

A photograph of a house with a white front porch and a double glass door. The house has light grey horizontal siding and a white gabled roofline. The porch is supported by white columns. The door is white with two glass panels and a transom window above it. A green banner is at the top of the image.

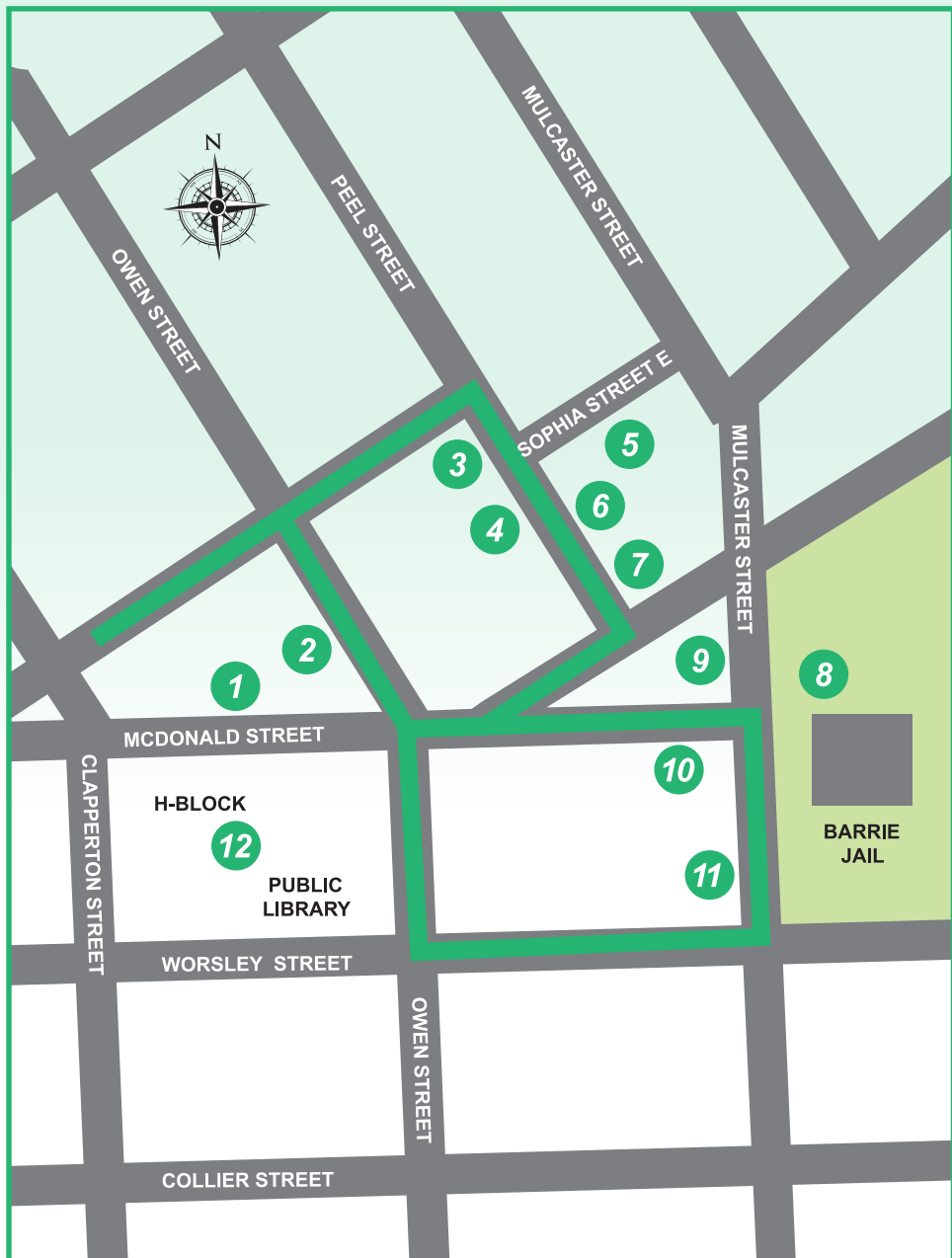
Tour 5

A white footprint icon with wavy lines inside, positioned to the left of the text.

H-Block/Courthouse
WALKING TOUR

Tour 5 MAP

H-Block/Courthouse WALKING TOUR





30 McDonald Street

This is a good example of the storey and half; frame dwelling with roughcast siding that dominated this neighborhood throughout most of its history. It was built about 1875 for David Garton, whose career included lumberyard owner, pump maker, and photographer. This is a gable end house that maximizes the narrow width of the lot by placing the gable end as the street façade. It would be a very plain design if not for the fanciful two storey verandah. Similar houses in the area have been clad in brick.



87 Owen Street

This was the home of noted Barrie architect Thomas Kennedy. Examples of his designs survive throughout Barrie, Simcoe County, Toronto and New York. Kennedy owned this lot for about a decade before 1882 when he added a second storey to the existing dwelling. Known as Lilac Villa, there is a tradition that Kennedy used this American style home to illustrate to his clients the latest architectural elements available.



22 Peel Street

At the southwest corner of Peel and Sophia is a square, red brick house in a modified Georgian style. George Arthur Radenhurst and his family are linked with this 1870s dwelling. Radenhurst was a barrister when he arrived in Barrie about 1874, and later became a police magistrate and mayor. He was a descendant of Lieutenant Radenhurst who commanded of the boats under Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley in the capture of the American warships Scorpion and Tigress during the War of 1812.



16 Peel Street

This is a more traditional Gothic Revival style house than the example at 17 Peel. The gables are adorned with almost oversized cut out wheels that form part of the decorative bargeboard. Height and decoration date this dwelling to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Hiding under the present siding may be a brick house.



13-15 Peel Street

Set on a rise within a large lot, this is a well-designed double house that incorporates wide cross gables and a low profile. It may have been built in the late 1860s as a rental property for surveyor and engineer Maurice Gaviller. Richard Lee Barwick and his wife Margaret (Cotter) lived in number 13 for several years before building a house on Owen Street about 1897. Members of the Barwick family served in the British army and were stationed in St. Petersburg, Russia, where they probably met another British officer's family, the Moberlys of Barrie. Richard worked for the railway in Barrie, then retired and became an insurance agent.



9 Peel Street

This home has a hip roof, three bay façade, Classical doorcase with sidelights and transom, and 6x6, double hung, sash windows. These features are typical of the early nineteenth century Regency or Ontario cottage style



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3 Peel Street

This is at the corner of Peel and Wellington: it is the late Victorian period dwelling. This large structure presents an assortment of Gothic Revival style elements including a steeply pitched roof, several gables adorned with carved bargeboard, bands of contrasting brick, stacked bay windows and brackets. The curved porch is one of several added to existing dwellings in the 1920s. This one surrounds what may be the original portico at the entrance door. It was Samuel McCutcheon who had this house built about 1880, but most long time Barrie residents refer to it as the Lynch house. Patrick Lynch began his career in 1879 with the Northern Railway at Allandale. He moved into 3 Peel when he became Superintendent of the North Bay division in 1913.



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Court House Hill and Jail

In 1837, the magistrates of the Home district agreed to set apart Simcoe District from the Home District and make Barrie the new administrative centre. They gave authority to raise 4000 pounds for building a Court House and Jail on lands already reserved for that purpose. The final cost was 9000 pounds plus the legal fees for a series of lawsuits over contract problems. Barrie contractor Charles Thompson was hired to undertake the project and began the slow process of hauling limestone from the quarry at Longford on the east side of Lake Couchiching. The jail is the only remaining institutional building in Barrie related to its origin as the County of Simcoe administrative centre. It is the focal point for the historic core and Court House Hill.



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90 Mulcaster

In 1885, the Sisters of St. Joseph had this built as their convent, in the somewhat Italianate style. In 1946 it became the Roman Catholic Separate High School known as St. Joe's. In the 1990s, it was converted to law offices.



77 McDonald

On the southwest corner of Mulcaster and McDonald is this two-storey house with modern siding. Although worn after more than a century of use, a careful look reveals its early history. The front entrance has remnants of a Classical design with sidelights and transom, and there are a few decorative brackets at the eaves. This is the 1860s house of an early Barrie merchant and politician, Andrew Miscampell.



68 Mulcaster

This home is at the corner of Worsley and Mulcaster: it is another early dwelling obscured by years of renovation. It is a Georgian style house built about 1845 for prominent Barrie resident David Morrow. It has an early addition to the north.

Plan of Resubdivision in the Town of Barrie.

Note: That part shaded is a Resurvey of Portions Plan N° 23 registered 23rd Feb. 1871. The balance of the Plan is a Resurvey of Lots Plan N° 1670 registered 23rd March 1870.

This Plan is correct and is prepared under the provisions of the Registration of Titles (Ontario Act).

(Sgt) Henry Crosweller
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

(Sgt) J. Edwards
PROSPECTOR

SCALE - 1 CHAIN TO 1 INCH

McDonald Street



Worsley Street

Note - The Red Figures indicate the numbering of Lots in the Original Survey.

Revised and filed this 10th day of 1871 at 1:00 PM. by N° 41703

(Sgt) Sam Laid
COUNTY SURVEYOR

The H-Block

The label originates with an owner, J. Edwards, who commissioned a survey plan of the area in 1871. Edwards redivided the block by keeping lots 3 to 8, south McDonald and north Worsley, and creating lots 39 to 44, east Clapperton, and 30 to 35, west Owen. He divided some of the lots into east and west halves, each with twenty-nine feet of frontage, and laid out a network of internal laneways in an H-pattern.



The Heritage Walking Tours are self-guided tours sponsored by Heritage Barrie to highlight the heritage of the City of Barrie.

What is Heritage Barrie?

Heritage Barrie was established in 1977 by a City of Barrie bylaw as the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) under the Ontario Heritage Act to advise Council in heritage conservation matters and to implement the heritage policy of the Official Plan. Members are volunteers appointed by Council, an alderman, and a liaison from the Planning and Development Department. Funds for Heritage Barrie are provided annually as part of the city operating budget.

Waterfront Historic Locations

Tour the delightful waterfront and discover part of Barrie's History! View the six interpretive plaques, all sponsored by the Barrie Historical Association in cooperation with the City.

Heritage Barrie would like to acknowledge the following for their contribution to the Heritage Walking Tours booklet:

Heritage Barrie
Barrie Historical Association
Fred Day

Kurt Harding Schick
Su Murdoch
City of Barrie

For more Information

Heritage Barrie
heritagebarrie.com

Barrie City Hall
(705) 726-4242
barrie.ca/heritage

Barrie Public Library
(705) 728-1010
library.barrie.on.ca

Barrie Visitor & Conservation Bureau
1-800-668-9100
tourismbarrie.com

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