

# Cultural Heritage Evaluation

## Picton Courthouse 50 Union Street

## Prince Edward County, Ontario

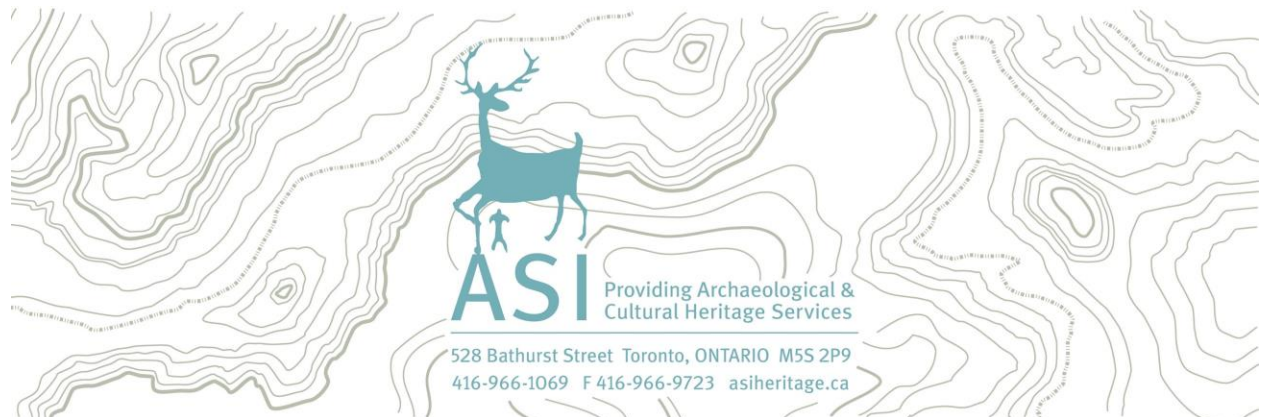
---

### Draft Report

Prepared for:

Infrastructure Ontario  
1 Dundas Street West, Suite 2000  
Toronto, ON M5G 2L5

Infrastructure Ontario Project No.: cre-7  
Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23CH-149  
December 2023 (Revised February 2024)



## Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Infrastructure Ontario (I.O.), on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure (M.O.I.), to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation (C.H.E.) and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report (C.H.E.R.R.) for the Picton Courthouse property at 50 Union Street in Prince Edward County, Ontario. The C.H.E. and C.H.E.R.R. are being undertaken to provide an updated heritage evaluation of the property that fulfills the requirements of M.O.I.'s current *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2016). The process requires that heritage evaluations be consistent with and use Parts 2 and 3 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (M.C.M., formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport or M.T.C.S.) *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2014). As part of the process, an engagement strategy has been implemented for community consultation.

The property consists of a judicial complex that contains a mid nineteenth-century courthouse and jail with jail yards, as well as a 1970s registry office that is incorporated into one of the jail yards. The property is not listed or designated on the municipal heritage register, however, it is recognized as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance and two heritage plaques are located on the site. The property is locally considered an important historical building and is a property of interest. A previous Cultural Heritage Assessment was completed in 2010 for the property, however, the report does not meet the current provincial standards. The property requires a C.H.E. and C.H.E.R.R. to provide an updated assessment of the property's potential cultural heritage value, interest and integrity, and to provide a recommendation as to the property's heritage status or significance.

This C.H.E. report includes background research and analysis of the property to inform its evaluation. The C.H.E.R.R., which is presented as a separate report prepared in conjunction with this C.H.E., includes an evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the property as determined by the criteria in *Ontario Regulation*



*9/06 and Ontario Regulation 10/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act*, recommendations based on the results of the evaluation, and a draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.



## Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at [aveilleux@asiheritage.ca](mailto:aveilleux@asiheritage.ca) or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.





## Project Personnel

- **Principal Heritage Specialist:** Rebecca Sciarra, M.A., C.A.H.P., Partner, Director - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Core Project Team Lead:** Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Cultural Heritage Technician, Division Coordinator – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Technical Professional:** Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Field Review:** Rebecca Sciarra  
Meredith Stewart
- **Report Production:** Rebecca Clark, B.A. (Hon), Adv. Dipl. Applied Museum Studies, Cultural Heritage Technical Writer & Researcher, Project Administrator – Cultural Heritage Division  
Meredith Stewart
- **Graphics Production:** Peter Bikoulis, P.h.D., Archaeologist, Geomatics Technician – Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s):** Rebecca Sciarra  
Lindsay Graves

For further information on the Qualified Persons involved in this report see Appendix A.



## Glossary

### **Provincial Heritage Property (P.H.P.)**

Definition: “ real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines” (M.T.C.S., 2010)

### **Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance (P.H.P.P.S.)**

Definition: “ provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act Regulation O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance” (M.T.C.S., 2010).

### **Significant**

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2020, p. 51).

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

Definition: “ a concise statement explaining why a property is of heritage interest; this statement should reflect one or more of the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Reg. 9/06 and 10/06” (M.T.C.S., 2010)



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Report Accessibility Features	3
Project Personnel	4
Glossary	5
1.0 Introduction	16
1.1 Project Overview	16
1.2 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation	17
1.3 Previous Heritage Evaluations and Reporting	20
2.0 Description of the Property	21
2.1 Heritage Recognitions	24
2.2 Adjacent Lands	26
3.0 Research	27
3.1 List of Key Sources and Site Visit Information	27
3.1.1 Key Sources	27
3.1.2 Site Visit	28
3.2 Historical Development	28
3.2.1 Summary of Early Indigenous History in Southern Ontario	28
3.2.2 Pre-Confederation Judicial Governance	31
3.2.3 Prison Reform	34
3.2.4 Prince Edward County	37
3.2.5 Land Donor	47
3.2.6 Persons and Events Linked to Law and Order	49
3.2.7 Historical Chronology and Setting of the Subject Property	54



3.3	Site Description and Design/Physical Characteristics	59
3.4	Building Components	59
3.5	Illustrated Property Chronology and Alterations	96
3.5.1	Architects	109
3.5.2	Building Style	112
3.5.3	Building Typology	114
3.6	Discussion of Context	125
3.6.1	Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings	125
3.6.2	Community Landmark	131
4.0	Community Engagement and Consultation	134
4.1	Engagement Strategy	134
4.1.1	Community Engagement Results	134
5.0	Conclusions	138
6.0	List of Resources Consulted	139
	Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project	144



## List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Community Engagement Results	134
--	-----

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the subject property at 50 Union Street in the community of Picton in Prince Edward County. Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.	19
Figure 2: The subject property (A.S.I., 2023)	21
Figure 3: Aerial image of the subject property at 50 Union Street (Google Maps)	22
Figure 4: Site plan for the judicial complex at 50 Union Street (Taylor Hazel Architects Ltd., 2012).	23
Figure 5: Heritage plaque located near Union Street on the north end of the property (A.S.I. 2023).	24
Figure 6: Provincial heritage plaque located east of the primary entrance to the courthouse (A.S.I, 2023).	25
Figure 7: Map showing study areas as part of a 2012 heritage conservation district (H.C.D.) study of Picton, showing the location of the Main Street Picton H.C.D. (orange) and the location of the Picton Courthouse (outlined in blue) within the historical Village of Picton (E.R.A. Architects, 2012).	26
Figure 8: 1860 plans for common jails as recommended by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities of the Province of Canada (Library and Archives Canada).	37
Figure 9: Main Street in Picton illustrated by G. Ackerman in the 1860s (Loyalist Parkway Association, n.d.).	44
Figure 10: The same view today (A.S.I. 2023).	44
Figure 11: Sketch from 1847 of the harbour in Picton Bay, illustrating the rural landscape that surrounded the village of Picton (Prince Edward County Historical Society, n.d.).	45
Figure 12: Picton and the Bay of Quinte in the 1880s as illustrated by Lucius Richard O'Brien showing the concentration of development around the harbour (Archives of Ontario).	45



- Figure 13: Undated aerial photograph of Main Street with rooftops of prominent buildings in the Village of Picton (known also as Delhi) visible in the distance, including the Picton Courthouse (circled) (*“Rediscovering the ‘Delhi District,’”* 2012). 46
- Figure 14: Picton Bay in the 1910 following new roads and rails bypassing of the area, leading to a stall in development and commercial activity (Archives of Ontario). 46
- Figure 15: 1919 aerial photograph of the harbour in Picton Bay illustrating the proximity of the Picton Courthouse to the shipping hub (Library and Archives Canada). 47
- Figure 17: 1863 map of Prince Edward County (Tremaine, 1863). 56
- Figure 18: 1878 map of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward (Belden, 1878). 56
- Figure 19: Detail of the 1878 showing the lot pattern surrounding the Picton Courthouse (outlined) (Belden, 1878). 57
- Figure 20: 1954 aerial photograph showing a portion of Picton and surrounding rural landscape (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954). 58
- Figure 21: 1963 topographic map of Picton (Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1963). 58
- Figure 22: 1976 topographic map of Picton (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1976). 59
- Figure 73: Satellite image of the subject property annotated to illustrate the components of the judicial complex with date of construction indicated. 61
- Figure 23: Looking east from Pitt Street along the Union Street frontage of the property (A.S.I. 2023). 63
- Figure 24: Looking northeast towards the judicial complex, showing the mature trees and slope along the west side of the property (A.S.I. 2023). 64
- Figure 25: Detail of the centre walkway and landscape garden and shrubs located in front of the primary elevation of the courthouse (A.S.I. 2023). 64
- Figure 26: Looking south along the east parking lot, located adjacent to the stone jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023). 65
- Figure 27: West parking lot (A.S.I., 2023). 65

Figure 28: Pedestrian walkway that wraps around the jail yard (A.S.I. 2023).	66
Figure 29: Looking east from Pitt Street along the rear portion of the property showing the informal parking lot and steep slope in topography.	66
Figure 30: The primary elevation of the Picton Courthouse	68
Figure 31: Detail of limestone quoining (A.S.I. 2023).	68
Figure 32: Detail of the portico added to the Georgian style courthouse by 1841. The giant order columns were replaced in 1993.	69
Figure 33: Detail of the primary entrance with original surround and replacement door (A.S.I., 2023).	70
Figure 34: Detail of second storey, including the centre window with fan light (A.S.I. 2023).	70
Figure 35: West elevation showing regular placement of window openings, with the exception of one that has been partially infilled (circled) (A.S.I. 2023).	71
Figure 36: View of the east elevation showing the one storey concrete block addition and shed cover for the basement access (A.S.I. 2023).	71
Figure 37: Looking north through the main central corridor towards the primary entrance (A.S.I., 2023).	73
Figure 38: First floor - judicial chamber room (A.S.I., 2023).	74
Figure 39: First floor - Library looking into adjacent judicial chamber (A.S.I., 2023).	74
Figure 40: First floor - Non-jury courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).	75
Figure 41: First Floor - Court services office (A.S.I. 2023).	75
Figure 42: Second Floor – Main Courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).	76
Figure 43: Second Floor – Judge’s retiring room (A.S.I., 2023).	76
Figure 44: Second Floor – Sloped spectator seating in main courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).	77
Figure 45: Second Floor – Series of openings showing original doors and casings in the main courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).	77
Figure 46: View within the basement showing the stone foundation and network of internal building systems exposed (A.S.I., 2023).	78
Figure 47: East jail yard looking towards the jail and courthouse buildings (A.S.I., 2023).	79

- Figure 48: Looking south in the east jail yard showing the open grassed lawn and green door to the south yard (A.S.I., 2023). 80
- Figure 49: South wall of jail yard curving before it connects with the 1975 Land Registry Office addition (A.S.I., 2023). 80
- Figure 50: South wall of jail, doors are where double hanging occurred and was on display, and pine tree and stump in the centre of the yard (A.S.I., 2023). 81
- Figure 51: Looking east in the west jail towards the jail addition (centre), courthouse (left) and Land Registry Office (right), and well as many of the building utilities located within the yard. 81
- Figure 52: Detail of the curved interior corner of the jail yard, typical within each of the internal yards in the complex (A.S.I., 2023). 82
- Figure 53: East elevation of exterior jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023). 82
- Figure 54: South elevation of exterior jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023). 83
- Figure 55: North and west elevation of exterior jail yard walls (A.S.I., 2023) 83
- Figure 56: Typical jail corridor featuring jail cells with barred doors along the centre of the addition with a passageway and windows around the perimeter of the cell block A.S.I., 2023). 85
- Figure 57: Example of a typical jail cell featuring barrel vaulted ceiling, brick walls, and wood floors. The size of the cell was determined by the occupant and nature of the crime committed, with similar sized cells grouped together (A.S.I., 2023). 86
- Figure 58: Detail of the 12-over-12 sash windows that are still extant throughout the two-storey building (A.S.I., 2023). 87
- Figure 59: Detail of the second floor north corridor showing the original window, wood door, wood floors, and balustrade for the stairs leading to the first floor (A.S.I., 2023). 87
- Figure 60: Detail of the first-floor north corridor showing the intact stairs with newel post and balustrade (A.S.I., 2023). 88
- Figure 61: Detail of the alterations to the south passageway to accommodate the double hanging that occurred there in 1884 (A.S.I., 2023). 88
- Figure 62: Entrance to the Land Registry Office through the historical opening to the west jail yard (A.S.I., 2023). 89



Figure 63: East elevation of the office, visible within the south jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).	90
Figure 64: North elevation of the office, looking south from the secondary entrance to the west jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).	90
Figure 65: Detail of wood panelled soffit and exterior glazing (A.S.I., 2023).	91
Figure 66: Detail of stone cladding and exterior glazing on the north elevation (A.S.I., 2023).	91
Figure 67: Detail of the stepped integration of the office addition into the original curved walls of the jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).	92
Figure 68: Detail of the placement of the entrance to the Land Registry Office addition against the nineteenth-century opening without altering the opening (A.S.I., 2023).	93
Figure 69: Main office space within the addition, looking towards the primary entrance where limestone walls are incorporated into the interior space (A.S.I., 2023).	94
Figure 70: The office interior features wood paneled ceiling, limestone and typical twentieth-century drywall, and a tiled floor. Office and cubicles are moveable structures (A.S.I., 2023).	94
Figure 71: Detail of the affect of the expanse of glazing on the exterior, which visually connects the building to the jail yards (A.S.I., 2023).	95
Figure 72: Detail of the interior incorporation of nineteenth-century fabric (A.S.I., 2023).	95
Figure 74: Primary elevation of the Picton Courthouse drawn as it likely appeared in 1834 (MacRae's <i>Cornerstones of Order</i> , sketch by Anthony Adamson, 1983).	96
Figure 75: Plan of the second floor of the courthouse in 1834, illustrating a layout reflecting magistrate court (MacRae and Adamson, 1983).	97
Figure 76: Etching of the harbour in Picton by J.P. Downes from 1847 showing the courthouse (circled) with portico addition (Prince Edward County Historical Society, 1847).	98
Figure 77: Fence surrounding the Picton Courthouse circa 1910 (Prince Edward County Archives).	98

Figure 78: Picton Courthouse illustrated in 1878 with the cupola, rear jail addition, and jail yard walls visible (Belden, 1878).	99
Figure 79: Gallows constructed in the second storey passageway of the south end of the jail (Ontario Museums).	100
Figure 80: Prison cells in the jail addition photographed circa 1980 (Prince Edward County Archives)	100
Figure 81: Looking southwest towards the judicial complex circa 1980s, showing the west parking lot and entrance into the Land Registry Office through the former jail yard (circled) (Prince Edward County Archives)	101
Figure 82: West elevation of the Land Registry Office from the south jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).	102
Figure 83: Detail of window added to the south jail yard wall when the Land Registry Office was constructed in 1975 (A.S.I., 2023)	102
Figure 84: East elevation of the courthouse, pictured circa 1980, showing one-storey the concrete block (circled) (Prince Edward County Archives).	103
Figure 85: Replacement columns being prepared for installation within the portico of the courthouse in 1993 (Display board by M. Oflynn within the Picton Courthouse, documented by A.S.I., 2023).	104
Figure 86: Detail of pedestrian walkway that connects the parking lots along the south side of the jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).	105
Figure 87: 2012 measured drawing of the basement (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).	106
Figure 88: 2012 measured drawing of the first floor (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).	107
Figure 89: 2012 measured drawing of the second floor (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).	108
Figure 16: Kingston General Hospital, designed by Rogers, completed in 1835 (Kingston Health Services Centre).	110
Figure 90: 1860 plans for common jails as recommended by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities of the Province of Canada (Library and Archives Canada).	115

Figure 91: Sketch of the plans for the jail addition to the Picton Courthouse showing central cells and groupings of cells types, mirroring the model plans developed by the Board of Inspectors (Archives of Ontario).	116
Figure 92: Shire Hall (outlined), Picton (A.S.I. 2023)	117
Figure 93: Former Registry Office, Picton (A.S.I. 2023).	118
Figure 94: Picton Town Hall, Picton (Prince Edward County website)	119
Figure 95: L'Original Courthouse and Jail, Champlain (Historic Places)	120
Figure 96: Middlesex County Courthouse, London, c. 1930 (Our Ontario).	121
Figure 97: Cornwall Courthouse and Jail, Cornwall (Toronto Public Library).	122
Figure 98: Peterborough Courthouse and Jail, Peterborough (Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2021).	123
Figure 99: Looking west along York Street Pitt Street showing typical residential building stock surrounding the Picton Courthouse property	126
Figure 100: Residential and mixed-use commercial/residential on Union Street, remnants of the village of Picton/Delhi	126
Figure 101: York Street School, pictured here in an undated photo (likely circa 1910), constructed on the southeast corner of York and Pitt Streets, across from the Picton Courthouse (Digital Archive of Ontario).	127
Figure 102: Former school building with west addition, now the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, as viewed from the southwest corner of the Picton Courthouse property (A.S.I. 2023).	127
Figure 103: Looking northwest towards Picton Harbour from the northwest corner of the subject property (A.S.I., 2023).	128
Figure 104: Picton Harbour (A.S.I., 2023).	128
Figure 105: Looking east along Union Street from Picton Harbour towards the Picton Courthouse (indicated with arrow) (A.S.I., 2023).	129
Figure 106: St. Mary Magdalene Church – associated with William Macaulay – built circa 1825, now part of Macaulay Heritage Park (A.S.I. 2023).	129
Figure 107: William Macaulay's residence and former rectory, built circa 1830, located south of the church and acting as rectory – now part of Macaulay Heritage Park (A.S.I., 2023).	130
Figure 108: Split at Church Street in front of Macaulay Heritage Park showing the change in topography ascending Macaulay Mountain (A.S.I. 2023).	130

- Figure 109: Looking east with steep drop on north side of Union Street indicative of a likely former creek (A.S.I., 2023). 131
- Figure 110: Looking southwest towards the Picton Courthouse circa 1980 demonstrating the sloping topography (Prince Edward County Archives). 132
- Figure 111: The same view along Union Street in present day showing the “reveal” of the courthouse building (A.S.I. 2023). 132
- Figure 112: A 1999 heritage walking tour, “Macaulay’s Picton”, prepared by the Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee includes the Picton Courthouse (outlined) (Prince Edward County Library). 133

## 1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Infrastructure Ontario (I.O.), on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure (M.O.I.), to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.) for the property at 50 Union Street<sup>1</sup> in Prince Edward County, Ontario. The C.H.E. is provided in two documents, which include this C.H.E. as well as a separate Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report (C.H.E.R.R.). The C.H.E. and C.H.E.R.R. are being undertaken to provide an updated heritage evaluation of the property that fulfills the requirements of Infrastructure Ontario's current *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2016).

The property is roughly two acres in size, rectangular in shape, and consists of a mid nineteenth-century courthouse and jail addition, as well as a 1970s land registry office which is constructed within a portion of one of the jail yards. The judicial complex is set within the centre of its parcel in downtown Picton, in Prince Edward County (Figure 1). The complex is surrounded by a landscaped lawn and surface parking. The property is owned by the M.O.I. and is currently identified by the province as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance (P.H.P.P.S.).

### 1.1 Project Overview

The purpose of the project is to assess the property for cultural heritage value using the M.O.I.'s *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2016). The process requires that heritage evaluations be consistent with and use Parts 2 and 3 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (M.C.M., formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport or M.T.C.S.) *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014). As part of the process, an engagement strategy has been implemented for community consultation.

---

<sup>1</sup> The property is also referenced/known to be located at 44 Union Street.



This C.H.E. references the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* prepared by Laurie Smith in 2010 (Smith, 2010) and the *Heritage Conservation Plan: Picton Judicial Complex* prepared by Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd. in 2012 (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012). Additional research was conducted to refine the historical overview and fill any identified gaps in the research presented in the previous reporting.

A site visit was conducted on November 9 and 10, 2024 to document the existing conditions of the property.

## 1.2 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation

The scope of a C.H.E. is guided by the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014).

The C.H.E. includes:

- background research on the property history, including review of previous documentation and studies provided by M.O.I.;
- site visit to support assessment and evaluation of the property;
- high-level or general property and building condition as it relates to the potential heritage value of the property; and
- engagement and consultation with identified stakeholders and/or interest groups.

Further, of the Identification and Evaluation Process, as outlined in the M.O.I.'s *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process*, includes direction on the evaluation process and mandatory steps for the identification and evaluation of M.O.I. properties and is intended for use by M.O.I. and Infrastructure Ontario. The contents of the document complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* and stipulates that the M.O.I. will be consistent with the methodology set out in Parts 2 and 3 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and



Sport's (now the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism) *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2014).

Using background information, previous reporting, and data collected during the site visits, the property is evaluated using criteria contained within *Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The criteria requires a full understanding, given the resources available, of the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the property. The criteria contained within *Ontario Regulation 9/06* requires a consideration of the community context, while the criteria contained within *Ontario Regulation 10/06* requires a consideration of the provincial context.







Figure 1: Location of the subject property at 50 Union Street in the community of Picton in Prince Edward County.  
Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.



## 1.3 Previous Heritage Evaluations and Reporting

Previous cultural heritage reports reviewed as part of this evaluation include:

- *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010)
- *Heritage Conservation Plan: Picton Judicial Complex* (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012)
- *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Prince Edward County Judicial Complex* (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2015)

The 2015 Archaeological Assessment, completed in advance of minor improvements to the grounds and installation of a new walkway around the rear of the jail, found that portions of property at 50 Union Street “is in proximity to or contains features signalling archeological potential.” The assessment determined that the grassed jail yards retain potential for buried archaeological remains and graves of individuals who died at the jail. The surrounding grounds were determined to contain fill soil, which contained a mix of modern, primarily late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century items which were not considered to be *in situ*. The side and rear lawns, which were not assessed as part of the 2015 report, along with the east and west parking lots, retain potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits. The front lawn and extreme southwest corner were determined to be free of archaeological potential.



## 2.0 Description of the Property

The following section provides a description of the subject property.



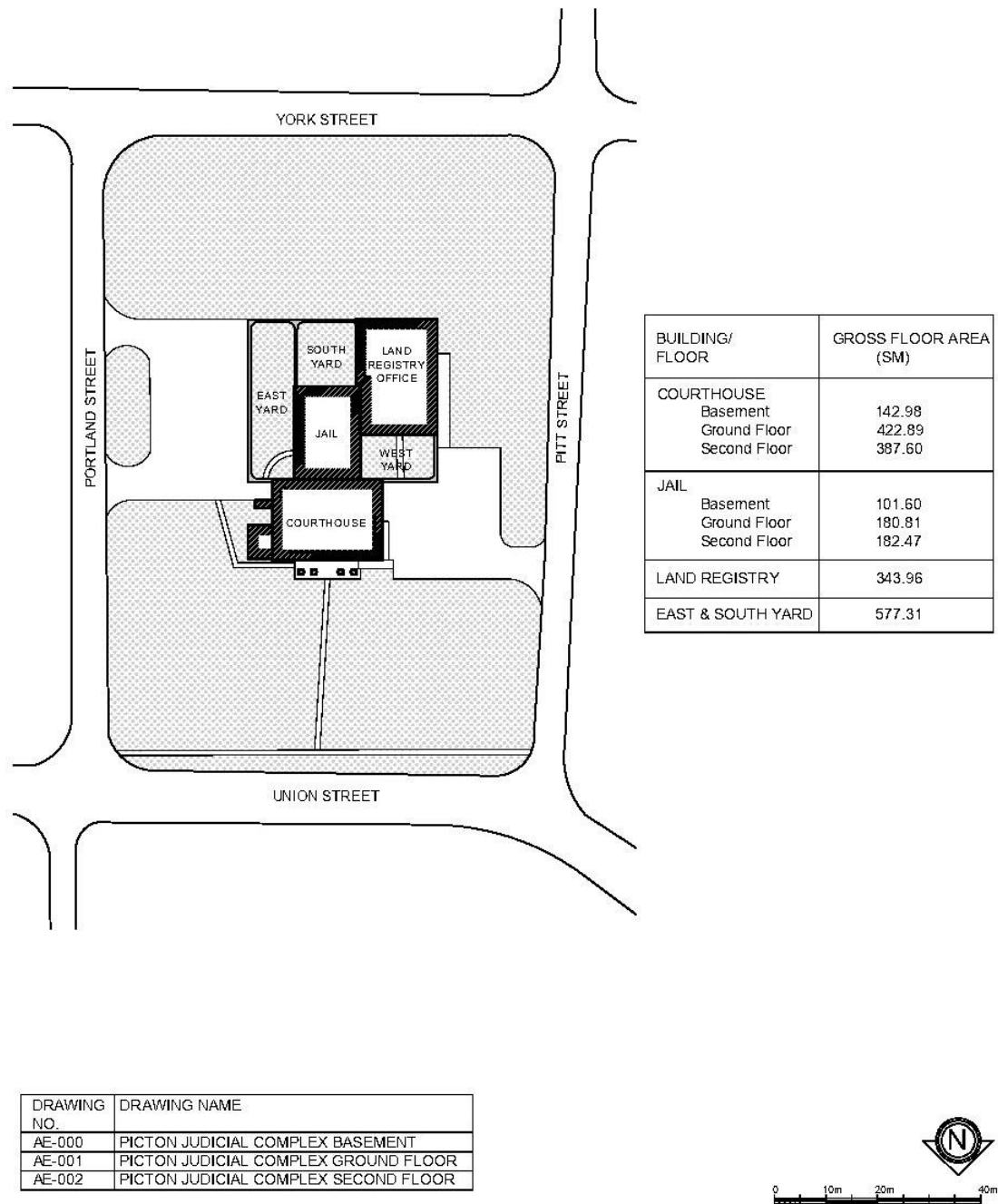
Figure 2: The subject property (A.S.I., 2023)

The Picton Courthouse property features a judicial complex in a landscaped setting that contains a grouping of interconnected nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings (Figure 2). The courthouse building, which fronts Union Street, was constructed in 1834 in a Georgian style. Additional features, such as the portico and cupola were added in the 1840s and 1860s. A jail extension was constructed from 1867 to 1868, including the addition of stone walls to form jail yards. The courthouse and jail are two-storey limestone buildings that form a T-shaped footprint. In 1975 a Land Registry Office was integrated into the west jail yard (Figure 4). The property has continued to serve as a courthouse since its construction in the mid nineteenth century, though the jail is no longer in service. Holdings from the Prince Edward County Archives are currently being stored within the former jail. The Land Registry Office is currently occupied by Service Ontario. The judicial complex is located on an approximately two-acre

rectangular lot bounded by Union Street to the north, York Street to the south, Pitt Street to the west and Portland Street to the east (Figure 3). The property is located southeast of the main commercial corridor of the community of Picton in Prince Edward County.



Figure 3: Aerial image of the subject property at 50 Union Street (Google Maps)



# PICTON JUDICIAL COMPLEX SITE PLAN

TAYLOR HAZELL ARCHITECTS LTD.

Figure 4: Site plan for the judicial complex at 50 Union Street (Taylor Hazel Architects Ltd., 2012).



## 2.1 Heritage Recognitions

The Picton Courthouse is not known to have been previously subject to a Part IV designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The property was included in the boundary for the Village of Picton area as part of a 2012 Heritage Conservation District Study for Downtown Picton (ERA Architects Inc., 2012), however, the final Heritage Conservation District boundary did not include the subject property and is, therefore, not designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. A heritage plaque issued by the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario (now the Ontario Heritage Trust) is located on the property near Union Street (Figure 5). A separate provincial plaque is located near the primary entrance to the courthouse (Figure 6).

The property is identified and recognized by the Province as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance.



Figure 5: Heritage plaque located near Union Street on the north end of the property (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 6: Provincial heritage plaque located east of the primary entrance to the courthouse (A.S.I, 2023).



## 2.2 Adjacent Lands

There are no designated properties adjacent to the subject property. However, the property is located within one of the early settlements that developed into present-day Picton, and is near the Main Street Picton Heritage Conservation District (Figure 7).

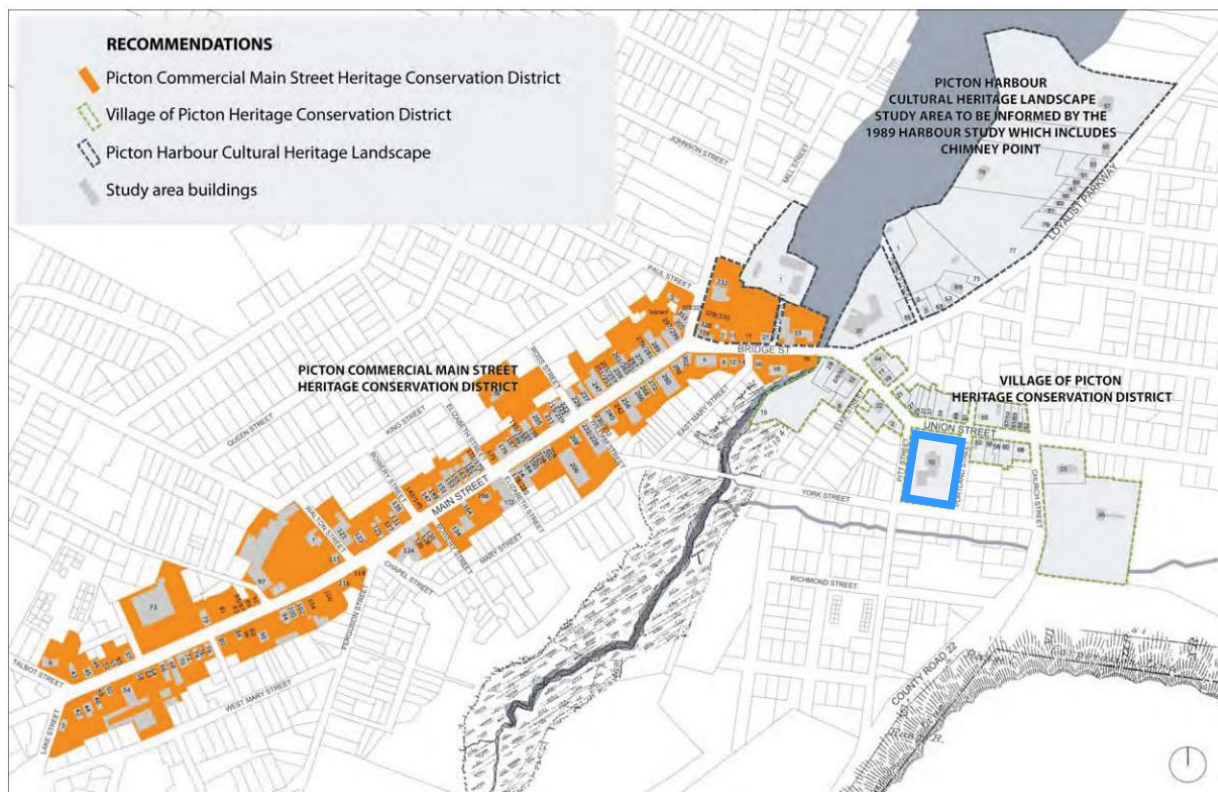


Figure 7: Map showing study areas as part of a 2012 heritage conservation district (H.C.D.) study of Picton, showing the location of the Main Street Picton H.C.D. (orange) and the location of the Picton Courthouse (outlined in blue) within the historical Village of Picton (E.R.A. Architects, 2012).

## 3.0 Research

This section provides: the results of primary and secondary research; a discussion of historical or associative value; a discussion of physical and design value; a discussion of contextual value; and results of comparative analysis.

### 3.1 List of Key Sources and Site Visit Information

The following section describes the sources consulted and research activities undertaken for this report.

#### 3.1.1 Key Sources

As noted in Section 1.1, the research presented in this report relies heavily on the thorough work of Laurie Smith in her *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (2010), as well as the *Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment* of the property prepared in 2015 by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. Excerpts and summaries of relevant content from the above sources are incorporated into this report.

In addition, background historical research, which includes consulting primary and secondary source documents, photos, and historic mapping, was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the subject property. In addition, online historical research was undertaken through the websites of the following libraries and archives to build upon information gleaned from other primary and secondary materials:

- Library and Archives Canada
- Archives of Ontario
- Prince Edward County Library and Archives
- Prince Edward Historical Association
- Loyalist Parkway Association
- Toronto Public Library

A full list of references consulted can be found in Section 6.0 of this document.





### 3.1.2 Site Visit

A site visit to the subject property was conducted on November 9 and 10, 2023 by Rebecca Sciarra and Meredith Stewart, of Archaeological Services Incorporated (A.S.I.). The site visit included photographic documentation of the exterior and interior of the subject property, the grounds, and surrounding area. Permission to Enter (P.T.E.) was granted by Infrastructure Ontario to allow A.S.I. to access the property and to view all exterior elevations of the structure as well as the building interior and jail yards. The site visit was conducted to confirm previous documentation recorded for the site in reporting outlined in Section 3.3, and to document and changes that have occurred since that reporting was produced.

## 3.2 Historical Development

Historically, the property was located on part of Lot 21 in Concession 1 (or Concession Southeast of the Carrying Place) in the Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County. Its municipal address is now 50 Union Street<sup>2</sup> in Picton, Ontario.

### 3.2.1 Summary of Early Indigenous History in Southern Ontario

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago, or 11,000 Before the Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris, 2013).<sup>3</sup> During the Paleo period (c. 11,000 B.C.E. to 9,000 B.C.E.), groups tended to be small, nomadic, and non-stratified. The population relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance, though their lives went far beyond subsistence strategies to include cultural practices including but not limited to art and astronomy. Fluted points, beaked scrapers, and gravers are among the most important artifacts to have been found at

---

<sup>2</sup> The property is also referenced/known to be located at 44 Union Street.

<sup>3</sup> While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Ontario, such as oral traditions and histories, this summary provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century.



various sites throughout southern Ontario, and particularly along the shorelines of former glacial lakes. Given the low regional population levels at this time, evidence concerning Paleo period groups is very limited (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Moving into the Archaic period (c. 9,000 B.C.E. to 1,000 B.C.E.), many of the same roles and responsibilities continued as they had for millennia, with groups generally remaining small, nomadic, and non-hierarchical. The seasons dictated the size of groups (with a general tendency to congregate in the spring/summer and disperse in the fall/winter), as well as their various sustenance activities, including fishing, foraging, trapping, and food storage and preparation. There were extensive trade networks which involved the exchange of both raw materials and finished objects such as polished or ground stone tools, beads, and notched or stemmed projectile points. Furthermore, mortuary ceremonialism was evident, meaning that there were burial practices and traditions associated with a group member's death (Ellis et al., 2009; Ellis & Deller, 1990).

The Woodland period (c. 1,000 B.C.E. to 1600 C.E.) saw several trends and aspects of life remain consistent with previous generations. Among the more notable changes, however, was the introduction of pottery, the establishment of larger occupations and territorial settlements, incipient horticulture, more stratified societies, and more elaborate burials. Later in this period, settlement patterns, foods, and the socio-political system continued to change. A major shift to agriculture occurred in some regions, and the ability to grow vegetables and legumes such as corn, beans, and squash ensured long-term settlement occupation and less dependence upon hunting and fishing. This development contributed to population growth as well as the emergence of permanent villages and special purpose sites supporting those villages. Furthermore, the socio-political system shifted from one which was strongly kinship based to one that involved tribal differentiation as well as political alliances across and between regions (Birch et al., 2021; Dodd et al., 1990; Ellis & Deller, 1990; Williamson, 1990).



The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war and disease contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be negotiated.

The subject property is within the Crawford Purchase of 1783. The territory covered by the Crawford Purchase includes the counties of Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Greenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the modern towns of Belleville, Kingston, Brockville and Cornwall. This purchase opened twenty-nine new townships for the establishment of Loyalists (Surtees, 1984).

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations Confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. The Crown was planning on providing lands for Loyalist settlers in Québec and Southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six Nations refugees. The British army also needed to transfer goods, weapons, and military personnel from Carleton Island, lost in the hands of the American revolutionaries (Murray, 2018, pp. 259–261). In the spring of 1783, Surveyor General Samuel Holland and Mohawk leaders Joseph Brant and John Deseronto were sent by Governor Frederick Haldimand to assess the land near Cataraqui (present-day Kingston). In the fall of the same year, Captain William Redford Crawford, formerly of the Royal Regiment of New York, was mandated by the Crown to acquire the land from the Mississaugas (Murray 2018).

There is no map, deed, formal treaty document, or wampum documenting this purchase and the names of the signees are unknown ). The negotiations are, however, reported by Crawford in a letter to Haldimand dated of October 9<sup>th</sup> 1783 (Crawford, 1783). In this letter, Crawford mentions a Mississauga Chief named Old Mynass as well as three Onondaga Chiefs from Montreal. The



agreement with the Mississauga Chiefs covers land between the Trent and Gananoque Rivers, including all islands, “extending from the Lake back as far as a man can travel in a day” (Crawford, 1783). The depth of the land ceded is vague in the agreement but was later interpreted by the British surveyors as equivalent to two or three townships, or approximately 45 miles (Surtees, 1984). Crawford further reports that the Mississauga Chiefs requested clothes, guns, gun powder and bullets in exchange, which they apparently received the following year (Surtees, 1984). Crawford negotiated a second agreement with the Chief Old Mynass who claimed that the land east to the Gananoque River up to the Ottawa River has been given to him by the French. Mynass received wampum belts to seal the agreement and the promise that the Crown would provide clothing to him, his family and descendants annually. The signing Mississauga nations include present day communities of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island First Nation.

### 3.2.2 Pre-Confederation Judicial Governance

The following section is primarily based on research presented in the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010). Excerpts from the report are identified with italicized type.

#### 1791-1841: Districts and Magistrates

The Picton Courthouse was constructed during the period between 1791 and 1841 when Upper Canada was divided into local districts and civic as well as judicial functions were administered by government-appointed district magistrates. The property reflects this period of organized governance through its combined courthouse, jail and registry office buildings that were built and operated by the local district.

*In 1791, British parliament created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada from the existing province of Quebec. Each province was governed as a British colony by a lieutenant-governor, with advice from an elected Legislative Assembly and an appointed Legislative Council. Upper Canada was divided into*



*four districts: Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.<sup>4</sup> Districts were further divided into counties, solely to elect a member to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. The civil and judicial administration of each district was carried out by magistrates. Also called justices of the peace, they were local landowners appointed for life by the lieutenant governor. The magistrates for each district met four times a year as a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The court dealt with criminal charges, but also operated as the local government, assessing taxes, granting shop and tavern licences, constructing roads and bridges, and building and operating the district building (Smith, 2010).*

*Each district was legally required to build a courthouse, jail and registry office to accommodate district functions. The district magistrates were responsible for selecting the site, obtaining plans, contracting for construction, appointing a jailer and setting his salary, creating rules for superintending the jail, and levying a local property tax to support the building. The scale and design of the district building, and the speed at which it was completed, depended largely on the magistrates' abilities to raise funds, hire an architect and oversee the project. As a result, most of the buildings completed under this system were fairly simple in scope and design, usually combining all three functions under one roof and using local materials (Smith, 2010).*

*As the population increased, more districts were created from the original four: by 1849 there were 21 districts in Upper Canada. This system of government by appointees ended in 1841 when Upper and Lower Canada merged to form the United Province of Canada and appointed magistrates were replaced by elected district councils. At that time judicial and civic functions were separated, although they often continued to take place in the same building. In 1849, the Municipal Act (Baldwin Act) abolished districts and replaced them with a system of counties and elected county councils (Smith, 2010).*

*From 1791 to 1831, Prince Edward County was part of the Midland District. The*

---

<sup>4</sup> The boundaries of the four districts were created in 1788, as part of the Province of Quebec. Originally called Lunenburg, Mecklenburgh, Nassau and Hesse, they were renamed in 1791.



*magistrates of Midland District met in Kingston and the courthouse, jail and registry office were located there. The District of Prince Edward was formed in 1831 and Picton was chosen as the district seat. The Prince Edward District courthouse and jail was commissioned by a committee of magistrates beginning in 1832 and inaugurated in April 1834 (Smith, 2010). The simple, Georgian style of the main courthouse block, its modest scale and its construction of local limestone are typical of the early-nineteenth century courthouses built by committees of district magistrates.*

*The Picton Courthouse is the fourth oldest of five extant courthouses from the pre-1841 period of magistrate-run districts, and 13 extant courthouses from the pre-1849 period of district government. The other pre-1841 courthouses are at: L'Orignal (N50402, built 1824-5, addition 1862); London (built 1827-9, addition 1843); Cornwall (built 1833 with additions); and Peterborough (N02562, built 1838-40). Together with Osgoode Hall, which was built as a superior court for the Province and not a district court, these are the oldest courthouses in the province of Ontario. Among this group, the Picton Courthouse is the third oldest still in operation as a courthouse (Smith, 2010).*

*Picton Courthouse, and in particular the second floor courtroom, is one of only a handful of remaining and operating courthouses in Ontario that were designed and used for the legal procedures in place in Upper Canada in the early nineteenth century. These procedures differed from current practice in several important respects. These include:*

- An “adversarial” rather than “prosecutorial” process based on the British legal system. Citizens who claimed to be a victim of a crime would lodge a complaint with a magistrate who would issue a warrant to the accused. The accuser and accused would then present their sides of the story to a presiding magistrate without the help of a lawyer. Police did not investigate a crime and the Crown did not act as a prosecutor in most cases.*
- The number of magistrates presiding over a case was based on the severity of the crime. Minor crimes were typically presided over by a single*





*magistrate, where as more serious crimes were heard by a group of magistrates. The most serious cases were reserved for judges and grand juries, whose role was to decide if there was enough evidence for trial, were chosen by the sheriff from the group of magistrates.*

- *Crime and criminals were viewed differently, with prevailing attitudes believing that criminals were inherently evil and, therefore, only brut force could control and enforce justice. This attitude would be contrasted by reformers in the 1830s who believed that criminals are formed by their environment and crime is a learned rather than innate behaviour (Smith, 2010).*

### 3.2.3 Prison Reform

The following section is primarily based on research presented in the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010). Excerpts from the report are identified with italicized type.

*The Picton Courthouse illustrates the pre-Confederation prison reform program carried out by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities (the Board) between 1859 and 1867. The Board was a regulatory body established by the Executive Council of the Province of Canada. The two-storey jail wing constructed at the rear of the courthouse, together with the jail yard wall that surrounds it, was built between 1866 and 1868 as a result of the Board's program to improve prison conditions.*

*In 1857, the legislative assembly of the Province of Canada enacted the Prison Act (The Act) in an effort to improve conditions at provincial institutions and the 52 common jails operated by local districts. The Act established a Board of Inspectors and charged it with the semi-annual task of inspecting and reporting on jails. More importantly, the Board was asked to establish a province-wide set of standards for the construction and operation of jails, and to approve any local plans for alteration or construction (Figure 8). The standards determined that new plans consider the function of the building to provide proper drainage,*



ventilation and heat, as well as programmatic design that would separate prisoners based on a range of considerations such as cause of confinement. Prisoner treatment and provisions for outdoor exercise space were also required, as the basis of the standards was to provide opportunity and an environment for reform. *The legislation also created a building fund whereby the Province would pay up to 50% of the cost of alterations to county jails* (Smith, 2010).

The Board hired Kingston architect Henry Horsey to draw up prototypes for prison layouts. Horsey had worked for five years with his father on the provincial penitentiary at Kingston, and was familiar with contemporary prison design. *The plans he prepared for the Board of Inspectors were based on the Auburn system of ranges of cells placed back-to-back in the centre of the building, with inmate separated by gender, age, and gravity of offence. First introduced to Canada at the provincial penitentiary at Kingston in 1833-5, the Auburn system had by 1860 become widespread for all types of prisons throughout Upper and Lower Canada* (Smith, 2010).

*Unfortunately, the Board of Inspectors was not given any means of enforcement, and it spent much of the seven years it was in operation preparing indignant reports on the failure of counties to comply with its recommendations. In 1868, the Board was replaced with the Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, a more powerful agency with legal power to enforce its recommendations. Under the leadership of Inspector J.W. Langmuir, the new office had coerced almost all Ontario counties into building new jails or improving existing ones by 1877. Langmuir was a Picton merchant, town councilor and mayor, and his appointment in 1868 may have prompted Picton to complete the long-overdue jail construction.*

*In November 1860, Board secretary Edmund Meredith and member John Langton visited the Picton jail to inspect conditions. At that time, the jail was located on the basement and ground floors at the rear of the courthouse, an arrangement typical of pre-1841 district buildings. It pre-dated the completion of*





*the provincial penitentiary at Kingston in 1835; innovations introduced there, such as the Auburn system, individual cells and prisoner segregation, were not yet widespread in Upper Canada. Concerned that the cells were below grade and dampness was a problem, the inspectors recommended that the existing jail be renovated for use by the court, and a new jail and jailer's residence be built (Smith, 2010).*

*Prince Edward County Council hired Horsey to prepare the plans; by then he had already designed new jails to Board specifications at Ottawa, Perth and Brockville. Horsey's plans were approved by the Board, but Council objected to the estimated price. To reduce costs and expedite construction, the Board approved a simpler design in which the separate jailer's residence was eliminated and replaced with a jailer's apartment within the courthouse, the jail was a rear wing to the courthouse rather than a separate building, and the ornamental cut stone cornices were omitted. The plan included Auburn-style back-to-back cells arranged in separate cell blocks in the centre of the wing and divider walls within the jail yard to promote prisoner segregation (Smith, 2010). Construction started in 1866, and the jail was completed and opened by the end of 1868.*

*The Picton jail addition is one of at least 14 jails or jail additions completed under the Board of Inspectors 1859-1867 program. Jails were also built or improved at: Barrie, Brampton, Lindsay, Milton, Napanee, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto and Walkerton (Smith, 2010). All these buildings are extant in some form, most have been altered, and none is still in use as a prison. At least five are in the Ontario Realty Corporation (O.R.C.) (now Ministry of Infrastructure) inventory.*



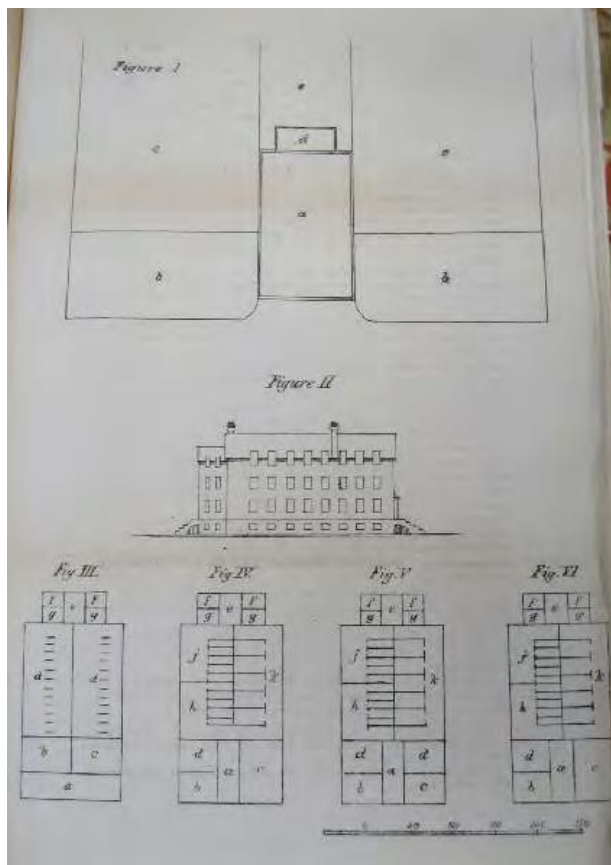


Figure 8: 1860 plans for common jails as recommended by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities of the Province of Canada (Library and Archives Canada).

### 3.2.4 Prince Edward County

The following subsections are primarily based on research presented in the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010) and *Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment* (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2015). Excerpts from the Laurie Smith are identified with italicized type. Excerpts from Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. are identified with bolded, italicized type.

#### Topography

***The subject property is located on the Prince Edward Peninsula, a low plateau of limestone that projects into the eastern part of Lake Ontario from its north***

***shore and is nearly separated from the mainland by the Bay of Quinte***

(Chapman & Putnam, 1966; Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2015). The Murray Canal, which opened in 1889, severed the peninsula from the main land, providing easier access to ports within the west end of the Bay of Quinte the lake (Mika & Mika, 1983). The shoreline of Prince Edward County is varied, reflecting the range of topographical and geological variety within the region. Areas of the peninsula feature sharp vertical cliffs, while other shores feature wave-washed sand bars and marshy inlets. Inland the peninsula is generally flat, with the exception of limestone ridges in Picton and Lake-on-the-Mountain which overlooks Glenora. The lowlands of the peninsula contain intervals of rich top soil suited to agricultural cultivation (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2015).

## **Hallowell and Macaulay's Picton**

Historically, the Picton Courthouse illustrates the creation of the District of Prince Edward and has played a key role in the development of Prince Edward County and the community of Picton. The construction of the courthouse and the addition of the jail reflect two periods of significant progress and relative prosperity in the history of the community.

After the British took control in 1760, the peninsula of present-day Prince Edward County was part of the Indigenous lands barred from European settlement. *This changed after the American Revolution, when the land was needed to compensate Loyalist refugees. Prince Edward County was surveyed in 1783 and 1784; Loyalist settlers arrived in the fall of 1784* (Smith, 2010).

*The land at the head of Picton Bay was granted as compensation to Benjamin Hallowell, a Loyalist and former customs official from Boston who never actually settled in the area. Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in 1788, and the first inn was built in the early 1790s. The settlement was first called Hallowell Bridge after the small bridge that crossed the creek at the head of the bay; this was later shortened to Hallowell. Between 1798 and 1801, the Danforth Road was built from Kingston to York (present-day Toronto), passing through Hallowell. By 1816 a regular boat service from Kingston to York stopped at Hallowell. The primary*



*industry in the area was lumber, and Picton Bay became a major shipping and distribution point for the peninsula. By 1820, the village of Hallowell on the northwest side of the bay had four general stores and a Justice of the Peace licensed to perform marriages (Smith, 2010).*

*Meanwhile, the community of Delhi began to develop on the southeast side of the bay. William Macaulay, the son of a wealthy Kingston Loyalist, had inherited a large parcel of land on the south side as a child in 1800. When he was an Oxford student in the 1810s, Macaulay began calling the land “Picton” after Sir Thomas Picton, a fallen hero of the Battle of Waterloo. Macaulay dreamed of creating a settlement when, in 1819, he returned to Canada as an Anglican missionary and began living on his Picton property. From 1823-1825 he had the land surveyed and a detailed legal plan of subdivision drawn up. He operated warehouses and wharves on the bay and began offering lots for sale. Although many lots were leased or purchased by small merchants or homeowners, a few were bought by the wealthy merchants of Hallowell and the area soon boasted a number of mansions. Macaulay built an Anglican church in 1825 (St. Mary Magdelene), an Anglican rectory in 1830, and donated land for a Catholic church. In 1832 he donated land for construction of the district courthouse and jail.*

*In the 1820s, local citizens petitioned the Lieutenant Governor to create a separate judicial district for Prince Edward. Division bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1823 and 1825 but rejected by Legislative Council. An 1826 petition included an offer from Macaulay, now a reverend, to donate 2.5 acres of land for the courthouse and jail. It was rejected, as were further petitions in 1827 and 1828. Finally, in March 1831, a Division Bill declaring Prince Edward a separate judicial district was passed, conditional on the citizens erecting “a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House in the Village of Picton upon a certain block of land consisting of 2.5 acres.” The Bill referred to the land donated by Macaulay in 1826; however, because citizens had expressed concern over its suitability, the magistrates were given the option of selecting an alternate site. At public meetings held in April 1831, concern was expressed that Macaulay’s site was too close to the marsh and mill ponds, too wet, and too far*



*from the business section (present-day Main Street) to be effective as a debtor's prison. Macaulay offered a £200 donation to choose his site. The magistrates accepted. Even before its completion, Macaulay's agent was advertising commercial lots based on their proximity to the courthouse (Smith, 2010).*

## **Prince Edward District Courthouse**

*The appointed magistrates met at a Hallowell inn on 25 February 1832 to 'procure and draw up' the plan and elevation for the courthouse and jail and appoint a building committee. Construction was tendered in March: the building was to be of cut stone, 70 feet long, 44 feet wide, and two storeys high with a tin roof. Construction began later that year and by 1834, the courthouse, including jail cells within the building, were sufficiently complete that Prince Edward was declared separate from Midland District. The building was described as spacious with a well-lit and well-arranged courtroom. Donald Bethune presided over the first assizes, the Hon. Simeon Washburn was appointed as first judge, the first jailer was Henry Ashley, and the first district registrar was Cecil Mortimer (Smith, 2010).*

*However, work on the courthouse continued at least until the spring of 1841. Construction was delayed when funds ran low, workmen were unavailable or unreliable, and the uprisings of 1837-1838 intervened. In October 1836, Thomas Rogers was paid for examining the courthouse and preparing specifications for work to be done. Some historians have suggested because of this payment that well-known Kingston architect Thomas Rogers was responsible for the design of the courthouse. Although it is possible that Rogers would have provided advice because of his close connections with the Macaulay family and his concurrent work on the courthouse at Belleville, the late date of the payment makes it more likely that he was brought in after the fact to ensure that the building actually reached completion. In 1839, the local magistrates decided to improve the courthouse and grounds with "surplus funds" of up to £200. In 1840 and 1841, jail cells were installed, a tin roof and new chimneys were added, the ground in front of the courthouse was leveled and a stone wall with iron railings was installed around the perimeter of the property. The four-column portico with*



*pediment was likely added at this time (Smith, 2010).*

*Hallowell was by this time a thriving shipping and business community with 1000 residents, three doctors, three lawyers, and many stores and manufacturers. There were half a dozen inns and hotels, including one directly opposite the courthouse. Picton Bay was a busy harbour with wharves, warehouses and boat-building facilities crowded at the head of the bay (Figure 11). Local industries included a foundry, a tannery and various mills. A regular stagecoach service from Kingston to Toronto passed through the village. Ferry service provided an efficient connection to Kingston. The granting of district status and the opening of the courthouse were two of many markers of progress for the community between 1831 and 1836; others included the first newspaper, post office, grammar school, agricultural society and fair (Smith, 2010).*

*On 4 March 1837, Hallowell and Picton (known also as Delhi) were incorporated as the Town of Picton. Despite suggestions that it be called “Port William”, Macaulay’s “Picton” was chosen. The new town was governed by a three-person Board of Police from 1837-1850. In 1850, Picton elected its first Town Council under the 1849 Municipal Act and lawyer Philip Low became the first mayor. In 1842 the first district council for Prince Edward District was elected, assuming responsibility for public works, schools and taxation; only judicial administration was left to the magistrates (Smith, 2010).*

*In the 1840s, Picton added a second newspaper, a hardware business, and one of the first seed houses in the district. Hart Pottery (1848-1888) became famous throughout the province for its distinctive grey ware with dark blue motifs. Agricultural products were important exports alongside lumber, with the main cash crop being wheat exported to Britain. Schooners were built and repaired and one of the largest shipping businesses on Lake Ontario was operated out of Picton Bay. Commercial development was concentrated on the Hallowell side of town, where present-day Main Street is located. It also had the major hotels, the high school, post office, fairgrounds, town hall. On the Delhi side of the bay, the courthouse and jail were the main landmarks in a mostly residential area, alongside Macaulay’s Anglican church and rectory. There were a few hotels and*





*merchants on Union Street, and a series of large mansions to the west: “Castle Villeneuve”, “Claramount”, “Uplands” and “Rickarton” (Smith, 2010).*

*During the 1850s and 1860s the town reached a peak of prosperity (Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 13). Twenty-nine ships were built in Picton between 1853 and 1890, most of them schooners. Barley and hops were the county’s major crops, and boats made in Picton took vast quantities of grain to American breweries. The good times were reflected in local improvements: Macaulay’s church was expanded in 1863-1864 with a new tower and steeple (Smith, 2010). In the late 1860s the courthouse was updated with a new ventilation and insulation system, including the addition of a cupola, and a two-storey jail and walled yard were added to the rear.*

## **Community of Picton**

*After Confederation in 1867, as part of a province-wide program to ensure minimum standards for county land registry facilities, the County of Prince Edward built a new registry office separate from the courthouse. It was built at 334 Main Street in 1871 to a standard plan issued by the Provincial Chief Architect’s office under Kivas Tully. Rather than building adjacent to the courthouse, the County of Prince Edward chose a new site on Picton’s Main Street, close by the Town Hall, local businesses, banks and lawyer’s offices. Three years later in 1874, a new county building, known as Shire Hall, with council chambers and offices, was constructed adjacent to the registry office at 332 Main Street. The construction of Shire Hall solidified the prominence of Main Street as the commercial and civic centre of the Town of Picton (Figure 15). County council had continued to meet in the county courthouse as the magistrates had since 1834; the construction of Shire Hall in 1874 marked the end of this use for the courthouse, and the consolidation of county administration under one roof. For the next 100 years, the courthouse was used only for judicial and correctional functions (Smith, 2010).*

*The small scale of early nineteenth-century industry and commerce had suited the county, but this advantage ended once relationships with major centres were*



*established and more efficient transportation was available. Agricultural exports were limited by the nature of the soil. The old Danforth Road was superseded by a route through Belleville. The arrival of the railway in 1879 marked the end of water transport. The introduction of the McKinley Tariff in 1890 halted agricultural exports to the United States and put an end to the barley market. Local farmers switched from grain exports to dairying, apples and growing fruit and vegetables for canning. There were as many as 30 butter and cheese manufacturing plants in the county; and canning became the most lucrative industry of “The Garden County”. Despite these innovations, the port began to decline in the late nineteenth century and the population dropped (Figure 14)(Smith, 2010).*

*The Anglican church built by Macaulay closed in the early twentieth century and its congregation built another church at a more convenient location. Prince Edward County acquired the Macaulay church in 1971 and converted it to a museum. In 1975 it acquired Macaulay’s rectory and expanded the museum to form the Macaulay Heritage Park.*

*The jail was transferred from the County to the Province in the late 1960s, and continued in use as a provincial prison, overnight lockup, and holding cells for the court. When the Regional Detention Centre was built in Napanee in 1973, the prison function was transferred there. In 1975, the Province built a new registry office within the former jail yard. The 1871 registry building built by the County on Main Street was closed and the registry function returned to the courthouse site one hundred years after it had left. From 1973 to 1981 the Picton Police Force used the jail as a local lockup. It sat empty for almost ten years, until the county remodeled it for use as archives. The archives moved to Wellington in 2009 (Smith, 2010), however, many archival materials appear to still be stored in the former jail.*

*In 1998 the County of Prince Edward and the ten former towns, villages and townships within it, including the Town of Picton, were merged to form a single-tier municipal government known as Prince Edward County. The municipal offices are located in Picton. Over the last ten years, Prince Edward County has*





*become popular as a recreational destination for urbanites from Toronto; many have bought second homes or retirement homes in the area.* The population of Prince Edward County was recorded at just over 25,000 in the 2016 census.



Figure 9: Main Street in Picton illustrated by G. Ackerman in the 1860s (Loyalist Parkway Association, n.d.).



Figure 10: The same view today (A.S.I. 2023).

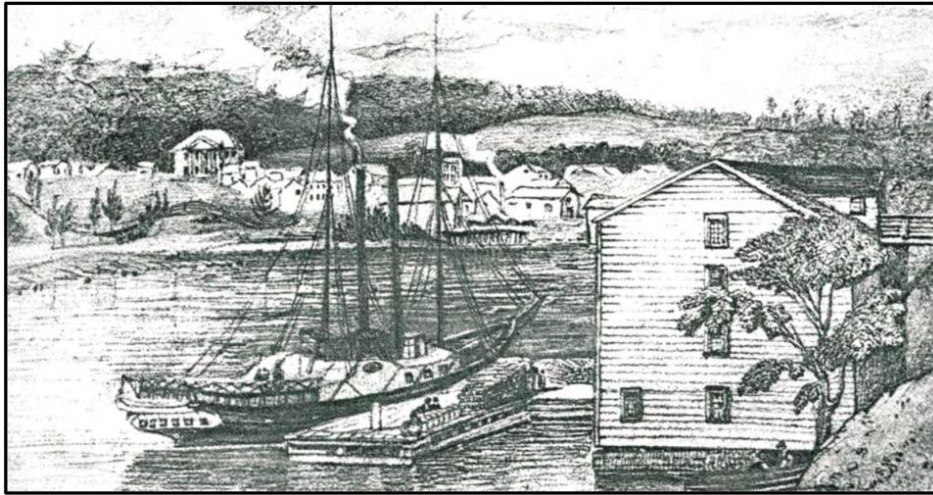


Figure 11: Sketch from 1847 of the harbour in Picton Bay, illustrating the rural landscape that surrounded the village of Picton (Prince Edward County Historical Society, n.d.).



Figure 12: Picton and the Bay of Quinte in the 1880s as illustrated by Lucius Richard O'Brien showing the concentration of development around the harbour (Archives of Ontario).



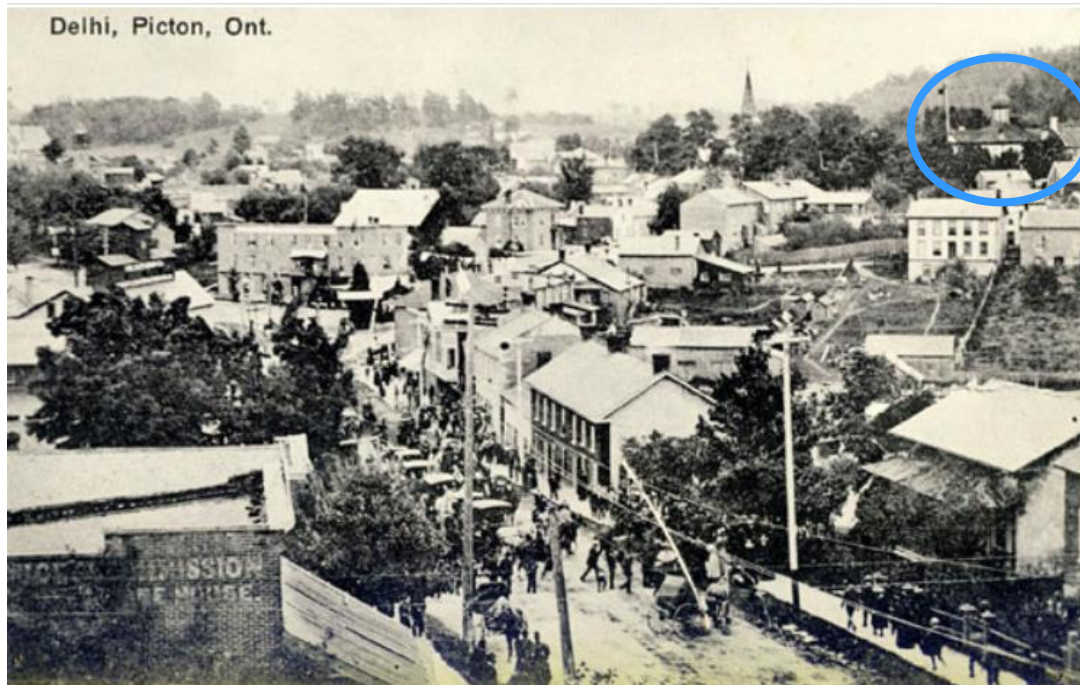


Figure 13: Undated aerial photograph of Main Street with rooftops of prominent buildings in the Village of Picton (known also as Delhi) visible in the distance, including the Picton Courthouse (circled) (*"Rediscovering the 'Delhi District,'" 2012*).



Figure 14: Picton Bay in the 1910 following new roads and rails bypassing of the area, leading to a stall in development and commercial activity (Archives of Ontario).

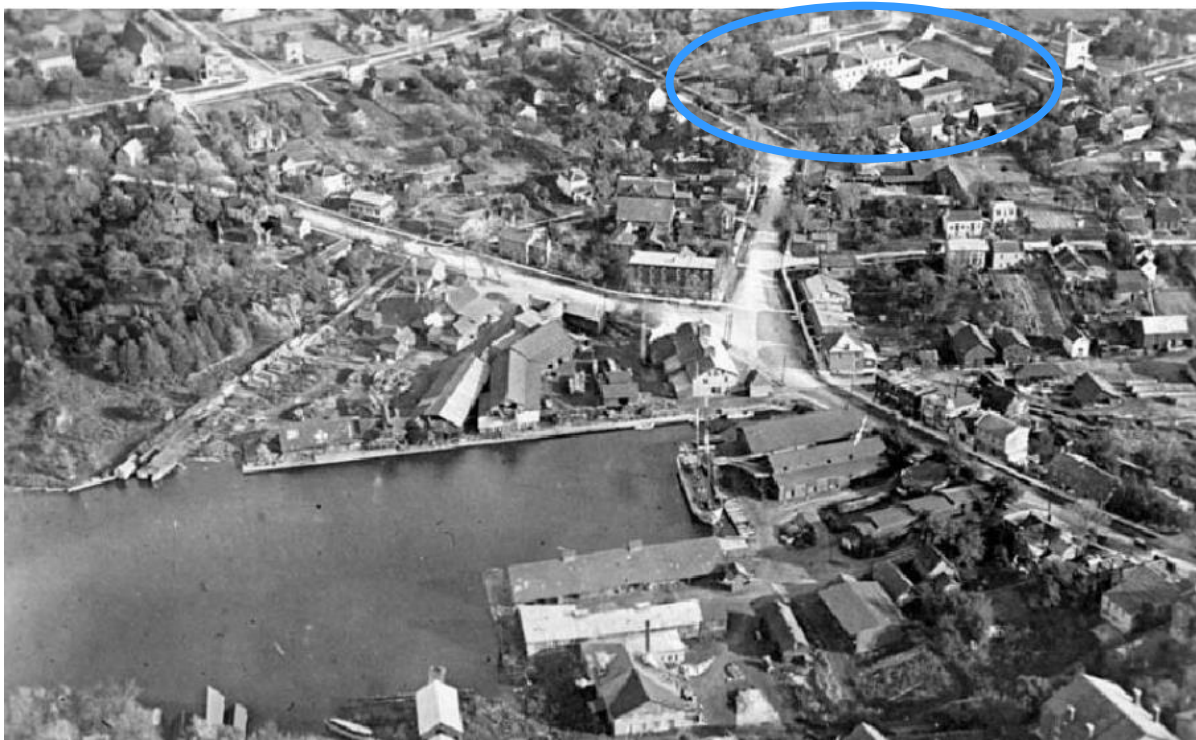


Figure 15: 1919 aerial photograph of the harbour in Picton Bay illustrating the proximity of the Picton Courthouse to the shipping hub (Library and Archives Canada).

### 3.2.5 Land Donor

The following section is primarily based on research presented in the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010). Excerpts from the report are identified with italicized type.

#### **Rev. William Macaulay (1794-1874)**

*Rev. William Macaulay was a well-connected Anglican clergyman and landowner who donated land and contributed funds towards the construction of the original courthouse at Picton.* He is a significant person in the history of Picton and Prince Edward County and played a pivotal role in the location and construction of the Picton Courthouse. While he had familial ties to persons of provincial importance, Macaulay is not a person of provincial significance.

*The Macaulays were a wealthy and influential Kingston family with close ties to the church and state in Upper Canada: William's father Captain Robert Macaulay was a United Empire Loyalist who made a fortune supplying goods to British troops; his brother John was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and served as Receiver-General. William was born in Kingston, educated at Cornwall under John Strachan and then attended Oxford. He became a deacon in London in 1818 and a priest in Quebec in 1819 (Smith, 2010).*

*As a child, Macaulay inherited 400 acres of land on the south side of Picton Bay. He settled there on his return to Canada in 1819, using his own funds to build a small wooden church and school in 1819, and a more substantial brick church in 1825 (former St. Mary Magdalene Anglican Church, now Macaulay Heritage Park). Although the settlement was known as Hallowell after another landowner, Macaulay used the name "Picton" in honour of a British army officer and friend of the Macaulay family who had died at the Battle of Waterloo: Major General Thomas Picton (Smith, 2010).*

*Macaulay served a mission at Hamilton (present-day Cobourg) and as chaplain of the Legislative Council (1821-35) before being appointed the mission at Hallowell in 1827. In 1836 it was upgraded to a rectorate (William had already built a rectory in 1830) and was endowed with additional lands from the clergy reserves. At the time, William was a member of the Upper Canada Clergy Corporation, which managed the clergy reserves in Upper Canada (Smith, 2010).*

*William spent the rest of his life caring for his flock and promoting settlement on his side of the bay, known then as Delhi. He had his land surveyed and sold lots to merchants and local residents. He donated land for a Catholic church. He supported the separation of Prince Edward District from Midland District in 1831, the construction of the courthouse on his side of the bay in 1832-1834, and the creation of the village of Picton in 1837. He donated land and money for the courthouse to ensure it would be built in the midst of his landholdings. His family connections may have helped the Legislative Council to grant district status to*





*Prince Edward and to select “Picton” as the town’s new name.*

*Unlike his father and brother, William was a dreamer, not a businessman: his ever practical brother John, who took over management of William’s landholdings in 1846, commented in 1837: “He has very aspiring thoughts and a high opinion of himself but has always committed the fatal error of not endeavouring to impress others with a like opinion...he thinks he should be Bishop. I’ll venture to say not another clergyman has concurred in this. John later complained to his mother: “He has some great project on hand which he, will, of course, as usual, abandon when found impracticable”. Macaulay’s biographer concluded: “Although he was a gifted preacher William Macaulay did not gain wide repute outside the two communities in which he served for over half a century and to which he is said to have given their present names. His obituary said: ‘He was a sound and consistent Churchman of the old Anglican type, courteous and genial to all.’” (Smith, 2010).*

*The Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario (now the Ontario Heritage Trust) has commemorated Macaulay for his role in settling Picton by erecting a plaque at Macaulay Heritage Park.*

### **3.2.6 Persons and Events Linked to Law and Order**

The following section is primarily based on research presented in the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* (Smith, 2010). Excerpts from the report are identified with italicized type.

#### **Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-91)**

*Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., P.C., P.C.(Can), (1815-1891) was a Father of Confederation and the first Prime Minister of Canada. Macdonald appeared at the Picton Courthouse as an articling student (1833-1835), and the building served as the first venue of his law career (1835-1843). His association with the Picton Judicial Complex is relatively minor in terms of his overall career, but important on a local scale and its link to his early career in law.*





In 2021, the discovery of unmarked graves at a former residential school in Kamloops, British Columbia in the previous year highlighted injustices committed by Macdonald's government against Indigenous Nations, sparking local and nation-wide upset. While a significant figure in the formation and foundation of Canada's early history, Macdonald as a historical figure is now held in conflicting views (Andrew-Gee, 2021; Clarke, 2022).

*Macdonald's relationship with Picton pre-dates his time as a politician. Macdonald's father operated the mill at Glenora, not far from Hallowell (present-day Picton), when Macdonald was a boy. However, Macdonald had already left home to attend grammar school in Kingston. In 1830, at age 15, he became a student-at-law, living and working with Kingston lawyer George Mackenzie. At Christmas 1833, Macdonald suddenly left Mackenzie to work for his cousin Lowther Pennington Macpherson, who had recently opened a legal practice in Hallowell (now Picton). Some historians have suggested that Macpherson was ill and needed Macdonald's services as a favour. Others have suggested that MacPherson offered his cousin a great opportunity: the legal business at Picton was in its infancy, with the district barely established and the courthouse due to open in the spring of 1834. Although Macdonald was still only a student-at-law, he could practice at Picton as if he were a fully-fledged lawyer. Macdonald met many local merchants at Hallowell who would later become his clients and the backbone of his Kingston debt collection practice (Smith, 2010).*

*According to his biographer Sir Joseph Pope, Macdonald argued and won his first case in the Picton Courthouse in 1834. Macdonald was defending himself against a charge of assault laid by Dr. Thomas Moore and prosecuting a counter charge. Dr. Moore was a Reform party supporter and the charges likely arose over a political argument. At that time, criminal charges were privately prosecuted. Pope recounts that Macdonald and opposing counsel began to argue in court, which soon escalated into a fistfight. The judge instructed the court crier to enforce order. The crier was a friend of Macdonald's. He circled around the two, calling out "order in the Court, order in the Court" while at the same time whispering to Macdonald "Hit him again, John, hit him again!" Macdonald won the case: he was found not guilty and Dr. Moore was fined six pence. Pope said*



*that Macdonald often recalled the crier's advice when engaged in parliamentary debates. Speaking to a political rally in the courtroom many years later, Macdonald recalled having won his first case in the same courtroom (Smith, 2010).*

*In 1835, Macdonald and Macpherson closed their Hallowell practice and Macdonald opened his own practice in Kingston in August 1835 (although he did not become a fully qualified lawyer until February 1836). Macpherson left for the West Indies in November 1835 for his health – he died on board a ship near Cuba in April 1836. Macdonald continued to practice law for the next nine years, before being elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1844. Many of his clients or their debtors were from Picton, Napanee and Belleville, and it is quite likely that he continued to make appearances at the Picton Courthouse (Smith, 2010).*

*Macdonald was designated a National Historic Person in 1939 by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A plaque erected by Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario (now Ontario Heritage Trust) in front of the Post Office on the main street of Picton recognizes John A. Macdonald's time in Hallowell from 1834-1835.*

### **Donald Bethune (1802-69)**

*Donald Bethune was a shipowner, lawyer and politician in eastern Upper Canada. He was the presiding judge at the opening session of the Prince Edward District Courthouse in 1834). Bethune has a close association with the Picton Courthouse, but is a relatively minor figure provincially.*

*Bethune was educated at John Strachan's school in Cornwall and called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1823. He settled in Kingston in 1824 and was local director and solicitor of Kingston Branch of Bank of Upper Canada. Between 1826 and 1835 he served appointments as commissioner of customs for Midland District (Kingston); judge of Bathurst District Court (Cornwall); judge of Prince Edward District Court (Picton); and two years in the House of Assembly (1828-1830). Between 1835 and 1855 he operated a shipping and forwarding business*



*on Lake Ontario, lapsing into bankruptcy several times. He fled to England in 1853, but returned to Upper Canada in 1858 when he was forced to assume his debts. He practised law in Port Hope and was named Queen's Counsel in 1864. His biographer concludes that his career "had no permanent results for Upper Canada" but was important as "as a significant example of the reckless promotion characteristic of both water and rail transportation" during this time period. His career "accurately reflects the expansive tempo of the times" (Smith, 2010).*

### **Hon. Simeon Washburn (1785-1858)**

*Hon. Simeon Washburn was the first judge of Prince Edward District Court. He was a locally significant merchant and politician. His father Ebenezer Washburn was one of the first settlers at Hallowell Bridge. Simeon was one of the early judges of District of Prince Edward. Later he became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, a leading merchant at Picton with wharves, storehouse and offices at Picton Bay, and a Government Commissioner for local roads. He built Washburn House at 339 Main Street around 1835, a locally significant property (Smith, 2010).*

### **Lazier Trial and Wrongful Convictions**

*On 10 June 1884, the jail was the scene of a double hanging. The incident has become legendary within Prince Edward County, because it was the only public hanging ever to occur at the Picton jail, the hanged men maintained their innocence, and the hanging was poorly carried out. In December 1883, Peter Lazier, a salesman for the Paterson Brothers Agricultural Implements, stopped to visit his relatives Gilbert and Margaret Jones at their farmhouse. During an attempted robbery at the house, Lazier was shot and killed by the intruders. Following boot tracks to a nearby house, police arrested Joseph Tompsett and George Louder. The trial took place at the Prince Edward County Courthouse. The newspaper reported: "The greatest interest prevails in the murder trial, the court room and corridor being densely crowded. Hundreds of people were turned away unable to gain admission. People stood on the window sills and climbed on stoves and benches." Despite their protested innocence, the two were convicted*



*and sentenced to hang. The hanging took place on June 9, 1884 on a double gallows constructed at the rear of the jail. A hole was cut in the floor of the upper landing of the back stairs of the jail and a trap door was inserted. A saw-horse gallows was built over the trap door. The hangman was criticized because the ropes were improperly secured and the men strangled. The wooden gallows in the rear hallway of the second storey of the former jail is reputed to be the same gallows used to hang Louder and Tompsett. When the execution was complete, a black flag was flown from the jail building to show to crowds outside that the act was done (Smith, 2010).*

*Both men were reportedly buried in plain pine coffins in unmarked graves, close to the wall in the central exercise yard of the jail – the newspaper report said the condemned men could hear the workmen digging their graves in the yard. This is likely correct - as late as 1928, the Criminal Code required that the body of an executed prisoner be buried within the prison walls where he was executed (Smith, 2010). Two commemorative evergreen trees were later planted in the jail yard. However, in 2007, staff at Glenwood Cemetery claim to have located Louder's grave in an area known as Potter's Field, set aside for families who couldn't afford a regular plot. The gravestone is inscribed: "G. Louder, Hanged 1884 Unjustly." Possibly the bodies were exhumed after 1928 and the trees inserted in their place (Smith, 2010).*

*Between 1867 and the abolition of capital punishment in 1976, there were 206 hangings in Ontario; the last Ontario hanging was in 1962. There were also an unknown number of pre-Confederation hangings: in 1833 at least 12 crimes were punishable by death. The last public hanging in Canada was at Ottawa in 1869 – after that, hangings were held in private (Smith, 2010).*

The double hanging is known within local lore, however, the legal proceedings and execution had reverberations within the law community, serving as a window into the late nineteenth-century policing, prosecution, and the trial process in Ontario. The case and resulting executions shed light on the influence of public opinion and courtroom atmosphere during that period. Legal scholars have pointed to the murder of Lazier and the double hanging as evidence of



how wrongful convictions could be carried out within the judicial systems in place in the late nineteenth century (Sharpe, 2011).

### 3.2.7 Historical Chronology and Setting of the Subject Property

The following provides a brief overview of the historical chronology of the subject property. It includes a history of the people who lived on or owned the property, as provided in available sources, as well as a mapping review. It is based on a variety of primary and secondary source materials, including maps, census data, abstract indexes, archival images, and historic photographs.

#### Property Chronology

- **1800** – William Macaulay inherits the land.
- **1832-1834** – The courthouse is constructed with jail and registry facilities included within the building.
- **1836-1841** – The courthouse building is completed with the addition of a portico and columns and a perimeter fence.
- **1866-1868** – A new two-storey jail wing is constructed at the rear (south) of the courthouse building. The courthouse building is renovated with new plaster, heating, and ventilation including the construction of a central cupola.
- **1871** – A Registry Office is built on Main Street, with services transferred from the Picton Courthouse to the new building.
- **1884** – Gallows are constructed in the rear (south) passageway of the jail, which are used for the double hanging in that year.
- **1968** – The property is transferred to the Province.
- **1973** – The jail closes and prisoners are transferred to the Quinte Detention Centre. The Jail is used as a lock up by local police until 1981.
- **1975** – A new Land Registry Office is built within the west jail yard, inside the stone walls.
- **1991** – The jail is remodeled and is used for municipal archives until 2009.
- **2007** – Service Ontario begins operating out of the Land Registry Office



## Setting of the 50 Union Street

A review of nineteenth- and twentieth-century mapping and aerial photography reveals a pattern of village development surrounded by rural and agricultural land use. Mapping from 1868 shows the Town of Picton expanding west from the harbour in Picton Bay, indicating a primary economic and transportation driver for the area (Figure 16). Surrounding density of the town are large plots of land with occasional structure indicated, suggesting a rural and/or agricultural land use. Southeast of the Town of Picton are lines on the mapping showing a steep change in topography, illustrating the summit of present-day Macaulay Mountain. 1878 mapping illustrates a similar context, however, the density for the Town of Picton is expanded, indicating growth and development of the community (Figure 17 and Figure 18). A detailed map of that year displaying the lotting pattern in Picton shows the area east of Picton Bay was developed generally into a gridded pattern, with the parcel for Picton Courthouse contrasting the narrower surrounding residential lots.

Twentieth-century mapping and aerial photography confirms a similar context and setting as illustrated in the nineteenth-century mapping. Aerial photography from 1954 shows the community of Picton has maintained its development pattern expanding out from the south end of Picton Bay (Figure 19). Crop fields are visible to the east of the settlement and areas of forestation follow the slope of Macaulay Mountain. Topographic mapping from 1963 highlights Main Street as the downtown area for Picton, with similar boundaries to the community as seen in previous mapping with Macaulay Mountain limiting expansion to the south and the town limits limited eastern expansion (Figure 20). Mapping from 1978 provides labels several of the buildings/properties in the area, with several indicated as “Historic Site” (Figure 21).

The Picton Courthouse is depicted in each of the maps from the nineteenth and twentieth century, demonstrating its presence, scale and notability within the community. Section 3.6.1 provides photographs and a description of the immediate surrounding context for the Picton Courthouse.







Figure 16: 1863 map of Prince Edward County (Tremaine, 1863).



Figure 17: 1878 map of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward (Belden, 1878).



Figure 18: Detail of the 1878 showing the lot pattern surrounding the Picton Courthouse (outlined) (Belden, 1878).





Figure 19: 1954 aerial photograph showing a portion of Picton and surrounding rural landscape (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).

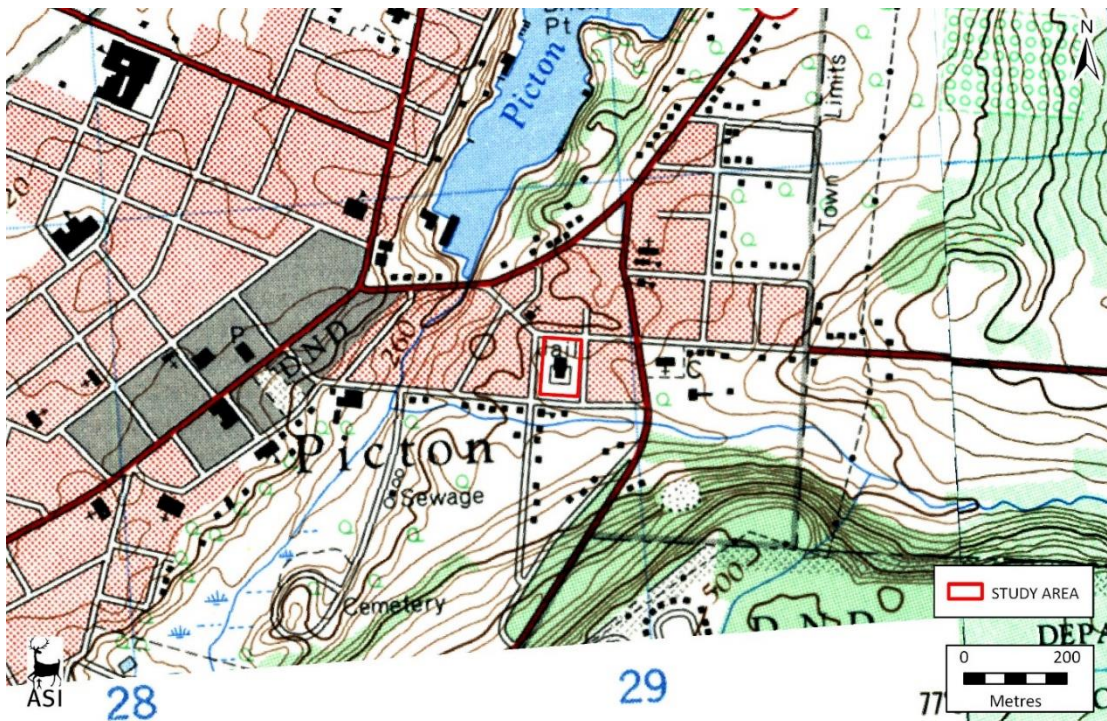


Figure 20: 1963 topographic map of Picton (Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1963).



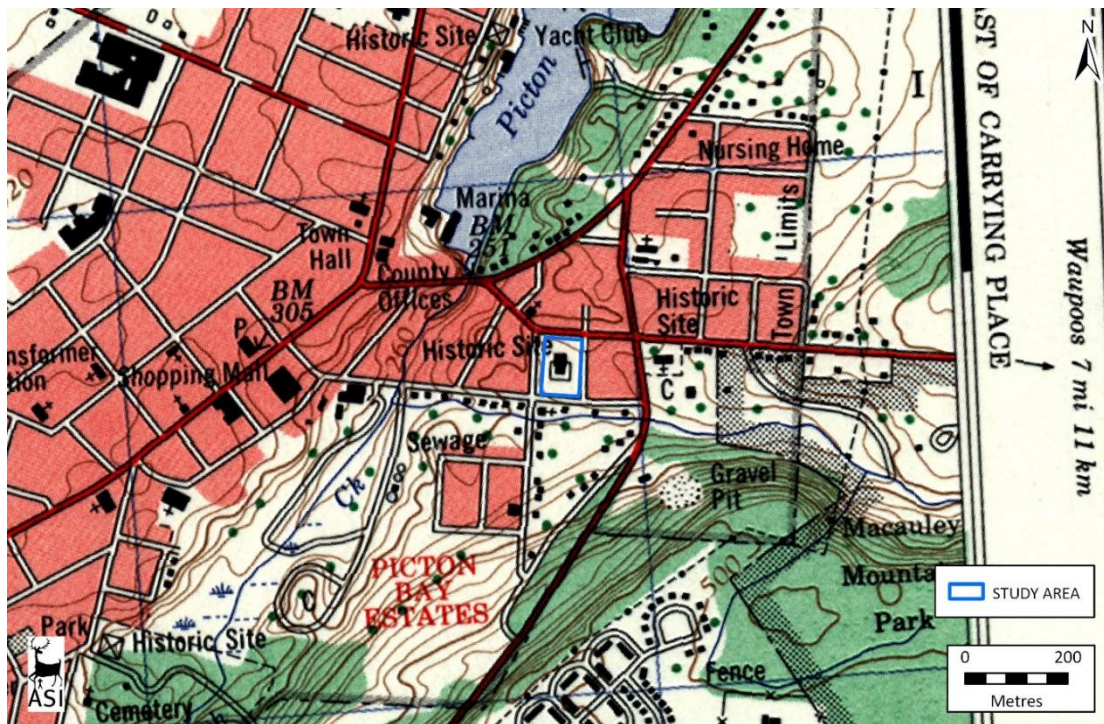


Figure 21: 1976 topographic map of Picton (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1976).

### 3.3 Site Description and Design/Physical Characteristics

This section builds upon the description of the property presented in the the *Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Picton Judicial Complex* prepared by Laurie Smith in 2010 (Smith, 2010) and the *Heritage Conservation Plan: Picton Judicial Complex* prepared by Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd. in 2012 (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012). A site visit was conducted on November 9 and 10, 2023 to document and confirm the presence and condition of previously identified features and to note any changes, wherever possible. All photographs in this section are by A.S.I., 2023.

### 3.4 Building Components

The Picton Courthouse property is comprised of a large, two-storey limestone complex formed through various phases of construction and additions. The adjoining components of the complex are:



- Picton Courthouse (B11228), constructed between 1832 and 1841;
- Picton Jail (B11229) and stone-walled jail yards, constructed between 1866 and 1868; and,
- Prince Edward Land Registry Office (B19207), constructed 1975.

The arrangement of these interconnected components are illustrated in Figure 22.



Figure 22: Satellite image of the subject property annotated to illustrate the components of the judicial complex with date of construction indicated.



## Landscape

The Picton Courthouse is set within the centre of an approximately two-acre parcel and surrounded by grassed lawns and surface parking. The property features a slight berm along the north edge of the property, which transitions to a steeper slope along the west side of the property and in the southwest corner (Figure 23 and Figure 24). Mature trees are located on the north and west edges of the property.

A paved pedestrian walkway bisects the north lawn, providing an axial circulation route to connect the primary entrance of the courthouse to the municipal sidewalk that runs along Union Street. This primary circulation route set within a grassed landscape is documented as early as 1878 and possibly dates to the site's original design and construction period. Deciduous trees are concentrated along the northern perimeter of the property. Illustrations from the nineteenth-century document that the primary frontage would have featured a series of deciduous plantings along the sidewalk and the axial walkway. While plantings remain extant, some have likely been replaced in various instances during the intervening years. There is no documentation of Arborist reports on file and as such, further information is required to more accurately describe the evolution of plantings on the site.

Manicured gardens and shrubs flank the walkway near the front of the courthouse building, framing the building (Figure 25). A large area of paved surface parking is located on the east side of the property, adjacent to the limestone jail yard wall, and is accessed from Portland Street (Figure 26). A second paved parking lot is located on the west side of the property, in the northwest corner adjacent to the courthouse and north jail yard wall (Figure 27). The lot is accessed from Pitt Street. A paved pedestrian walkway wraps around the jail yard wall, connecting the two parking lots and providing access to the Land Registry Office building through an opening in the jail yard wall (Figure 28). Walkways also lead to the primary entrance of the courthouse on the north elevation, featuring ramps and handrails to approach the stoop beneath the



central portico. An informal parking area is located in the southwest corner of the property at the bottom of the steep slope in that area (Figure 29).



Figure 23: Looking east from Pitt Street along the Union Street frontage of the property (A.S.I. 2023).





Figure 24: Looking northeast towards the judicial complex, showing the mature trees and slope along the west side of the property (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 25: Detail of the centre walkway and landscape garden and shrubs located in front of the primary elevation of the courthouse (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 26: Looking south along the east parking lot, located adjacent to the stone jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 27: West parking lot (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 28: Pedestrian walkway that wraps around the jail yard (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 29: Looking east from Pitt Street along the rear portion of the property showing the informal parking lot and steep slope in topography.

## Exterior of Courthouse Building

The 1832-1834 courthouse building is a two-storey cut Kingston limestone building with symmetrical façade featuring five bays and central primary entrance (Figure 30). The hipped roof with central cupola – added in the 1860s – features standing seam metal roofing that is not original to the building but follows the original building material. Giant order columns support a portico centred over the primary entrance. The extant columns are replacements of earlier wood columns, though they generally follow the original form and placement. A wood frieze with subtle dentil ornamentation wraps the building beneath the roof overhang and carries into the entablature of the portico (Figure 32). The exterior of the building features ashlar limestone with stone quoining and ornamental stone band dividing the two storeys (Figure 31).

The fanlight and surround of the primary entrance are intact, though the door has been replaced (Figure 33). The second-storey window above the entrance echoes the elliptical arch of the door opening below, contrasting the remaining windows with flat heads (Figure 34). There is a secondary entrance on the east elevation as well as a basement access. Windows throughout the building feature cut limestone sills, multi-light sash, and generally follow their original rectangular openings with the exception of a partial infill on the west elevation and additional infill on the south addition near the jail and Land Registry Office additions (Figure 35). The infill material matches the limestone of the exterior walls.

A small, one-storey addition built using concrete blocks on the east elevation of the courthouse. Based on the materials, design, and historical photographs of the property, it was likely constructed in the middle of the twentieth century. The north wall of the addition is clad with cut stone veneer and runs flush with the north-facing stone wall of the courthouse (Figure 36). The other minor addition on the east elevation is a small, metal-clad shed that provides cover for the basement access door.





Figure 30: The primary elevation of the Picton Courthouse

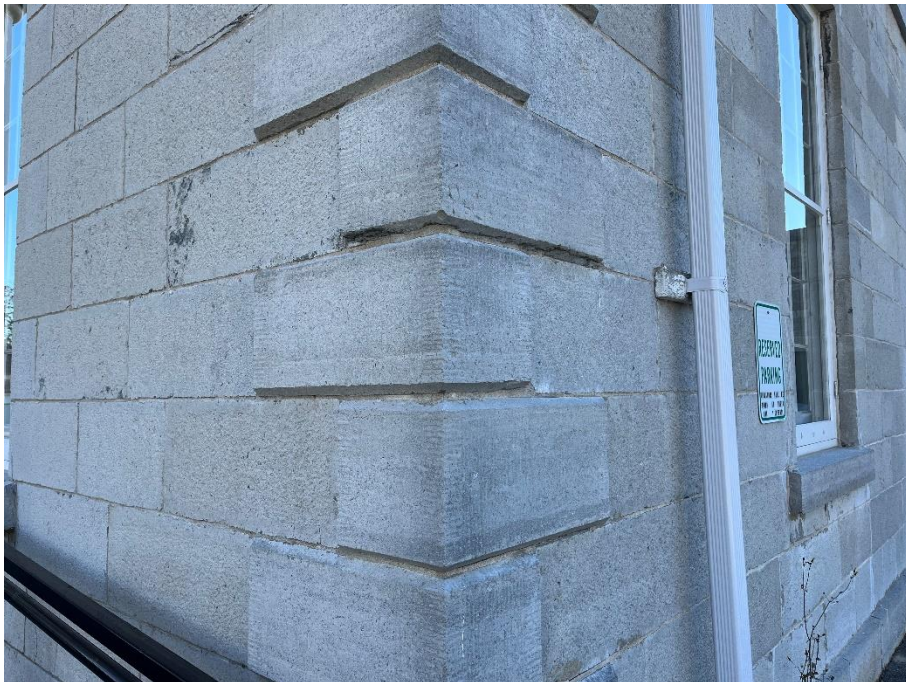


Figure 31: Detail of limestone quoining (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 32: Detail of the portico added to the Georgian style courthouse by 1841. The giant order columns were replaced in 1993.





Figure 33: Detail of the primary entrance with original surround and replacement door (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 34: Detail of second storey, including the centre window with fan light (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 35: West elevation showing regular placement of window openings, with the exception of one that has been partially infilled (circled) (A.S.I. 2023).



Figure 36: View of the east elevation showing the one storey concrete block addition and shed cover for the basement access (A.S.I. 2023).

## Interior of Courthouse Building

The interior of the courthouse building is arranged with offices and administrative functions on the first floor, organized around a centre-hall plan (Figure 37). These functions include a court services office, judicial support and judicial chamber, records vault, library, and non-jury courtroom, as well as public washrooms (Figure 38 to Figure 41). The main courtroom is located on the second floor, occupying the majority of the level (Figure 42). Judge and jury chambers are located on the east side of the second floor, along with the main stair in the northeast corner (Figure 43). An elevator located off the corridor on the east side of the building, which runs between the chambers and the courtroom, has resulted in a bump out into the courtroom. The basement features stone foundations and primarily contains utilities and ducts for the buildings and adjacent jail (Figure 46).

Original and/or nineteenth-century interior elements that remain include:

- Decorative cast iron grille in the ceiling
- Pressed tin ceiling
- Ventilation system – through ceiling grille to cupola and boxes between windows
- Plaster, applied during the 1860s renovation
- Ramped spectator seating (Figure 44)
- Interior doors and casing from 1830s (Figure 45)
- Painting of the Royal Coat of Arms (William Hale painted in 1834) still hangs on the wall behind the judge's dais in the main courtroom
- Furnishings in the main courtroom, including the long elliptically-curved bench in the centre of the room, two of three magistrate seats (backs removed and relocated), judge's and clerk's desk from the 1860 renovation, witness box to the left of the judge, counsel tables, and Windsor jury chairs

On the main floor much of the original trim and finishes have been replaced, and several ceilings features new plaster ceiling tiles, some with incorporated lighting panel or pot lights.



Figure 37: Looking north through the main central corridor towards the primary entrance (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 38: First floor - judicial chamber room (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 39: First floor - Library looking into adjacent judicial chamber (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 40: First floor - Non-jury courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).

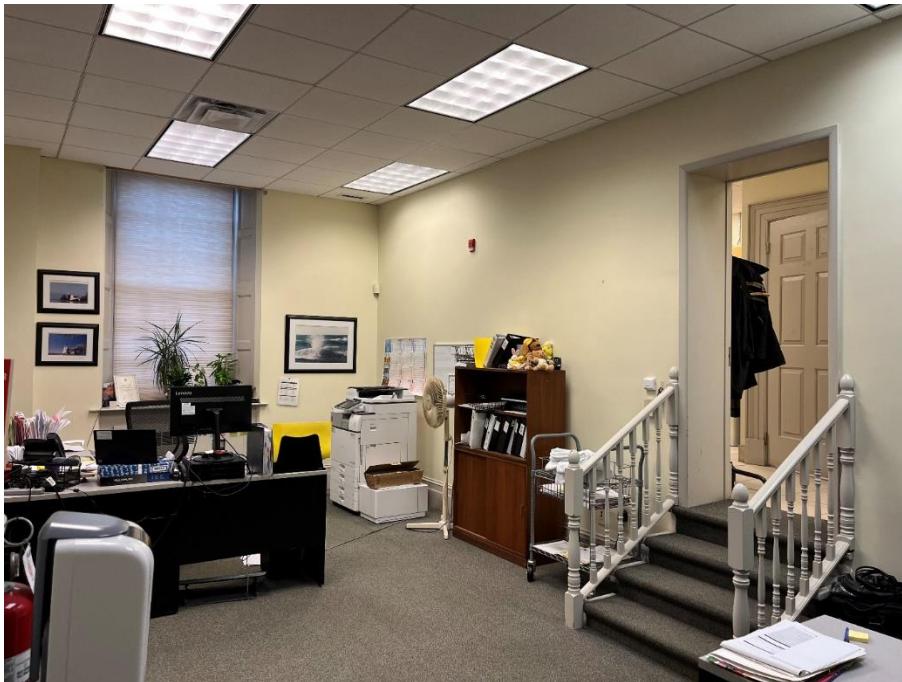


Figure 41: First Floor - Court services office (A.S.I. 2023).





Figure 42: Second Floor – Main Courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 43: Second Floor – Judge's retiring room (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 44: Second Floor – Sloped spectator seating in main courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 45: Second Floor – Series of openings showing original doors and casings in the main courtroom (A.S.I., 2023).



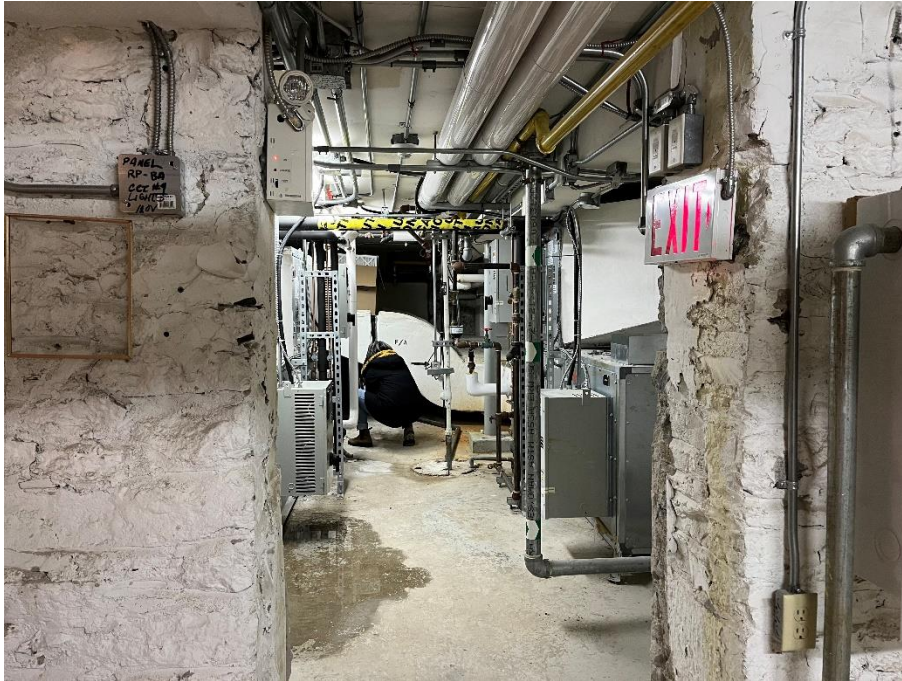


Figure 46: View within the basement showing the stone foundation and network of internal building systems exposed (A.S.I., 2023).

## Exterior of Jail and Jail Yards

The 1866-1868 jail addition is a two-storey building constructed of cut and dressed as well as coarse limestone. The addition features a hipped roof with replacement standing seam metal roofing and a central limestone chimney near the north end of the building. Segmental-arch windows are regularly placed around both floors of the building, and remain intact. Horizontal limestone lintels reflect a rectangular window despite the arched openings (Figure 47). Doors into the jail yards are located on the east, south and west elevations. The east and west doors are replacement doors of steel and glass, however, the doors centred on the first and second storeys on the south elevation are the original wood doors.

Limestone walls form jail yards that allowed for outdoor exercise within the judicial complex (Figure 48). The walls originally divided into three yards (east, south, and west) and maintain this placement. Currently much of the west yard is occupied by the Land Registry Office (Figure 49). A portion of the remaining



open area in the west yard features ventilation and utilities systems (Figure 51). The other two yards feature open grassed yard. The south yard additionally contains a pine tree and the stump of a second tree within the yard (Figure 50). The south and east yards are connected through a wood door. The walls that form the jail yards have sharp corners on the exterior, but are rounded at the corners on the interior (Figure 52). The exterior walls of the jail yard walls are the same stack of limestone. The northeast corner appears to be repointed, but otherwise the original mortar appears to be intact (Figure 53 and Figure 55).

Access into the yards are located on the north walls of the east and west yards, which contain barred and wooden door respectively, and a prominent segmental arched opening on the west elevation to the west yard, which has been altered to serve as the entrance to the Land Registry Office. A window was also added to the south jail wall as part of the office addition.



Figure 47: East jail yard looking towards the jail and courthouse buildings (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 48: Looking south in the east jail yard showing the open grassed lawn and green door to the south yard (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 49: South wall of jail yard curving before it connects with the 1975 Land Registry Office addition (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 50: South wall of jail, doors are where double hanging occurred and was on display, and pine tree and stump in the centre of the yard (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 51: Looking east in the west jail towards the jail addition (centre), courthouse (left) and Land Registry Office (right), and well as many of the building utilities located within the yard.





Figure 52: Detail of the curved interior corner of the jail yard, typical within each of the internal yards in the complex (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 53: East elevation of exterior jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 54: South elevation of exterior jail yard wall (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 55: North and west elevation of exterior jail yard walls (A.S.I., 2023)



## Interior of Jail

The interior of the former jail maintains its nineteenth-century configuration, with jail cells located within a central core and passageways circulating around (Figure 56). The cells and passageways are intact, generally featuring wood floors and barrel-vaulted ceilings (Figure 57). Windows are located on the east, west and south elevations as the north elevation is attached to the south elevation of the courthouse building.

Original and/or nineteenth-century interior elements that remain include:

- Limestone cell partitions with barrel vaulted ceilings
- Iron bars
- Wooden doors (Figure 59)
- Elliptically arched window openings, many still maintaining the 12-over-12 sash (Figure 58)
- Staircases with wood newels and balusters (Figure 60)
- Wood floors
- Alterations to accommodate gallows within the south passageway, which include the opening in the floor and introduction of wood gallows<sup>5</sup> (Figure 61)<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> A re-enactment of the 1884 Lazier murder trial took place at the Picton Courthouse in 2014. Advertisements and reviews of the event indicate that the wood gallows from the original hanging had been preserved.

<sup>6</sup> Areas within the second floor of the jail addition include interpretive material related to the 1884 Lazier murder trial and resulting double hanging on the property. These include artifacts/archival material in non-permanent display boxes and interpretive materials such as the rope nooses. These are not considered part of the original fabric of the building and, therefore, are excluded from the list of remaining elements of the jail.





Figure 56: Typical jail corridor featuring jail cells with barred doors along the centre of the addition with a passageway and windows around the perimeter of the cell block A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 57: Example of a typical jail cell featuring barrel vaulted ceiling, brick walls, and wood floors. The size of the cell was determined by the occupant and nature of the crime committed, with similar sized cells grouped together (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 58: Detail of the 12-over-12 sash windows that are still extant throughout the two-storey building (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 59: Detail of the second floor north corridor showing the original window, wood door, wood floors, and balustrade for the stairs leading to the first floor (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 60: Detail of the first-floor north corridor showing the intact stairs with newel post and balustrade (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 61: Detail of the alterations to the south passageway to accommodate the double hanging that occurred there in 1884 (A.S.I., 2023).

## Exterior of the Land Registry Office

The 1975 Land Registry Office addition is not highly visible from the street or exterior of the judicial complex, as it was built within the walls of the west jail yard. The only indication of the addition is the steel and glass door that has been installed within the segmental-arch opening into the former jail yard (Figure 62). From within the west and south jail yards, the exterior of the Land Registry Office displays a flat roof in line with the height of the limestone jail yard walls (Figure 63 and Figure 64). A metal paneled band runs across the top of the building with deep set soffits paneled with wood (Figure 65). The exterior walls are fully glazed on the east elevation and partially glazed on the north elevation. The other section of wall on the north elevation is clad with limestone (Figure 66). A secondary entrance is located on the north elevation, accessed by a door in the north jail yard wall. Where the new addition meets the nineteenth-century stone walls, new forms and materials are stepped into the wall to integrate the two eras of construction together (Figure 67).

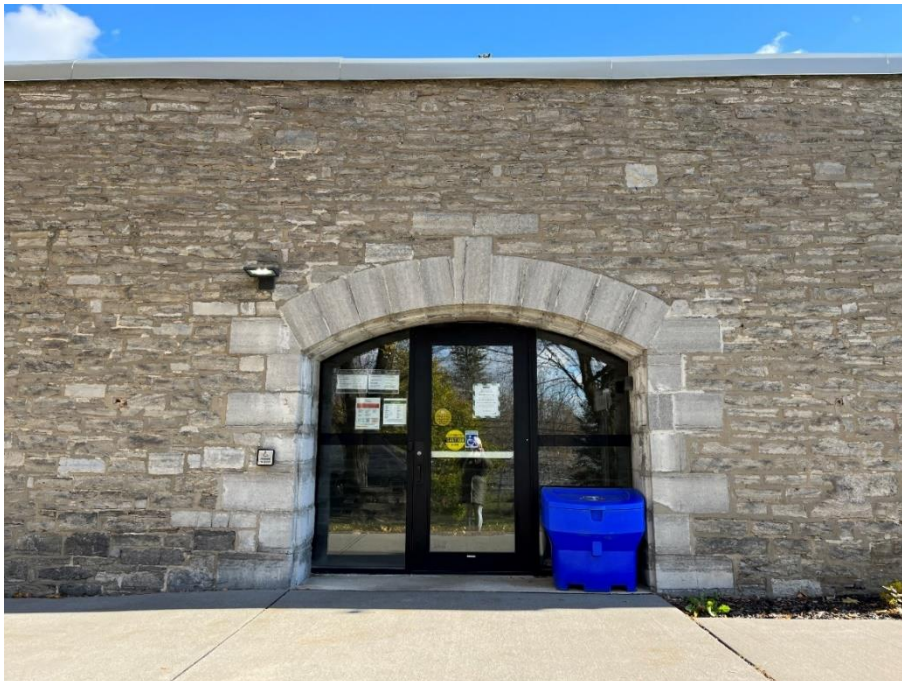


Figure 62: Entrance to the Land Registry Office through the historical opening to the west jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 63: East elevation of the office, visible within the south jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 64: North elevation of the office, looking south from the secondary entrance to the west jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 65: Detail of wood panelled soffit and exterior glazing (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 66: Detail of stone cladding and exterior glazing on the north elevation (A.S.I., 2023).



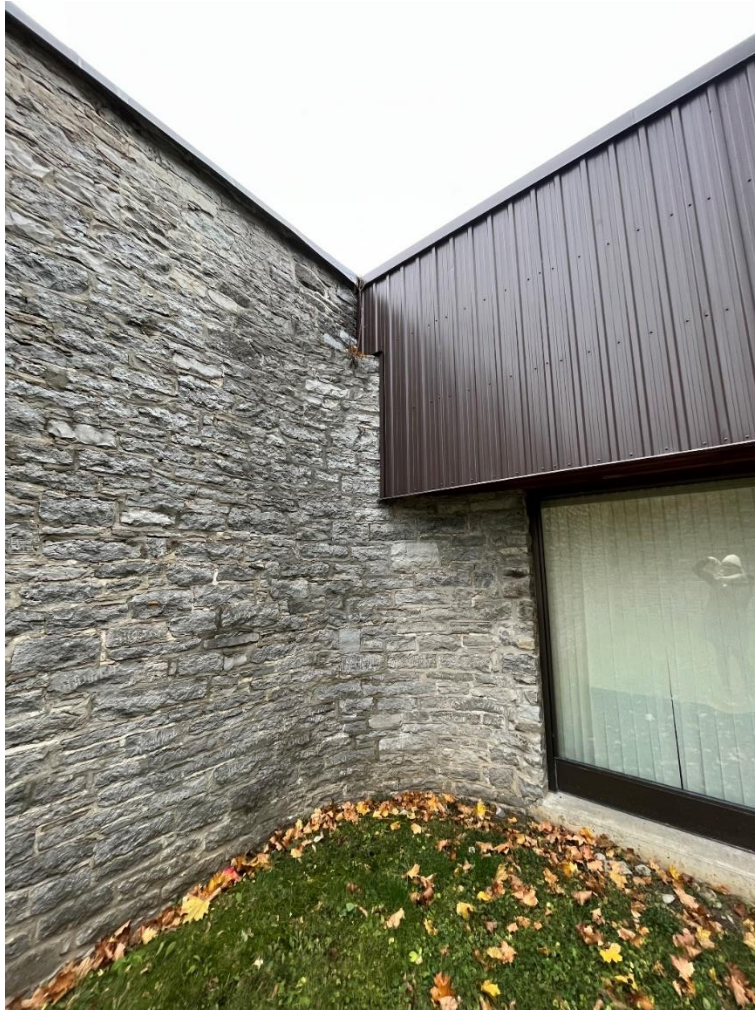


Figure 67: Detail of the stepped integration of the office addition into the original curved walls of the jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).

### Interior of Registry Office

The primary entrance to the Land Registry Office leads to a small foyer space where the integration of the 1975 building against the surrounding nineteenth-century jail yard walls are visible within the steel and glass structure (Figure 68). The main, public, office space is accessed off the foyer, where additional limestone walls have been incorporated into the design of the addition (Figure 69). The main office space also features wood panelled ceiling and tile floors. Cubicles and service staff partitions are moveable features within the interior (Figure 70).

The expanse of glazing on the exterior walls provides uninterrupted views into the surrounding jail yards, visually connecting the two spaces (Figure 71). Staff office spaces are also built to integrate into the nineteenth-century stone walls and works spaces are defined by non-permanent cubicles (Figure 72).



Figure 68: Detail of the placement of the entrance to the Land Registry Office addition against the nineteenth-century opening without altering the opening (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 69: Main office space within the addition, looking towards the primary entrance where limestone walls are incorporated into the interior space (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 70: The office interior features wood paneled ceiling, limestone and typical twentieth-century drywall, and a tiled floor. Office and cubicles are moveable structures (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 71: Detail of the affect of the expanse of glazing on the exterior, which visually connects the building to the jail yards (A.S.I., 2023).

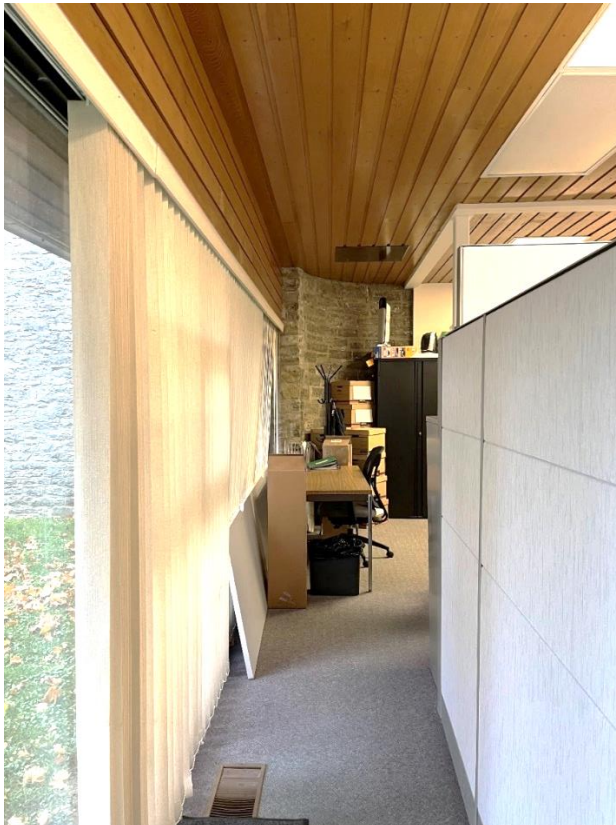


Figure 72: Detail of the interior incorporation of nineteenth-century fabric (A.S.I., 2023).

## 3.5 Illustrated Property Chronology and Alterations

### 1800

William Macaulay inherits the land where the Picton Courthouse will be constructed

### 1832-1834

The courthouse was constructed in a Georgian style using cut limestone (Figure 73). The building was designed to house court proceedings, as well as a land registry office and jail cells in the basement (Figure 74). No original plans remain of the building to confirm planned details against the resulting built form, or to verify the architect.

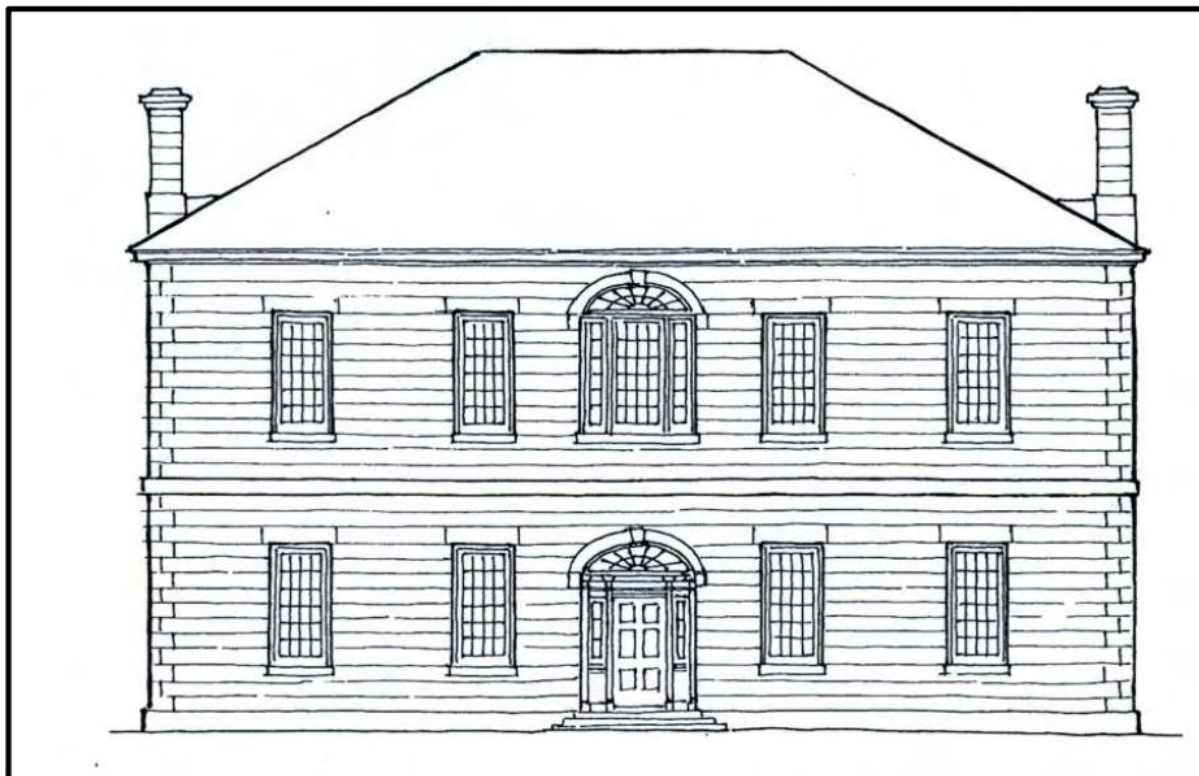


Figure 73: Primary elevation of the Picton Courthouse drawn as it likely appeared in 1834 (MacRae's *Cornerstones of Order*, sketch by Anthony Adamson, 1983).

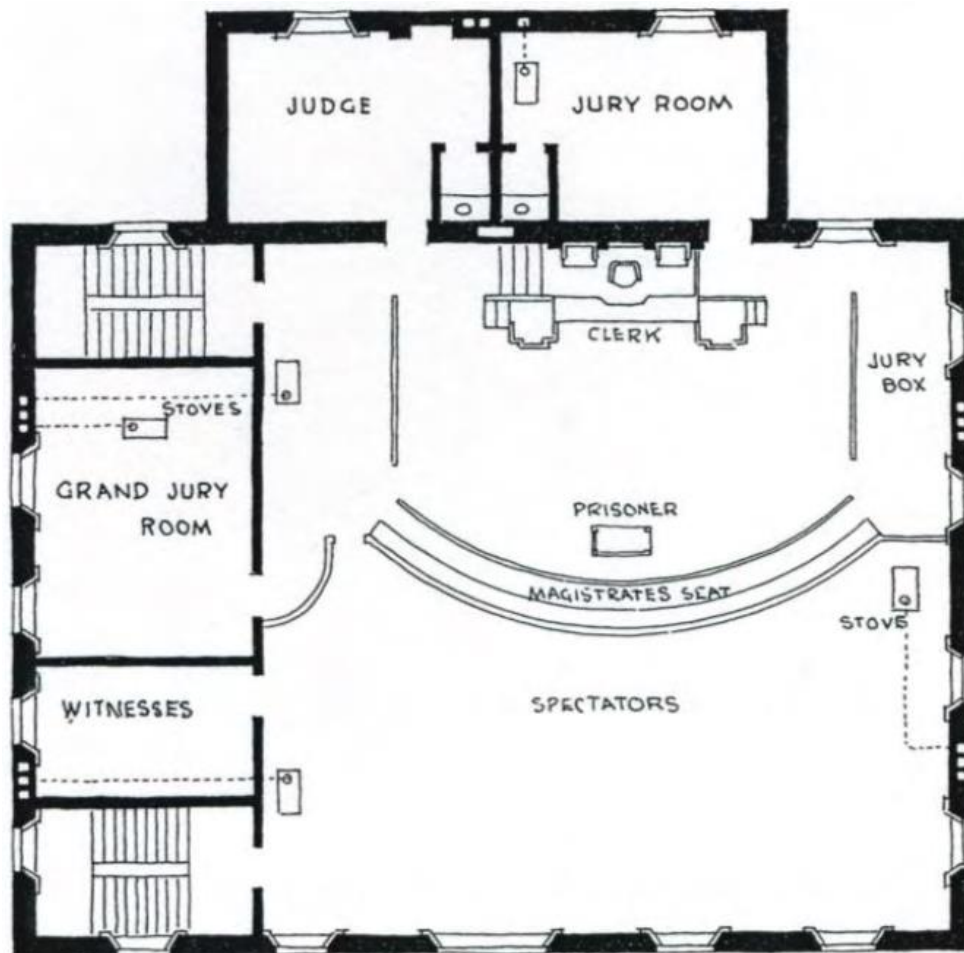


Figure 74: Plan of the second floor of the courthouse in 1834, illustrating a layout reflecting magistrate court (MacRae and Adamson, 1983).

### 1836-1841

The portico with giant order columns are added to the primary façade, emphasizing the building's civic role through classical forms and features traditionally used for public and institutional buildings (Figure 75). A perimeter fence was also added to the property during this period (Figure 76).



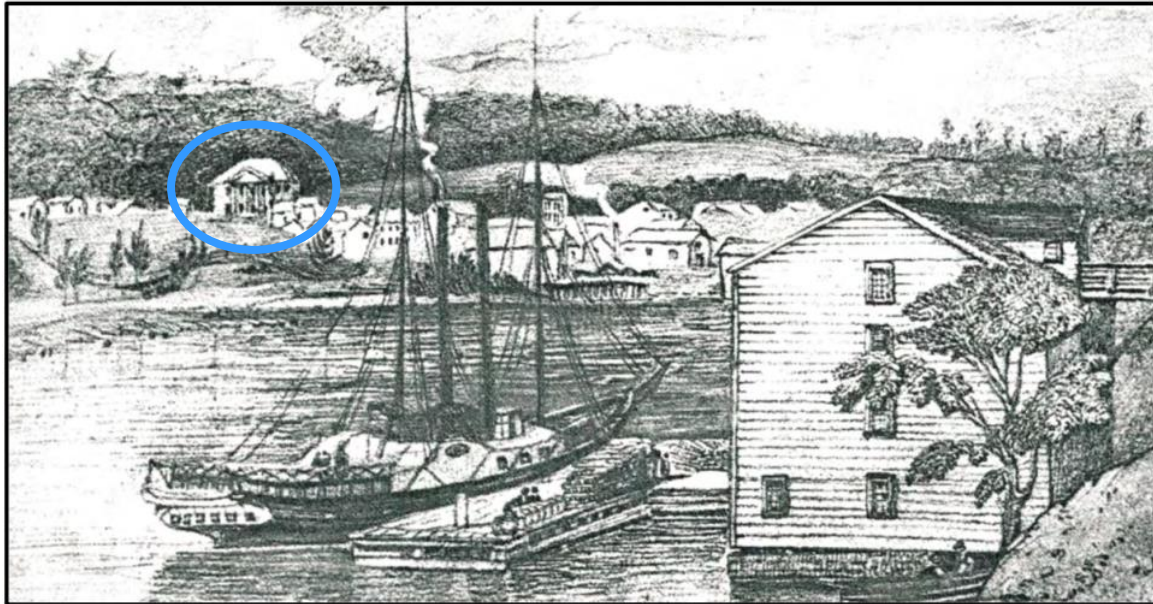


Figure 75: Etching of the harbour in Picton by J.P. Downes from 1847 showing the courthouse (circled) with portico addition (Prince Edward County Historical Society, 1847).



Figure 76: Fence surrounding the Picton Courthouse circa 1910 (Prince Edward County Archives).

## 1866-1868

A new two-storey jail wing was added to the rear (south) elevation of the courthouse. The jail and jail yards are designed by Henry Horsey. A cupola was added to the centre of the courthouse roof in 1868, and the interior was renovated with new plaster and ventilation in the same year (Figure 77). A jailer's apartment was also added to the first storey. By the late 1870s, the property is depicted with a wrought or cast iron fencing system and deciduous plantings along the northern and western perimeters.

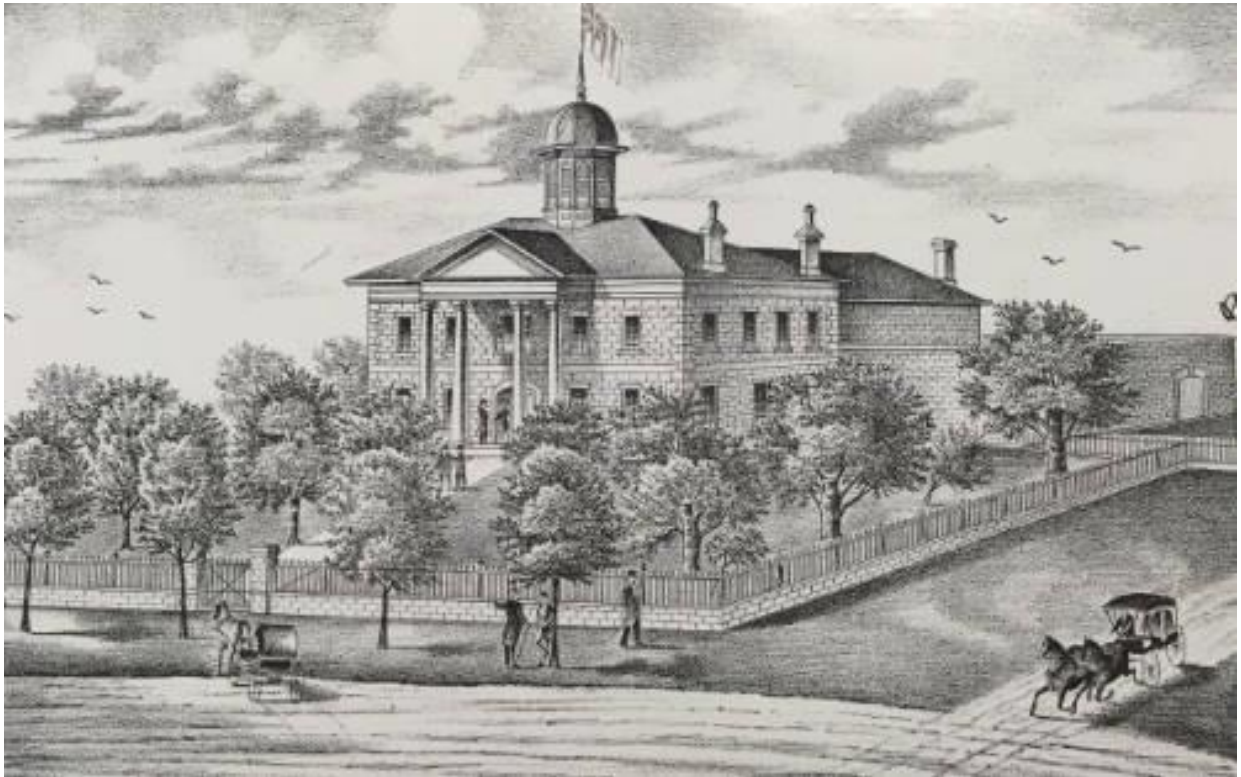


Figure 77: Picton Courthouse illustrated in 1878 with the cupola, rear jail addition, and jail yard walls visible (Belden, 1878).

## 1884

Gallows are constructed in the rear passageway of the jail, which are used for the double hanging in 1884. Openings in the south wall of the jail in the first and second storeys provide viewed into the gallows (Figure 78).



Figure 78: Gallows constructed in the second storey passageway of the south end of the jail (Ontario Museums).

## 1973

The jail is decommissioned, but cells remain intact (Figure 79). Latches were removed from the cell doors over time, but barred doors remain in place.



Figure 79: Prison cells in the jail addition photographed circa 1980 (Prince Edward County Archives)



## 1975

A new Land Registry Office was constructed in the southwest corner of the jail yard in 1975 within the existing stone walls. The new building incorporated elements of the nineteenth-century jail into its design, with the main entrance being located at the arched entryway into the jail yard on the west wall (Figure 80). The one storey, flat roof building utilizes the west and south walls of the jail yard to define part of the office space. The remaining exterior walls are primarily glazed, providing expansive views into the former jail yard spaces (Figure 81). A window was added to the south wall of the jail yard as part of the Land Registry Office construction (Figure 82). The same year a one-storey addition of concrete block, faced with stone panels on its north elevation was added to the northeast corner of the courthouse (Figure 83). The chimneys on the east and west sides of the courthouse building were also removed from the roofline.



Figure 80: Looking southwest towards the judicial complex circa 1980s, showing the west parking lot and entrance into the Land Registry Office through the former jail yard (circled) (Prince Edward County Archives)



Figure 81: West elevation of the Land Registry Office from the south jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 82: Detail of window added to the south jail yard wall when the Land Registry Office was constructed in 1975 (A.S.I., 2023)



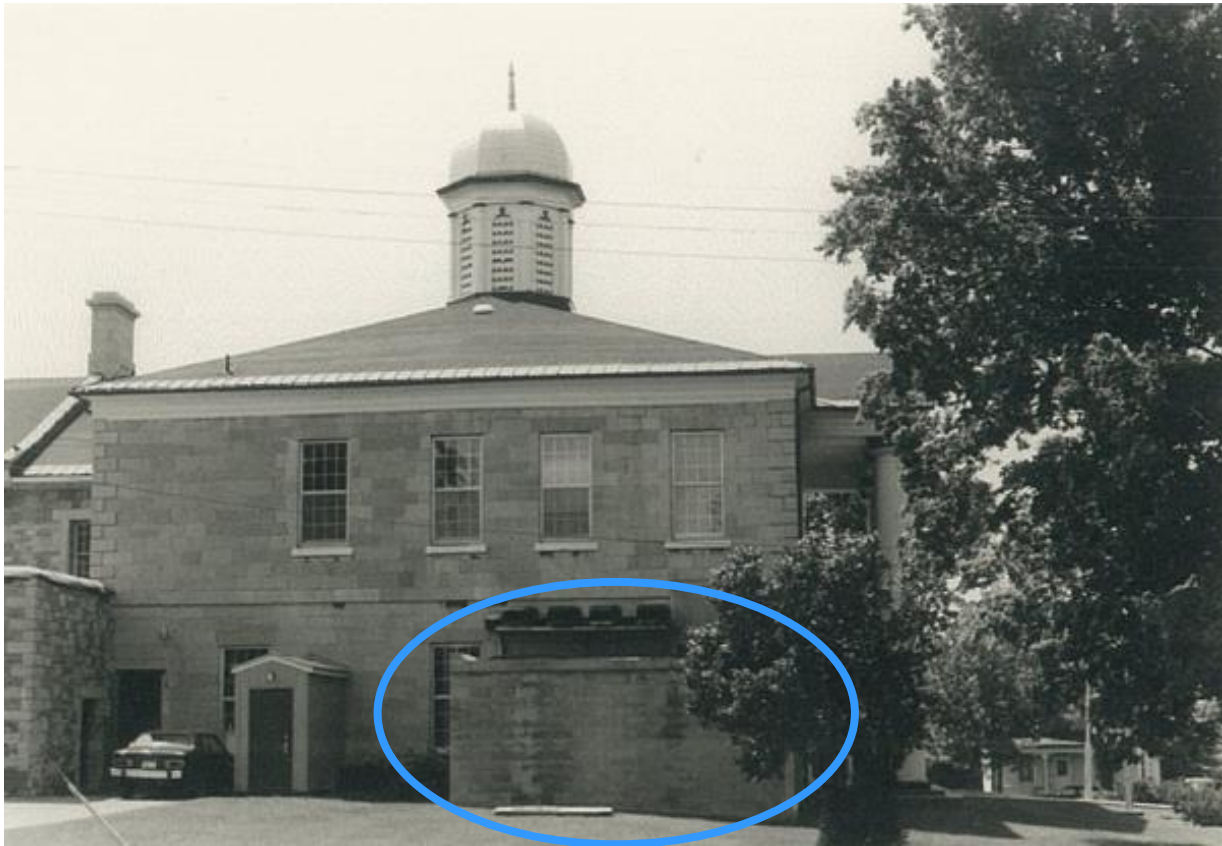


Figure 83: East elevation of the courthouse, pictured circa 1980, showing one-storey the concrete block (circled) (Prince Edward County Archives).

## 1991

Jail is remodeled in preparation for a new use providing storage for archival holdings. The remodeling generally maintained the significant features and characteristics of the nineteenth-century jail, including the jail cells with barred doors, brick walls, barrel vaulted ceilings, 12-over-12 sash windows, wood doors, original staircases, newel posts and balustrades, and wood floors.

## 1993

The giant order wood columns supporting the portico on the north elevation of the courthouse were replaced with new wood columns in 1993 (Figure 84).





Figure 84: Replacement columns being prepared for installation within the portico of the courthouse in 1993 (Display board by M. O'lynn within the Picton Courthouse, documented by A.S.I., 2023).

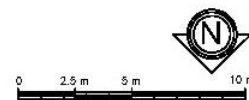
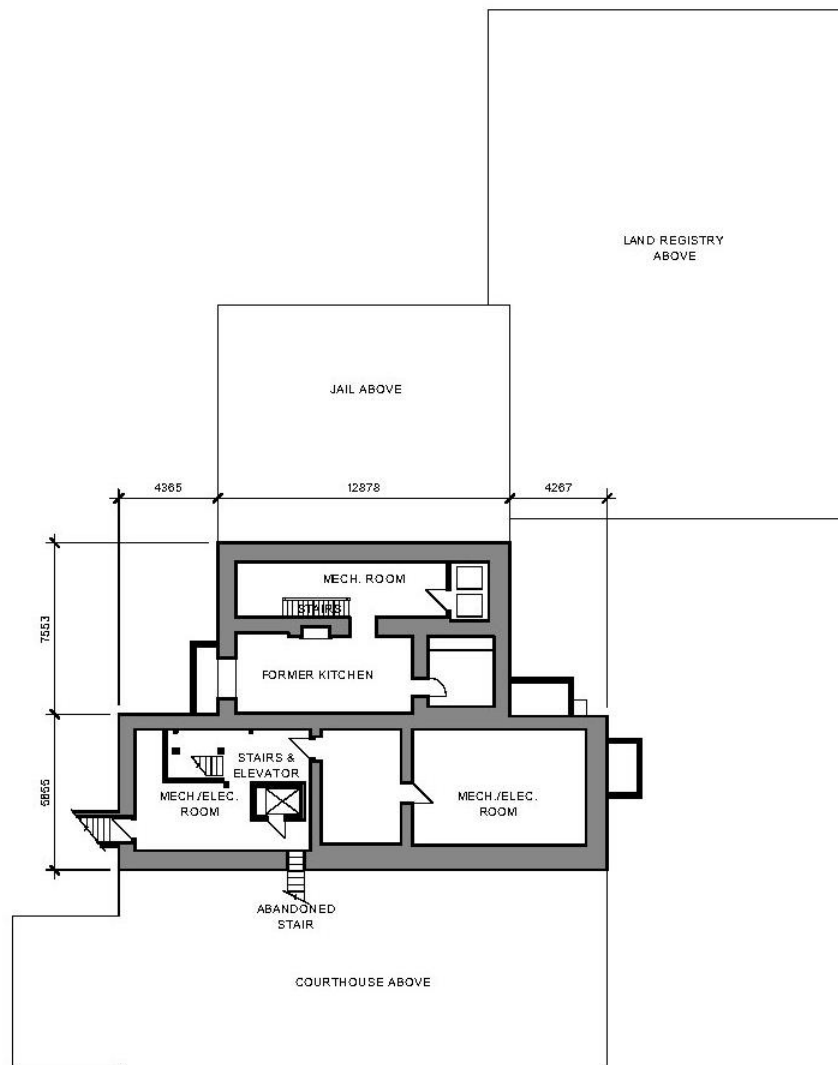
## 2012

A sidewalk was added around 2012 to the south perimeter of the jail yard walls, connecting the two parking lots and the primary entrance to the Land Registry Office (Figure 85).

A conservation plan prepared by Taylor Hazel included measured drawings of the judicial complex, which show the current interior layout and functions of the interior spaces within the courthouse, jail, and land registry office (Figure 86 to Figure 88).



Figure 85: Detail of pedestrian walkway that connects the parking lots along the south side of the jail yard (A.S.I., 2023).

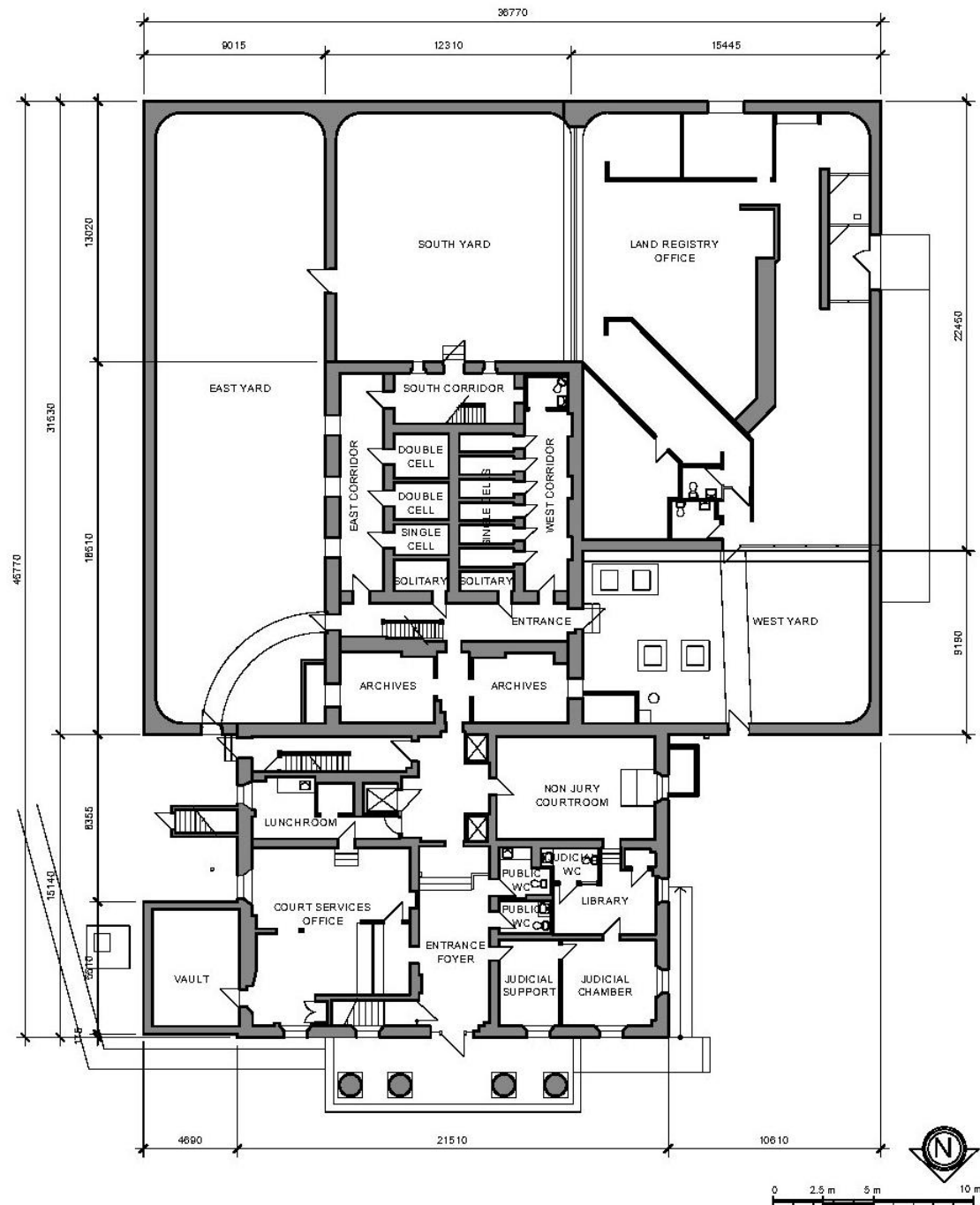


PICTON JUDICIAL COMPLEX  
AE-000 BASEMENT PLAN  
TAYLOR HAZELL ARCHITECTS LTD.

DATE: AUG. 2011  
SCALE: 1:250

Figure 86: 2012 measured drawing of the basement (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).

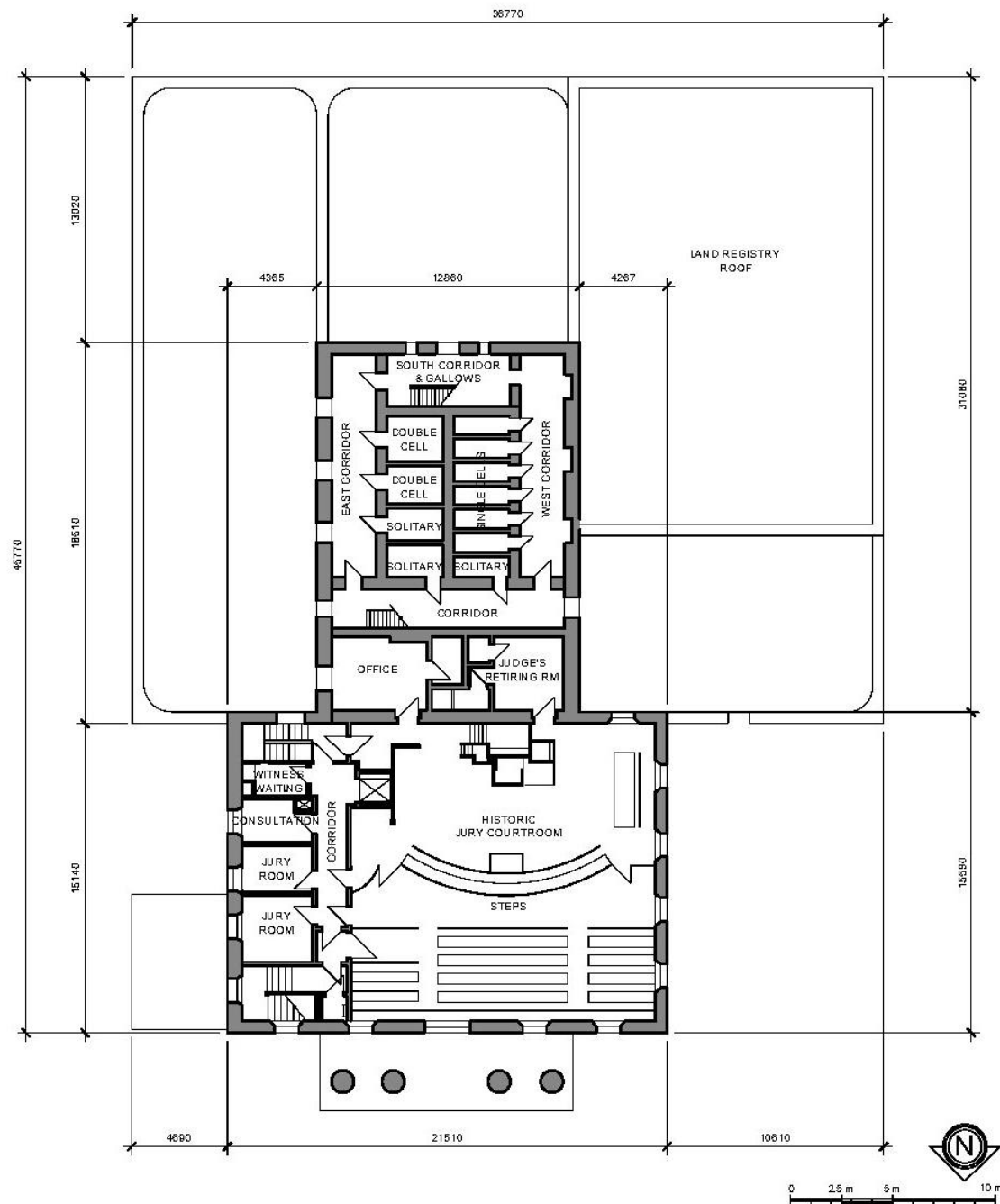




**PICTON JUDICIAL COMPLEX**  
**AE-001 GROUND FLOOR PLAN**  
 TAYLOR HAZELL ARCHITECTS LTD.

DATE: AUG. 2011  
 SCALE: 1:250

Figure 87: 2012 measured drawing of the first floor (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).



PICTON JUDICIAL COMPLEX  
AE-002 SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
TAYLOR HAZELL ARCHITECTS LTD.

DATE: AUG. 2011  
SCALE: 1:250

Figure 88: 2012 measured drawing of the second floor (Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd., 2012).



### 3.5.1 Architects

#### Thomas Rogers, Architect (c1778-1853)

Thomas Rogers was a well-known Kingston architect who designed many key buildings in the Kingston area. In the absence of original plans, the design of the courthouse building cannot be confirmed to be by Rogers. However, he was involved in the completion of the building in the late 1830s and early 1840s and is therefore connected to aspects of its design. Rogers is a significant architect, though the extent of his connection with the Picton Courthouse remains somewhat unclear.

*Rogers was born in England and emigrated to Kingston sometime after 1811. He had a strong connection with the Macaulay family; members owned or sat on building committees for many of his projects. Rogers designed such prominent buildings as: St. George's Anglican Church, Kingston (1825-1826, altered 1860, Ontario Heritage Act Part IV designation, Ontario Heritage Trust easement); the Third Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada, Toronto (1829-32, demolished 1900-1903); the first Cataraqui Bridge, Kingston (circa 1829); St. James Anglican Church, Toronto (1831, burned 1839); Kingston General Hospital, central block (1833-1835) (Figure 89); and the Commercial Bank, Kingston (44 Princess St., 1833) (Smith, 2010).*

*Rogers also designed many Kingston houses, including his own (18 Barrie St., 1831); and Knaresborough Cottage for Mrs. Ann Macaulay (203 King St. East, Kingston, 1834). Rogers worked on at least two other courthouses: the design and construction of Victoria District Courthouse, Belleville (1837-8, destroyed 1960); and alterations to the Midland District Courthouse (1824, John Leigh Okill; altered 1840, demolished 1855). From the late 1820s he also worked for the Midland District Court of Quarter Sessions as a street surveyor, police officer and collector of the dog tax (Smith, 2010).*





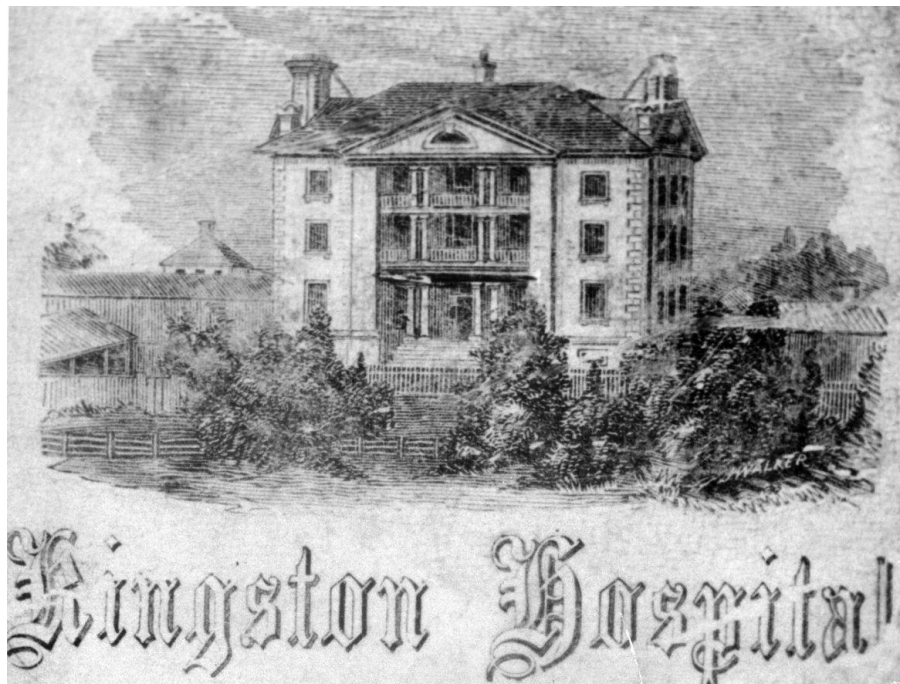


Figure 89: Kingston General Hospital, designed by Rogers, completed in 1835 (Kingston Health Services Centre).

*Rogers' biographer describes him as "perhaps the most competent and versatile practitioner of his progression in the province (of Upper Canada) in the 1820s and early 1830s. The variety of his work and the widespread demand for his services attest to this. Although many of his buildings have been destroyed, or radically altered, enough survive to show that he was a designer of considerable individuality" (Smith, 2010).*

*The first court session was held at the courthouse in 1834, but work continued on the building off and on until 1841. In October 1836, Thomas Rogers was paid for examining the courthouse and preparing specifications for work to be done. Architectural historian Marion McRae attributed the design of the Picton courthouse to Rogers based on this evidence, and alleged design similarities with the Midland District Courthouse. However, Rogers' buildings are fairly sophisticated designs, characterized by quoining on back or front, modified Gibbs surrounds, and elongated quoins that touch long stone jambs projecting from adjacent windows. For instance, the Victoria District Courthouse at Belleville featured quoins and massive window surrounds similar to some of*

*Rogers' Kingston house designs. The Picton courthouse has none of these features (Smith, 2010). This may be a result of Rogers not being behind the original design or a lack of budget to support his typical stylistic choices.*

*It has also been suggested that master builders MacLeod and Gill designed and built the courthouse following the magistrates' specifications. A list of payments to contractors shows that Thomas Gill worked on the building during the mid-to late-1830s. The late date of the payment to Rogers suggests that he may have been brought in to remedy earlier errors and ensure that the building reached completion. This would be consistent with his close relationship with the Macaulays, the plethora of other projects he was busy with during the early 1830s, and his contemporaneous work supervising construction of major buildings such as Kingston General Hospital (Smith, 2010), though is not conclusive.*

### **Henry Hodge Horsey (1830-1911)**

*Henry Horsey was a Kingston architect who was responsible for the design and construction of many important civic buildings across Ontario, including a large number of penitentiary and jail buildings. He designed the jail addition to the Picton Courthouse, and made improvements to the courthouse. He is a provincially significant architect and has a close association with the Picton Courthouse judicial complex.*

*Horsey's father, Edward Horsey (1809-1869), was an English carpenter who immigrated to Kingston in 1832. He became a master builder, working on such prominent buildings as the Victoria District Courthouse and Jail, Belleville (1837-1839) and the Frontenac County Courthouse and Jail, Kingston (1855-1858). From 1846 to 1869 Edward was architect to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston. Henry Horsey apprenticed under prominent architect John Howard and began working with his father in 1855. As Edward Horsey and Son, they worked on the Kingston courthouse and penitentiary buildings, and were responsible for the design and construction of: township halls at Napanee (1856) and Wolfe Island (1859), Peel County Gaol, Milton (1860), and Carleton County Gaol,*



*Ottawa (1860-1862) (Smith, 2010).*

*The work he did with his father gave Henry expertise in jail design and valuable connections to the Provincial Government. In 1860 he was hired by the Board of Inspectors for the Province of Canada to prepare model plans for county jails, which were then distributed to counties across Ontario. Horsey successfully marketed his services to counties who were being pressured by the Board to build new jails or remodel old ones; between 1861 and 1868, he designed county jails or alterations to existing jails at Cayuga, Brockville, Perth, Pembroke, Barrie, Picton, Owen Sound, Welland and Stratford, as well as completing the Ottawa jail begun with his father. He also designed the courthouse at Pembroke (Renfrew County Courthouse, 1866-187) and continued to design and supervise the construction of buildings at Kingston Penitentiary after his father's death (Smith, 2010).*

*In addition to his corrections work, Henry Horsey was architect for numerous churches, banks, commercial blocks and private residences in Ottawa and eastern Ontario.*

*Horsey had a special affection for Prince Edward County; in 1897, he bought a farm at the eastern tip of North Marysburgh Township and spent the rest of his summers there (Smith, 2010).*

### **3.5.2 Building Style**

The Picton Courthouse building was constructed between 1832 and 1834 in a Georgian style, one of several prevailing architectural styles for courthouse design in the early nineteenth century (Macrae & Adamson, 1983). Defining features of the style include:

- Symmetrical façade, typically five bays
- Centre hall plan
- Masonry construction
- Side gable roof with side chimneys





- Classically-inspired restrained ornament/decorative details, commonly include:
  - Quoins
  - Fan lights
  - Banded course
- Windows are generally flat-arch though elliptical or semi-circular arches may be used to differentiate the primary entrance (Raue, 2020)

The Georgian style was brought to Upper Canada by United Empire Loyalists in the late eighteenth century. The style was popular in use between 1750 and 1850. The style was embraced by those holding ties to Britain, as the style was developed during the reign of King George (1750-1820) and was commonly used for residential buildings (*Building Styles: Georgian (1750-1850)*, n.d.; Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.). The style was popular for settlers looking to build a more substantial home to replace the log houses originally constructed for shelter. While most popular in use for residential construction, Georgian-style civic and institutional buildings were also constructed during this period (Macrae & Adamson, 1983).

The courthouse, prior to the 1836-1841 addition of the portico, reflects the restrained qualities of the style. Constructed at a scale appropriate for its setting and use of Kingston limestone, then considered a local material, the building reflects typical early nineteenth-century courthouse constructed by a committee of District magistrates and is an example of the regional variation of the style (Ontario Architecture, n.d.).

The addition of the giant order columns supporting the prominent portico on the primary elevation, along with the 1860s addition of the Victorian-era cupola, served to distinguish the building from its surrounding rural and residential context. The use of classical features to communicate a civic or institutional use is a long-held architectural tradition, and is likely what contributed to the resulting design of the courthouse.



### 3.5.3 Building Typology

The property contains a nineteenth-century courthouse and jail with jail yards, both of which are expressive of their typologies. Collectively, along with the Land Registry Office, they form a judicial complex that follows the typical arrangement and expression of that period (Carter, 1983; Smith, 2010; Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2023).

Nineteenth-century judicial complexes constructed in Upper Canada typically include the following features and/or characteristics:

- Open courtroom with spectators divided from area for judicial proceedings
- Judge, jury, and/or witness rooms adjacent to the courtroom
- Jail cells, either incorporated into a plan of the courthouse building or as a separate wing following the Auburn style
- Civic and administrative offices, particularly for the use of a land registry office (Carter, 1983)

The Picton Courthouse contains a main courtroom where proceedings are held, along with judge and jury chambers. Additional offices and administrative support rooms are also still present in the plan of the building, generally following the original arrangement of the building. Magisterial courts, which were in operation during the period the courthouse was constructed, typically features a central bench where magistrates would be seated during a trial (Smith, 2010). The Picton Courthouse maintains this centre bench within its main courtroom. Angled spectator seating, added during the 1860s renovation, judge and jury rooms were also commonly included in courthouse plans and were included in the Picton Courthouse.

Jails constructed around 1860 typically followed the Auburn style of jail design, which meet the requirements of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities put forward to improve conditions for prisoners (Figure 90)(Smith, 2010). The 1866-1868 jail wing addition to the rear of the Picton



Courthouse, as well as the stone jail yards constructed to surround it, follow these requirements (Figure 91). The Auburn style focused on bringing jail cells above ground, as they were typically included in basements prior to these requirements, and arranging them within a centre block with corridors surrounding (Johnson, 2013).

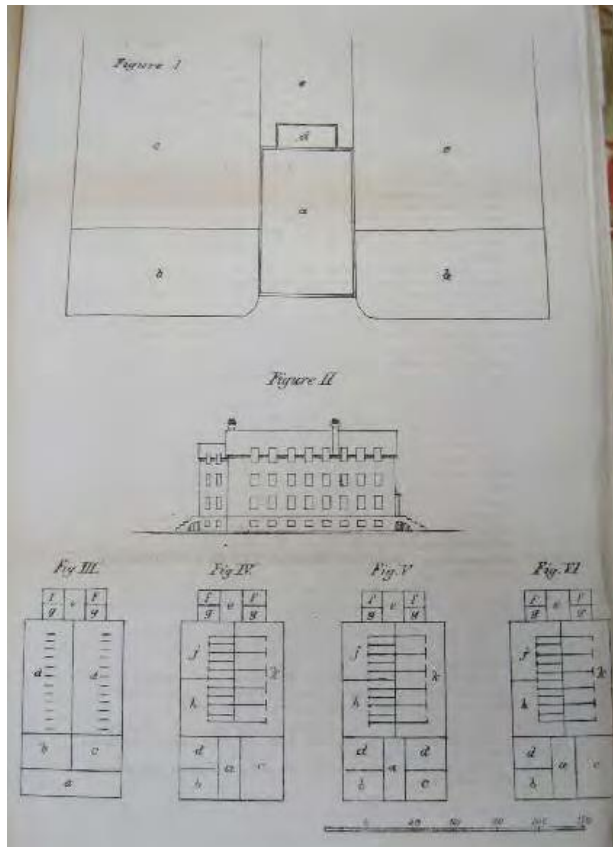


Figure 90: 1860 plans for common jails as recommended by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums and Public Charities of the Province of Canada (Library and Archives Canada).



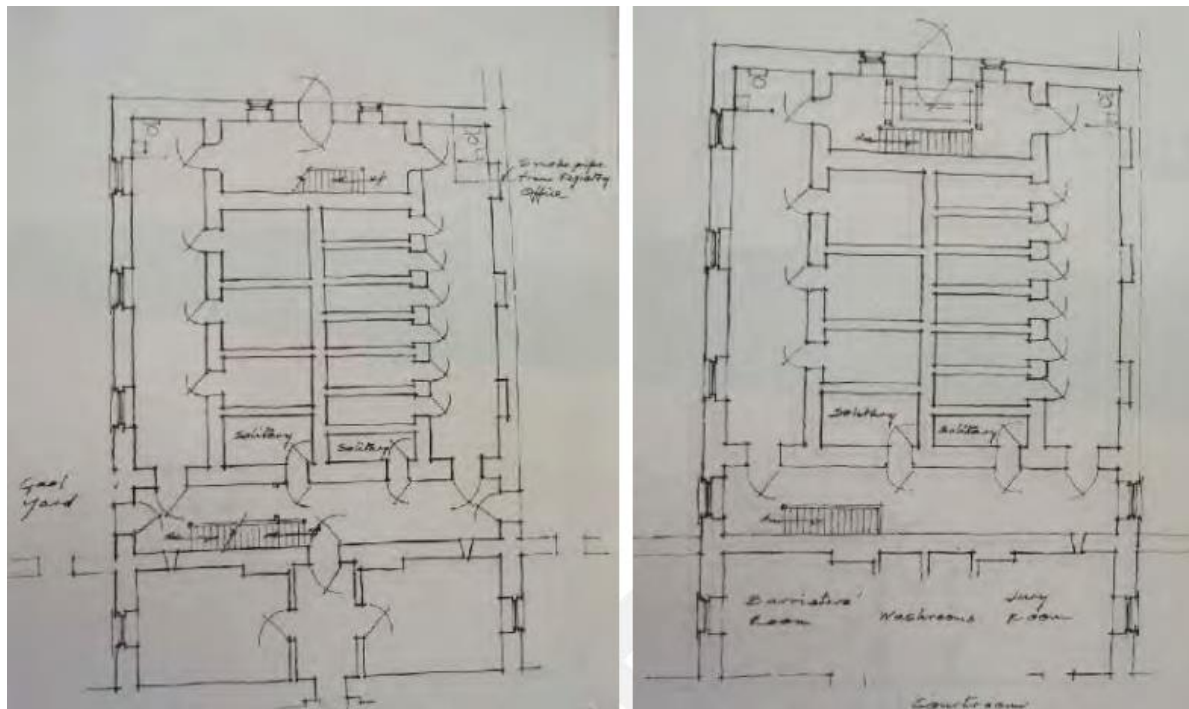


Figure 91: Sketch of the plans for the jail addition to the Picton Courthouse showing central cells and groupings of cells types, mirroring the model plans developed by the Board of Inspectors (Archives of Ontario).

## Comparative Analysis

### *Civic/Institutional Buildings in Picton*

The Picton Courthouse property is a landmark within the community of Picton, and an important destination for locals and tourists alike. To provide an understanding of how this property fits within the historical landscape of the community of Picton, several other civic or institutional buildings dating from a similar period and/or with a similar use within the community have been included below.

#### **332 Main Street, Picton: Shire Hall**

A new county building was constructed in 1874 which contained council chambers and offices, administering much of the municipal civic services (Figure 92). A contemporary addition was added to the side elevation of the nineteenth-century building in 2023. The building remains the political centre for Prince Edward County and its municipal government activities (Staff, 2023).



Figure 92: Shire Hall (outlined), Picton (A.S.I. 2023)

### 334 Main Street, Picton: Registry Office

A purpose-built Registry Office was constructed at 334 Main Street in Picton in 1871 following a standard plan issued by the Provincial Chief Architect's office under Kivas Tully (Figure 93) (Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, n.d.). Land registry services ceased at this location in 1975 when the services were returned to the Picton Courthouse property.



Figure 93: Former Registry Office, Picton (A.S.I. 2023).



## 2 Ross Street, Picton: Picton Town Hall

Picton Town Hall (2 Ross Street) constructed in 1866 is the oldest town hall in Prince Edward County and still serves as an active town hall (Figure 94) (*Picton Town Hall*, n.d.).



Figure 94: Picton Town Hall, Picton (Prince Edward County website)



### *Extant Pre-1841 Courthouse Complexes in Ontario*

The following properties represent pre-1841 courthouse and jail complexes that were constructed during the magisterial system of government that are still extant within the province of Ontario.

#### **59 Court Street: L'Original Courthouse and Jail**

The Neo-classical stone courthouse was built in 1825 in the Village of L'Original (Figure 95). A series of additions were added to the courthouse, including an 1848 east wing and 1861 west wing, both of which are jail additions. One of the jail wings has been converted to a heritage interpretation centre, however, the courthouse remains active (*L'Original Court House and Jail*, n.d.). The property is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 95: L'Original Courthouse and Jail, Champlain (Historic Places)

### 399 Ridout Street: Middlesex County Courthouse

The Middlesex County Courthouse was constructed in 1830 and is a rare early example of the Gothic Revival style in the province and globally (Figure 96). In 1846 a separate jail building was attached to the west side of the courthouse and in 1878 an eastward extension and central tower was added. A law library was also added in 1911. The complex no longer serves as an active court or jail and the jail yard walls have been lowered or in some areas removed entirely, providing views to the former jail (*Middlesex County Court House National Historic Site of Canada*, n.d.). The property is held under an Ontario Heritage Foundation Easement through the Ontario Heritage Trust and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (by-law L.S.P.-2534-582) and is within the Downtown London Heritage Conservation District.



Figure 96: Middlesex County Courthouse, London, c. 1930 (Our Ontario).

## 11 Water Street West: Cornwall Courthouse and Jail

The central block of the Eastern District Courthouse and Jail was constructed in Cornwall in 1833 to replace an earlier courthouse and jail that had been destroyed by a fire in 1826 (Figure 97). Additional cell blocks were added to the complex in 1869 and 1985. A portion of one of the two original jail yards is extant, however, it has been partially infilled with a later addition and the remaining open space converted to a courtyard. The courthouse and jail were decommissioned in 2002 and currently serving as a museum, and is known as the Historic Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (S.D.G.) Museum (*Timeline of the Historic S.D.G. Jail*, n.d.).



Figure 97: Cornwall Courthouse and Jail, Cornwall (Toronto Public Library).



### **470 Water Street: Peterborough County Courthouse and Jail**

The Peterborough County Courthouse was constructed between 1838 and 1840 using local limestone (Figure 98). A jail added in 1842 then expanded in 1864 in the rear of the courthouse building. The jail was decommissioned in 2001 and in 2016 much of the jail addition was demolished for a new park. The courthouse remains operational as an active court and seat of the County government (Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2021).



Figure 98: Peterborough Courthouse and Jail, Peterborough (Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2021).



## Summary

In comparing the Picton Courthouse to the four other extant pre-1841 courthouse and jail complexes within Ontario, the subject property can be considered an intact and well-executed example of this building typology. The judicial complex is reflective of the typical magisterial approach to courthouse construction, which relied on impressive scale but simple design and the use of local materials. The Picton Courthouse has maintained its setting, and has evolved in compatible and appropriate ways. The courthouse has maintained its court function and the new uses for the decommissioned jail have suited the existing use and fabric. Unnecessary alteration or demolition of building fabric has been avoided.

Comparatively, the other four remaining pre-1841 courthouse complexes present range with respect to integrity of form, materiality, setting, and/or function and completeness. The L'Original Courthouse and Jail and the Cornwall Courthouse and Jail follow a similar Georgian style design to the Picton Courthouse in the original portions of each property. Portions of L'Original Courthouse and Jail and the entirety of the Cornwall Courthouse and Jail are no longer serving judicial or civic functions. Additions to the original centre block of the L'Original Courthouse are less sensitive to the design and scale of the building compared to the Picton Courthouse. The Cornwall Courthouse and Jail features more sensitive additions, however, there have been alterations and partial removal of the original jail yards. The Peterborough County Courthouse and Jail is a fine example of a mid nineteenth-century courthouse, maintaining its setting and compatible set of additions, however, only remnants remain of the jail building. The former jail was demolished in 2016 for a new park on the grounds, limiting its expression as a judicial complex. The Middlesex County Courthouse and Jail is a rare early example of the Gothic Revival style in the province and is an atypical example of a mid nineteenth-century courthouse with jail addition. The complex no longer serves a judicial function, as opposed to the Picton Courthouse, and the jail yards walls have been lowered or in some areas removed entirely from the grounds.



## 3.6 Discussion of Context

The following section discusses the surrounding area and context of the subject property.

### 3.6.1 Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings

The Picton Courthouse, located on a 2.3 acre lot, is one of a few select properties/landmarks east of Picton Bay that anchor the largely residential neighbourhood. These anchoring properties were constructed in the early nineteenth century and hold physically and historically prominent positions within the neighbourhood (Figure 106 and Figure 107). Surrounding these anchors are primarily detached one- and two-storey single family homes constructed typically between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (Figure 99). Occasional late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century commercial or mixed-use commercial/residential buildings are located in the neighbourhood, primarily on Union Street, reflecting early but halted growth of the village settlement during that period (Figure 100). Several schools were constructed in the area to accommodate the growing residential development, including York Street School which was constructed in 1907 to replace an older stone schoolhouse (Figure 101 and Figure 102). Despite the occasional non-residential property, the area surrounding the Picton Courthouse is generally characterized by its low-density residential pattern with quiet streets.

The topography in this area is varied with a steep slope ascending from Picton Bay, where the harbour is located, then reaching a plateau before ascending further to the ridge that forms Macaulay Mountain to the southeast of the residential neighbourhood (Figure 103, Figure 104 and Figure 108). Evidence of a former creek is visible north of Union Street across from the courthouse property (Figure 109).





Figure 99: Looking west along York Street Pitt Street showing typical residential building stock surrounding the Picton Courthouse property



Figure 100: Residential and mixed-use commercial/residential on Union Street, remnants of the village of Picton/Delhi





Figure 101: York Street School, pictured here in an undated photo (likely circa 1910), constructed on the southeast corner of York and Pitt Streets, across from the Picton Courthouse (Digital Archive of Ontario).



Figure 102: Former school building with west addition, now the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, as viewed from the southwest corner of the Picton Courthouse property (A.S.I. 2023).





Figure 103: Looking northwest towards Picton Harbour from the northwest corner of the subject property (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 104: Picton Harbour (A.S.I., 2023).





Figure 105: Looking east along Union Street from Picton Harbour towards the Picton Courthouse (indicated with arrow) (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 106: St. Mary Magdalene Church – associated with William Macaulay – built circa 1825, now part of Macaulay Heritage Park (A.S.I. 2023).





Figure 107: William Macaulay's residence and former rectory, built circa 1830, located south of the church and acting as rectory – now part of Macaulay Heritage Park (A.S.I., 2023).



Figure 108: Split at Church Street in front of Macaulay Heritage Park showing the change in topography ascending Macaulay Mountain (A.S.I. 2023).





Figure 109: Looking east with steep drop on north side of Union Street indicative of a likely former creek (A.S.I., 2023).

### 3.6.2 Community Landmark

The subject property at is considered to be a landmark within the local context. The property is physically and visually prominent in its location on a ridge east of Picton Bay, sited at a bend in Union Street that reveals the property to those ascending the slope (Figure 110 and Figure 111). A deep frontage along Union Street sets back the limestone complex from the roadway, and the surrounding lawn to the rear of the jail marks a distinction between the subject property and its more closely knit residential neighbours. The Picton Courthouse is one of the first buildings to be established within the historical village of Picton (known also as Delhi) located on the east side of Picton Bay, holding a long-standing position within the neighbourhood which developed around it. The property is locally recognized as a heritage site and it is included within historical walking tours (Figure 112).

The property is also an active courthouse, and the Land Registry Office houses a Service Ontario branch, bringing frequent visitors from across Prince Edward County and surrounding communities.

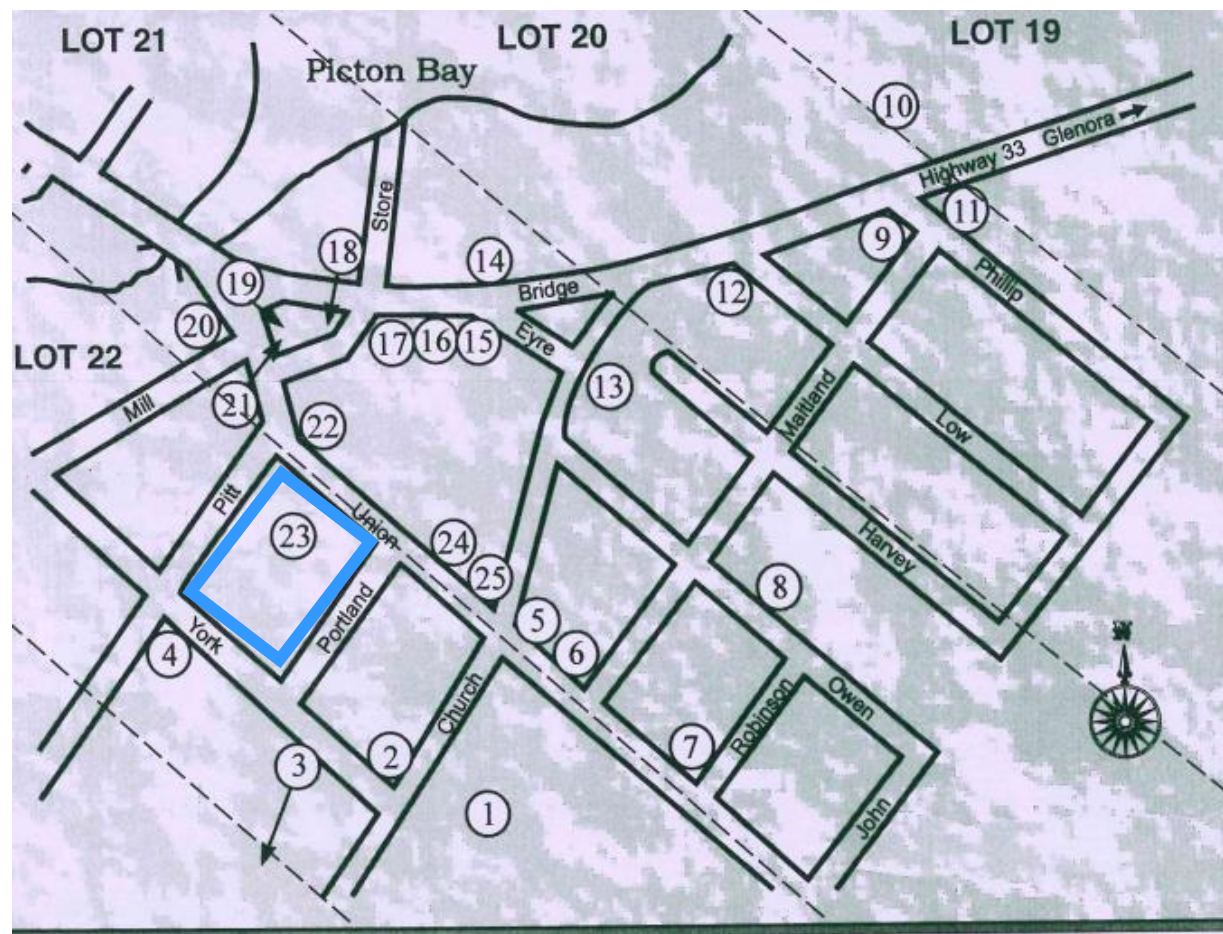


Figure 110: Looking southwest towards the Picton Courthouse circa 1980 demonstrating the sloping topography (Prince Edward County Archives).



Figure 111: The same view along Union Street in present day showing the “reveal” of the courthouse building (A.S.I. 2023).





### An Introduction to Macaulay's Picton

Following the American Revolution, Lots 22, 21, and half of 20 (500 acres) were granted to Lieutenant Moore Hovendon U.E.. Robert Macaulay purchased the land at a Sheriff's Sale in 1790. His son William inherited it in 1800.

The head of the Bay was the site of an ancient portage, hence it was first called Hovendon's Landing. In 1815 William Macaulay had it laid out as a village he named PICTON, after General Sir Thomas Picton killed in that year at the Battle of Waterloo. (Note the street names - Portland, York & Pitt, all heroes of the day.)

The Village of Hallowell, on the north side of the Bay, was amalgamated with Picton in 1837 under the name Picton despite the fact that a public meeting vote for the name 'Port William'. Macaulay's brother being in the Provincial Government perhaps help in bringing that about.

Figure 112: A 1999 heritage walking tour, "Macaulay's Picton", prepared by the Prince Edward Heritage Advisory Committee includes the Picton Courthouse (outlined) (Prince Edward County Library).



## 4.0 Community Engagement and Consultation

The Cultural Heritage Evaluation (C.H.E.) for the subject property included engagement with Indigenous Communities and incorporation of any applicable traditional and ecological knowledge provided, or any additional input as to the property's heritage value. Consultation with the municipality and other relevant local stakeholders to determine local heritage significance and recognition, and to obtain any additional input and/or feedback as to the property's heritage value was also undertaken. The following section outlines the consultation that was undertaken to gather and review information about the subject property.

### 4.1 Engagement Strategy

An Engagement Strategy was developed to outline the key objectives, identify appropriate stakeholders, establish consultation timelines, and provide a clear methodology. Following approval from I.O. on the Engagement Strategy, consultation was initiated via email in October 2023. Follow up emails are intended to be sent following the completion of this draft report. A consultation log was kept to maintain a record of the responses received, a summary of which is included in Table 1 below.

#### 4.1.1 Community Engagement Results

The following table presents a summary of community engagement to date, and will be updated as additional responses are received prior to report finalization.

Table 1: Summary of Community Engagement Results

Organization	Primary Contact and Title/Role	Results
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	Cassie Thompson, Consultation Coordinator	No response received at time of draft report submission



Huron-Wendat Nation	administration@wendake.ca	No response received at time of draft report submission
Alderville First Nation	Julie Kapyrka, Consultation Coordinator	No response received at time of draft report submission
Curve Lake First Nation	Tiffany McLellan, Archaeological Program Administrator	No response received at time of draft report submission
Architectural Conservancy of Ontario	Diane Chin, President	Diane deferred direct comment on the property and instead provided the contact information for Liz Driver, the Chair of the Prince Edward County Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, as a source for information
Architectural Conservancy of Ontario – Prince Edward County Branch	Liz Driver, Chair	Liz reviewed the 2010 Cultural Heritage Evaluation, prepared by Laurie Smith, and provided comments on the previous reporting. The comments provided by Liz were generally focused on correcting or providing updated material based on review of the previous reporting. Some of these updates related various historical figures and events, local views/values, and terminology specific to the area. These comments were reviewed and provided valuable information for the direction of additional research and

		<p>relevant findings were incorporated into the report.</p> <p>Liz additionally indicated support for sharing draft materials with interested stakeholders to allow for greater specificity in providing feedback.</p>
Prince Edward County – Planning Division	Michael Michaud, Manager of Planning	Michael did not provide any direct comment on the subject property. He instead provided the request for information to the Prince Edward County Heritage Advisory Committee.
Prince Edward County Heritage Advisory Committee	Anne Kantharajah, Deputy Clerk	Anne, on behalf of the Prince Edward County Heritage Advisory Committee, requested the consultant team attend the November Committee meeting to provide more information on the project and to receive preliminary feedback. Anne confirmed that the Committee is interested in the consultant team attending another meeting once the draft results have been prepared and circulated.
Prince Edward County Heritage Advisory Committee	Jenn Bennet, Council and Committee Coordinator	<p>Jean provided the motions put forward by the Committee, which were ratified by Council, with the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>THAT</b> the Committee is interested in receiving a presentation once the preliminary results and a draft Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report are completed;</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>THAT</b> the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report be informed by consultation from members of the public; and</li> <li>• <b>THAT</b> the area occupied by Service Ontario be considered as a heritage attribute.</li> </ul> <p>The Committee provided insight into the local significance and historical value of the property within the community. These details have been incorporated into the report, particularly in the discussion of the role of the property as a community landmark.</p> <p>Further, the interest of the Committee in the land registry office addition led to a close examination of the building and consideration towards whether or not the structure supported the cultural heritage value of the property.</p>
Prince Edward County Archives and Historical Society	Krista Richardson, Archivist	Krista shared all available digitized content within the Archive's holdings relating to the Picton Courthouse, and confirmed that the digital content represents the extent of materials that directly to the subject property

## 5.0 Conclusions

This Cultural Heritage Evaluation was prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values within Prince Edward County and the province and should be read in conjunction with the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report, which includes the heritage evaluations and recommendations for the property.



## 6.0 List of Resources Consulted

Andrew-Gee, E. (2021, June 4). Debate grows again over Sir John A. Macdonald memorials in wake of Kamloops residential school discovery. *The Globe and Mail*. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-debate-grows-again-over-john-a-macdonald-memorials-in-wake-of-kamloops/>

Belden, H. (1878). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward* [Map]. H. Belden & Co.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada. (n.d.). *Tully, Kivas*. Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada.  
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1367>

Birch, J., Manning, S. W., Sanft, S., & Conger, M. A. (2021). Refined Radiocarbon Chronologies for Northern Iroquoian Site Sequences: Implications for Coalescence, Conflict, and the Reception of European Goods. *American Antiquity*, 86(1), 61–89.

*Building Styles: Georgian (1750-1850)*. (n.d.). Ontario Architecture.  
<http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/georgian.htm#georgianpicton>

Carter, M. (Ed.). (1983). *Early Canadian Court Houses*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada.  
[https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2018/pc/R61-2-9-2-eng.pdf](https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2018/pc/R61-2-9-2-eng.pdf)

Chapman, L. J., & Putnam, F. (1966). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario* (2nd ed.). Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Clarke, A. (2022, April 28). Sir John A. sculpture will have a new home. *Quinte News*. <https://www.quintenews.com/2022/04/28/pecs-controversial-statue-will-have-a-new-home/>





Crawford, W. R. (1783). *Letter to F. Haldimand. 9 October. Haldimand Papers reel H1652: 587-588*. Library and Archives Canada.

[http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac\\_reel\\_h1652/587?r=0&s=3](http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_h1652/587?r=0&s=3)

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. (1976). *Topographic Map of Picton* [Map].

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. (1963). *Topographic Map of Picton* [Map].

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G., & Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 321–360). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., & Deller, D. B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 37–64). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., Timmins, P. A., & Martelle, H. (2009). At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, & A. C. Fortier (Eds.), *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent*. (pp. 787–837). State University of New York Press.

ERA Architects Inc. (2012). *Picton Heritage Conservation District Study*.  
<https://www.thecounty.ca/residents/services/planning/heritage-conservation/picton-heritage-conservation-district/>

Ferris, N. (2013). Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province* (pp. 99–111). McGill-Queen's University Press.  
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>



Hunting Survey Corporation Limited. (1954). *1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario*. <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>

Johnson, D. (2013, July 29). Prison Architecture. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/prison-architecture#:~:text=Effects%20of%20American%20Reformer%20Philosophy%20on%20Prison%20Design,-Howard%2Dinspired%20prison&text=The%20Auburn%20approach%20employed%20cellblocks,workshops%20where%20inmates%20laboured%20together.>

*L'Original Court House and Jail*. (n.d.). Canada's Historic Places. <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=15467>

Loyalist Parkway Association. (n.d.). *Loyalist Parkway*.

Macrae, M., & Adamson, A. (1983). *Cornerstones of Order Courthouses and Town Halls of Ontario, 1784-1914*. The Osgoode Society.

*Middlesex County Court House National Historic Site of Canada*. (n.d.). Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=415](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=415)

Mika, N., & Mika, H. (1983). *Places In Ontario: Their Name Origins and History, Part III, N-Z* (<https://archive.org/details/placesinontariot0003mika>). Mika Publishing Company; Internet Archive.

Ministry of Infrastructure. (2016). *Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process*.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. (2020). *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020, Under the Planning Act*. Queen's Printer for Ontario.



Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. (2014). *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process*.

M.T.C.S., M. of T., Culture and Sport. (2010). *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*.

[http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Standards\\_Conservation.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Standards_Conservation.pdf)

Murray, L. J. (2018). Settler and Indigenous Stories of Kingston/Ka'tarohkwi: A Case Study in Critical Heritage Pedagogy. *Journal of Canadian Studies*, 52(1), 249–279.

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.). *Architectural Style*. Ontario Heritage Trust.

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>

Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. (2021). *Heritage Designation Brief: The Peterborough County Courthouse*. <https://pub-peterborough.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=28547>

*Picton Town Hall*. (n.d.). The County: Prince Edward County, Ontario.

<https://www.thecounty.ca/residents/services/town-halls/picton-town-hall/>

Prince Edward County Historical Society. (1847). *Etching of Picton Harbour with Courthouse Visible, J.P. Downes* [Sketch]. Prince Edward County Historical Society.

Raue, B. (2020, October 11). *Georgian Architecture in Ontario*. Barbara Raue. <http://barbararaue.ca/2020/10/11/georgian-architecture-in-ontario-top-39-picks/>

Rediscovering the “Delhi district.” (2012, August). *County Live*.

<https://www.countylive.ca/rediscovering-the-delhi-district/>





Sharpe, R. J. (2011). *The Lazier Murder: Prince Edward County, 1884*. University of Toronto Press. <https://www.osgoodesociety.ca/book/the-lazier-murder-prince-edward-county-1884/>

Smith, L. (2010). *Cultural Heritage Evaluation, Picton Judicial Complex* [CHER].

Staff. (2023, May 5). Council settling back into Shire Hall and seat of municipal government. *Picton Gazette*. <https://pictongazette.ca/post/council-settling-back-into-shire-hall-and-seat-of-municipal-government>

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (2023). *Renfrew County Courthouse: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Final Draft Report* (Cultural Heritage Evaluation 160940920).

Surtees, R. (1984). *Indian Land Surrenders in Ontario 1763-1867*. Research Branch, Corporate Policy, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd. (2012). *Heritage Conservation Plan Picton Judicial Complex*.

*Timeline of the Historic S.D.G. Jail*. (n.d.). Stormont Dundas Glengarry Historic Jail. <https://www.historicsdgjail.com/our-history>

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (2015). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Prince Edward County Judicial Complex* [Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment].

Williamson, R. F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 291–320). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.



## Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

**Rebecca Sciarra, M.A., C.A.H.P.**

**Partner, Director - Cultural Heritage Division**

The Principal Heritage Specialist for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Rebecca Sciarra** (M.A., Canadian Studies). She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Rebecca is a Partner and Director of the Cultural Heritage Division. She is responsible for the highest-level management of a busy and diverse team of heritage professionals who apply their expertise across a broad range of public and private sector clientele. Rebecca also provides oversight and quality assurance for all deliverables, maintaining responsive and prompt client communications, and providing heritage clients with a direct connection to corporate ownership. In addition to her role as Director of the Cultural Heritage Division, Rebecca is academically trained in heritage conservation principles and practices. She has led a range of high profile and complex heritage planning and conservation management projects for public and private sector clients. Her experience in both the private and public sectors has involved providing expertise around the strategic development of policies and programs to conserve Ontario's cultural heritage resources as part of environmental and land-use planning processes. She has worked with municipal, provincial, federal and private sector clients to lead heritage evaluations and assessment as part of area planning studies, including secondary plans, heritage conservation district studies, and master plans. Rebecca is a member of I.C.O.M.O.S. Canada and the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.



**Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P.**

**Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division**

The Core Project Team Lead for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Assistant Manager for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at A.S.I. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

**Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P.**

**Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division**

The Technical Professional for this report is **Meredith Stewart** (M.A., Art History, M.S.c., Historic Preservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research and technical reporting. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a M.A. in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with





a M.S.c. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is a member in good standing of C.A.H.P.

**Becca Clark, B.A. (Hons.)**

**Cultural Heritage Technical Writer and Researcher, Project Administrator –  
Cultural Heritage Division**

Report production for this project was contributed to by Becca Clark (B.A. Hons, Adv. Diploma Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural Heritage Technical Writer and Researcher and Project Administrator within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing research and technical reporting. With her educational and working background, Becca provides an understanding of Ontario history and built heritage as well as skilled research and analysis. Her time as a museum professional focused on local history in Southern Ontario and how it may be represented by objects and built heritage. In 2021, Becca researched, designed, and produced the Guelph Civic Museum's exhibition "The Origin of Fan: Folding Form and Function". She has since translated her knowledge of Southern Ontario's history into built heritage research. In 2023, she joined ASI's Cultural Heritage team as a Cultural Heritage Technician.

