



Heritage Walking Tour

*This self-guided walking tour
is designed for
the interest of visitors and residents.
Starting at the L.P. Fisher Public Library,
the tour can be completed in one hour
at a leisurely pace.*

*Learn interesting details about
40+ historic buildings.*

Produced by Woodstock Tourism
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With Special Thanks to:

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THE HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK

Woodstock became the first incorporated town in the province of New Brunswick on May 1, 1856, but its history extends to at least one full century before this date. Along with the most of the rest of the St. John River Valley Woodstock was settled primarily by Loyalists in the late 1700s.



The upper limit of Loyalist grants were distributed to Col. DeLancey's 1st Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, among them Jacob Smith, who first traveled up the river from Kingsclear in 1784 to claim a 700 acre grant at the mouth of the Meduxnekeag and St. John River; however, the countless flint tools and various other stone artifacts discovered in the area are indisputable proof that it was occupied by Aborigines long before the Loyalist's arrival.

By the turn of the century, Captain Smith and his son Richard owned most of the land that would later constitute the Town of Woodstock. The area was at that time divided into three small settlements.

The Upper Corner (Hardscrabble), the Creek Village, and Bedell's Cove (Lower Woodstock). With the creation of Carleton County in 1832, Upper Woodstock was designated the shiretown, thanks in large part to a sizable donation of land by Col. Richard Ketchum, to whom the community also owes the moniker "Hardscrabble", a term he used to describe the hard fought battle to gain this honour. At this point it looked as though this area would constitute the Town of Woodstock; however, the Creek Village had begun to gain momentum in 1827, with the construction of the first bridge across the Meduxnekeag and by the turn of the century it had superseded Upper Woodstock and stolen shiretown honours.

A new court house was built on Main Street to accompany the recently relocated jail, replacing the impressive Georgian structure in Hardscrabble and punctuating the Creek Village's rise to prominence.

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After Richard Smith's death in 1833, his widow Judith Morehouse Smith inherited all of his Woodstock property. According to the stipulations of his will, she was only allowed to sell enough of the land to pay his debts and funeral expenses. To circumvent this restriction, Judith granted a number of leases for 999 year terms; as a result, there were still quite a few Woodstock homes in lease-hold toward the end of the twentieth century.



Woodstock's first mayor, appointed in 1856, was Lewis P. Fisher, a young attorney of Loyalist lineage who held office for 24 years until his voluntary retirement. Woodstock owes a tremendous debt to its first mayor. Apart from his years of loyal service to the town, Fisher also bequeathed his magnificent house for the purpose of a hospital, and funded posthumously the L.P.

Fisher Public Library and the first Vocational and Agricultural School in New Brunswick.

In earlier times, houses and businesses faced each of the town's waterfronts, as the rivers were the lifeblood of Woodstock's economy. Running through the middle of town, the Meduxnekeag supplied power for gristmills and sawmills, while later industrial activity included tanneries, carriage factories, foundries, and a woolen factory. It was not until the railroad was introduced to the area



that buildings tended to face roads and streets rather than the water.

Woodstock's progress suffered numerous setbacks in the form of several vicious fires that ravaged the heart of its downtown sector between 1860 and 1881. As a result, much of downtown was rebuilt in the brick that remains today.



1 L.P. Fisher Public Library

679 MAIN STREET

L.P. Fisher (1821-1905) was the first mayor of Woodstock, holding office from 1856 to 1880. He was a lawyer who advocated free education and technical training. Accordingly, in his will, he bequeathed most of his wealth to the town, stating that the funds were to be used to promote education. It is from these funds, that the library, was built.

Construction of the Library began in 1912 and was completed in 1914. It was contracted by J. F. Ryan and designed by architect Ernest Fairweather. Its Late Greek Revival design has specific characteristics. Note the exterior: the granite steps that lead to the Main Street entrance and the fact that it is situated on an elevated lot; the granite blocks at its base; the mauve pressed brick exterior; the sandstone decorative elements including window hoods, door surround, and large crest rising above the roof line; the circular design in many windows; the brick and sandstone cresting; the transom and sidelight windows; the large sandstone columns and the flat roof.

The interior of the building associated with Greek Revival architecture include the tiled floor in the front vestibule, and all the mahogany appointments, such as the bookcases, the window and ceiling tin and the archways dividing the sections of literature on the second floor. Also of interest, note the ceiling ornamentation as you visit this historic library. A major library expansion and renovation began in 2013 and was complete in 2014, as the Library celebrated 100 years.



2 St. Luke's Anglican Church - 104 CHURCH STREET

Completed in 1884, St. Luke's Anglican Church in the third Anglican Church to be erected on this site, its uncompleted predecessor having been destroyed by the Woodstock fire of 1881. The first church was erected on this site as early as the 1830's.

St. Luke's Anglican Church is an example of ecclesiastical carpenter Gothic architecture. This style is evident in the central tower on the front facade and the Gothic arch windows. The exterior is in original form with the exception of a recently added access ramp. Inside, the sanctuary has undergone only minor modifications electric lighting and additional stained glass windows. The exterior décor, including the woodwork and spatial configuration remains intact.



3 Carleton County Gaol

108 MAPLE STREET

The jail was built in 1901 and remained in use until 1993. H.H. Mott was the architect and R. Maxwell of Saint John was the contractor. It is a two-storey brick and sandstone building with a square Romanesque tower. Other unique characteristics of this Romanesque styled building are as follows: its two storeys rectangular massing with hipped roof interrupted by gabled and hipped dormers; the decorative rusticated sandstone elements; the door surrounds with pilasters and bracketed pediment over the east door of the façade & the bracketed eave decoration; the Romanesque arches of sandstone and the vertical stretcher brick over the first storey windows of the façade; the central entrance; the semi-circular window of the attic dormer; the battlement style design of the flat roof and the decorative spires on the gabled dormers. It is interesting to note, that three hangings took place in the yard of this jail: George Gee in 1904, Thomas Cammack in 1905, and Benny Swim in 1922. Mr. Swim who had committed a double murder created quite a scandal when the first attempt at his hanging failed, and they were forced to hang him a second time.



4 Carleton County Courthouse - 689 MAIN STREET

The court house was built in two phases 25 years apart. The lower half, completed in 1889, was designed by architect J.G. Fletcher to house the Records Office. The upper half, its cornerstone laid on July 31, 1909, became the County Court House, initiating the relocation of all county buildings to Woodstock and thus ending the Town's longstanding feud with Upper Woodstock.

The Romanesque Revival character-defining elements that describe the building include: 2 full stories; the broad hipped roof; the three hipped roof dormers; the red brick exterior; the brick cornice; the pavilions at the main entrances; the decorative rusticated sandstone elements including the Romanesque arches over the main entrances and the windows, lentils and string courses and the decorative carved sandstone elements including the Corinthian leaves and the small animals. On the grounds, the cenotaph, a statue of a WWI soldier, was constructed in the early 1920s. The names of Carleton County WWI casualties are inscribed on its base. Casualties after WWI are added on the bronze plaques.



5 Anglican Church Rectory 698 MAIN STREET

Built in 1878 as the rectory and home of the First Archdeacon of the Anglican Church in Carleton County. Enough of the exterior was saved in the devastating fire that destroyed downtown Woodstock in 1881 that the residence could be rebuilt circa 1882. It is an excellent example of highly ornate Classic Revival architecture from the late 19th century. Although the house exhibits the traditionally simple massing and gable roof of the Classic Revival style, there are obvious Italianate influences in the fine details. The Italianate decoration of the house is found mainly in the over 180 brackets that adorn the eaves, window hoods and front bay.

The home was sold to a prominent local lawyer around 1900. He ran his practice from the library and main room of the home until 1920 when the home was sold to the Winslow family. The building operated as the RCMP Garrison from 1920 until 1935 when the then Liberal Federal Government did not renew the lease, as a prominent Tory owned the building. The Winslow family resided in the home from 1935 until 1986 when it was sold to Eugene Bowlin. It was sold in the mid 1990's and operated as a bar-restaurant until 2002.

The property was restored and renovated in July of 2005.

6 Dr. Prescott House – 712 MAIN STREET

Exhibiting the purest and simplest of early Neo-classical design, the Prescott House was built circa 1840 by Robert Neilson. In 1909 Dr. Alfred H. Prescott obtained the house and transformed it into a private hospital by adding additional wings, a veranda and dormers. These were removed after the hospital closed in 1927.



Newspaper publishers David and Marlene Henley restored the home to its original early neo-classical design of 1840. The character-defining elements associated with early neo-classical architecture are as follows: its perfect symmetry; the rectangular massing; its capital and entablature; the corner pilasters; the surrounds; the decorative eaves; the low pitched roof sloping to the front and its side entrance.

7 Seely House - 104 BOYNE STREET

In September of 1902 Dr. I.W.N. Baker, an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist bought two lots on Victoria St, just below the Orange Lodge and immediately



began constructing the residence that is now 104 Boyne Street. Dr. Baker moved into this *Queen Anne Variation* house in late January of 1903 and remained there until selling it to Hubert Augustus Seely and moved to New York City in 1910. Three months after arriving in NYC Dr. Baker contracted a severe case of malaria, and on the advice of his doctors that he “return to his native climate” he came back to Woodstock in 1911 and bought a house nearby.

H.A. Seely, secretary-treasurer of the Woodstock Woodworking Company (at the corner of Green and Elm Sts.), lived here with his family from 1911 until his death in 1935. His son, Hubert Forester Seely, who followed his father as secretary-treasurer of the Woodworking Company before becoming co-owner, lived here through the 1950's.

In later years the house was used as a boarding house for seniors and alterations were made to the interior. The present owners would like to restore it to the original layout.

8 Dr. W.D. Rankin House - 737 MAIN STREET

Built sometime between 1876 and 1887 one of the original owners worked for the woodworking factory at the corner of Elm and Green streets. This owner apparently ran pipes from the factory to his house to heat it with steam. A later owner was John Fisher, of the Small & Fisher Foundry.

Dr. William D. Rankin was a Woodstock physician and surgeon who was instrumental in establishing the first Carleton County Hospital in the former Miles Moore House on Prince William Street, in 1902. He married Jennie Sharp, daughter of renowned horticulturist Francis Peabody Sharp, and sister of Minnie Bell Sharp Adney, wife of Tappan Adney. In 1905 the Rankin family, owing to the severity of the Woodstock winters, moved to Vancouver. However, less than a year later they moved back to Woodstock and purchased the house from the John Fisher estate. Dr. Rankin installed a wood furnace in the house and used the front parlour as his medical office.



9 Hartley House - 101 GROVER STREET

Built in 1859 for William W. Hammond, at one time a deputy sheriff of Woodstock, and his wife Rebecca. This Gothic Revival house has a High Victorian element thanks to its steeply pitched roof and affluent decorations. Hammond died in 1890 and in 1894 Rebecca Hammond sold the house to her nephew, J. Chipman Hartley, who had been brought up in the house with his sister Mary after the death of their parents. J.C. Hartley, a lawyer by trade who had trained with L.P. Fisher and A.B. Connell, was also the town clerk and town solicitor for many years. Hartley died in this house in 1934.

Three hornbeam (ironwood) trees stand on the lawn. A member of the birch family and native to the eastern part of North America this heavy wood has long been used for tool handles, mallets and vehicle parts.



10 Maudie's Tea Room – 103 GROVER STREET

Built in 1921 for Mr. J. Ralph Hayden and his wife, the former Alice Maude Brown, this house suffered a serious basement fire the following year and some of the charred beams are still visible. In 1927 Mrs. Hayden opened a tea room, which she ran until her death in 1945. Originally called “Sunset Porch” it later became known as “Maudie’s Tea Room” and eventually as the “Pastel Shade Tea Room”.

In July of 1932 the Rt. Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King, then leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons (although both earlier and later he served as Prime Minister of Canada) had dinner here while visiting New Brunswick.

The house was sold by the Hayden family in 1947 and has remained in the Stewart family ever since.



11 Hazen House - 105 GROVER STREET

The Hazen House is the oldest known house within the town limits. Nathaniel Hazen built this early Neoclassical house in 1834. This one and a half storey house is symmetrical, with a low pitched roof that slopes to the front. Other characteristics of this neoclassical design are: the symmetrical massing; the classical wooden trim; the veranda with the rehabilitated brackets; the central

dormer with the textured coloured glass window (added circa 1900); the long ell at the rear with its series of dormers and the upright plank construction. It is interesting to note, that the house was sold by James Grover in 1860 to the lawyer John C. Winslow, son of Sheriff John F. Wentworth Winslow, the first High Sheriff of Carleton County.

12 Dimock House 107 GROVER STREET

Built in the American Foursquare style, with a prominent centre dormer, wide front porch and a hipped roof, the exterior of this house has changed very little since it was constructed in the early 1920's. The American Foursquare style was popular between 1890 and 1930. Based on plans drawn up by Stephen Green,

it was built by J. Harold Hayden for his sister, Mrs. Ida (Hayden) Nicholson and her husband, A. Donald Nicholson during a mini building boom in Woodstock. The Nicholson family lived here for many years, with at least two generations working as Customs Officers. The current owners, the Dimock family, have lived here since 1963.



13 Baird-Mair House – 100 ST. JOHN STREET

Paxton Baird, owner of Apothecaries Hall, built this house in 1898. Planned by a Boston architect, the style is decadent, with an emphasis on superfluous decoration. The house has an eclectic array of High Victorian styles with its complex shapes and stained glass, Italianate hip roof and bays, and Greek Revival pediments and Grecian dentils. The Baird's sold the home to E.W. Mair when they moved to Toronto in 1910.

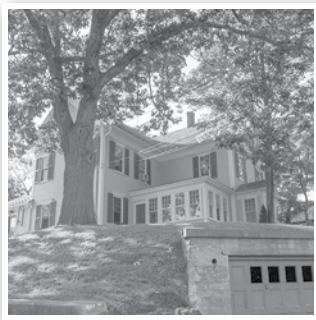


14 Creighton House - 119 GROVER STREET

Built by local businessman Robert Stephenson in 1898, 119 Grover St. originally had a porch with decorative brackets extending across the Grover St. façade and along the south side. Stephenson died in 1901 and his widow put it up for sale in 1902.

Frederick O. Creighton bought the house from Walter Shaw in 1914 and lived here until his death in 1964. F. O. Creighton was a well known local businessman, at one time owning the Creighton & Carter Automotive Company, the Creighton Musical Instrument Company, and the Sentinel Press Publishing Company.

Creighton was also heavily involved in community affairs, as a Rotarian, a Mason, president of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities, as a town councillor, and as the mayor of Woodstock from 1948-1950. In 1948, as Rotary Club President and Woodstock's mayor, Creighton was the driving force behind the town's first Old Home Week.



15 L.P. Fisher Estate

L.P. Fisher, Woodstock's first and longest serving mayor, built his large gothic style house on an elevation with a view of the Saint John River in the early 1880's to replace a previous house destroyed by fire. The house was designed by Saint John architect R.C. John Dunn and built by master builder J.T. Fletcher. Surrounded by lush gardens, a groomed cedar hedge and large shade trees, the rear of the property contained a large vegetable garden and an apple orchard planted by renowned pomologist and orchardist Francis Peabody Sharp.

In L.P. Fisher's will the house was left to the Directors of the *Carleton County Hospital* for use as a public hospital upon the death of his wife (1910). The hospital was opened in 1911 as the L.P. Fisher Memorial Hospital. The former L.P. Fisher house was torn down in 1954 to make way for the new Carleton Memorial Hospital, so named as a memorial to Carleton County war dead.



The *Carleton County Memorial Hospital* was torn down in 2007/8 when the new *Upper River Valley Hospital* was built in Waterville, NB. In 2013 construction of a new public school commenced in the rear of the former L.P. Fisher estate and was opened in 2015. The road entering the school grounds was named Lewis Peter Fisher Drive.

16 African Methodist Episcopal Church - 115 ST. JAMES STREET

Also known as *Carleton Lodge No. 41 Independent Order of Oddfellows*

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was built in April 1893. The church served primarily the spiritual needs of the black population of Woodstock until the

middle 20th-century and remained in their possession until 1973 when the property passed hands to the Carleton Lodge No. 41 Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Prior to opening in 1960, the congregation of Bethel Assembly met in this building while the church at 117 St. James Street was under construction. In May, 2021, Bethel Assembly purchased the property which now functions as a meeting place for various community groups and church outreach activities.

The structure is a two-storey rectangular building having a narrow single-storey foyer at its front. Its simple rectangular shape and its front-gable roofs with returned eaves are indicative of the style of late 19th-century meeting-houses.



17 Woodstock Golf & Curling Club - 132 St. Andrews Street

The Woodstock Golf and Curling Club is home to a nine-hole golf course and four sheets of curling ice in the heart of Woodstock. Golf was introduced to the community in 1897 by the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Ireland, and formally established in 1899 at a meeting held in the office of the U.S. Consul at the time located in Connell House. Curling was initiated in 1937 when a group of influential men circulated a petition of interest and then established the Woodstock Curling Club.

By 1900 golf was in full swing and the members brought in professional A.M. Peacock to remodel the course and to provide lessons. The first clubhouse was built for the 1901 season. An additional building was secured in 1907 to provide locker and storage areas. A larger clubhouse was constructed in 1921 of local hemlock with verandas on three sides and a stone fireplace. The log clubhouse proved to be very popular for local teas, bridge clubs and dancing. When replaced in 1980 it was said to be one of the oldest clubhouses in New Brunswick.

The curling club was first housed as two sheets of ice in the basement of the Watson Building on Lower Main Street. A new three sheet rink was built at the Water Street location in 1939. The construction of the Mactaquac Dam, raised

water levels on the Saint John River and its tributaries, prompting the need to relocate the Woodstock Curling Club. A new four sheet curling rink was added to the existing clubhouse. Golf and curling joined the ranks in January of 1985 forming the Woodstock Golf and Curling Club.



18 Shephard House - 126 ELM STREET

John Shepherd built this late Classic Revival home, with its Swiss work on the verandah, in 1883. Don Lindsay, son of Thomas A. and Emma Lindsay, lived in the house for much of his life. He was a well-known sportsman who won several golf and badminton titles, as well as sharing mixed titles with his wife, Marjorie.

**19 Gibson House – 129 ORANGE STREET**

James Townsend Wright built this 1884 home in late Classic Revival style. George W. Gibson (1877-1946), who for many years operated a merchant tailoring business on Main Street, eventually purchased the house. He was proprietor of the Hayden-Gibson Theatre until it burned in 1920, at which point he built the town's first modern office building, with his own store on the ground floor. He was one of the 15 founding members of the Rotary Club.



The character-defining elements that describe this neo-Classical house include: the 2 storey massing of the main house, the ell, and the stable now used as a garage; the steep pitched gabled roof; the emphasis on simple Classical Revival entablatures and pilasters; the original clapboard siding and the 6/6 windows, as well as the various doors and openings of the former stable.

20 Sunder House - 117 GREEN STREET

This house, designed in 1857 in early Neoclassical style for Honourable Charles Connell's son George Heber Connell (1838-1881) is one of the largest homes in Woodstock situated on a large lot. The verandah style is a Gothic variation, with its low Tudor Arches. Other character-defining elements of the house associated with its aesthetic value include: its Greek Revival eave decorations; the symmetry of the house; the two stories and full attic; the wide pilasters; the pronounced entablature and returns; the surrounds; the fin-de-siècle shingles; the two storey glassed in porch at the north end; the large square double bay added after 1889 with central attic dormer on facade; the long ell at the rear and the elevated grounds with its original



maple and elm trees. In 1903 the home was purchased by Lieut. Col. Sunder MD (1859-1939) and his wife Clara Isabel Shea Boyer. The couple spent time in India as officer and Baptist missionary, respectively.

21 Slipp House - 122 CHAPEL STREET

Charles Connell Jr., son of George Heber Connell, built this house somewhere after 1889 with Classic Revival proportions and a Queen Anne influence visible in the bays, dormers and fish scale detailing. While owned by Ed Manzer, his sons held dances in the spacious attic over the shed. Wendall Slipp (1887-1970) moved into the house in 1932 and established the Newnham and Slipp drugstore, which is still in operation under the same name.

**22 Saint James United Church
120 CHAPEL STREET**

The history of the Methodists in Woodstock dates back to the early 1830's, with the first church being built on Lower Main Street (across from the Roman Catholic Church) in 1833. That church burned in 1835 and another one was built on the same site. By 1857 the congregation decided to move to the present site at the corner of Green and Chapel

Streets. The congregation worshipped in the basement of the new church until it was completed in 1869. By 1907 this wooden building needed replacing so construction of the present building was begun, with H.H. Mott the architect. Dedicated in April of 1908 this new Church is a good example of Romanesque revival religious architecture. The red brick exterior and decorative sandstone are unique among Woodstock churches.

In 1925 the Methodist Church joined the United Church of Canada.

**23 Judge C.J. Jones House
119 CHAPEL STREET**

This house is designated a local historic place because of its aesthetic value as a rare example of Picturesque architecture in the Town of Woodstock.

The house features many characteristics of the style including the steeply pitched gables



and unusual porthole windows. Contrasting colours highlight the many charming architectural details. It was built in 1856-1857 for Edwin Fisher.

24 Dr. Brown House - 121 CHAPEL STREET

This Classic Revival, 2½ story house was built in 1896 for bank manager Mr. George White (1861-1922), and sold to Dr. J.F. Leigh Brown in 1920. Dr. Brown had just returned to Woodstock after being the Chief Medical Officer for Saint John District. During World War II he was a member of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and later he was attached to the Carleton and York Regiment as Medical Officer. Dr. Brown's son Randolph later serve for many years as Administrator of the Carleton Memorial Hospital.



25 Wolverton House - 123 CHAPEL STREET

Built in 1889-1890 in the Classic Revival style for Mr. James Wolverton (1856-1917) and his wife Eva (Hovey) this was originally operated as a boarding house. At the time it was said to have one of the finest bathrooms in Carleton County, with both hot and cold water.

The Wolverton's son, Dr. Frank Wolverton (1888-1967) ran his medical practice in the front parlour of the house from 1920 until his death. In 1971 the Royal Canadian Legion (Branch 11) purchased the house and operated it as the only branch-owned Legion Veterans' Home in Canada. In 2004 Wolverton House came full circle and once again is operated as a boarding house. In 2014 the residence became private.

26 Flemming House - 126 CHAPEL STREET

Constructed c. 1905 for R. Norman Loane, this four square Edwardian home was designed by the same architect as the Saint James United Church. The first storey gallery is supported by seven Doric columns with balustrade; the second storey gallery protrudes from the rear bay. Two provincial premiers have lived in this house: J.K. Flemming (*premier from 1911 to 1915*) and his son, Hugh John Flemming (*premier from 1952 to 1960*).



27 McLean Dairy

127 CHAPEL STREET

In 1888 carpenter James McLean purchased this lot from the estate of the Honourable Charles Connell and began building the house the following year. Although the family was living in the house by 1890 it was not completed until 1891. By the 1910's the McLean family kept both horses and cows in a barn behind the house. Marvin McLean, grandson of James, delivered milk from their cows around the neighbourhood in a dog cart pulled by his dog Coley. Marvin's mother, Laura McLean, had hop vines on the property, which she dried and sold as baking yeast.



28 W.I. Home - 129 CHAPEL STREET

Built between 1910 and 1911 for Mr. Alex Benn, a local merchant and business partner with Mr. James Turney, who had the house next door at 133 Chapel built at the same time. The foundations for the two houses began in July of 1910 and Mr. Benn moved into his house on the first week of May, 1911.

In 1947 the New Brunswick Women's Institute began looking for a suitable location for a home for its aged members. Woodstock was eventually chosen as the site and the Benn house was purchased in 1951. Part of the funding for the purchase came from the proceeds of selling 20,000 copies of the Victory Women's Institute Cookbook. Woodstock native Mrs. Hildred Thomas, then provincial president of the Women's Institute, officially opened the WI Home in May of 1953, when it was hailed as the first of its type in Canada.

29 Bailey House - 130 CHAPEL STREET

Believed to have been built in the 1860's for the Hon. Charles Connell, this Gothic Revival house was leased to Charles Bailey, a shoemaker and carpenter from the 1870's through to his death in 1902. Bailey may have been associated with the Bailey brothers Boot and Shoe Store, which stood on Main Street near the Town Square until it was destroyed in the great fire of 1877.

In December of 1975 a major fire destroyed most of the interior of the house and was called "a total loss". Luckily the exterior, including



the elaborate bargeboards and finials was spared. The MacMillan family had the interior totally rebuilt in 1976.

30 Methodist Parsonage - 132 CHAPEL STREET

Probably the oldest brick house in Woodstock this was built for Charles Connell c.1855. The mansard roof was added in 1880, giving the house a Second Empire look. The brick and granite stonework was done by masons Michael and Owen Kelly. The house may have first been leased to the Methodist (now United) Church when the church moved from Lower Main Street to the corner of Green and Chapel Streets, c. 1857. It is identified as the "Methodist Parsonage" on an 1876 map, although it was not until 1889 that the Methodist Church purchased the house from the Connell estate for the sum of \$250.



31 Mooers House - 134 CHAPEL STREET

Built by Richard Maxted after 1876, this Late-Classical style house at 134 Chapel Street was sold to John Garrity in 1885. Many alterations have been made to the house and barns over the years, especially to the interior. At one time there was a pond at the side yard and one of the back barns had stalls for 8-10 horses. During World War 1 the cavalry kept horses in these stalls.

One of the best-known residents of the house has been Hedley Mooers, a harness maker by trade and a long-time deputy sheriff of Carleton County. Robert Clayton Mooers was born at this house in 1897, was Woodstock high school

valedictorian in 1914, joined the Canadian Armed Forces and died of wounds in France in 1918. Robert was posthumously awarded the Military Cross for bravery. His brothers, Raymond, and Douglas Mooers, also fought in Europe during World War One.

For the past 130 years, this property has remained in possession of Mooers family descendants.



32 L.P. Fisher Vocational School 138 CHAPEL STREET

Constructed in 1913 with funds from the L.P. Fisher estate, the school was erected to provide vocational training for the county's youth. The L.P. Fisher Vocational School was deeded to the County and subsequently renamed the Carleton Community College. It operated until 1974 at which time it became part of the provincial Community College system. In 1977, the name was changed to New Brunswick Community College-Woodstock. The Community College relocated to a modern

facility in 1984 and the building became the District 14 School Board.

This building housed the first trade school in Canada (1913), the first agricultural college in New Brunswick (1914), and was the only vocational school in the province erected solely by private funding. Remarkably, vocational classes were taught at the school a full five years before the New Brunswick Act concerning Vocational Education was passed in 1918.

Recognized for its architecture it is a fine example of institutional Modern Classical architecture from the early 20th century. This style is evident in such details as the monumental massing, the symmetrical placement of openings and the use of red brick and sandstone.



33 MacLaughlan House 150 CHAPEL STREET

This 1866 house, built by Richard Maxted in Gothic Revival style, shows a highly successful adaptation of low Tudor arches on its verandah, an effect seen on several other homes from the same period. Ken MacLaughlan, longtime resident of this home, was a World War I veteran

who served as a county magistrate for many years.

34 Clarke House - 149 CHAPEL STREET

Clarke House was built in 1886 by Abram Clarke (1849-1923), a highly skilled carpenter and joiner. The house remained in the family for 117 years. Dr. George Frederick Clarke, Abram's son grew up here and went on to become a distinguished New Brunswick author, historian and anthropologist. This house is an example of the Classic Revival (also known as Renaissance or Queen Anne) style of architecture. The Juliet balcony is considered the finest one of its kind in Woodstock with its Doric columns and spoke detailing.

Other defining features of this 2 and a half storey house associated with early Queen Anne architecture include: the asymmetrical design with its side gable plan and its "summer kitchen" wing; the Italianate window hoods; the decorative use of fish scale shingles; the main entrance including the porch with columns and the spoke detailing of the balustrade and the coloured textured glass window in the dormer.



35 E. Kenneth Connell

153 CONNELL STREET

The original owner was E. Kenneth Connell, who was a lawyer, Army Major, and son of Allison Barlow Connell, a descendant of the Honourable Charles Connell. Construction began in 1912 and was completed in 1915 due to Kenneth's service in WWI. This house was designed by architect Ernest Fairweather. It's Beaux Arts design is defined by the following elements: the square symmetrical massing; the hipped roof; the bay windows; the dormers with the geometric tracery in the windows; the Connell Street entrance which includes the pedimented portico with its acanthus motif in pediment, the fanlight, the sidelights and the Doric columns; the leaded windows in the parlours and dining room; the "faux" Palladian window above the main entrance; the semi-circular gallery at the west elevation with its round Doric columns and the original shingles on the second storey.



36 Tupper House

142 CONNELL STREET

Built circa 1840, James R. Tupper operated the Woodstock Stage Coach Company from here between 1841 & 1866. During this 25 year period, the house was an inn and a relay point for coaches traveling between Fredericton and Grand Falls. The Tupper house represents one of the best

examples of Georgian architecture in all of Canada. The character-defining elements that describe this Georgian home include: the rectangular two-storey massing with the attached ell; the perfect symmetry; the original clapboard siding; the unbroken jerkin roof; the 5 6/6 windows across the front; the 6/6 windows on all other elevations; the simple Neo-Classical trim including dentils, lentils and pilasters at the corners; the many doors with multi-paned glass; the portico with 2 clusters of 3 columns and the wainscot ceiling and the original hardware on some of the exterior doors.

37 George Connell House

139 CONNELL STREET

This house was built by Thomas Gray in 1838. It was acquired by George Connell, son of New Brunswick MLA and MP Charles Connell around 1845. George practiced law and owned three steamboats that traveled the St. John River. These steamboats were used to transport many travelers



as well as to deliver many goods. An addition to the house as made in 1880 and the front was completely rebuilt in Edwardian form by Allison Barlow Connell in 1907, following plans by Ernest Fairweather. The house is a white shingled two-storey house with Dutch Colonial and Neo-classical elements, because some surrounds and other elements from the original Neo-classical building were used the redesign. The character-defining elements associated with the original Neo-classical design include: the rectangular windows with entablatures and molded surrounds. The character-defining elements associated with Ernest Fairweather's Dutch Colonial design include: the symmetrical facade; the side gables with dentils; the gambrel roof; the two shed dormers; the gambrel roofed dormer over the principal entrance; the boxy rear wing; the fishscale shingles and the iron cresting above the portico and the east porch.



38 Hay House - 134 CONNELL STREET

This Edwardian house was built in 1904 by Arthur Wilmot Hay, who lived in the home until his death in 1919. His wife Annie Elizabeth Hay lived in the home until her death in 1954, when their son Murray McLaren Hay inherited the homestead, and lived there until his death in 1971. Among its Edwardian

details are the decorative verandah and a stained glass window in the dormer facing the Meduxnekeag River.

39 Honourable Charles Connell Museum & Archives

128 CONNELL STREET

Mr. Connell (1810-1873) was active in county, provincial and federal politics. He is best remembered for his tenure as Postmaster General of New Brunswick, because during this time he procured a new five cent stamp, featuring his own portrait instead of the Queen's. A National Historic Site, the Honourable Charles Connell House was built in 1839. The house represents the peak of classicism in Woodstock architecture. The design is Greek Revival, characterized by the Greek temple like columns. From the outside other characteristics associated with Greek Revival architecture are as follows: the granite steps leading to the portico; the fact that the house is on an elevated lot; the symmetrical facade; the fluted Doric columns of the portico; the wooden trim including its' pediment in the gable, the surrounds, the shutters and the dentils; the main entrance details including the fanlight, the sidelights, the transom and the door surround; the reconstructed wooden balustrade; the windows and surrounds in the pediments, the clapboard and the shingles. Please note, that during the museums hours of operation, you can step inside for a guided tour and see some of the interior character defining elements.



40 George Connell House (2)

124 CONNELL STREET

Built circa 1868, the house is considered to be the best example of High Victorian architecture in Woodstock. The house was built on land that was originally part of the grounds of the Honourable Charles Connell House. It is possible that the house was a gift to his son, Dr. Charles Pitt Connell. He was a prominent businessman who owned riverboats that once provided transportation and deliveries to Woodstock.



41 Winslow House - 129 UNION STREET

(Across the Meduxnekeag River)

Winslow House is a two-storey Italianate house featuring an exotic cupola. The building is located at the top of a sloping landscaped lot overlooking lower Main Street in Woodstock. Winslow House is designated a local historic place for its architecture, for the grounds and for its long association with the Winslow family.



Winslow House is recognized for being an excellent example of Italianate architecture, a style rare in Woodstock. Built circa 1882, the tiered design of the home, combined with its location at the top of a sloped lot and many flower gardens makes it one of the most recognizable buildings in Woodstock.

The grounds are an important part of the local historic place because they are integral to the overall situation and character of the home. The large sloping lawn with many flower gardens is a section of a large hill historically known as "Victoria Terrace." Woodstock's elite built showy homes at the top of "Victoria Terrace," which was at one time the town's most fashionable neighbourhood.

Purchased by Carleton County Sheriff John Norman Wentworth Winslow in 1887, the house remains in the Winslow family until 2014. They were direct descendants of Edward Winslow, prominent New Brunswick Loyalist, and Governor Edward Winslow of the Plymouth Colony.

A Carlisle Hotel

Originally built as the Gibson House in 1873 by Alex Gibson and his son, John, it stood on Connell St. Following the 1881 fire that wiped out most of the buildings on Main St., the Gibsons built a new hotel at the corner of Main and Emerald Sts. which was known as



the New Gibson House. The architect and master builder for this four storey wooden structure was Mr. J.F. Turner. James Wilbur bought the New Gibson House c. 1887 and renamed it Wilbur House. In October of 1896 Mr. C.J. Tabor purchased the building and renamed it once again, this time as the Carlisle Hotel. Following Tabor's death in 1909 it was taken over by Mr. J.F. Gallagher and sons. An annex was added in 1926 with sample rooms for travelling salesmen to show their wares.

The Carlisle Hotel flourished as the pride of Woodstock until it was torn down in 1964 to make way for the Bank of Montreal.

B Capital Building

114 QUEEN STREET

Constructed in 1885, Graham Opera House was the social and cultural centre of the town, hosting travelling performers, vaudeville acts, as well as local talent. It also served as a hall for dance and music lessons, lectures, political meetings, and various clubs. In 1922, the building, then the Vogue Theatre, was enlarged, renovated and redesigned by architect Neil F. Brodie.

Capital Building is recognized for its architecture and for being a prominent feature of Woodstock's downtown. As the tallest heritage building in town, its hipped roof is easily seen above the other rooflines when entering the town square via the Meduxnekeag Bridge. The roof, the brickwork and fenestration are among the details that make this building a good example of commercial Italianate architecture from the late 19th century in Woodstock.



C Atherton's Harness Shop - 616 MAIN STREET

This building is an especially good example of the Italianate row buildings erected in 1878 because it has retained completely its original red brick exterior. This building



is an integral part of the line of brick row buildings that run along much of Main Street and some perpendicular streets. The southerly rear section of the building is attached to the northerly front section of the next 'block.' Atherton building's value also lies in that it continues to serve the dual commercial/residential purpose for which it was originally

constructed. Built as part of the reconstruction of downtown Woodstock after the disastrous fire of 1877, the original tenants are at present unknown. The building is most often referred to as the "Connell Building" or "Atherton's Harness Shop" for two of its long-term owners.

D Newnham & Slipp 604 MAIN STREET

The roots of the business formed in 1839 when the first shipment of merchandise for William T. Baird's store was floated in barrels from Saint John via the St. John River. The building that originally housed Baird's was destroyed by fire in 1860. The subsequent building burned in the Woodstock Fire of 1877, an event that destroyed much of the downtown. Baird set up shop in the present building, one of several row buildings constructed in the rebuilding of the downtown in 1878.

Newnham and Slipp Pharmacy is part of the last three segments of a two-storey brick commercial row building at the corner of King and Main Streets. The building is situated close to the Meduxnekeag River in downtown Woodstock. This building still operates as a pharmacy in Downtown Woodstock.



THE CARLETON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

128 Connell St., Woodstock, NB E7M 1L5 | (506) 328-9706

www.cchs-nb.ca

Owns and operates two major historical sites:
the Honourable Charles Connell Museum & Archives and
the Old County Court House.

Old Carleton County Court House - 19 COURT STREET

Built in 1833 and expanded in 1866, this structure on Court Street in Upper Woodstock was the first court house in Carleton County. In its earlier years it was used for far more than just legal proceedings; it was a stagecoach stop and the site of agricultural fairs, community gatherings such as concerts and levees, and political meetings. When, after much controversy, a new court house was erected on Main Street in 1909, this elegant building was sold and used as a horse barn for half a century until it was purchased by the newly founded Carleton County Historical Society in 1960.

Over the next 26 years the Court House was painstakingly restored back to its 1866 condition. The Old County Court House is open off season by advance reservation.

Researchers and interested parties may call (506) 328-9706.



Glossary of Architectural Terms

Balustrade: Row of pillar-like supports for a railing.

Bay: A space with a window or windows in it, projecting from a wall; part of a wall between columns.

Beaux Arts: Late stage Gothic architecture focusing on symmetry, horizontality, ample surfaces and grandeur.

Classic Revival: (1830-1860) Resembles Greek templates; intricate pilasters, open arcades, etc.

Doric Columns: Early Greek style columns or pillars.

Dormer: Upright window that projects from a sloping roof.

Edwardian: (early 1900s) Sober, functional design where decoration is typically limited to the interior.

Entablature: Part of a building resting on top of columns.

Fanlight: Semi circular window with bars spread out like an open fan.

Finial: Ornament on top of a roof, railing, etc.

Georgian: (pre-1820) Plain, symmetrical design following classical patterns; large proportions, Palladian windows, pointed roof.

Gothic Revival: (1850-1870) Modeled after Middle Age architecture; vertically, steep roof, turrets, etc.

Greek Revival: (mid 1800s) Mimics Greek temples and public buildings; columns, balustrades, use or appearance of stone.

High Victorian: Middle stages of Gothic period; very creative with colours and textures, asymmetry, verticality.

Italianate: (1850-1870) Characterized by flat hip roof, square design; occasionally featuring belvederes, open arcades, etc.

Mansard Roof: Roof with two slopes on each side.

Neoclassical: (1800-1850) Style characterized by the simplicity of early Greek architecture, columns, fanlights, transoms, pilasters.

Palladian Window: Large window with arched top, flanked by two smaller rectangular windows.

Pediment: Low triangular part on the front of a Greek-style building.

Pendant: Ornament hanging from a ceiling or roof.

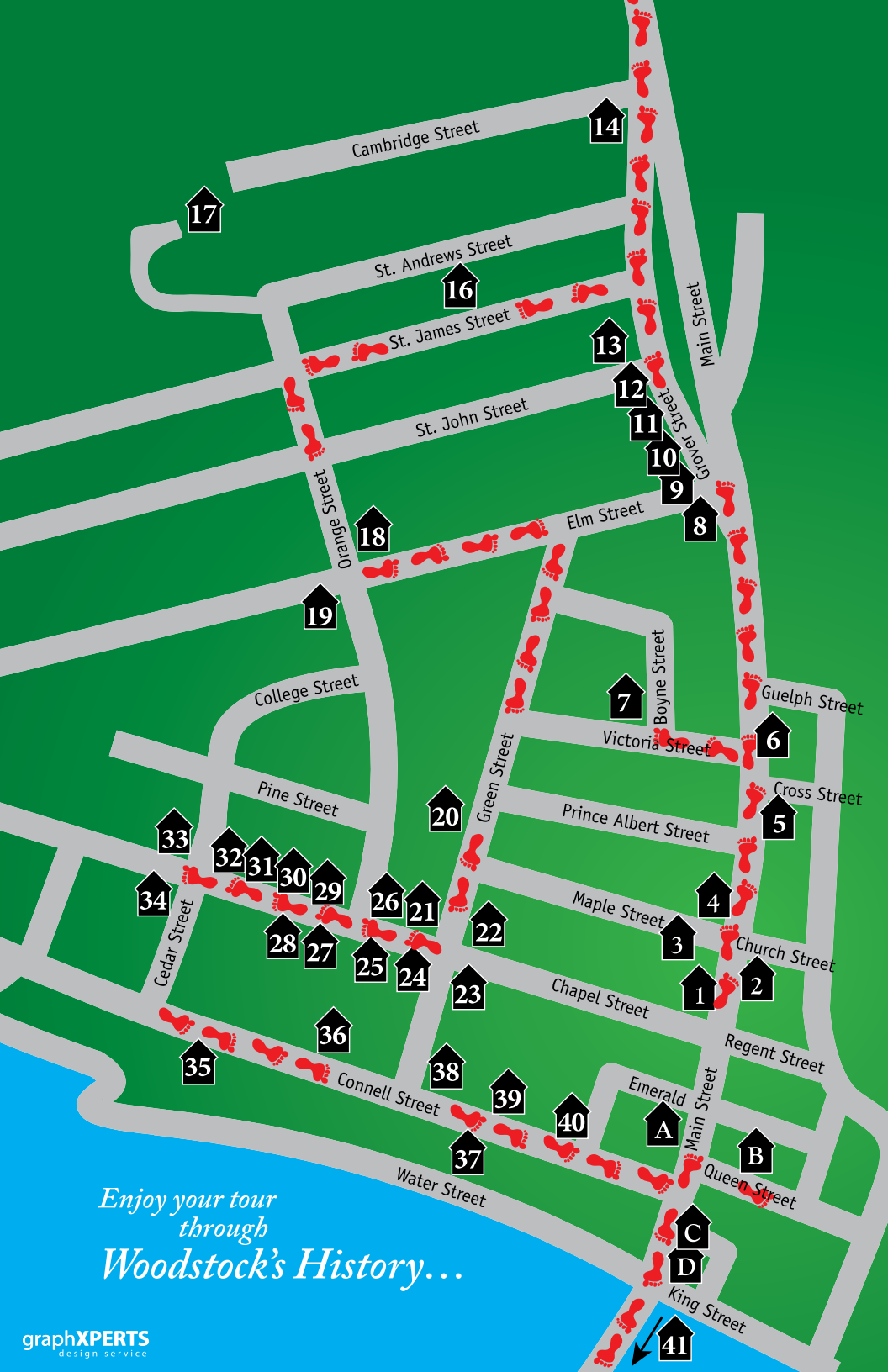
Pilaster: Rectangular pillar, especially when it forms part of a wall from which it protrudes.

Portico: Roof supported by columns, forming porch or covered walk.

Queen Anne: (1885-1900) Emphasizes towers, second and third storey bays, irregular roof line and a variety of forms.

Second Empire: (1860-1880) Very extravagant, ostentatious architecture based on French and classical models, defined by the mansard roof.

Transom: Window over another window or door, hinged for opening.



*Enjoy your tour
through
Woodstock's History...*