1. **Fort George**: located on the Queen’s Parade at the end of the Niagara Parkway. Here, you will see staff in period costume and uniform re-enacting typical daily life in the garrison prior to the War of 1812 when Fort George was occupied by the British Army.

2. **St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church, circ. 1834**. Niagara’s first Roman Catholic Church. Exit Fort George through the main parking lot, to Queen’s Parade. Turn right and proceed to the corner of Wellington and Picton.

3. **St. Mark’s Anglican Church**. This churchyard dates from the earliest British settlement. Please see plaque. Turn right onto Wellington Street then turn left onto Byron Street. On the right-hand side of Byron Beside the church, at the corner of

4. **The Rectory circ. 1858**. This is the town’s only Tuscan villa, a very popular house design in the mid-19th century. Located at the corner of Byron and King Streets.

5. **Masonic Hall (Old Stone Barracks) Circa 1816**. Diagonally across from the Rectory. This was possibly the first meeting site of the Parliament of Upper Canada. This site was used for meetings for the lodge, public and church. It continues to house Upper Canada’s first Masonic Lodge.
6. Muirhead House. Circ. 1791. 28 Prideaux. The Muirhead house was rebuilt after retreating American Troops burned down the town in December 1813. The current house was rebuilt sometime around 1817 on the original 1791 fieldstone foundations and the timbers were also reused. This was the home of James Muirhead, army surgeon, magistrate and Major in the Lincoln Militia. He attended the death of General Brock and was subsequently marched to Albany, New York as a non-combatant prisoner in the winter of 1813. The following year, Muirhead was released and returned to Niagara-on-the-Lake and his family, wife Deborah. Deborah was the only daughter to Colonel John Butler. The original Tombstones of Muirhead and his son, Butler can be visited in Butler’s Burying Ground. The Niagara Historical Society Museum houses Muirhead’s officer’s sword and scabbard.

7. Stewart-McLeod House. Circ. 1830. 42 Prideaux. This house was built by the family of Alexander Stewart, the son of a founding member of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

9. **Niagara Apothecary.** 5 Queen Street. Corner of King and Queen. This is an authentic museum restoration of an 1869 pharmacy as part of a practice that operated in Niagara-on-the-Lake from 1820 to 1964. The Niagara Apothecary at the Sign of the Golden Mortar is an excellent example of high style, eclectic mid-Victorian commercial architecture. The Italianate façade features arched glazed double doors and two arched plate glass show windows with accents of a Florentine “twisted rope” treatment.

10. **Clock Tower Cenotaph.** Centre of Queen Street. This stands as a memorial monument to 10 Niagara-on-the-Lake soldiers who served and had fallen in World War I.

11. **Court House Building.** 1847. 26 Queen Street. In 1862, the courthouse became Town Hall for Niagara-on-the-Lake. In 1981, the Court House became the town’s Bicentennial project and houses refurbished Lord Mayor’s Chambers, the Chamber of Commerce and Parks Canada offices. Also the building is home to the intimate 327-seat Courthouse Theatre, one of three Shaw Festival Theatres in the Heritage District.

12. **The Olde Angel Inn. Circ. 1816.** 224 Regent Street Corner of Regent and Market Streets. Built on the foundation of an earlier inn that was destroyed in the War of 1812, the Angel Inn is the oldest operating inn in Canada.

13. **Blain Lansing Post House. Circ 1835.** 95 Johnson at the corner of Johnson and Victoria Streets. Built by master mason James Blain. Occupied at one time by Mr. Connell, the postmaster, it is now operating as a country inn.

14. **Vanderlip-Marcy House.** 96 Johnson Street, built soon after the War of 1812.


16. **Grace United Church. circ. 1852.** Built to the designs of architect William Thomas by a congregation of the “Free” Presbyterians, who, after a reunion in 1875, sold it to the Methodists.

17. **McClelland’s West End Store circ. 1835.** Across the street at 106 Queen Street. The great “T” sign denotes provisioner.

18. **Mac-Dougal Harrison House, circ. 1820.** 165 Queen Street. Continuing along Queen Street, the block between Gate and Simcoe Streets holds several historical treasures. Once called home by Colonel MacDougal, a veteran of the Battle of Lundy’s Lane (1814), a noted public servant and, for many years, treasurer to the united counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand.

19. **Richardson-Kiely House, circ. 1832.** 209 Queen Street. This house was constructed by Charles Richardson, a barrister and Member of Parliament.
additions were built at the turn of the century. The property is now operated as a hotel, the Charles Inn, and backs onto the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course, one of the oldest golf courses in Ontario.

20. Fort Mississauga. Turn right onto Simcoe and continue to the end where you will see on the far side of the Golf Course. From the vantage point of Fort Mississauga, you have a terrific view of Lake Ontario and across the Niagara River, Fort Niagara in the United States. The all-brick fort was built from 1814–1816 during the War of 1812, to replace nearby Fort George. It was built on a foundation of brick and stone salvaged from rubble left after United States forces sacked the nearby town of Newark in December, 1813. It would help in the defence of Upper Canada the following year, as part of a regional network that included Fort George, Navy Hall, and Butler’s Barracks. However, the fort wouldn’t be completed until after the war.

21. Kirby House, circ. 1832. 130 Front. This was the home of the 19th Century author and historian of The Golden Dog and The Annals of Niagara, and publisher of The Mail newspaper and collector of customs of the Town of Niagara.

22. Old Bank House. circ. 1817. At the corner of Front and King Streets on Lot No. 1 Town of Niagara. Constructed as the Bank of Upper Canada and used as a bank branch for many years. Now operating as a boutique inn.

23. Whale Inn circ. 1835. 66 King Street. This historical site was originally built as a hotel for sailors and travellers. At the foot of King Street, is a plaque marking the original site of “The Gleaner,” one of the first independent newspapers in Upper Canada, published by Andrew Heron in 1817.

24. Niagara Harbour and Dock Company site. Was established in 1831 to expand into an industrial basin responsible for much of Niagara’s prosperity prior to 1860. The dock area of Niagara-on-the-Lake has always played an important role in the town’s commercial development. It was the earliest location of harbour and dock facilities at the western end of Lake Ontario.

25. Niagara Pumphouse. This was constructed in 1891 and was the town’s water pumping station. Completely restored and renovated in 1994, it now serves as the Niagara Pumphouse Visual Art Centre.

26. Navy Hall. Building began in 1765. Is believed to have been part of the complex of converted naval storehouses, used for the first Parliament of Upper Canada. In 1765, British naval craftsmen from Fort Niagara erected a barracks on the opposite side of the Niagara River. Over the years, several buildings, known collectively as Navy Hall, evolved into a key military supply facility for British forts on the upper Great Lakes.