

EXPLORE HISTORIC BATH



FOUNDED 1784



The Loyalist Township Heritage Committee expresses a sincere thank you to the following people for their generous assistance in this project:

Anne Douglas

K.C. (Gus) Panageotopoulos

The Bath Canada Day Committee



War of 1812 Bicentennial Mural

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Cover Page by Anne Douglas

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“Bath, Bay of Quinte”, 1830, by J.P. Cockburn
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, N-61AA464
Main and Church Streets, Bath, looking West.

The “Explore Historic Bath” walking tour introduces properties that have a municipal Heritage Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act and includes other sites of historical importance to Loyalist Township.

The map on the next page covers sites 1 through 18, all within the heart of historic Bath.

A second map follows site 18 and introduces sites 19 to 21 in the western extent of Bath.

The guidebook concludes with a glossary describing the house styles covered in the tour.

The Village of Bath

The Explore Historic Bath Walking Tour continues west along Bath Road to sites 19, 20, and 21.



Museum



Library



Park



Church and Cemetery



Provincial Plaque

A Pirate Ship playground is located at Centennial Park South, closest to the water.

There are bathrooms available to the public at Centennial Park south and at sites 17 and 21 during the summer season.

Welcome to Bath

There is a long history of Indigenous settlement in Loyalist Township, primarily made up of fishing and hunting camps as evidenced by archaeological assessments and artifacts within the Township.

In 1783, the Township known as Ernestown was laid out into 200-acre lots to be granted to men in recognition of their loyalty to the British Crown. In the summer of 1784, the United Empire Loyalists arrived by bateau and received their lots: many had served with Jessup's Loyal Rangers. They built log cabins and had to clear the wilderness so they could farm the land and support their families. Many of these settlers had lived in the region around Albany, NY and the Hudson Valley to the north. The territory on the east side of the Hudson became Vermont during the war, and most of the men who served with Jessup's Loyal Rangers were recruited from this region.

A community initially named Ernestown began to form. In the early 1800s men sold town lots from the front portions of their Loyalist land grants. John Davy Sr. made the first sale from his lot (Lot 10) in 1803. In 1808, his son Peter inherited half of the eastern portion of Lot 10 and purchased his brother's western portion. By 1811, five streets with town lots had been laid out by a surveyor.

In March of 1818 other lot holders joined in the petition for the constitution of a town, to be named Bath, on the fronts of Lots 6 through 12. By 1830 Bath had a tax base of 28 town lots.

From settlement on, the residents of the area saw that there was a place for both religious practice and education, and it became the site of industry and enterprise. In the first quarter of the 19th century, Bath was the local commercial centre for a regional rural population of 3,081 people.

The War of 1812 reached the shores of Bath on November 9, 1812. The residents were brought into the conflict when the American fleet under the command of Commodore Isaac Chauncey was in pursuit of the Provincial Marine flagship, *Royal George*. The village was attacked and the merchant schooner, *Two Brothers*, was seized and burned.

The waterway was the earliest highway used for trade and transportation. Bath was a port of entry for a time and had a significant shipping industry. On September 7, 1816, the *Frontenac* was the first steamship launched on the Great Lakes from what is known today as Finkle's Shore Park.

On January 1, 1998 the former Townships of Ernestown, Amherst Island, and the Village of Bath, amalgamated to create one municipality called Loyalist Township.

1. Centennial Park Main and Fairfield Streets



Centennial Park commemorates the founding of Canada in 1867 just as Bath was in its 50th year.

Nearby, a kiosk has sign boards with maps and information about Bath and the Loyalist Parkway which passes through Bath as Main Street. In September 1984, Her Majesty The Queen opened the Parkway at the Gateway at Fairfield Park in Amherstview, located east of Bath. A provincial plaque in the park tells the story of the founding of Bath.

Centennial Park, south of Main Street, offers a view of Bath's waterfront that was essential to the growth and prosperity of the early village. A mural done for the War of 1812 Bicentennial depicts the schooner *Two Brothers*, which was destroyed in November of 1812.

To the south lies Amherst Island.

2. Fairfield-Gutzeit House 341 Main Street



This 1 1/2 storey house was built in 1796 by William Fairfield Jr. son of William and Abigail Fairfield whose 1793 homestead stands in Fairfield Park in Amherstview. The main facade of the house faces the waterway and has a panel door flanked by sidelights. The original Georgian style of the structure with a simple gable roof has had many changes. It left the Fairfield family in the 1860s, and from 1900 to 1938 it was known as Bay View Villa. It was used as a summer home and fishing lodge.

In 1938, Mabel Fairfield-Gutzeit and her husband Dr. William Gutzeit purchased the house as their retirement home. They furnished the house with their collection of paintings, furniture, and decorative objects, which are now on view for the public during the summer.

There are several plaques on the site which highlight historical events in Bath.

3. Henry Lasher House

147 Church Street



The main facade of this 1 1/2 storey house is oriented towards the harbour. This orientation suggests that the house is an earlier build in the community, possibly before the main roadway in the village was constructed. The wave scroll design on the east facade is a playful embellishment, while the french doors on the east and south facade hint that this may have been a regency cottage.

When Henry Lasher purchased the property, the 1825 deed indicates the presence of a store, wharf and dwelling on the property. The placement of the front facade of the property was well suited for Henry Lasher, a prominent merchant and Notary Public in the village, to observe the loading and unloading of shipments on his wharf.

4. Ham House

353 Main Street



Built in 1816, this two-storey building served as both a residence and commercial building. The east side of the building housed a general store, and later, a tavern. George Ham, who owned the property, was a merchant and a militia sergeant in the War of 1812.

Built in the Neoclassical style, the Ham House has strong Adamesque or Federal period features that lean heavily on ornate details. The facade of the house has an elaborate cornice, ornamented by a series of fanlike motifs. On the east side of the building, the store front has been given an equal amount of attention to detail. Large reeded Doric pilasters divide the wall into three sections, emulating a Doric temple for the store entrance. This boldly stated the importance of marine trade.

5. St. John's Anglican Church & Cemetery 212 Church Street



This 1925 Gothic Revival style structure is the third church on the site following the form of the second which was destroyed by fire. The original church, built in 1793 - 1794, was under the guidance of Rev. John Langhorn and is considered one of the earliest churches in Upper Canada.

The cemetery is the resting place of War of 1812 veterans and members of Bath's founding families.

When Rev. Langhorn returned to England, prior to the beginning of the War of 1812, he donated his extensive book collection to the library that was located at the Bath Academy at the time (Site No. 6).

A provincial plaque highlights the story of Rev. Langhorn.

6. Bath Academy 352 Academy Street



This Romanesque Revival style brick building was constructed in 1910 as the third Academy building. The two earlier structures were destroyed by fire.

The original, built in 1811 and paid for by local subscription, was the province's first Grammar School and Public Library. In the War of 1812, the school was used as barracks. The school's first teacher, Barnabas Bidwell, was a radical political reformer. His son, Marshall Spring Bidwell, brought the term "Family Compact" into the Ontario history vocabulary to describe the network of men who dominated power in Upper Canada. This building served as the Bath Public School until about 1970, and then became the Town Hall until amalgamation in 1998.

A provincial plaque highlights the story of the Academy.

7. Peter Davy House 370 Academy Street



Built circa 1819, this 1 1/2 storey residence is an excellent example of Loyalist Neoclassical architecture in Canada. The usual rectangle block has been extended with short wings on the sides, but the overall symmetry is retained. The elaborate entrance has an elliptical fan and side lights and the four windows are flanked by reeded pilasters supporting heavy entablatures.

The earliest years of this house connect to two local lawyers with strong ties to the “Family Compact”. The house was built by Daniel Hagerman and purchased by George Macaulay in December 1822. Hagerman was elected to represent Lennox & Addington in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1820.

In 1833, the house was purchased by Peter Davy, who was a Major in the militia, a farmer, a merchant, ship builder and tavern keeper. The Davy family was

a very prominent Loyalist family in the early history of Bath. They surveyed their land grant of Lot 10 and laid out an initial streetscape for the start of the village.

The Family Compact

Members of the “Family Compact” were Tories and held largely conservative and loyalist views, and were notably against democratic reform and responsible government. By the mid-19th century, heavy immigration from the United Kingdom, the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and the pressure of various democratic reformers had diminished the Family Compact’s power.

Prior to his arrival at Bath, Barnabas Bidwell had been a politician in the United States. When he won the seat for Lennox & Addington in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1821, he was expelled by his political opponents on charges, among others, of having American citizenship.

His son, Marshall attended the Academy (Site No. 6). He studied law in Kingston and was called to the Upper Canada Bar in 1821. In 1824, he ran in a by-election against George Ham (Site No.4) for the seat his father had lost. He served as the Speaker of the Assembly in 1828 and 1835. He was later accused of complicity with the rebels during the Upper Canada Rebellions of 1836 -1837 and forced to leave, settling in New York City.

8. Peter R. Davy House 367 Academy Street



This 1 1/2 storey house supports the character of the Academy Street neighbourhood by its simple form and scale. The date of the construction is not determined, but originally the building accommodated two separate side-by-side residences and had two entrances on its facade. Only the easterly side was retained when the house interior was converted to a single residence.

This property was originally part of Lot 10, granted to John Davy. His grandson, Peter R. Davy, may have received this property from his father upon his marriage in 1846. The property is located across the street from his father's home at (Site No. 7). Peter R. Davy, like his father, was a merchant in the Village of Bath and a prominent citizen.

9. Layer Cake Hall 193 Davy Street



Designed and built by village carpenter Abraham Harris in 1859, this two-storey structure is an example of carpenter Gothic Revival style. Originally, Harris constructed the building for the Mechanics' Institute, but assumed ownership himself when the Institute couldn't afford to pay him. After Harris's death in 1880, Dr. Roderick Kennedy became owner of the hall as payment for Harris's medical bills.

The Hall was nicknamed Layer Cake Hall to reflect its elaborate woodwork details and its use by different groups on separate floors including the Masonic Lodge, Presbyterians, and Anglicans.

Layer Cake Hall now houses the Bath Branch of the County Library.

10. Bath United Church and Cemetery

402 Academy Street



This structure was built in 1849 as a Wesleyan Methodist Church and became the United Church in 1925. The Church tower was erected during alterations that occurred in 1901.

The cemetery is the resting place of War of 1812 veterans and many of Bath's founding families. An 1808 headstone marks the grave of John Davy, one of the original crown grantees of what is now the Village of Bath. The cemetery site was part of his property at the time of his burial. His son, Peter donated the property to the church.

11. The 1942 Boxing Day Fire Between Davy and Lodge Streets



On December 26, 1942 a fire consumed the entire block, with the exception of two buildings, on the north side of Main Street between Davy and Lodge Street. Among the 11 structures lost was part of the village's business district built in the first quarter of the 19th century. Several of these Regency Commercial style buildings included the two-tier verandahs that had given special character to Bath's Main Street.

12. The Davy Street Old Mill & Wharf Davy Street



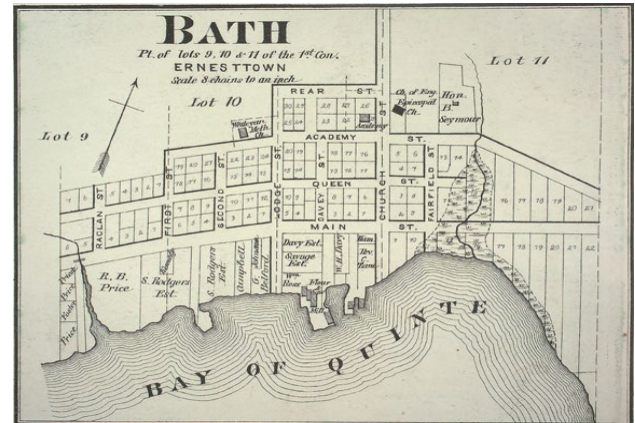
At the west side of the Davy Street waterfront, a beautiful point of land juts into the lake. In the 1800's, this was one of several wharves that existed in the busy port of Bath. The 1860 Walling Map of Bath shows "Wm. Davey Steam Saw & Grist Mill" on the western side of the street.

The above photo taken in 1920 is an aerial view facing west and shows some of the wharves that existed along the shoreline at that time. The closest in the picture is the wharf off Davy Street.



Bath, on the Bay of Quinte
Thomas Burrowes, Sketch #95 c1830
Archives of Ontario

The above image is a view from the Bay of Quinte off the shore of Bath, and is focused toward the Fairfield-Gutzeit House, Site No. 2.



The 1878 J.H. Meacham & Co Atlas Map of Bath

13. W.H. Davy Store 369 Main Street



One of only two limestone buildings in Bath, this two-storey built in the Georgian style circa 1817 was a residence and store. The building is part of a group of buildings associated with the Davy family. The original entrance surround and panel door remain in place, while the sidelights and elliptical fan light that were originally identical to the Peter Davy House (Site No. 7) have been replaced.

The property served as the location for a number of commercial enterprises. Later it became the Royal Bank building and was the site of a daring \$300,000 robbery in 1945. The robbery was executed by the notorious Ulysses Lauzon and his accomplices, Detroit River Gang. At the time it was the largest bank heist in Canada.

14. Belfour House 395 Main Street



This two-storey building follows the Commercial Regency style and originally featured a double veranda, and once held dual roles as a store and residence. In 1836 Gabriel Belfour, wheelwright, purchased a lot of land south from Main Street to the waterfront. In 1860, anyone walking to the Davy wharf and mills (Site No.12) would see the carriage manufactory of Belfour and Armstrong to the west. That year 16 employees produced 40 carriages, 18 lumber wagons, 25 cutters, and 17 lumber sleighs.

By 1870, there also was a Belfour & Armstrong store, where the sons of Belfour were store clerks. One of these young men was also Postmaster for Bath and operator of the Montreal Telegraph Company, adding more than shopping to the Main Street in Bath.

See the 1878 Meacham's Atlas map, Site No. 12.

The Village of Bath Heritage Conservation District

The Explore Historic Bath Tour pages with purple frames relate to the Heritage Conservation District.

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, a municipality can put a Part V Designation in place to aid in the conservation of an area of special character, that may combine older buildings and their settings, with a cohesive, distinct sense of time and place.

The heritage resources within a district can include physical features as well as intangible resources, such as associations with historical events and traditional activities.

In October 1982, the Corporation of the Village of Bath passed a by-law which enabled the designation of the Bath Heritage Conservation District containing nine properties on the west part of Main Street. Sites No. 15 - 18 are highlighted for their special significance in community life.

The other five buildings within the District support the context of the Heritage Conservation District and present a lesson in the evolution of house styles in the Victorian era.

A Lesson in Style: Historical Architecture Evolution

The following four of the nine properties within the Heritage Conservation District were made part of the Part V designation due to their physical features that support the architectural context of the district.

Each house has a distinct design that was once a prevalent style within the province.



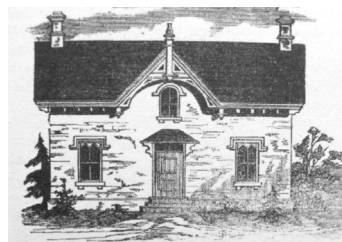
Hiram Hilliard House
432 Main Street

Built in 1859, this 1 1/2 storey house is an example of a plain cottage design that was common throughout Bath in the first half of the 19th century. It has gabled sides and demonstrates the Georgian style of balance and proportion.



W.A. Johnston House
433 Main Street

Built in 1844, this 1 1/2 storey property is an example of how Georgian style form transitioned into a plain Gothic Revival style house. The most noticeable change is the addition of a cross-gable to the roof line above the entrance. Although adding cross-gables was a way to increase upper-story living space, here it follows an influential style trend.



The Canada Farmer, 1865
August 15 issue

The style was featured in *The Canadian Farmer* magazine in 1864 and 1865 and was recommended as a practical style and economical form for both suburban and farm houses.

The Gothic Revival house styles can be of a simple design or elaborately embellished with playful attributes, now referred to as “gingerbread” as seen at Site 9. The style also influenced building of front-gabled houses. The next page illustrates two front-gabled residences.



Hiram Hoselton House
444 Main Street

Built in 1859, this 1 1/2 storey Victorian era design became more common in urban areas with narrow lot sizes. It forms a pair with 448 Main St. with both structures being of similar orientation, massing, and typology. Unlike early structures in the village, the roof of the house is oriented with the gable end to Main Street. The entrance changes from centre hall plan to side hall plan and the bay window expands the traditional boundary of the house form.



William Morrow House
448 Main Street

Built in 1858, this 1 1/2 storey property forms the second half of a pair with the property listed above. The difference is the transition to a L-shaped Victorian era farm-house and was a popular style to copy. The style often included a veranda. Like the Hoselton House, the property is a simple design without embellishment.

15. E.D Priest Store 428 Main Street



Built in 1820 this two-storey building is typical of the Commercial Regency style architecture of 19th century Bath. It is the only remaining double verandah building in Bath. In its heyday, Main Street was lined with similar buildings housing bakers, blacksmiths, carriage makers, druggists, grocers, harness makers, hotels, merchants, millinery shops, physicians and surgeons, tailors, and taverns.

Upon arrival from the United States in 1820, E.D. Priest built and owned the E.D Priest Store. The property eventually came under the ownership of Mrs. Davy. For a short time, the public school was located on the first floor while the school (Site No. 6) was being built.

Mrs. Davy sold the property for \$750 to the Freemasons in 1910. The presence of Freemasonry in Bath began in 1785. The Masonic Lodge moved into the premises on 11 October 1911. This is the seventh location of the Masonic Lodge in Bath.

16. Roderick Kennedy House 429 Main Street



This 1 1/2 storey house is a Regency style cottage and was built circa 1855 for Dr. Roderick Kennedy.

Kennedy practiced medicine in Bath for more than 50 years, served as the Reeve of the Village, and was professor of anatomy at Queen's University in Kingston. He was born and raised at Norway House in Rupert's Land. His father, Alexander Kennedy, was a Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company and his mother was Cree. He was schooled in medicine in Scotland. His brother, William, led the second expedition sponsored by Lady Franklin, to search for her husband's missing ships in the Arctic, the HMS Erebus and the HMS Terror.

Heritage attributes on the property include the faux stone blocks made out of wood, and the awning style porch roof that is highlighted with a whimsical wave scroll design.

17. Old Town Hall 434 Main Street



Built in 1861 in the Neoclassical style, this 1 1/2 storey structure was originally the Bath Town Hall.

Previously, court had been held in the Bath Academy, but a Division County Judge had objected to the noise of the school children. He refused to return to court until a permanent Court House was constructed. The remedy was the erection of a town hall.

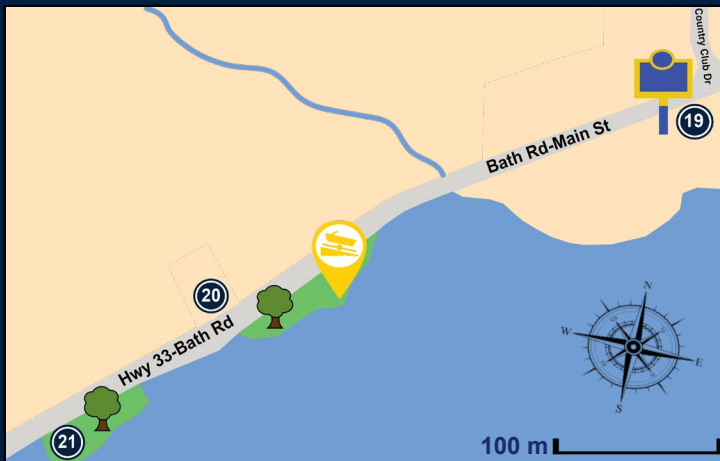
The Tuscan portico is patterned after Roman buildings with civic or judicial functions. When built, it was unusual to see civic buildings constructed out of wood as this building was.

18. Dr. Burleigh House 452 Main Street



This two-storey house is an enlargement of an earlier house, believed to have occurred during the early 1800s. In 1851 brothers E. and W. Reeve, shoemakers, were living at this location in a one-storey frame house, which held both the family residence and the workshop.

Dr. H.C. Burleigh, the physician who served Bath for over 40 years, added the east wing in 1948 as a waiting room. Dr Burleigh was also well-known as a published local historian and genealogical researcher. Over 500 family name files are available online through the Queen's University Archives website.



Boat Ramp



Provincial Plaque



Park

The “Explore Historic Bath Tour” continues west along Main St. to Finkle Shores Park. If you decide to walk to the next sites:

Site 18 to Site 19 is 450 m or about 5 mins.

Site 19 to Site 20 is 550 m or about 6 mins.

Site 20 to Site 21 is 400 m or about 6 mins.

Bathrooms at Finkle Park, Site 21, are open to the public during the Summer season.

19. Jephtha Hawley House 531 Main Street



Constructed about 1785 by Captain Jephtha Hawley, this 1 1/2 storey house is the oldest structure in Bath and is the only original settler’s house to be continuously occupied in Ontario. Originally built as a log cabin, it was covered by wood siding. The current view of the house shows it as a duplex covered with aluminum siding.

The first religious gathering of Anglicans was held here prior to the building of the St. John’s Anglican Church (Site No. 5). The stone addition was built to accommodate the Rev. John Langhorn who lived at the site from 1787 to 1789.

A provincial plaque highlights the story of the house.

This photo of the house shows it as a wood sided structure with its original single door.



20. Purdy House 638 Bath Rd.



Jesse T. Purdy moved to this property around 1841 from Purdy's Mills, now Lindsay, Ontario, due to a network of family connections among Upper Canada's original Loyalist families. Purdy's move was the result of political tensions rooted in the reformer Family Compact divide.

This imposing three-storey stone farmhouse, built in the Georgian style, remained in the Purdy family ownership for about four decades. It is one of the only two limestone buildings in present-day Bath.

Today it serves a very 21st century role as the Bathouse Recording Studio. The recording studio is owned by The Tragically Hip and is used by other Canadian music artists.

21. Finkle Shores Park Hwy #33 - Bath Rd.



This site occupies part of the shore of the land held by Loyalist, Henry Finkle. At an early date he built a house on what became known as "Finkle's Point". Finkle's Point and Finkle's tavern were known as a place where bateaux could land and travellers break their journey. A number of plaques in the park note other historic events in Bath.



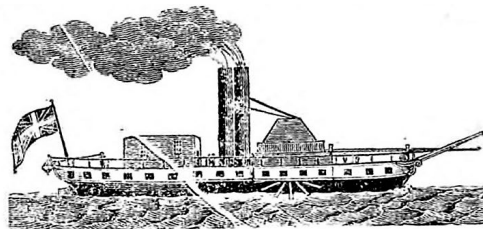
Artistic Interpretation of Finkle's Point,
by William James Thomson, 1893

Launched from this site on September 7, 1816, the *Frontenac* was the first paddle wheel steamboat on the Great Lakes and transformed transportation on the lakes. The ship was built by American contractors Henry Teabout and James Chapman for a company made up of investors from Kingston, Niagara, York (Toronto), and Prescott.

The *Frontenac* had a keel of 150 feet and two side paddle wheels. It began regular service for passengers and freight from Kingston, York (Toronto), and Niagara-on-the-Lake beginning June 5, 1817. Unfortunately, for the eight years that it was in service the ship operated at a loss. It was eventually removed from service and taken to Niagara to be scrapped.



The above picture is of a 1991 Canadian silver dollar with the image of the *Frontenac* on one side.



The Steam-Boat

FRONTENAC,

JAMES MACKENZIE, Master,

Will in future leave the different Ports on the following days—
VIZ.

Kingston, for York, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month.
York, for Queenston, 2d, 13th and 23d days of each month.
Niagara, for Kingston, 5th, 15th and 25th days of each month.

RATES OF PASSAGES.

From Kingston to York and Niagara, £3 - 0 - 0

From York to Niagara, - - - - 1 - 0 - 0

Children under three years of age, half price; above three and under ten, two thirds.

A Book will be kept for entering the names of Passengers, and the births which they may choose, at which time the passage money must be paid.

Passengers are allowed 60 lbs. weight of baggage; surplus baggage to be paid for at the usual rate.—Gentlemen's servants cannot sleep or eat in the Cabin.

Deck Passengers will pay 15s. and may either bring their own Provisions, or be furnished by the Steward.

For each dog brought on board, 5s.

All applications for passages to be made to Captain Mackenzie, on board.

FREIGHT

Will be transported to and from the above places at the rate of 4s. per barrel bulk, and Flour at the customary rate, delivered to the different consignees. A list of their names will be put in a conspicuous place on board, which must be deemed a sufficient notice;—and the Goods when taken from the Steam-Boat, will be consigned at the risk of the owners.

For each small parcel, 2s 6d. which must be paid on delivery.

Kingston, April 28th, 1819.

181f

The above news clipping is from The Kingston Chronical, printed June 11, 1819.

Explore Historic Bath Branding

Artist Anne Douglas designed three street banners and the Explore Historic Bath signage for the Village of Bath in 2015. Three themes were chosen to represent the character of early Bath: Commerce, Marine, and Military. Anne has brought her earlier banner art together to produce the front cover of the “Explore Historic Bath” guidebook.

Commerce - The woman represents the civilian foundation of the growth of Bath through trade, commerce, and domestic economy. Women maintained households but also worked in the trades and commercial businesses of the village. Grain, such as barley and wheat, from the farms in the region was among the agricultural products important to the economy of this village. The goods that were wrought from the agriculture in Bath were staples of trade for 19th century residents. Barrels were used to transport all types of goods.

Marine - The lake was the highway of the early 19th century and ships were the mode of transportation for people and commerce. The small boat represents the commercial fishery that once thrived in Bath. The anchor represents the strength of the community.

Military - The soldier and cannon pay tribute to Bath's role in the War of 1812. The Union Flag was flown as our national flag until 1965. The Crown represents the United Empire Loyalists that established our community and our continuing connection to the British monarchy.



Commerce



Marine



Military

Glossary of Bath Tour Terminology

Georgian Style (1750 - 1850s) is named after the architectural fashion established in England over the reign of the first three King Georges (1750-1820). It is simple, solid, and symmetrical with an end gabled roof with matching chimneys. It can be one-two storeys with windows of a six-over-six pattern. The centre hall plan entrance would have a single panel door, sometimes with sidelights and a shallow transom.

Neoclassical Style (1810 - 1850) is also known as the Adams style, after the Scottish architect Robert Adams, or the Federal Style in the United States. It is like Georgian in symmetry, but with more refined and delicate detailing. Due to taxation in Upper Canada, most neoclassical houses in Ontario are 1 1/2 storeys. The entrance generally have a single panel door, often with sidelights, larger transoms or fan lights. Pilasters flanking the entrance and other decorative attributes could be applied to the design.

Regency Style (1820s - 1860), begins in King George IV's period as Prince Regent for King George III (1811-1820). It would be symmetrical and usually be one storey with an end gabled or hip roof. The windows would be taller "French" in a six-over-six pattern. The entrance would often be recessed with sidelights and a transom. The Regency style often included large verandas.

Victorian (1837 - 1901) refers to the reign of Queen Victoria. In Bath, Gothic Revival and Late Victorian are the most prevalent.

Gothic Revival Style (1840s - 1900s) is influenced by the ancient gothic architecture of Europe. It can be 1 1/2 + storeys, and is a break from classical forms used up until this period by having a gabled dormer on the roofline above the central entrance. The style can feature high pitched roofs with decorative bargeboard, and have elongated windows that could be arched. The entrance features could include double doors, sidelights and transoms.

Late Victorian Style - can be composed of a mixture of Classical and Gothic motifs, and can be 1 1/2 + storeys. It would have a side hall plan, and the orientation of the facade of the property shifted to the gabled end. The doors can have windows in them and windows would be in a two-over-two pattern.

Romanesque Revival Style (1840 - 1910) this style is based on medieval architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries and was used on commercial and civic architecture. It is heavy and can include Norman or rounded arches for entrances and windows, a square tower, corbel tables under the eaves, and colonettes with elaborate capitals.



Every July 1st, the Village of Bath welcomes visitors to our annual Canada Day celebrations. We showcase our historical roots, provide a day of family-friendly activities, and celebrate the individuals and groups who make our community a better place to live, work, learn and play.

Events and updates are posted on our website at bathcanadaday.ca



Union Jack

After the legislative union of England and Scotland in 1707, during the reign of Queen Anne, the Union Flag became known as the flag of Great Britain. When the Continental Congress of the Thirteen colonies adopted the “Stars and Stripes” in 1777, forces and people with loyalty to the crown continued to identify with the Union Flag. The flag is flown with pride in Canadian communities with strong United Empire Loyalist roots.

Following the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, the red saltire of St. Patrick (diagonal cross) was added to the flag to represent Ireland, and the Union Jack was born.

In Bath, it is flown in recognition of its use as our official national flag until 1965, our involvement in the War of 1812, and as a sign of our continued national affection for our sovereign.

Historically, the flag has been known as both the Union Flag and Union Jack. There are no historic documents in Great Britain describing the proper term to use. The Flag Institute of Great Britain has stated “both terms are correct; and that either may be used”.



Union Flag
1707-1801



Union Jack
1801-Present

**There is More to Explore:
Visit one of Loyalist Township's Museums**

Bath Museum

**434 Main Street, Bath
www.bathmuseumontario.com
(613) 352-7716**

Fairfield-Gutzeit House

**341 Main Street, Bath
For any inquiries please call
the Odessa Municipal Office at
(613) 386-7351**

Fairfield House and Park

**4574 Bath Road, Amherstview
www.fairfieldhomestead.ca/home.html**

**Neilson Store Museum
and Cultural Centre**

**5220 Front Road, Amherst Island
neilsonstoremuseum.ca/governance
(613) 583-9303**

**For the most up-to-date information, including
site opening times, please visit: www.loyalist.ca**