in the 1850's, as well as a merchant with a store on the southwest corner of Dundas and Centre Streets.

In the late 1850's, he built a hotel on the opposite corner.

The Italianate-style building with corner quoins, an arched entrance, ornamented pediment crowning and columns above the eaves was completed by 1859. The hotel façade was divided by a projecting frontispiece with a lunette protruding from the highest storey, an eight paned

window on the third floor, a French door opening to an ornate balcony on the second floor and a deep entrance defined by columns on the ground level. Gargoyles were perched on the ornamented hood moulds above the balcony door and third floor window.

Campbell moved his shop to this location in 1860. In 1860, the hotel was advertised as “now open”, featuring well furnished rooms, meals for 25 cents and room and board for \$1.00 a day. In 1866, the Campbell house was bought by Archibald McNeil who added a three-storey wing along Dundas Street and a two-storey wing along Centre Street in 1869. In 1883, a massive fire in the west wing destroyed the room in the upper stories. The old part of the hotel was mostly saved.

Head down Centre Street toward the water to The Yellow House.

31. The Yellow House

A surviving worker's cottage, the building may date to the 1840's when Madden, a tanner, bought the land north of the road. By the 1850's, Staats Sager living there. Everyday structures connected to Napanee's industrial waterfront were a significant part of Napanee's evolution from a village to a prosperous centre of commerce and industry.

Proceed down to the river and take in the beauty of the Napanee River Trail.

32. Napanee River Trail



The Falls: Long before the Loyalist settlers arrived, the falls were known as the 'Appannea'. The origin is uncertain, but early 19th century accounts attribute it to the Mississaugas. With the arrival of Loyalist settlers, a saw and grist mill was erected, giving rise to the tradition that it meant a place to grind wheat.

The Viaduct: The Grand Trunk line was built by a noted English engineering firm. Locally, David Roblin was awarded a subcontract to build the viaduct spanning the river at Napanee. John Stevenson entered into a contract with Roblin to build the stone piers of the viaduct. Built of local limestone, the viaduct was originally a single line, converted to a double track about 1912.

Plaque Kiosks: Plaque kiosks along the waterfront trail from Springside Park to Conservation Park provide historical background about the waterfront. The boardwalk along the river was established by the Goodyear women as a community project after Goodyear located to Napanee in 1988.

An Industrial Heritage: During the 19th century, Napanee's waterfront was industrial, lined by factories and mills. Schooner ships carrying lumber, coal and other products plied the river, from the Bay of Quinte to the falls. Locals found employment as sailors and ships captains. The river was utilitarian, with lumber yards and coal yards on its banks. From docks at Centre Street, passenger steamers transported people to various locations along the lakes. In the early 1900's, Canada Day and moonlight excursions were popular.

The Site of Cartwright's Footbridge: The stone ruin seen on this site was an abutment for Cartwright's Footbridge. The footbridge was commissioned by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1887 to replace an earlier bridge built to provide easy access to his Big Mill for farmers on the south side of the river. The footbridge was built by William and David Edgar. In 1874, Lucius O'Brien, active in the Ontario Society of Artists, painted a watercolour of the mill and first bridge. The footbridge was a popular image on postcards during World War I. It was replaced in the 1940's and remained until the 1960's.

Stone Dwelling: The stone dwelling and factory likely dates to 1857 when Harlowe Hamilton lived there. The dwelling is simply proportioned with stone quoins on both the dwelling and factory. The dwelling originally had a dormer window in the east side. The second and third floors were used for living quarters, with access from a verandah on the east and south sides. The lower level was used to store supplies for Hamilton's Carriage Works. By 1872, the dwelling and factory were attached to the Madden Tannery. Businesses which occupied this building included Nelson German's carriage shop, a carpentry shop and by 1907, a box factory where Alpine and Carleton Woods, made cheese boxes.

Hungry? Your next stop is the Waterfront River Pub & Terrace!

33. The Waterfront River Pub & Terrace



In 1857, the Cartwright Estate sold lot 14 to brewer Thomas Taylor of Belleville. The building continued as a brewery until 1880, owned by other brewers, James Fisher of Portsmouth and then, William, Thomas and John Bowey of Napanee. In 1880, John Downey, a grain merchant purchased the property which included two additional lots. In 1911, the Seymour Power and Electric Light Company purchase the building and operated the power house until 1930 when it was sold to the Town of Napanee.

Head back up to Dundas St. and proceed to 92 Dundas St. West.

34. 92 Dundas St West



This Second Empire style inspired house owned by William T. Waller, a hardware merchant, uses a smaller scale, split face giving the building a distinctive appearance when highlighted by the black mortar pointing.

Continue down Dundas St. to 123 Dundas St. West.

35. 123 Dundas St West



Built for Stanley C. Warner, County Crown Attorney, this impressive example of Queen Anne Revival style architecture was very popular with wealthy industrialists and merchants. Noteworthy elements include: highly decorative, expansive veranda, corner turret with underlying porch, terra cotta decorative elements and irregular massing of components. The interior features excellent examples of fanciful wood detailing and ornate fireplaces with beautiful tile surrounds.

182 Dundas St. West is your next stop.

36. 182 Dundas St West



This Victorian Gothic owned in 1887 by Robert Perry, a druggist, features spool work forming the porch gable and detailed skirting under the veranda eave. The veranda columns appear to be recent additions.

Your next Gothic dwelling to check out is located at 208 Dundas St. West.

37. 208 Dundas St West



This Gothic style dwelling remained in the Brandon and Wallace families from 1881 until 1960. The glazed entry porch was probably added at a later date but is sympathetic to the overall design.

An Italianate styled house is waiting for you at 217 Dundas St. West.

38. 217 Dundas St West



Charles Stevens, who, starting at the foot of the ladder, steadily worked himself up to an honorable businessman. For over twenty years, Councillor Stevens engaged in the manufacture of "Fertilizers" and during his time was undoubtedly the largest Canadian exporter in this line. His trade extended from Nova Scotia to Florida, and as far west as Ohio and the Middle States. The most complete Potash Works in the Dominion of Canada were owned and operated by Mr. Stevens and were located in Napanee. The trade for this product extended not only all over the United States and Canada, but even to Europe. Stevens' brand of Pure Rock Potash had a wide reputation and was a much sought after for soap makers' use.

An engraving of this successful business man and honoured citizen appeared in The Globe, together with an engraving of his beautiful home, - one of the best in Napanee.

On this well-preserved example of the Italianate style, note the delicacy of the teardrops on the cornice brackets. The variation in bracket detail on Italianate buildings throughout the community is worth noting. In 1875, the house was acquired by Alexander Henry, co-owner of the Napanee Standard Newspaper and later mayor of Napanee.

Just steps from here is 220 Dundas St. West, home of a beautiful Italian Villa.

39. 220 Dundas St West



This Italian Villa with typical square tower and delicate cast iron cresting outlining the roof of the bay window was purchased in 1904, by W.S. Herrington, a partner in the law firm of Herrington, Warner and Grange. Herrington also served as President of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society for nearly forty years. Among elite guests who visited the Herrington's was Sir Wilfred Laurier who attended a lawn party at the house in 1915.

Head back to Bridge St. to your next location, 177 Bridge St. West.

40. 177 Bridge St West



A noticeable mixture of styles: Gothic gables, an Italianate bay window and a Neo-classical entrance attest to the eclecticism practiced by many builders in the nineteenth century. In 1876, Charles McGreer purchased this house for \$3,000.

Just step away is the next stop, 163 Bridge St. West.

41. 163 Bridge St West



This vernacular interpretation of the Second Empire style with unusual through-the-cornice arched dormers belonged to Peter Lent Bogart and his wife, Jane L. Grange, a granddaughter of John "Scotch" Grange.

Now head to the John Stevenson House.

42. The John Stevenson House



Circa 1859

Built on the western side of town, on a hill amid the dark pines, for prominent businessman and politician, John Stevenson, this building was described in the Napanee Standard of 1864, as “his beauteous house on yon hill”. This interpretation of the Italianate style included a low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves ornamented by paired brackets, and cubic shape with projecting frontispiece. This house set a trend for Italianate architecture in Napanee. Stevenson was on the Management Committee of the Napanee Savings Bank and owned several businesses including the Napanee Brush Factory and a piano factory in Kingston. But, most of his profits were made from lumber. He also had his own fleet of schooners.

He became distinguished in politics during the 1860's, serving as Town Reeve, Provisional Warden, then Warden of the newly separated County of Lennox and Addington from 1863 to 1865. In 1867, he was elected the first Speaker of the House of the new Ontario Legislature. In 1900, the house was bought by financier John Shibley for a summer residence. Plumbing and electricity were installed and a large barn for stabling his horses was built. In 1902, he held a large fete on the grounds.

The John Stevenson House is now home to the Canadian Piano Museum, which opened in 2009.

St. Mary Magdalene Church is the next stop.

43. St. Mary Magdalene Church



Circa 1873

The cornerstone of St. Mary Magdalene's was laid in 1873. That year, the first St. Mary Magdalene's, built in 1835 north of the falls, was taken down and the stone reused in the new building. Built on the hill in the west part of Town, across from John Stevenson's residence, the

main building was completed in 1875, but it took over 30 years to finish. The bell tower was not completed until the 1890's. The church was not consecrated until 1906 when the debt was paid. Designed by Hugh MacDougall of Toronto, the church was built of close-grained blue limestone, constructed on a raised basement which housed the Sunday School. The interior has a traditional cruciform shape, but the exterior architecture is punctuated by windows of various shapes and sizes.

The interior reflects Victorian "High Church" principles with the chancel raised above the nave by several steps. Brass gates separate the chancel from the nave. The rich memorials and furnishings, floor tiles, carved reredos behind the altar, and brass ornaments made it one of the most attractive in the Diocese of Ontario.

Painted polychrome decoration inside the church was begun in 1909 under Rural Dean Frederick Thomas Dibb.

A memorial dedicated to the Cartwrights inside the church pays tribute to the Honorable John Solomon Cartwright and his brother, Rev. Robert Cartwright, sponsors of the first church.

From here, proceed to St. Andrew's Church

44. St. Andrew's Church



Circa 1865

Originally built as St. Andrew's Church, the building was designed by Kingston architect, John Power, in the Gothic Revival style. The church is an example of his ecclesiastical work in an asymmetrical plan with a large stone tower at the front corner, with gothic portal and windows. A spire, originally planned for the tower was never completed. Bold, stepped buttresses define the front façade and the tower.

The land had been purchased by the congregation from Richard Cartwright in 1864. The lower portion of the building was in use by March 1865, but the church was not officially opened until

1869. The Reverend John Scott who arrived two years earlier was the first minister serving the parish.

A large number of the congregation of St. Andrew's joined with Trinity in 1930. When the congregation closed in 1941, the building was sold to Union Lodge #9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons established in 1812. The Lodge celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2012. In 2013, the Lodge sold the building to the Canadian Museum of Fraternal Orders but continues to hold meetings in it the Lodge room.

21 Graham St. West is the next location.

45. 21 Graham St West



An interesting stuccoed example of the Italianate style, the house features classical dentils along the cornice which are repeated on the head of the peaked window architraves with shaped side pieces completing the enclosure.

Proceed over to St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

46. St. Patrick's Catholic Church



Circa 1856

Since 1823, the Roman Catholics in Napanee had been served by a mission, St. Kieran's. In 1856, John Walsh, Richard O'Brien and Michael Gleeson spearheaded a building campaign. Since the Archdiocese did not provide money for the building, it was funded by the people. The name St. Patrick's reflected its Irish congregation.

The traditional Catholic Church was a simple rectangular hall with doors at one end and an altar at the other. Built in a Gothic Revival Style using local limestone, the building featured lancet windows, hood moldings, stylized door and a steeply pitched roof and spire.

Eight years later, the church was granted its first priest, Father J. Brown. The walls were plastered, painted and new pews, an altar and a sacristy were built. The church was blessed on October 28, 1865 by Bishop Horan.

In 1884, a bell tower was added and in 1912, a chancel was built where the east wall of the church stood, featuring stained glass windows and an arched ceiling.

In 1969, Vatican II swept into St. Patrick's with the arrival of Father John J. O'Neil. The liturgy was in English for the first time. The old altar and marble rail were removed, and new Stations of the Cross added. A new rectory was built beside the church and a Catholic School was established.

You will be visiting Grace United Church next.

47. Grace United Church



The church, built in a Gothic Revival style, features a tall graceful spire visible from many locations in Town. It features lancet windows, hood molds over windows, buttresses and a steeply pitched roof.

Head over to the last stop, the John Gibbard House.

48. John Gibbard's House

Circa 1850

In 1836, John Gibbard, a young man of English-Scottish descent, born at Wilton in 1813, trained as a carpenter and joiner. After several years working in various parts of the County, he was offered a job in Percy Township. When he missed his steamer connections at Deseronto, he walked back to Napanee and never left. Prior to this, he had apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner. He later related that his first job in Napanee was putting the doors and windows in the new stone block being erected by John Benson, now home to the Napanee and District Chamber of Commerce.

In 1849, he purchased lot 10 on the west side of Centre Street from the Estate of J.S Cartwright. John had recently been widowed and had a young son, William Thomas. In 1851, he married Rhoda Benson. He likely built his small Ontario cottage about 1850-1851. The 1874 Birds-eye View of Napanee shows a one-and-one half storey house in this location.

In 1879, John Gibbard built a new two storey brick Victorian home on the northwest corner of Centre and Thomas Streets. This house was designed by George Cliff. John Gibbard continued to own the first house until he sold to John Milligan in 1900. The sale price of \$2000.00 suggests that the second storey and Victorian detailing, including an ornamented bay at the north end, were added before the Milligan purchase. In the 1980s, this building was designated to be of historical significance by the Napanee Town Council.