



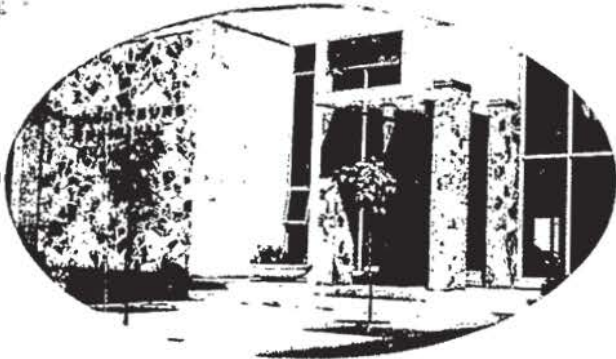
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TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

Swirly
Pls. acknow. &
enter in Register.
Sao.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING,
271 SANDWICH STREET SOUTH,
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO
N9V 2A5

June 10, 1976

Ontario Heritage Foundation,
77 Grenville Street,
6th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario,
M7A 1E8

Att: Mr. Stephen Otto,
Secretary.

Dear Steve:

Further to your requirements Steve, I enclose herewith certified copies of By-law #1404 and 1415, being By-laws to designate property located within the Town of Amherstburg as being of Historical and Architectural Value to the Heritage of our Community.

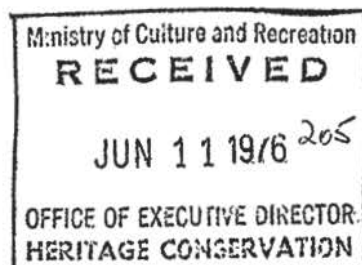
The properties so described in these By-laws have been registered in our local Registry Office.

Hoping that this is satisfactory, and thanking you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

T. C. Kilgallin,
Deputy Clerk-Administrator.

TCK/sm
Encls.



"a modern town with old world charm"

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

BY-LAW NO. 1404

A By-law to designate Property located within the Town of Amherstburg as being of Historical and Architectural Value to the Heritage of the Town of Amherstburg.

Passed the 22nd day of December, 1975.

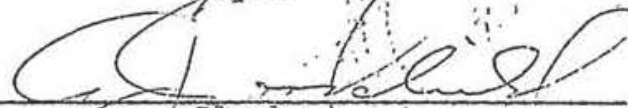
WHEREAS certain lands and buildings located thereon, within the Town of Amherstburg and hereinafter described, are deemed to be of historical and architectural significance;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Amherstburg, it is expedient and desirable to designate the said property to be of historical and architectural significance;

THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That for the reasons aforesaid, the property including buildings and lands within the Town of Amherstburg as described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, which schedule forms part of this By-law, be and the same is hereby proclaimed to be designated in accordance with the provisions of Part 4 of The Ontario Heritage Act and Amendments thereto.
2. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day following the final passing thereof by the Council of the Town of Amherstburg.


Mayor


Clerk

1st Reading: December 22, 1975.

2nd Reading: December 22, 1975.

3rd Reading: December 22, 1975.

This is to certify that this is a true copy of By-law 1404 passed in open Council on December 22, 1975


Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"

I) THE PARK HOUSE

Location

All and singular that certain part of Lot 3, R.P. 6 and the premises situate thereon known as the "Park House Museum" Municipal No. 214 Dalhousie Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Historical Significance

In 1972 the Amherstburg Rotary Club purchased the Park House and moved it to its present site on the "king's Navy Yard" which is connected with the earliest settlement of the Town of Amherstburg.

Tradition tells us that the house was built in Detroit about 1796 and was three years later moved to Amherstburg by a loyalist who preferred not to leave his house for the Americans after the signing of the Jay Treaty. The following represents a description of the historical hi-lights attached to this unique representation of early life and architecture in the Amherstburg area:

- 1798 Lot No. 17 on First Street, Amherstburg. Granted in 1798 to the firm of Leith Shepherd & Duff by Military Commander at Fort Malden.
- 1804 Sketch of the Military Post at Amherstburg (1804) shows the house on Lot 17.
- 1813 Margaret Reynolds "Sketch of Amherstburg 1813" shows the house as seen from the river.
- 1821 Registry Office records a Crown Patent "deed" Lot 17 issued to Alexander MacIntosh.
- 1823 Property sold to Jean Baptiste Macon, a Merchant.
- 1839 September 25 purchased by Thomas F. Park but occupied by his brother, Theodore J. Park, his son, Theodore James Park, M.D., occupied the house until his death in 1936.
- 1941 House purchased by C. R. LaLonde and operated for 30 years as the Park House Antique Shop.
- 1972 The Park House purchased by Amherstburg Rotary Club. In 1973, the Park House was furnished and opened to the public by the Amherstburg Historic Sites Association.

Architectural Significance

This historic house is a very early example of solid log, French frame construction. The original house had three dormers, was sided with clapboard siding and painted white. It had a cedar shake roof (hand split shingles), a fire place and a chimney at each end. The interior of the building was lathed and plastered and was probably used as a combination store and residence for many years. The Park House is estimated to be the oldest house within 250 miles of the Town of Amherstburg.

SCHEDULE "A"

II) KING'S NAVY YARD

Location

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the Town of Amherstburg in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot 3 according to Registered Plan 6 and known as The Kings Navy Yard, formerly Waterworks Park, on Dalhousie Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Historical Significance

The Town of Amherstburg is situated on the Detroit River approximately 4 miles north of Lake Erie and approximately 18 miles south of Windsor. At one time the Town was the largest urban centre in Essex County and historically dates back to the year 1784 when the Huron and Ottawa Indians gave by treaty, a 7 mile square tract of land at the mouth of the Detroit River to a group of nine British Officers and men who had been associated with them during the American War of Independence.

In the early years the predominant man made structures were the fortifications of Fort Malden which was originally called Fort Amherstburg. Included in the military post was the Kings Navy Yard which formed an integral part of the military installation and at which the construction of a significant number of ships for the Provincial Marine Service of the Upper Great Lakes was completed. Many of these ships played a role in the battle of Lake Erie fought against the forces of Commander Perry of the United States Navy in the War of 1812. Additional historical notes concerning the Kings Navy Yard includes the fact that the first buildings built as part of the military reserve in 1796 were located on this site. The Yard formed the headquarters for the Provincial Marine and acted as a depot for the naval activity of the British in the Great Lakes. In 1813, the British burnt the depot and fled to return in

Kings Navy Yard (Continued)

1815 when they constructed a storage building for the Commissary of the fort. In addition to the storage building, they built an office building which still stands today and is known as the Callam House. The Buildings and yard continued in military service until approximately 1858 when the military withdrew from the fort. Eventually the land became the property of the Town of Amherstburg.

In 1972, the Park House, which had been purchased by the Amherstburg Rotary Club, was moved to the Kings Navy Yard as part of the park for the conservation of the historical heritage of which the yard has played such an important role.

SCHEDULE "A"

III) THE NORTH AMERICAN BLACK HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Location

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Amherstburg in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario and being composed of all of Lot 7, Registered Plan 1, and known as Municipal No. 277 King Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Historical Significance

The lot upon which the old log house presently sits was originally purchased from the Crown. On August 21, 1844, James Keville purchased from the Crown for an unknown amount, a 7,800 sq. ft. lot measuring 60' x 130'. The original survey drawings for this area do not show a building on the lot and these drawings are believed to have originated some time between 1845 and 1852.

The building presently on the property was moved from the Fort Malden Military Reserve to its present location before 1862. The property was purchased by Hannah Dunnville from James Keville in 1862 for \$300 and the property was again sold in 1881 to Susan Boxall for \$305.

Mr. George Taylor Jr. and his wife were the first known black people to inhabit the house and are believed to have moved in during the latter part of the 1880's. Mr. Taylor was an escaped slave from Kentucky who in 1863 enlisted in the Civil War and was discharged in 1865.

When the building was first moved onto the property it did not have a liveable second storey, only a small loft. Nasa McCurdy who was instrumental in designing and building the Nazery A.M.E. Church in 1848, and his son George, raised the roof of the home to make a liveable second floor.

This building is important to the heritage of the Amherstburg community because many negroes in the years around 1837

were among the defenders of the Canadian frontier during the patriot insurrection. Many of them had been slaves in the southern United States and had escaped via the underground railway to the British Province while many others had come as servants to Loyalist families who settled near Fort Malden.

This influx of black people however was gradual until 1850 when the United States Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act which required escaped slaves to return to renewed bondage. A large scale immigration of slaves to Canada followed and by the start of the Civil War, approximately 30,000 lived in Canada, mainly near the Detroit and Niagara frontiers. In Amherstburg a number of these families settled in various parts of the Town and their descendants still live in Amherstburg today.

Architectural Significance

This building represents an example of the early log construction which existed in the Amherstburg area prior to 1865. The fact that the building was inhabited by early black families makes it a unique representation of the conditions which effected the lives of the people of that time. The renovations conducted by Nasa McCurdy which provided for the liveable second storey are historical features which provide insight into the construction methods and skill of the early inhabitants of the Town of Amherstburg.