

St. Catharines Heritage Advisory Committee

Agenda

Thursday, March 11, 2021

Electronic Participation at 2:30 pm

As part of the City's commitment to safety during the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting will be held electronically.

This Meeting may be viewed online at www.stcatharines.ca/youtube

Public Comments: The public may submit comments regarding agenda matters by contacting mseaman@stcatharines.ca by Wednesday, March 10, 2021 before 3:00 p.m. Comments submitted will be considered as public information and entered into public record.

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1. **Call meeting to order (Chair)**
 2. **Recognition of Traditional Territories**
 3. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
 4. **Motion to approve the agenda**
 5. **Motion to adopt the minutes of the previous meeting**
 - February 11, 2021
 6. **Declarations of Interest**
 7. **Presentations (invited guests)**
 - Rochelle Bush, Trustee and Church Historian
 - Salem Chapel, BME Church Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHS
 - regarding Item 9.3 Opportunities to recognize Richard Pierpoint.
 8. **Business arising from the minutes**
 - 8.1 Pony Mini Mart – 321 St. Paul Street
Michael Seaman, Heritage Planner and Staff Liaison
 - Nothing to report – defer to the April 8, 2021 meeting

8.2 Merritton High School – 10 Seymour Avenue
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

- Chair Brian Narhi to discuss a CHER report (attached. See page 3)

9. Business

- a) **9.1** SCHAC Committee Resignation & Vacancy
- b) **9.2** Municipal Heritage Register Update
- c) **9.3** Opportunities to recognize Richard Pierpont

10. Items of Correspondence

- a) Sub-Item 1 – Correspondence from City Council regarding a request approved by council respecting opportunities to recognize Richard Pierpoint.

11. Date of next meeting

Thursday, April 8, 2021

12. Motion to Adjourn

*Cultural Heritage Evaluation of the former Merritton High School,
10 Seymour Avenue,
Part Lot 161, Corporation Plan 6,
And Part Lot 11 Concession 9, formerly Grantham Township,
Now in the City of St. Catharines.*



Researched by: Brian K. Narhi (M.A.) and Lorraine Giroux (BA, MSc.)

Researched for: the St. Catharines Heritage Advisory Committee

Date: March 11, 2021.

1.0) Introduction.

The subject of this cultural heritage evaluation report is the former Merritton High School building, located at 10 Seymour Avenue (just east of Merritt Street) in the former Town of Merritton, now part of the City of St. Catharines. The land upon which this structure is built is presently described as part Lot 161, as shown on Corporation Plan 6 (“C.P. 6”) and part of Lot 11 Concession 9 in the former Township of Grantham. This property is also described as being Parts 3-6 and 8-13 on Reference Plan 30R-5253.

The land registry records for this site were converted to Land Titles Qualified in August 1997; the property was assigned the PIN 46347-0147 (PIN -0388 is now inactive.) Any land use history between 1997 and the present time will require a PIN search.

2.0) Land Use History.

The subject property is partially comprised of a township lot in the former Township of Grantham as well as part of a lot on a registered plan of subdivision as outlined below.

2.1) Lot 11 Concession 9 Grantham. (Prior title to the Merritton subdivision plan.)

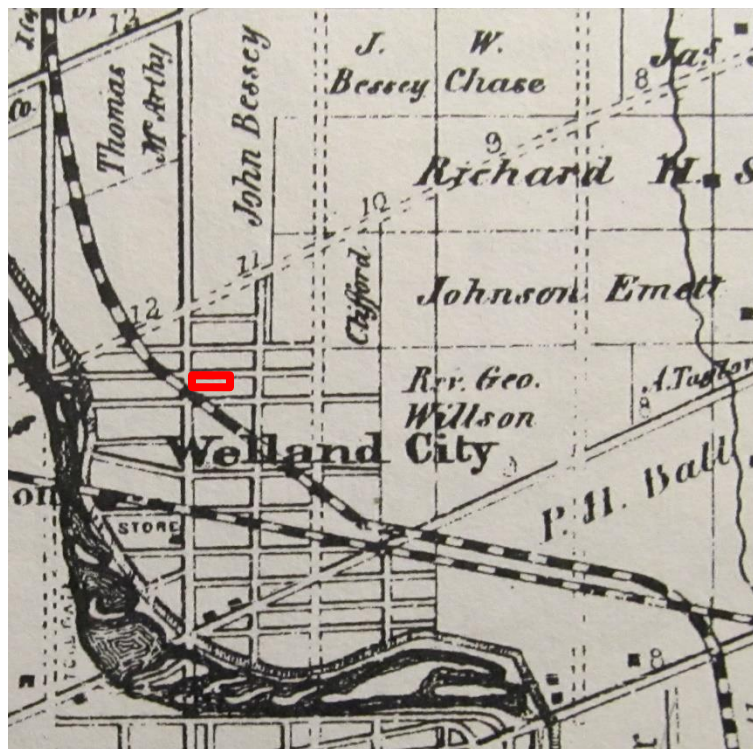
The abstract index to deeds for Grantham Township (“Memorials” series) showed that this lot was patented by **John Newkirk** (UE) on April 9, 1798. The Newkirk (aka Newcark) family were among the earliest settlers in Grantham Township in the vicinity of the Ten Mile Creek watershed. James Newkirk is known to have served as a private in Butler’s Rangers, and John was acknowledged to have “joined the Royal Standard” as a Loyalist before 1783. Both James and John Newkirk were at Niagara by November 1784; they had settled in Grantham Township and were recorded on the “Victualling Lists” for Murray’s District in December 1786, and were enumerated on the List of Settlers West from the Mill Creek in September 1787. John Newkirk appears to have died at an early date, and in March 1797 James petitioned the government for addition lands in right of his father. James also petitioned for additional land on account his illness and “indebtedness” towards the land that he already owned. James Newkirk was married to Elizabeth Bessey, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Read/Reid) Bessey, who were also UEL’s. Robert Bessey (1760-Mar. 15, 1843) was a private in Butler’s Rangers in Capt. Bernard Frey’s Company and was at Niagara in November 1783. All of these families (Newkirk, Read and Bessey) settled as farmers along “the Ten” (*Upper Canada Land Petitions*, N2/2 [1796]; *Old UEL List*, p. 315; Fryer & Smy 1981:71; Taylor 1992:26, 35; Crowder 1993:133, 181; Fitzgerald & Crowder 1993:186.)

The sequence of land transactions for some of the farm lots near the Ten Mile Creek watershed are somewhat confusing, and in some instances the exact status of the land ownership is uncertain. It appears that ownership passed from Newkirk to the **Hon Robert Hamilton** in June 1806, and that Hamilton in turn severed the lot. In December 1806 he sold part of this lot with other lands to **David Bessey**, and another part of this lot with other lands to **Robert Bessey**. David Bessey was the son of Robert, and was the brother-in-law of James Newkirk referred to above. In January 1807, Robert Bessey sold part of his land (slightly more than 62 acres) to **Thomas Kerr** for £50. In February 1836, David Bessey sold part of his farm to **John Bessey**, and in November

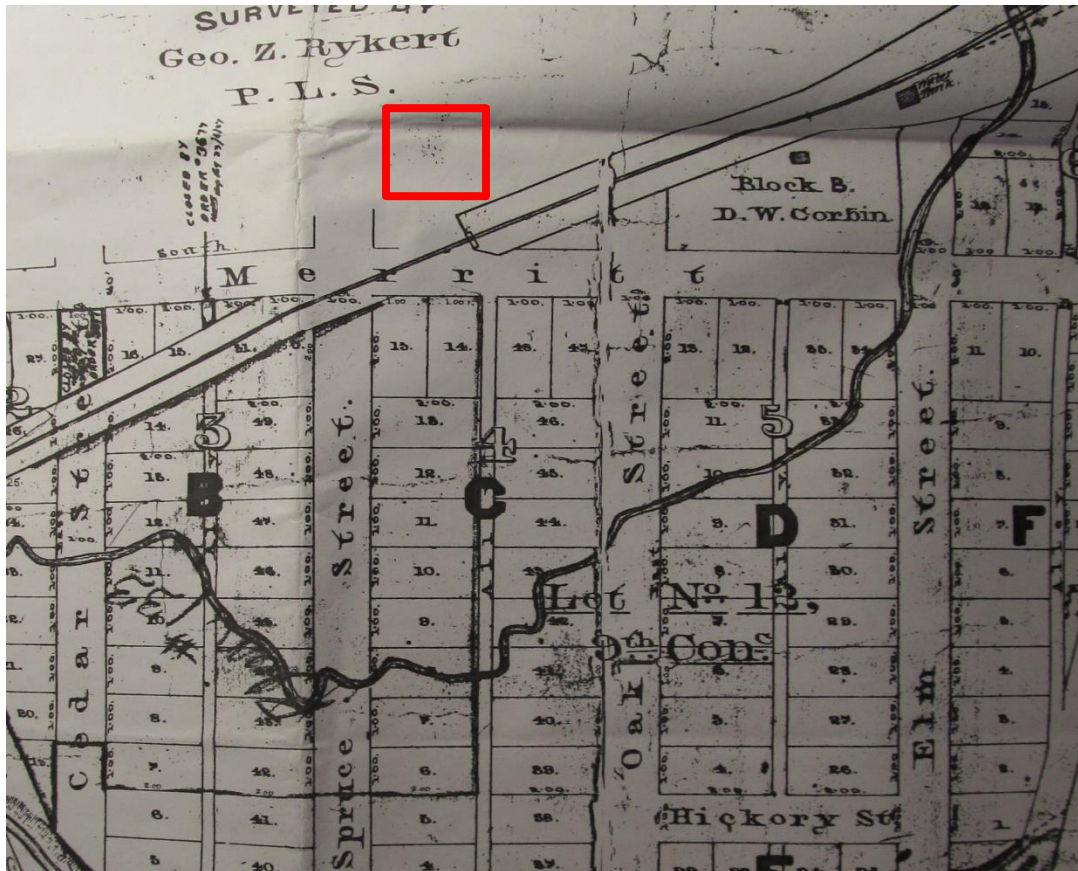
1837 David sold another part of his property to **George Bessey** for £75. John Bessey was the youngest son of Robert, and so the brother of David; George appears to have been the son of Jacob Bessey (b. ca. 1750?), the brother of Robert, by his wife Eliza Slough. George was thus the cousin of David. Jacob had also served as a private in Butler's Rangers and was a UEL who settled in Grantham. The Bessey family members were named in the Victualling Lists, and on the 1787 list of settlers "west from the Mill Creek." The early members of the Newkirk, Read and Bessey families are interred at the Homer Cemetery (Old UEL List, p. 135; Fryer & Smy 1981:60; Reid 1972:22; Taylor 1992:5, 27, 35.)

2.2) Early Mapping.

The earliest map of Grantham showed that this lot had not been granted to any particular owner, but the survey compiled by Augustus Jones in October 1791 showed that this land was in the possession of **John Newkirk**. The next map of Grantham, dated December 1814, showed the name "**Hartsel**" inscribed across several lots in this vicinity. The 1862 *Tremaine map* and the 1876 *Page's Atlas* map both erroneously showed that this lot was included within the limits of Merritton which was then known as "**Welland City**." The name of the community was changed to Merritton in December 1868.

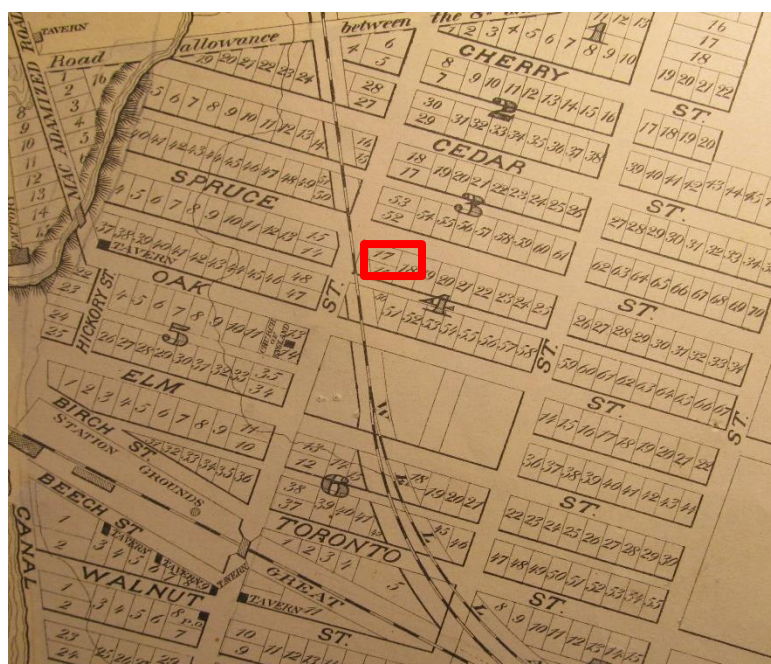


Tremaine map of Grantham showing Merritton as "Welland City."



Rykert survey of Merritt (1867.) The Merritt High School grounds were then (correctly) not included within the Town limits and were probably agricultural lands.

Registered Plan 2, showing “Merritt, formerly Welland City,” was surveyed by George Z. Rykert (PLS) in 1867. That survey showed that the subject property was then not included within the boundaries of Merritt. The land on the east side of Merritt Street east of the Welland Railway right-of-way remained within the jurisdiction of Grantham Township.



Page's Atlas map of Merritt (1876.)

2.3) Welland City or the Town of Merritton.

In August 1852, Kerr sold 38 acres to the **Hon. William Hamilton Merritt** and to **James Rea Benson** for £2,000. Seven acres of that land was immediately sold by Merritt to the **Great Western Railway Co.** for £250. In April and May 1854, John and George Bessey sold parts of their lands (approximately 42 acres in total) to Merritt and Benson for £1,160. In June 1855, Merritt and Benson transferred ownership over 38 acres to the **Welland Canal Loan Co.** for the nominal sum of £5. This land formed the nucleus of the future village of Welland City or Merritton. The WCLC mortgaged this land in June 1865 in favour of Thomas Clark Street for \$8,000. This was just a few years before the Welland City/Merritton plan of subdivision was surveyed (*Grantham Memorial deeds* #1163, 7870, 8311, 9924, 11603, 1850, 5153, 5938, 5939, 5940, 6903, 15474; *Township Registered Plan* #2.)

In 1873, Merritton, also known as “Thorold Station,” was described as a “flourishing post village” located near the juncture of the Welland Canal and the Great Western Railway. “It contains several churches, two cotton mills, a paper mill, saw and grist mills, several stores and hotels, and a telegraph office.” The population was estimated to number approximately 1,000 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:192.)

The Welland Canal Loan Company purchased another parcel of adjoining land (22.10 acres) in May 1878. The prior title for that part lot commenced with Newkirk (1798) and Hamilton (1806.) In December 1806, Hamilton sold part of this lot and other lands to **Benjamin VanAtta** who then sold the property to **David Grass** in March 1813. Grass sold this property to **James Emmett** in August 1855. In May 1856, Emmett sold 22.10 acres back to Grass who then sold it in November 1857 to **Owen Clifford** for \$800. In May 1878, **Margaret Clifford** sold this acreage to the WCLC for \$800 (*Grantham Memorial deeds* #1163, 6109, 6110, 6617, 7311, 8756.)

During this long period of private ownership (1798-1878) the subject property portion of this township lot was likely utilized strictly as agricultural land. There are no detailed 19th century maps or assessment records indicating the presence of any structures upon the property now occupied by the school.

2.4) Part Lot 161, Corporation Plan 6 (“C.P. 6.”)

In May 1912, the Welland Canal Loan Company sold 102.9 acres of land to **John James Fee** for \$20,000 (*Grantham deeds* #7858.)

Fee (1847-Apr. 13, 1920) may have been a native of Kemptville in Leeds and Grenville, and the son of Thomas and Isabella (Downey) Fee. His parents were natives of Ireland. At the time of the 1861 census the family resided in Marlborough Township in Carleton County. Records indicate that Fee was a farmer and specifically a “cattle dealer” or “cattle trader.” He lived with his family in the Village of Tiverton near Kincardine in Bruce County during the 1880s before they moved to the Niagara area. The Fee family resided at 175 Niagara Street in St. Catharines from ca. 1888 until at least the 1920s. John James Fee was married to Mary Clogg (1847-Jan. 1, 1903.) She was a native of England and the daughter of Joseph and Sarah C. (Werry) Clogg.

They raised a family of nine children (six daughters and three sons) who were born between 1869 and 1890. Mary Fee died from “chronic fibroid phthisis” and J.J. Fee died as the result of endocarditis. They are interred at Victoria Lawn Cemetery with two of their children (1861 *Marlborough/Carleton Census*, division 1, p. 1; 1881 *Tiverton/Bruce Census*, division K, p. 11; 1891 *St. Catharines Census*, St. James’ Ward, p. 18; 1901 *St. Catharines Census*, St. Patricks’ Ward, district K3, p. 1; 1911 *St. Catharines Census*, St. Patrick’s Ward, district 93, sub-district 9, ward 3, p. 15; *Ontario Vital Statistics*, death registrations #16389/1903 & 23155/1920.)

The Fee property in Merritton was inherited by two of the siblings, Amon Bryson and Annie Minetta Fee. Annie (Dec. 10, 1875-1950) was born in Grantham but few details are known of her life. She was unmarried and lived at home. Amon Bryson Fee (Dec. 1, 1890-1950) was the youngest child in the family. Records referred to him as a “farmer,” “gardener,” and a “fruit farmer.” Like his sister, Amon never married and they both lived in the family home on Niagara Street. Sometime following the death of his father, Amon and Annie moved to Ridgeville in Pelham where he continued in his profession as a fruit farmer. They were both interred with their parents at Victoria Lawn Cemetery (1891 *St. Catharines Census*, St. James’ Ward, p. 18; 1901 *St. Catharines Census*, St. Patricks’ Ward, district K3, p. 1; 1911 *St. Catharines Census*, St. Patrick’s Ward, district 93, sub-district 9, ward 3, p. 15; 1921 *St. Catharines Census*, St. Patrick’s Ward, district 69, sub-district 49, p. 13; 1938 *Federal List of Electors*, Ridgeville/Pelham Township, poll 121, p. 11465; 1945 *FLE*, Ridgeville/Pelham Township, poll 121, p. 12369 ; 1949 *FLE*, Ridgeville/Pelham Township, poll 121, p. 13697; Fee tombstone inscription, Victoria Lawn.)

In November 1921, **Amon Bryson Fee** and **Annie Minetta Fee** sold a six-acre parcel of land for \$3,600 to the **Town of Merritton**, part of which was to be used as a “public highway.” The Town transferred this land back to Fee in December 1933. In December 1922, Fee granted a right-of-way to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for \$250 “to erect five towers.” In May 1924, Fee sold another six-acre parcel of land to the Town of Merritton. The original wing of Merritton High School was built upon the lands acquired from Fee (*Grantham deeds* #12205, 12730, 16644, 16645.)

In May 1934, an OMB ruling ordered that the property occupied by Merritton High School was to be included within the town boundaries. The Town of Merritton officially transferred ownership of the property in that year to the **High School Board of the Town of Merritton** (*Grantham deeds* #16716, 4383, 5476.)

In March 1939, **Oscar Francis Jacobson** purchased land from the Corporation of the Township of Grantham on account of tax arrears. The property was sold to Jacobson for the arrears of \$2,532.65 (*Grantham deed* #17990.)

Jacobson (Apr. 19, 1886-Oct. 27, 1957) was a native of the United States who emigrated to Canada with his parents during his infancy. He was the son of Frederick and Emelia Jacobson, who were of Swedish and Norwegian birth respectively. His father was originally employed as a stone cutter. Oscar was educated locally, and by 1911 he was described in the census as a “wholesale butcher.” Other records referred to him as a “herdsman who raised cattle for his

abattoir on Merritt Street.” The 1921 census listed Oscar as a “butcher, slaughter house.” The family then resided at 141 Queenston Street and belonged to the Lutheran Church. Jacobson was Reeve of Grantham Township in 1928-1929. Oscar bought property in parts of Merritton and Glenridge on an investment hunch and he did very well. When approached by land developer, Earle Thomson, about selling his land, Oscar agreed providing Earl would name a street after him. Earl was as good as his word. He named two streets after him—Oscar and Jacobson. Jacobson was married to Sarah Lucretia Buxton (June 5, 1892-June 20, 1960.) They are interred at Victoria Lawn Cemetery along with their son, Frederick Walter (1891 *St. Catharines Census*, district 88, St. Pauls’ Ward, p. 59; 1911 *St. Catharines Census*, district 93, sub-district 9, Ward 3, p. 21; 1921 *Grantham Census*, district 100, sub-district 13B, p. 6; Gomme 2017:120-121; Jacobson family tombstone inscription, Victoria Lawn.)

In August 1945, Jacobson sold part of this land to the *Corporation of the Town of Merritton* for \$4,000. This land was used to enlarge the Merritton High School grounds (*Grantham deed* #21646.)

The Merritton High School property fell within the boundaries of the City of St. Catharines upon Amalgamation in November 1960. The OMB ruling officially came into effect on Jan. 1, 1961 (*Registry deed* #62590.)

3.0) Merritton High School.



Merritton High School, 1938. Photo attribution: St. Catharines Museum, *Standard* Collection, S1938.67.3.1

Plans for the new high school building in Merritton were prepared by the architect **Lionel Hesson**.¹ Construction commenced in 1934 and was opened to students in January of the

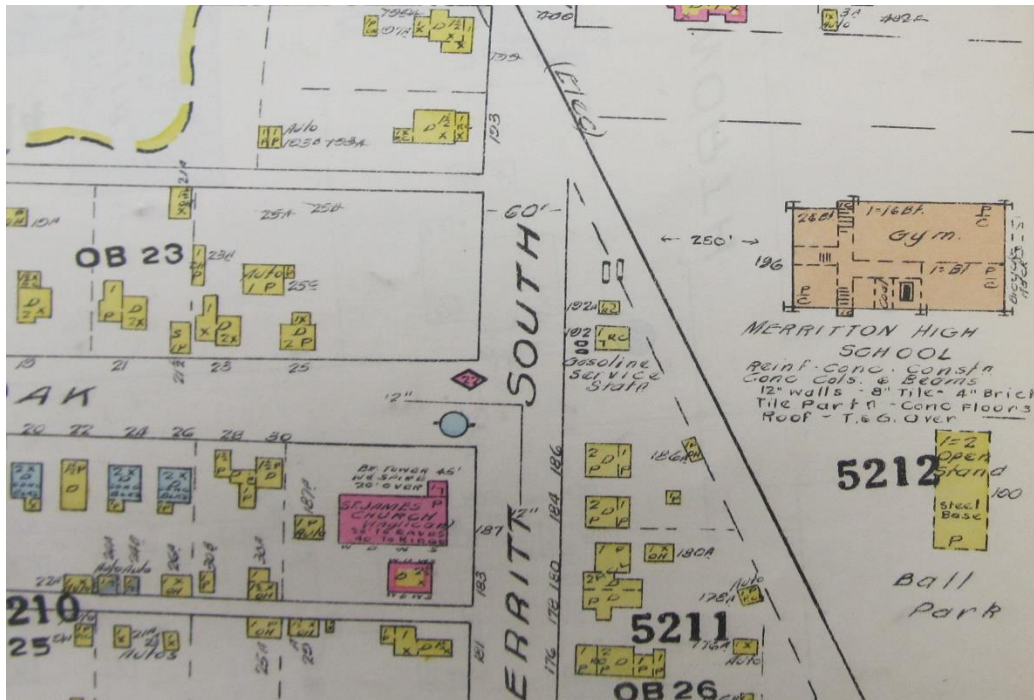
¹ **HESSON, Lionel Ashton** (1890-1973) of St. Catharines, Ont. was born there on 20 February 1890 and educated at St. Catharines Collegiate. He trained under the leading architect of the town, **A.E. Nicholson** from 1907 to 1913, then moved to Toronto to work as a draftsman in the provincial Dept. of Public Works (1913-16) and for the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (1916-18) where he learned new techniques in reinforced concrete construction of powerhouses. He moved to Cleveland in 1920 to work with H.K. Ferguson, then returned to the Niagara Peninsula where, for the next fifteen years, he worked for **Nicholson & MacBeth** (1923-25), for **Norman Kearns** (1927-28) and for **W.J. Walsh** (1929-31). He opened his own office during the Depression in 1935, at first under his own name, then briefly partnership in 1937-38 with John H. Collins. He continued to practise in a one room office until after 1950, and died in St. Catharines on 30 May 1973. Two of his other important design commissions in St. Catharines included the Grantham Town Hall building at 145 King Street, built in

following year. The building was designed in a style which primarily combined elements of Edwardian Classicism with some Neo-Gothic elements. The original building possessed a symmetrical, eleven bay façade: five large windows flanked an ornate central doorway, with low relief buttresses. As noted by Blumenson, “more windows than wall is not uncommon for school buildings” in this style. The main fabric was of brick construction with cut stone trimmings. The otherwise flat roofline was pierced by a low parapet which surmounted the central, projecting frontispiece. The building contained six rooms: classrooms, a laboratory, library, and gymnasium. The gymnasium is believed to have been the largest in the Niagara Peninsula at the time (Blumenson 1990:134ff; 166ff.)



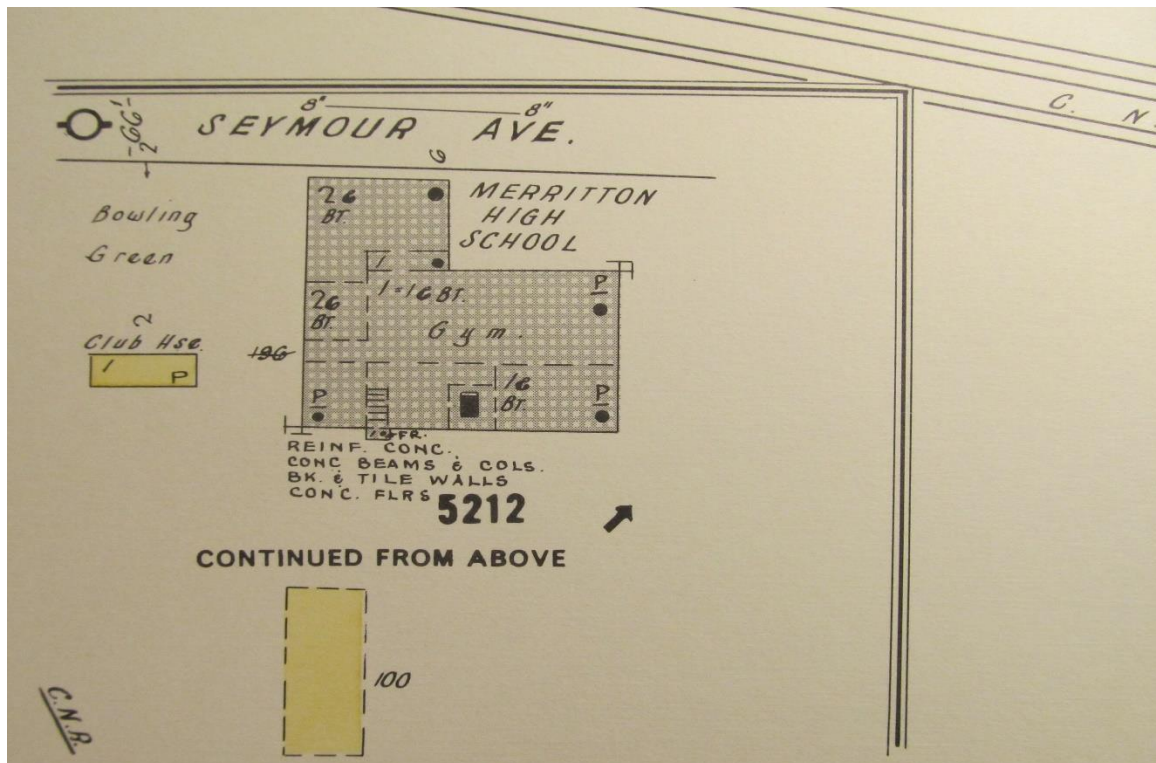
The school opened its doors to students on January 7, 1935. Prior to the opening of the school, students either had to attend classes at the St. Catharines Collegiate or the Thorold High School. At that time the enrollment consisted of 99 students with seven staff. Merritton offered a regular course of instruction as well as a four-year commercial/business curriculum. In 1936, Home Economics and Industrial Arts facilities were added, which were the first at any school outside of Toronto. The first commencement was held in October 1936.

1950, and the old Merritton Library built in 1924 (obituary in *St. Catharines Standard*, 31 May 1973, 2; *Architecture Canada*, July 1973, 7; inf. Ontario Assoc. of Architects)



USB insurance plan (1943) showing the original Merritt High School and ball park.

The school was expanded to meet the requirements of the growing student population. In 1949, a commercial wing was added which consisted of two classrooms. This involved the removal of part of a wall on the south, rear portion of the building and the construction of a new wall. In 1951-52, four additional classrooms and a cafeteria were added at the south end of the structure. In 1955, the "North Wing" was constructed which housed two science labs and two additional classrooms. The lighting fixtures and acoustic tiles in the building were renovated in 1964 as well as an enlargement of the office. In 1967, a new wing was added which provided additional classroom space, counseling area, commercial facilities, double gymnasium, larger library, an Industrial Arts shop and a Home Economics room. At that point the school could accommodate approximately 750 students. The school switched to a two-semester system in 1973.



USB map (1963) showing the enlarged Merritton High School and ball park.

Merritton had the only commercial department beside the St. Catharines Collegiate and therefore students from Port Dalhousie, Grantham Township, and Thorold attended Merritton High School. The Commercial program incorporated all the necessary subjects and practices required for anyone who planned on a future office career. Students would take “General” in the first year and “Commercial” during the next three years of study. As well, if students received their diplomas in academics, many continued to come to Merritton and take “C Special” which was a one-year course in the Commercial program.

There was a Lawn Bowling facility on the property so the gym class included competitions in that sport. There was also a 'Baby Jay' baseball diamond located right behind the school so students could play baseball games there and then at the end of the year the senior class would play the teachers. There is a community arena very near and so gym class included skating and the school had a hockey team.

Merritton High School was forced to close in 1999 due to declining enrollment, and students already attending Merritton were given a choice of continuing their secondary education at District School Board of Niagara area high schools. Many students transferred to the St. Catharines Collegiate while other students chose Sir Winston Churchill or Thorold. After that year, students within the Merritton Ward boundaries who want to attend a public secondary school were required to use the mapped boundaries for the catchment areas of Sir Winston Churchill, St. Catharines Collegiate and Thorold with the option of alternative secondary schools with unique programming.

The building was sold but stood empty until 2002 when it was renovated and opened as a private school named “*Pinehurst*.” This facility was focused on students who were “not self-motivated.” In 2012, the Canada Prep Football Academy joined Pinehurst and operated in a separate section of the building. It is now called the Canada Prep Academy in Jordan and advertised as ‘Quality

Education and Elite Athletic Training.’ Pinehurst was not economically sustainable due to the low enrollment and high annual fees and it was finally closed in 2014. The building has since been renovated and has been used since 2016 by another private school named the “**Royal Imperial Collegiate of Canada.**” It is funded by overseas investors and focuses on excellence in academics and sports.

Although Merritton High School has been enlarged four times since it was built, the additions have been sympathetic to the original core structure of 1935. Features such as the flat brick pilasters on the front façade were repeated, in addition to the cut stone trim. Nevertheless, there are sufficient differences that the original structure is discernible from the later additions. The main change that was made to the original building was the alterations to the window openings and the replacement of the original windows with more modern plate glass windows. The renovations have not been detrimental to the overall appearance of the structure, and illustrate the evolution of the building during the past eight decades.

3.1) Social significance of Merritton High School.

Merritton High School and the school building itself have had incredible significance to the community. It was *the* community school for students from the time that it was first built and a resource for the residents of Merritton in general. A few highlights include:

1973---Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau visited the school.

1984 – The 50th Anniversary was held and very well attended.

1999 – “Merritton’s Last Blast” was held that year when the school closed. It was a weekend event, and was widely attended by both the past and current students. Using the funds from the “Last Blast” celebration, a post-secondary scholarship was provided for several years after the school closed for students who lived within the Merritton High catchment area.

One event that was unique to the school was a “Stride for Pride” charity event that was run each year. It was continued by one of the schools that students went to after Merritton was closed.

4.0) Merritton Alumni.

For a small, local high school, Merritton has produced many academics, lawyers, doctors, nurses, writers, and artists who have gone on to considerable success. They include:

-**Fraser Loveman**;;, lead singer for the “**Modbeats**” in the 1960s

-**Dennis Thiessen**, professor emeritus of education at the University of Toronto, and author of “*Tip O'Neill and the St. Louis Browns of 1887.*”

-**Dennis Roberts** - head of Cold Lake Alberta air force, then second in command for Desert Storm

-**Lt.- Col. David Brian Berry** was a squadron leader with the Air Force in Comox and received a medal for his service in Afghanistan

-**Rick Hodge** - known provincially, a long-time radio personality at CHUM

-**Brian Farrell** - known nationally as a vocal coach and music mentor. He has worked with some famous musicians and singers, and is a published author

-**Rod Mawhood** - radio personality, sports broadcaster

-**Joey Schooley** - television and “live event” host, model, and actor

- Keith Inman** - poet, literary judge, short story writer, published author
- George Korince** - pitcher for the Detroit Tigers

5.0) Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Physical/Design Value.

Merritton High School exhibits a high degree of physical design value. The original brick core structure designed by Lionel Hesson is still evident, and is particularly notable for the carved stone frontispiece which frames the main entrance and second floor windows above the door. A low, sculpted Gothic Revival parapet provides visual interest at the roof line. The exterior is also noted for its low relief brick pilasters which are utilized in the additions made during the 1940s and '50s which provides some sense of architectural continuity and cohesion to the entire fabric of the building. The covered entrance to the rear 1967 wing on the Seymour Avenue side of the building is a good example of the "Contempo" style from that era.

Historical and Contextual Value.

Merritton High School is an integral part of the surrounding community. It has been a conspicuous part of the streetscape since 1934, and has provided secondary school education not only for the residents of Merritton but also for students from other parts of St. Catharines and Thorold as well. It was the second high school to be established within what are now the boundaries of St. Catharines. It is a highly visible "landmark" structure within Merritton, and stands in close proximity to other important, character defining elements such as the former Merritton Town Hall, the churches, mills, shops, railway, and Second Welland Canal remnants.

The school has also been the venue for various social and cultural events, and has produced a number of distinguished alumni in a diverse range of professional fields.

Bibliography.

Books and Manuscripts.

[anon.]

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- 2002 *Atlas of Early Pioneers of Niagara Peninsula*. St. Catharines: House of Dwyer.

Maps.

Rykert, George Z.

- 1867 *Plan of Merritton formerly Welland City North and East of Welland Canal the Property of the Welland Canal Loan Company in the Township of Grantham County of Lincoln 1867*. Plan filed in the Niagara North Land Registry Office on Jan. 1, 1868 as Township Registered Plan #2.

Underwriters' Survey Bureau.

- 1963 *Insurance Plan of the City of St. Catharines, including the Town of Thorold and Part of Thorold Township, May 1963*. Volume 2, sheet 250.



February 26, 2021

Rochelle Bush
Trustee & Church Historian
Salem Chapel, BME Church Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHS
92 Geneva St.
St. Catharines, ON L2R 4N2

Sent via email: scbmec@gmail.com

**Re: Renaming Centennial Gardens to Richard Pierpoint Park
Our File 68.31.102**

Dear Ms. Bush,

At its meeting held on February 22, 2021, St. Catharines City Council received your item of correspondence regarding renaming Centennial Gardens to Richard Pierpoint Park and approved the following report request:

That staff be directed to report back on opportunities to recognize Richard Pierpoint, including but not limited to the renaming of Centennial Gardens or the renaming of a road. That staff be directed to consult with the Heritage Advisory Committee as part of the development of the report.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the City Clerk at extension 1524.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bonnie Nistico-Dunk".

Bonnie Nistico-Dunk, City Clerk
Legal and Clerks Services, Office of the City Clerk
:em

cc Phil Cristi, Director Community, Recreation and Culture Services
Tami Kitay, Director of Planning and Building Services
Michael Seaman, Heritage Planner, Planning and Building Services