



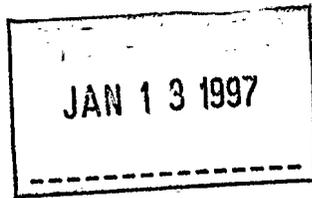
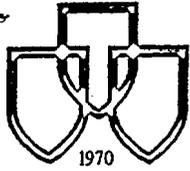
An agency of the Government of Ontario



Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act e-Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Ce document est tiré du registre électronique, tenu aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.



R.M. Niagara

REGISTERED MAIL

DESIGNATION

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

IN THE MATTER of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O.1990, Chapter O.18, and in the matter of lands and premises at the following municipal addresses in the Town of Lincoln, Province of Ontario:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

TO: Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Lincoln intends to designate the property, including lands and buildings at the following municipal addresses, as properties of architectural and historical value and interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O.1990, Chapter O.18.

INTENT TO DESIGNATE - ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

1. The Moote-Bartfai House, 3617 Springcreek Road, Vineland, Lot 3, Concession 9, Township of Clinton, now Town of Lincoln

The property on which the house sits was originally granted by the Crown to John Hitchcock in 1797. The house was built for John and Elizabeth Moote around 1873 by builder Adam Huntsman, whose own house reflects a similar plan. Shortly before his death in 1891, John Moote deeded the land to his son-in-law Henry Stirtzinger, who was married to his daughter Margaret Jane. The property then changed hands several times, beginning first with a succession of Henry Stirtzinger's siblings. In 1946, the property was bought by Clifford Lane Comfort, then resold ten years later to [REDACTED]. During the [REDACTED] thirty year ownership, the house and a one acre parcel of land was severed from the property. [REDACTED]

The brick house is a fine example of the late Gothic Revival style with pitched gables and corbeled chimneys on all four peaks that help to define a symmetrical greek-cross floorplan that includes a central staircase. Front-door corner enclaves are housed by mansard-roofed porches with decorative spandrel brackets, square posts with carved corner guards, turned balustrades and balusters, plus patterned trelliswork at the base. Most of the windows are topped with segmental arches and prominent keystones.

2. The Tufford-Romagnoli House, 4757 King Street East, Beamsville, Lot 14, Concession 4 (on a farm that includes Concession 3), Township of Clinton, now Town of Lincoln.

The property on which the house sits was originally a Crown Grant of 100 acres to Garrett Slingerland in 1799, then purchased by David Merserau in the same year. In 1817, Abel Stafford purchased the whole lot, selling the west half to John McIntyre in 1819. John Tufford Sr, a Loyalist originally from New Jersey, purchased the property of 81 acres in 1838. An 1841 census identifies John K. Tufford Jr, his wife and four children on Lot 14, Concession 4, as holder of the land by "kinship". Walter E. Tufford, bailiff of Clinton, received the home farm of 81 acres from his father, John K, in 1878, subject to a life lease. In 1906, Lincoln County's third Women's Institute was established in this house with Mrs. W.E. (Margaret) Tufford as its first president. Following W.E. Tufford's death, the property was sold in 1913 to George Creelman and Walter Gow. In 1917, the property was leased by the Imperial Munitions Board as part of the Royal Flying Corps School of Aerial Flying site during WWI. It became a YWCA Hostess House, providing social centre for the camp and temporary lodging for the cadets' families. The house was leased for a short time to Charles Tufford in the 1930's and then sold to J.H. and A.F. Romagnoli in 1939. [REDACTED]

The original part of the house is believed to have been built around 1840, possibly sooner, in the Classical Revival style. The front door is symmetrically flanked by two windows and there were two fireplace chimneys on either side of a low-itched roof. When a gabled wing with a furnace chimney was later added to the south/east section, the roof was rebuilt with a sharper pitch throughout. Hand-hewn beams supported by a rubblestone foundation to the west and fieldstone to the east, attest to its age. Long-since removed are an early 1900's trelligated veranda, white picket fence, gateway and window shutters. The two front dormers were added in 1940.

3. The Beam-Barnes House, 5053 King Street West, Beamsville, Lot 33, Corporation Plan 3, Township of Clinton, now Town of Lincoln.

The property on which the house sits was originally granted by the Crown to Samuel Corwin in 1803. His wife was Anna Beam, daughter to Loyalist pioneer, Jacob Beam. Her brother, Jacob Beam Jr, built the house some time between 1852 and 1855. It was sold to carriage maker James D. Bennett in 1870 and then later resold to his son-in-law William Fairbrother in 1895. Mr. Fairbrother was a goaltender for the Beamsville Senior Hockey team and is credited with using the first hockey goal nets in Canada in 1898. [REDACTED]

The frame house is an early version of the Gothic Revival style, most probably inspired by plans found in Brown's "The Carpenter's Assistant", a book published in 1851. Notable features are sharply pitched gabled roofs with carved finials and cutout quatrefoils worked into the bargeboard on both the front facade and east wing. A simple, square-columned veranda covers the south-east enclave and front door which has a paned transom and sidelights. The tops of the slender, but widely framed windows are surrounded with shaped lintels and decorative keystones. These details, as well as those found in the interior woodwork of the front entry hall, staircase, study or bedroom, and main parlour can be traced to a book by Oliver P. Smith called "The Domestic Architect", first published in Buffalo, NY, in 1852 and very popular in western New York and southern Ontario during the period that followed.

Any person may, within 30 days of the first publication of this notice, send by registered mail or deliver to the Clerk of the Town of Lincoln, notice of his or her objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement of reasons for the objections and all relevant facts. If such notice of objection is received, the Council shall refer the matter to the Conservation Review Board for a hearing and report.

Dated at the Town of Lincoln this 8th day of January, 1997

Kyle S. Kruger
Clerk-Treasurer
Town of Lincoln
4800 South Service Road
Beamsville, ON LOR 1B1