

# Loyalist Township Register of Cultural Heritage Properties - Non-Designated Properties

Address	Image	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
<b>BATH</b>				
329 Academy St. Bath		1816	Part of the landscape of Bath's first 25 years and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Plan 77 Part of Lots 13 & 14; Registered Plan 29R2345 Part 1
179 Church St. Bath		1859, possible earlier	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Plan 23 Lot 6
173 First St. Bath		1859	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Associated with Robert Boyes, a carriage maker in Bath.	Concession 1 part of Lot 10
196 Lodge St. Bath		1830	Part of the landscape of Bath's first 25 years and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback. One of many homes built by the Davy Family. Built on the site of the first and second Masonic Lodges (built in 1805 and 1812), which explains the street name. In 20th century, this was home to local historian Mary Davy.	Plan 77 Lot 20 South Side of Academy St. East Side Lodge St.
95 Main St. Bath		C. 1849	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Concession 1 Part Lot 14; Registered Plan 29R8177 Part 1
338 Main St. Bath		c. 1877	This house appeared in the Oct 1877 Canadian Illustrated News as one-story with a steep central gothic cross gable on its facade. The bay window and gingerbread trim shown in that sketch are retained on the east gable end of this house. Supports the late 19th century development of the village streetscape.	Plan 77 Part Lot 8 & 9; Registered Plan 29R6914 Part 2 & 29R8420 Part 2
363 Main St. Bath		1862	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village commercial streetscape on Main Street.	Concession 1 Part Lot 10
367 Main St. Bath		1861	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Concession 1 Part Lot 10
399 Main St. Bath		1840, possibly Pre -1820	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback. Associated with United Empire Loyalists, the Johnston Family, specifically Thomas Cook Johnston & Sergeant James Johnston.	Broken Front Concession Part Lot 10
403 Main St. Bath		Possibly Pre -1820	Supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Formerly a commercial property and a Post Office between 1950 to 1972.	Concession Back Front Part Lot 10; Registered Plan 29R118 Part 2






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409 Main St. Bath		Before 1859, possibly Pre -1820	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Concession Back Front Part Lot 10
415-419 Main St. Bath		Before 1850, possibly Pre -1820	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback.	Concession Back Front Part Lot 10
458 Main St. Bath		1882, possibly earlier	Supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback. The location of the building is set close to Bath Creek suggesting it may have been used as a mill house.	Plan 77 Part Lot 5; Registered Plan 29R4579 Part 1
531 Main St. Bath		1785	This house built by Loyalist Jephtha Hawley has provincial significance and has been marked with a provincial plaque since 1959 as one of the oldest houses in Ontario. Locally it is the oldest structure in Bath and the only original settlers' house in the village. Hawley served with the British as early as 1776. Later Captain Hawley was overseer of the refugees at Machiche, where sixteen of Loyalist Township's original settler families were living until June 1784. * After settlement, Hawley's house was used for Church of England worship. By the fall of 1787, the stone wing of Hawley's house was rented to Reverend John Langhorn, the district's first resident Anglican clergyman.	Concession 1 Back Front Part Lot 8; Registered Plan 29R321 Parts 7, 9 & 12
570 Main St. Bath		1800	Part of the landscape of Bath's first 25 years and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape and in the vicinity of the Hawley House through its massing, scale and setback.	Concession 1 Part Lot 8
336 Queen St. Bath		1844	Gothic revival three-bay residence. Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback.	Plan 77 Lot 7; Registered Plan 29R2705 Part 1
352 Queen St. Bath		1832	Part of the landscape of Bath's first 25 years and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale, and setback. Associated with Orton Hancox, a money lender in the Village of Bath and served as the Justice of the Peace for the Village of Bath.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Part Lot 10; Registered Plan 29R7629 Part 1 Part Lot 11 & 16
360 Queen St. Bath		1900	Supports the development of the village streetscape at the turn of the 20th century through its massing, scale, and setback.	Plan 77 Part Lot 12; Registered Plan 29R5576 Part 1
418 Queen St. Bath		1860s	Gothic revival residence. Supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Associated with Ezra Dean Priest, who settled in Bath in 1820 and established commercial enterprises.	Plan 77 Lot 17 & 20

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Address	Image	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
638 Main St. Bath		1841	Pre-Confederation farm residence, reflecting development of township's rural landscape. In the 21st century gained Canadian cultural significance through its association with The Tragically Hip, who initiated the repurposing of the building as the "Bathhouse Studio." The state-of-the-art recording facility has been used by The Tragically Hip and numerous other Canadian music artists.	Concession 1 Part Lot 7
<b>ODESSA</b>				
51 Factory St. Odessa		1885	The building has characteristics of the Second Empire Style, with its mansard roof.	Plan 91 Part Lots 123, 124, 151 & 152; Registered Plan 29R8515 Parts 1 to 4
114 Factory St. St. Odessa		1840s	Limestone, one-and-a-half, built on bank. Has an associated barn. Property part of the complex of structures built by the Booth Family, which includes the nearby Booth-Babcock Mill. This house was built for Benjamin Booth in 1840's, son of Joshua Booth, who was the operator of the first mill in Ernestown in Millhaven. The Booths were prominent in business and township affairs.	Plan 91 Lot 32 & 33; Registered Plan 29R1995 Parts 3, 4 & 5
86 Main St. Odessa		1830	Frame, demonstrating the Regency Cottage Style. Has associative value to the Booth Family. The Booth Family were among the original Loyalist families who dominated the development of Ernestown's mills in the 19th century.	Plan 91 Lot 268
91 Main St. Odessa		1900	Demonstrates Queen Anne Style, in brick. See Turner's Ernestown, p. 206, for construction photos of this house being built for Nathan Snider. It has historical value, as it housed the Ernestown Rural Telephone Company office from 1909-1930.	Plan 91 Lot 266 Part Lot 267; Registered Plan 29R5295 Part 1
<b>WILTON</b>				
187 Simmons Rd. Wilton		1836	Limestone, storey-and-a-half with paired cross gable and French windows on the facade. The corners of the façade have quoins. The limestone wing has the form of a small gothic revival house. Henry Pultz, farmer, was here in 1869. A variety of barns remain on the property.	Concession 6 Part Lot 40; Registered Plan 29R6074 Part 1
283 Simmons Rd, Wilton		c. 1850	This limestone residence has architectural value, demonstrating Georgian principles and the building skills of local masons. The building has associative value to Sidney Warner, who was a general merchant, miller, lumberman, businessman and politician. He is responsible for giving Wilton its name and left a legacy of cheese making in Wilton since 1868.	Concession 6 Part Lot 38
302 Simmons Rd. Wilton		1824	Limestone, storey-and-a-half with centred cross gable. Has been associated with Sidney Warner. Additional research needed.	Concession 6 Part Lot 38; Registered Plan 29R474 Parts 1 & 3
323 Simmons Rd. Wilton		1880s	Framed two-story. See Turner's Ernestown ..., p. 183 for 1910 view of this house with verandah and original trim and chimneys. It was owned at that time by the Simmons Family. The Simmons were among the original Loyalist families who dominated the development of Ernestown's mills in the 19th century. It was the residence of Gary Simmons and has been in the Sagriff family since 1950.	Concession 6 Part Lot 37 Part Lot 38; Registered Plan 29R8600 Parts 1 to 4



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Address	Image	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
352 Simmons Rd. Wilton		c. 1875	This limestone house retains the architectural values it had when pictured in the 1878 Meacham Atlas as the Jeremiah Snider residence. The two-storey block reflects the Italianate Revival Style and the wing, the Second Empire Style.	Concession 6 Part Lot 37; Registered Plan 29R133 Part 1
<b>BATH ROAD</b>				
4423 Bath Rd. Amherst - view		Before 1812	Limestone residence, demonstrating the Georgian Style. It has associative value to Joshua Booth who was a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, served as a coach stop on Bath Road.	Ernestown Concession Back Front Part Lot 41
4949 Bath Rd.		1873 - 1878	Originally the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. The building served the rural congregation as a spiritual home and contributed to the social and cultural life of the Township.	Concession 1, Part Lot 30; Registered Plan 29R8359
5510 Bath Rd. Bath		1857	Frame, 2 storey. Earlier view included in Turner's Ernestown, p. 227. On this site previously had been "Widow Losee's Inn or Mrs Losee's Tap Room." The 1860 plan of Millhaven on the Walling map has "W. Newton Hotel" on the water side of the road.	Concession 1 Back Front Part Lot 20
482 County Rd 7		1812 or 1814	Storey-and-a half, frame house, built by Andrew Miller and operated as an inn. This use continued by Samuel Miller to at least the 1830s (Turner, pp 83-84). Cultural heritage value derives from its association with the farm that developed on land granted to a Miller as a Loyalist in 1784. In Oct 1784 a single man Andrew Miller was recorded as being "gone to Montreal for seed wheat." In 1984 the Miller Seed Farm was recognized by the Province of Ontario as a Bicentennial heritage farm. The collection of agricultural buildings is of architectural value, demonstrating various barn constructions methods.	Concession 2 Part Lot 10

# Loyalist Township Register of Cultural Heritage Properties - Designated Properties

Address	Image	Property Name	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
<b>AMHERST ISLAND</b>					
5170 Front Road		Neilson's Store	1883	The Neilson Store, built by James S. Neilson, served the neighborhood of Amherst Island from 1883 to 1976. The building maintains its original form, including the commercial display windows. The dock on the property was used by the Neilson business and for commercial vessels, including the first Amherst Island ferry in 1929.	North Shore Concession Part Lot 3
1652 Front Road		Pentland Cemetery	1831	Pentland Cemetery is Amherst Island's first designated non-denominational cemetery. The cemetery represents a history of the original families and forefathers of Amherst Island. In 1831, Samuel Pentleton was the first person buried in the cemetery, as his headstone denotes.	North Shore Concession, Part of Lot 16 Part 1 & 2; Registered Plan 29R-8823
5555 Front Road		Trinity United Church	1873	The former Trinity United Church was the first Methodist Church on Amherst Island and was in service between 1873 until the 1960s. The former church represents the religious heritage of some of the original forefathers of Amherst Island.	Concession North Shore Part Lot 1; Registered Plan 29R-2875 Parts 1 & 2
570 Front Rd; 2400 Front Rd; 2750 Front Rd; 3190 Front Rd; 12405 Front Rd; 12515 Front Rd; 12675 Front Rd; 13555 Front Rd; 3850 South Shore Rd		Stone Fences	1840s-1850s	The nine dry-stone fences/ walls are part of the landscape of Amherst Island and contribute to our understanding of the families and the forefathers of the island. The stone fences / walls were created in the tradition of Irish-Scottish settlers of the Island. The dry-stone fences / walls exhibit a form of craftsmanship and materials used by settlers and is a unique Island tradition.	North Shore Concession Part Lot 19; North Shore Concession Part Lot 13; North Shore Concession Part Lot 12; North Shore Concession Part Lot 10&11; Concession 1 Part Lot 12; Concession 1 Part Lot 12; Concession 1 Part Lot 11; Concession 1 Part Lots 8&9; South Shore Concession Part Lot 8
<b>AMHERSTVIEW</b>					
4574 Bath Road		Fairfield House	1793	The interior and the exterior of Fairfield House are an outstanding physical record of the 18th century builders' techniques of the Loyalist settlers. The house preserves original materials and the form of structure and layout of domestic spaces typical of 18th century center-hall plan houses. The double-verandahs were added about 1860. Fairfield House was built by Loyalist William and Abigail Fairfield as their farmhouse. The Fairfields and nine of their children were among the 416 Loyalists who came to this township in 1784. The Fairfields and about 15 other families had shared life in the refugee establishment at Machiche. After settlement, Fairfields contributed to the development of Bath and the Township of Ernestown. Six generations of Fairfields lived in the house.	Concession Back Front Part Lot 37; Registered Plan 29R-7358
<b>BATH</b>					
352 Academy Street		Bath Academy	1910	The Bath Academy was the first public academy in Upper Canada, starting as a grammar school which merged into the common school system in 1850. The current structure was built in 1910 and served until 1972.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Lot 21 Part of Lot 10; Registered Plan 29R8692 Part 3 & 5
367 Academy Street		Peter R. Davy House	1850	The Peter R. Davy House has cultural value as a contextual element supporting the character of the Academy Street by its simple form and scale. The date of the construction is not determined, but originally the building accommodated 2 separate side-by-side residences. It has associative value to Peter R. Davy. The Davy Family were prominent merchants and citizens in the Village of Bath.	Plan 77 Lot 18 Concession 1 Part East Lot 10 ; Registered Plan 29R4177
370 Academy Street		Peter Davy House	c. 1811-1819	The Peter Davy House is an example of neo-classical architecture in Canada. The house has the original three-bay façade and elaborate transom. Peter Davy was the son of John Davy Senior, the original Loyalist grantee of the land on which much of the Village of Bath stands. Peter Davy played an influential role in the development of the town and was responsible for the first survey of the land. The locust trees on the property were imported by Peter Davy from England.	Plan 77 Lot 23 part Lots 22, 27 & 28 Part Davy St.

# Loyalist Township Register of Cultural Heritage Properties - Designated Properties

Address	Image	Property Name	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
402 Academy Street		Bath United Church	1859	The church has a long-established role for an associated congregation, first of Wesleyan Methodists who built the church in 1859, and later as the United Church after 1884. It has served as a shelter for the social and cultural life of Bath. Bath United Church supports the character of the Academy Street as an environment of residences, social life, and education, in contrast with the town's areas of business and commerce to the south. The architectural details found on both the exterior and interior add to the cultural heritage value of the building, including the bell tower which was erected in 1901 and the interior woodwork of the worship area, both reflecting the respective times as the building evolved.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Part Lot 10; Registered Plans: 29R5987 Part 1, 29R6840 Part 1 & 29R3605 Part 1
193 Davy Street		Layer Cake Hall	1859	The Mechanic Institute of Bath purchased the land and built Carpenters Gothic Style hall in 1859 ownership of the building was transferred to the builder, Abraham Harris, when the institute could not afford to pay him for its construction. Harris leased the upper storey to the Masonic Order and the lower storey to the Presbyterian Congregation of Bath. Dr. Roderick Kennedy took ownership following Harris death as payment for Harris' medical bills. Other community and religious organizations occupied the building, including the Anglican Church and the Women's Institute.	Plan 77, Concession 1 part Lot 19 Part Lot 10
147 Church Street		Henry Lasher House	1825	The Henry Lasher House has both Regency and Greek Revival architecture characteristics. The exterior and interior woodwork of the building reflects the work and skill of local artisans of the Village of Bath. The building is associated with Henry Lasher and his son John Henry, who was a notary public and served on the Midland District Municipal Council between 1842 and 1842. The building has contextual value as it is historically linked to its surroundings and has strong relationship with both the Bath waterfront and the busy commercial Main Street.	Concession 1 Broken Front Part Lot 10 Ernestown; Registered Plan 29R7603 Part 1
212 Church Street		St. John's Anglican Church	1925	St. John Anglican Church is of cultural heritage value because of its architectural values found both in the exterior and the interior of the church. The exterior is a tribute to the form of the congregation's second church, built between 1793 and 1795 and lost to fire in 1925. The interior of the worship area retains decorative treatment of the era of the 1925 new church building. The property had one of the first Anglican Churches in Upper Canada, Built in 1787. Reverend John Langhorn was the church's first Minister, and a prominent citizen in the Village of Bath. Many prominent figures of the Village of Bath were members of the church, including; Jephtha Hawley, William Fairfield, Henry Lasher, Peter Davy and Dr. Roderick Kennedy.	Concession 1, Lot 11 29R9597 Part 1
293 Main Street		Forward House	1850s	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Bought and built by D.T. Forward.	Plan 11, Concession 1, Lot 11, Part Lot 18 to Lot 20
341 Main Street		Fairfield Guzeit House	1796	One of a few surviving 18th century houses in Ontario. Built for United Empire Loyalist brothers William and Benjamin Fairfield, prominent figures in the early years of village of Bath. William served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. Their children had active roles in Bath. The original one-and-a-half story frame house, vernacular style with Georgian elements, has later additions.	Concession 1 Part of Broken Front Lot 11,
353 Main Street		Ham House	1817	An example of neo-classical architecture in early Upper Canada, which demonstrates an intact federal style commercial and residential building. The building was formally used as a tavern and a general store, with residential accommodations for the Ham Family above. The building is associated with George Ham, a successful merchant, a sergeant in the militia during the War of 1812, Colonel during the 1837 Rebellion and Justice of the Peace in the Village of Bath.	Concession 1 Broken Front Part Lot 10 Ernestown ; Registered Plan 29R6471 Part 2

# Loyalist Township Register of Cultural Heritage Properties - Designated Properties

Address	Image	Property Name	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
369 Main Street		W.H. Davy Store	C. 1817	By 1837 The William H. Davy Store was established and was one of only two limestone structures in the Village of Bath. The building is associated with the Davy Family, an influential family in the Village of Bath. The building has had multiple uses, including; The Dominion Telegraph Company office, A perfumery, and as a Bank. In 1945 the property was the site of the Royal Bank, which was the casualty of the largest bank robbery in Canadian history at the time, robbed of \$300,000.	Concession 1 Broken Front Part Lot 10 ; Registered Plan 29R1026 Part 1
395 Main Street		Belfour House	1843	Demonstrates commercial Regency style and is part of Pre-Confederation Bath, supporting the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Associated with Gabriel Belfour, a prominent businessman in the Village of Bath as a carriage maker during Bath's most prosperous period.	Concession Broken Front, Part of Lot 10 ; 29R7102 Part 1
428 Main Street		E.D. Priest Store or Maple Leaf Masonic Lodge	c.1820	The E.D. Priest Store is an example of a commercial-residential building which demonstrates commercial Regency Style and Georgian principals. The double verandah structure is unique and representative of early commercial structures of the Village of Bath and is the only surviving example in Bath after the 1842 fire. The property is associated with E.D. Priest who established a commercial enterprise in the Village of Bath. Has Heritage District Designation.	Concession 1 Part Lot 10 North of Main, West of Lodge St., Town Lot 6 & 7.
429 Main Street		The Roderick Kennedy House	C. 1855	The Roderick Kennedy house demonstrates Regency Style with influence from Great Brittan. The original verandah has wave-shaped scallop detailing, a unique heritage attribute. The building was home to Dr. Roderick Kennedy, who practiced medicine for more than 50 years in the Village of Bath, was Professor of Anatomy at Kington, member of the Bath School Board and served as the Village Reeve. Has Heritage District Designation.	Concession 1 Broken Front Part of Lot 9 & 10
432 Main Street		Hiram Hilliard House	c. 1858	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. The house is associated with prominent families of the Village of Bath. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Part Lot 1; Registered Plan 29R2088 Part 1
433 Main Street		W.A. Johnson House	C. 1844	The W.A. Johnson House is part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. The house is associated with W. A. Johnston, grandson to United Empire Loyalist Sergeant James Johnston, and a saddle maker in the Village of Bath. Has Heritage District Designation.	Concession 1 Broken Front Part Lot 9; Registered Plan 29R4100 Part 1
434 Main Street		Village of Bath Town Hall	1866	The Village of Bath Town Hall demonstrates Classical Revival Style. The Town Hall represents the importance of the Village of Bath as a local centre of commerce and society, constructed in 1866. The building supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 23 Concession 1 Part Lot 3
438 Main Street		The David Forbes House	c.1847	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. The house is associated with prominent families of the Village of Bath. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 23 Concession 1 Part Lot 1 Town lot 2
444 Main Street		Hiram Hoselton House	Before 1859	Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. The house is associated with Hiram Hoselton, a cabinet maker in the Village of Bath. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Part Lot 2; Registered Plan 29R2600 Part 1

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Address	Image	Property Name	Dated	Significance	Legal Address
448 Main Street		William Marrow Farm		Part of Pre-Confederation Bath and supports the 19th century development of the village streetscape through its massing, scale and setback. The house is associated with the Marrow Family and home to the William Marrow farm. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 77 Concession 1 Lot 3
452 Main Street		The Reeves Brothers House	c.1850	The Reeves Brothers house exemplifies several architectural styles including a Gothic Style arch, Regency Style and Georgian Style proportions. The home is associated with the Reeves brothers, who brought their shoemaking trade to the Village of Baths in the 1850s and served as Presbyterians Ministers. Has Heritage District Designation.	Plan 22 Concession 1 Lot 4; Registered Plan 29R8692 Parts 4 & 6
<b>SWITZERVILLE</b>					
1911 Switzerville Road		Switzerville Church-Cemetery		The Switzerville Cemetery represents a community of families brought together through the Methodist denomination. The cemetery represents a history of the original families and forefathers of the area and displays their family names. The land originally was owned by Christopher Switzer in 1825 and the Switzer chapel was erected in 1826.	Concession 6 Part Lot 11
<b>ODESSA</b>					
95 Bridge Street		Booth - Babcock Mill	1856	The mill was built by the Saul Brothers, a firm of stonemasons and the structure was built for the Booth Family, a family of mill owners in Ernestown. The building was originally intended as a flour mill and was used as a warehouse until John Babcock designed and patented machinery to build baskets. Known as 'Better Baskets by Babcock,' The mill was the only water powered mill used to build baskets. Eventually the mill was also used for the planing of lumber, and during World War II was exclusively used for lumber finishing for this Kingston shipyards. After the war, truck bodies were built on the premise.	Concession 4 Part Lot 31; Registered Plan 29R-7240 Part 1
155 Main Street, Odessa		Timmerman Store	1860	The Timmerman store served as the Post Office for the community of Odessa from 1860 to 1956. The Store was built and operated by Parker S. Timmerman, postmaster from 1841 to 1897. Timmerman has been accredited with having the village name changed from Millcreek to Odessa in 1856, to celebrate the British victory at Odessa in the Crimea. The building demonstrates a residential-commercial building of 19th century, Pre-Confederation.	Plan 91 Part of Lot 181 & 182; Registered Plan 29R7860 Part 1
<b>WILTON</b>					
251 Simmons Road		Wilton Wesleyan Methodist Church	1873	The Wilton Wesleyan Methodist church was built in 1873 and is an example of Gothic Style architecture by local craftsman. The church represents the formation and continuation of communities in Ernestown. In 1968, the congregation amalgamated with the Odessa United Church and the building was sold to the Wilton Women's Institute.	Concession 6 Part lot 39
<b>ERNESTOWN</b>					
Ernestown Railway Station		Ernestown Railway Station	1856	The Ernestown Railway Station is one of nine first-generation Grand Trunk Railways Stations surviving of thirty-four built along the line of Italianate Style. The railway station represents the evolution of transportation associated with Ernestown. The Grant Trunk track between Brockville to Oshawa opened October 27, 1856 and trains could travel between Montreal to Toronto for the first time. In 1973 the Canadian National Railway reduced their holdings, including the Ernestown Railway Station.	Plan 13A, Concession 2, Part Lot 19 & Part Lots 1, 2 and 3
<b>HIGHWAY 2 MILSTONES</b>					
Highway 2 Milestones		Highway 2 Milestones	1850	Eight surviving limestone milestones along Country Road 2, a route between Kingston and Napanee constructed in 1816. In 1837 the road was Macadamized and became Ontario's first improved inter-community road. In 1850 the milestones, marked with the initials 'N' or 'K' for Napanee or Kingston, were placed in compliance with the management of the road. Historically, the road operated a toll booth to keep it in good condition.	Concession 3, Part Lot 41 Concession 4, Part Lot 35 Concession 4, Part Lot 27 Concession 4, Part lot 23 Concession 4, Part Lot 19 Concession 4, Part Lot 15 Concession 4, Part Lot 11 Concession 4, Part Lot 3