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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF LINCOLN

BY-LAW NO. 97-19

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN
MUNICIPALLY AS THE BEAM - BARNES HOUSE,
5053 KING STREET, IN LOT 33, ON
CORPORATION PLAN NO.3, FORMER TOWN OF
BEAMSVILLE, NOW TOWN OF LINCOLN, AS
BEING A STRUCTURE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND
HISTORICAL VALUE OR INTEREST

WHEREAS:

1. Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O.1990, Chapter O.18, authorizes the Council of the municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property including all buildings and structures thereon to be of architectural or historical value or interest.
2. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Lincoln has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as 5053 King Street, in the Town of Lincoln, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in the Lincoln Post Express, a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once its publication of January 8, 1997.
3. The reasons for the designation are set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto, and forming part of this by-law.
4. No notice of objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the municipality.

NOW THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF LINCOLN ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest the real property known as the Beam - Barnes House, 5053 King Street, Lot 33, on Plan C.P.3, former Town of Beamsville, now Town of Lincoln, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, for the reasons as described in Schedule "B" attached hereto and forming part of this by-law.
2. The Municipal Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming part of this by-law.
3. The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the Lincoln Post Express, a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

BY-LAW read a FIRST time this 17 day of February, 1997.

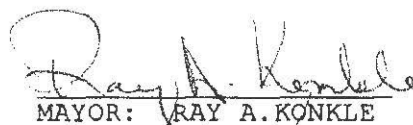
BY-LAW read a SECOND time this 17 day of February, 1997.

BY-LAW read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 17 day of February, 1997.

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

DEC 23 2019

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MAYOR: RAY A. KONKLE


CLERK: KYLE S. KRUGER

SCHEDULE "A"

Lot 33, Corporation Plan No.3, in the former Town of Beamsville,
now in the Town of Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara.

SCHEDULE "B"

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The property on which the house sits was originally granted by the Crown to Samuel Corwin in 1803. His wife was Anna Beam, daughter to Loyalist pioneer Jacob Beam. Her brother, Jacob Beam Jr, built the house some time between 1852 and 1855. It was sold to carriage maker James D. Bennett in 1870 and then later resold to his son-in-law William Fairbrother in 1895. Mr. Fairbrother was a goaltender for the Beamsville Senior Hockey team and is credited with using the first hockey goal nets in Canada in 1898. The house is presently owned by [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

The frame house is an early version of the Gothic Revival style, most probably inspired by plans found in Brown's "The Carpenter's Assistant", a book published in 1851. Notable features are sharply pitched gabled roofs and carved finials and cutout quatrefoils worked into the bargeboard on both the front facade and east wing. A simple, square-columned veranda covers the south-east enclave and front door which has a paned transom and sidelights. The tops of the slender, but widely framed windows are surrounded with shaped lintels and decorative keystones. These details, as well as those found in the interior woodwork of the front entry hall, staircase, study or bedroom and main parlour can be traced to a book by Oliver P. Smith called "The Domestic Architect", first published in Buffalo, NY, in 1852 and very popular in western New York and southern Ontario during the period that followed.