

Until the middle of the 19th century St. Andrews prospered by selling lumber and wooden ships to Great Britain and dried fish to the West Indies. With the displacement of sail and wood by steam and iron, and the loss of its traditional markets for lumber and fish, the fortunes of the town declined. They were restored only after the building of rail-ways and the arrival of summer visitors in the 1880's.

Like many towns in New England and the Middle Colonies, St. Andrews was laid out in a grid of square blocks and straight streets. To confirm its Loyalist origins, the streets were named after the King (George III), the Queen, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales and the other royal children. Also honoured were two of the King's chief officers in British North America: Hon. John Parr, Governor of Nova Scotia, and Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief of the King's forces.

Founded in 1783 by United Empire Loyalists from Maine, St. Andrews is one of Canada's oldest towns. It is also one of the best preserved. The town has been spared a major fire and it was bypassed by the main currents of 19th century industry and commerce. The heart of the town still looks much as it did in early photographs.

## Historical Notes

St. Andrews is exceptional among Canadian towns in having an unusually large proportion of old buildings. About one half of the buildings within the original Town Plat are more than one hundred years old, and a few more than two hundred. In 1998 St. Andrews was designated as a National Historic District by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

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## This Guide

has been prepared by the St. Andrews Civic Trust, a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the town's historic fabric. It presents a selection of the town's heritage properties.

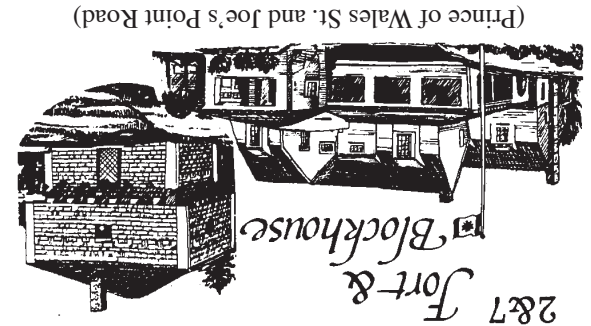
# A Guide to Historic St. Andrews



The Courthouse



One blockhouse, now a National Historic Site, (Joe's Point Rd.) still stands, but the fort (Prince of Wales St) has disappeared save for its earthen rampart and a few cannon. The site was then occupied by the home of Sir Thomas (later Lord) Shaughnessy, a native of Milwaukee who succeeded Sir William Van Horne as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The house, built in 1903, remained in his family until 1985. After a fire in 2004, it was rebuilt to its original plan.



Strategically located on the Canada-U.S. border, St. Andrews was for long a garrison town. The fort stood on Barracks Hill above the town. During the War of 1812-1814, defenses were strengthened by batteries and blockhouses built along the coast to protect the town from attack by American privateers. Not a shot was fired locally in a war that neither Maine nor New Brunswick wanted.



Built in 1840, and now a National Historic Site, the Courthouse is thought to be the oldest courthouse in continuous use in the country. It is also regarded as one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in Canada. Note the classic forms and proportions, and the hand-carved Royal Arms in the pediment. The gaol, adjacent to the Courthouse, was built in 1832 and now houses the Charlotte County Archives. The Courthouse is open to the public in July and August through the cooperation of the Province of New Brunswick.



Edward S. Maxwell, the eminent Montreal architect, was one of the town's most faithful summer residents. His association with the town began in 1899 - when he was invited to finish the Sir William Van Horne house on Minister's Island - Covenhoven - and ended with his death in 1933. His own house, Tillietudlem, was built on the mainland end of the bar connecting St. Andrews and the Island. During his St. Andrews years, Maxwell received commissions to build several houses. Most were summer houses built in the romantic "American shingle" style.

- Maxwell houses may be found at:
- 194 Harriet Street (Meadow Lodge) 1910
  - 62 Champlain Road (Robt Dodd House) 1930
  - 130 Prince of Wales Street (Hillcrest) 1909
  - 148 Prince of Wales Street (Rosemount) 1908
  - 220 King Street (Cliffside / Les Goélands) 1912
  - 46 Reed Ave (O.R. Macklem House) 1913
  - 106 Parr Street (The Manse) 1901
  - 276 Montague Street (Edwin Odell House) 1912
  - 165 Joe's Point Road (Derry Bay) 1925
  - 434 Bar Road (Tillietudlem) 1900
  - 1 Upper Campus Road (Links Crest) 1929

**M** - On the map indicates a Maxwell building.  
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 St. Andrews, New Brunswick

As elsewhere at the time, it was not uncommon for children to die before the age of two and for women to die in childbirth. The sea and its uncertainties were also a part of daily life. Note the number of gravestones with nautical references: "lost at sea"; "age 17... lost by the fall of the mast of the schr. Julia Clinch". And this epitaph:  
 Ye blustering winds and lofty waves  
 Has tossed me to and fro  
 But now by God's decree  
 I'm in harbour here below.

The burial place of many of the Penobscot Loyalists, often referred to as the Loyalist Cemetery. Clues to the sorrows of the past may be found on the weathered tombstones now surrounded by tamarack, spruce and cedar.



The most striking feature of the interior is a high, hand-carved pulpit of local bird's-eye maple and Honduras mahogany. The pillars supporting the gallery are made of solid pieces of bird's-eye maple, also of local origin. Many of the church's original furnishings - silver communion chalices, collection boxes, pulpit Bibles, and box pews - are still in use. The burying ground has many interesting headstones.

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The first Algonquin Hotel, built in 1889, burned in 1914. Its owner, the Canadian Pacific Railway, rebuilt it a year later in a fire-resistant Tudor Revival style. The hotel was acquired by the Province of New Brunswick in 1974.



In the 18th century, near the corner of the present Water and King streets, there was a small stream running through a cedar swamp and emptying into the bay. When roads and streets were laid out, this area was bridged and later cribbed over. Transportation in the early days was slow and uncertain: St. Andrews, like other towns of this time, was nearly self-sufficient. For example, 100 years ago, when the town had a population of 1,800, it supported more than 40 different business establishments. These included: 14 stores selling groceries, liquors and fruits; one wineshop and one bakery; two butcher shops; six purveyors of dry goods and millinery; three sold boots and shoes; there were liveries, two blacksmiths, two hotels; one foundry and one ship's broker. In addition, there were watchmakers, saddlers, tanners, ironmongers, ship's chandlers and a large but unknown number of grog shops catering to sailors and the local populace.



**3 Pansy Patch**, designed by Charles Saxe, R.C.A., for Hayter Reed of Montreal, manager-in-chief of C.P.R. hotels. Built in 1913 this is an Arts & Crafts house with a Normandy flavour.



**4 The original part of Cory Cottage** dates from about 1830. Over the stable door is a sign which reads: "Up the hill press me not. Down the hill trot me not. On the level spare me not. In the stable forget me not."



**5 The Anchorage**, c.1825, with later Gothic Revival gables and veranda. Its decorated ceiling was the work of an itinerant painter. It is the only known example in St. Andrews.



**6 Roman Catholic Cemetery** and site of the first Roman Catholic Church. The cemetery, used from 1825-1867, was the burying place of many Irish immigrants who came to St. Andrews after the Great Famine of 1845-1848. The cemetery was restored by the St. Andrews Civic Trust in 1977-1978.



**8 The Loyalist House.** One of a group of houses built in Castine, Maine, taken apart, transported, and reassembled in St. Andrews in 1783. The rear wing is all that remains of the original structure.



**9** Built c.1790 by John Dunn, High Sheriff of Charlotte County and for many years Collector of Customs. Very few structural changes have been made. Much of the glass in the windows and porch is original.



**10** A five-bay Cape Cod home c.1848 with Greek Revival details around the front door. A typical small house of the mid-19th century at 50 Elizabeth Street.



**11** "Salt-Box" houses are a rarity in this region. This is probably one of the houses moved from Castine in 1783. Restored in 1977 by Heritage Canada, it is now a private residence.



**12** The town's first two-storey building, erected by John Dunn in 1784, with materials and frame brought from New York. Rehabilitated in 1977 by the New Brunswick government, with financial assistance from St. Andrews Civic Trust, it has apartments for the elderly.



**14 Greenock House**, c.1821. An elegant brick home with Neo-classical details and fine proportions, built by Christopher Scott, a prosperous trader and ship-builder.



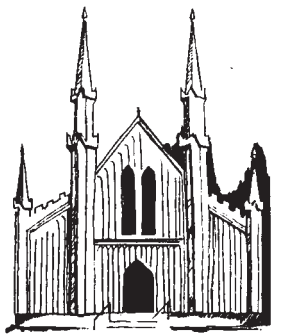
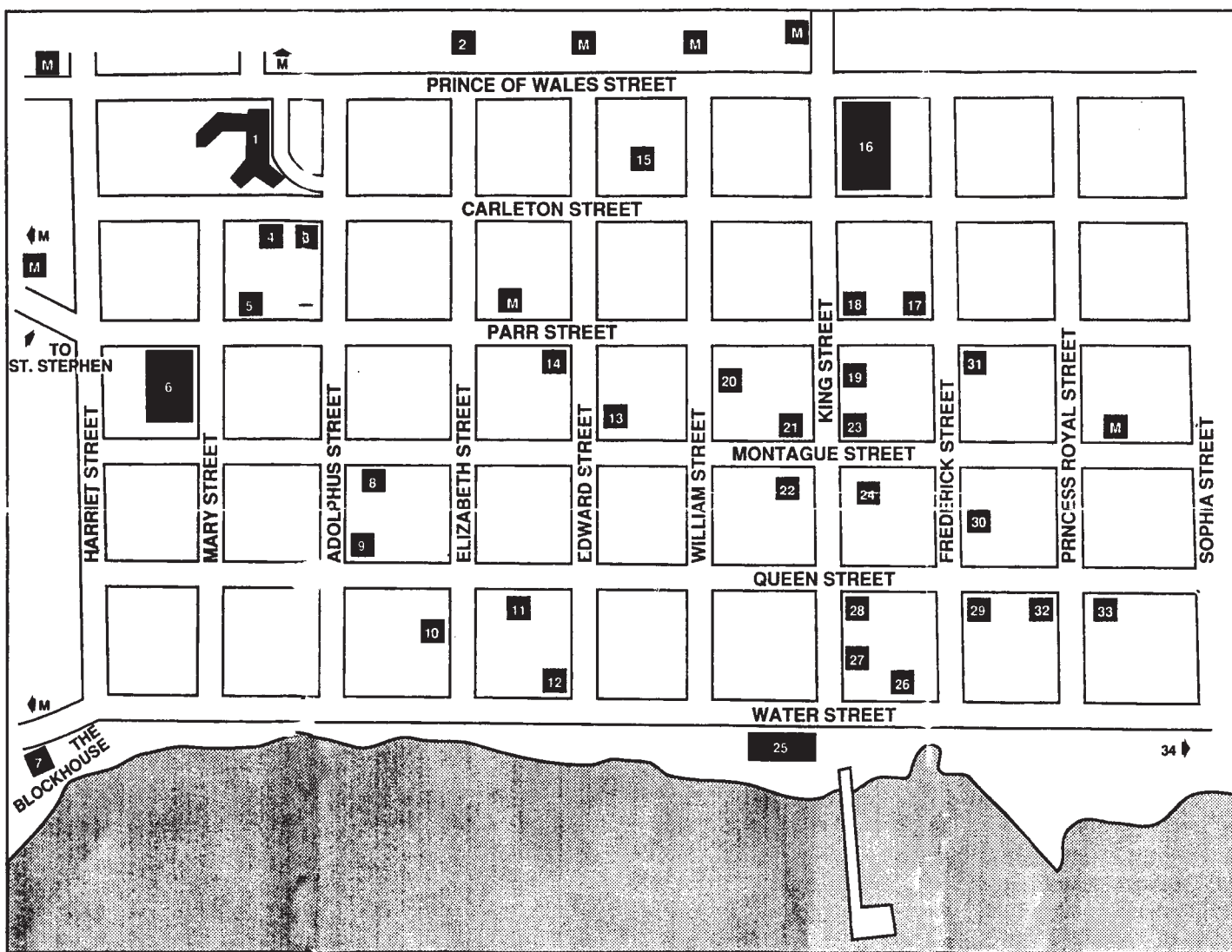
**15** Once the summer residence of Sir Leonard Tilley, Premier of New Brunswick and one of the Fathers of Confederation. The house, called "Linden Grange", dates from c.1829 with additions in 1879 and the side tower in 1921.



**17** This small, delightful house, in the Second Empire style, is unchanged from the time it was built in the 1860's.



**18** The Catholic Church of St. Andrew, built in 1886. The style is Gothic Revival.



**19** The United Baptist Church. One of the finest examples in Canada of the "Carpenter Gothic" style. It was built in 1865.



**20** The lot, granted in 1784 to Donald McLean, a lieutenant of the 74th Regiment, was not built until the middle of the 19th century. Like many other houses at the time, it was built close to the road.



**21** The Ross Memorial Museum. Originally Chestnut Hall, built in 1824 for the Hatch family, it was bequeathed to the town by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps Ross, the last private owners of the house built by Harris Hatch Sr. Open to the public.



**22** Built about 1825 for Dr. Samuel Frye, and later owned by the Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls. The rear ell is a 1910 Maxwell addition.



**23** A special feature of this c.1827 house is the arched transom above the door. The shiplap siding suggests that the house might have been built by a shipwright. For eighty years it was the residence of the Presbyterian minister.



**24** All Saints Church, 1867. Inside this Anglican church is a coat of arms of William and Mary, carved in wood. It was brought to St. Andrews by Loyalists from Wallingford, Connecticut.



**26** Kennedy Inn. Site of a hotel - and livery stable - since 1800. The present building, which dates from 1881, was one of Canada's first summer hotels.



**27** Charlotte County Registry Office, built in 1837. A second storey was added in 1887. Now privately owned and a designated Heritage Building.



**28** Sheriff Andrews House. A fine 1820 Georgian house. Note the symmetrical facade, broad chimneys, sidelights and arched fanlight over the door. Privately renovated in 1987 and donated to the Province of New Brunswick.



**29** Pagan-O'Neill House. The Frederick Street section was moved from Castine, Maine in 1783. The Queen Street wing is a 19th century addition. Restored by Heritage Canada in 1977, it is now a private residence.



**30** A small Cape Cod style house, c.1830. The front porch and rear ell were afterthoughts. Formerly the home of one of St. Andrews' many sea captains. The house was bought by the St. Andrews Civic Trust in 1978, renovated, and sold under a protective covenant.



**32** Clarke House, built in 1868 and restored by the family in 1977. Once home to the Hon. George Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, 1914-1917. The coach house is a rare example of a once common outbuilding. The property is now a Provincial Protected Historic Site.



**33** A characteristic small house (c.1852) in Maritime vernacular style with Greek Revival influences.



**34** Built c.1815 by Captain Paul and later home of the O'Neill family. Local lore suggests the first Catholic mass in St. Andrews was held here in 1822.

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