

# Heritage Research Report

3129 Sixth Avenue  
Balls Falls Conservation Area  
Jordan, Ontario



Source: Scott Foster

Prepared by:  
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August, 2023

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Property Information

#### 1.1.1 Address

3292 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

#### 1.1.2 Roll Number

040 011 45100.0000

#### 1.1.3 Short Legal Description

The municipal address of the subject property is 3292 (3129) Sixth Avenue, Town of Lincoln, Ontario. The property is located between Victoria Avenue and Sixth Avenue and Sixth Avenue and Glen Road. The property is also known as Ball's Falls Conservation Area ran by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. Historically, the property comprised of Concession V, Lot 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23; Concession VI, Lot 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Currently, the property roughly comprises of part of Concession V, Part Lot 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Concession 6, Part Lots 20, 21, 22, and 23 located in the former Louth Township, in the former County of Lincoln. The property also currently roughly comprises of part of Concession V, Part Lot 20, 21, 22, and 23; Concession 6, Part Lots 21, 22, and 23 located in the former Louth Township, in the former County of Lincoln.

#### 1.1.4 Heritage Status

The buildings on the property are included within the Town of Lincoln Heritage Inventory, however, is not included in the Town of Lincoln's Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural heritage Value.

#### 1.1.5 Name of Heritage Items

Ball Home, Grist Mill, Fruit Drying Shed, Furry Cabin, Fairchild Cabin, St. George Anglican Church, Field Centre, Centre for Conservation, Big Barn, Display Barn, Upper Falls, Lower Falls, Blacksmith Shop, Woolen Mill, Lime Kiln, and Outbuildings around Ball Home.

## 1.2 Report Information

### 1.2.1 Report Purpose

This report is to provide information on the potential cultural heritage value or interest of this property and recommendations on conservation.

### 1.2.2 Date

This report was compiled between January 2021-August 2023.

### 1.2.3 Designation Brief Completed by

Scott Foster

#### 1.2.4 Resources

For a full list of resources used see the [Bibliography](#)

- Primary Source Documents and Artifacts from Ball's Falls Conservation Area
- Archival Research at Ball's Falls Conservation Area and Town of Lincoln Archives
- Primary and Secondary Source Documents from the Town of Lincoln Library
- Primary Source Documents and Artifacts from Niagara-On-the-Lake Museum
- Secondary Source Books
- Newspapers
- Maps

#### 1.3 Introduction

As a member of the Town of Lincoln, Heritage Advisory Committee, I, Scott Foster have been requested as a committee volunteer to prepare an independent, impartial cultural heritage evaluation of the property known municipally as 3292 Sixth Avenue, in the Town of Lincoln.

As currently constituted the property contains the remnant residential, agricultural, and industrial buildings of the Ball Family and the ghost town of Glen Elgin and is currently the site of Ball's Falls Conservation Area. The property contains: a large brick residential building, identified in this report as the Ball Home; a large wooden industrial structure, identified in this report as the Grist Mill; a small brick building, identified in this report as the Fruit Drying Shed; a storey and a half log cabin, identified in this report as the Fairchild Cabin; a one storey log cabin, identified in this report as the Furry Cabin; a small board and batten church, identified in this report as St. George Anglican Church; a two-storey residence, identified in this report as the Field Centre; a single-storey barn with a stone foundation and timber frame, identified in this report as the Big Barn; a single-storey, LEED certified, office building/rental venue/conservation centre, identified in this report as the Centre For Conservation; a 11 meters (36 feet) high curtain fall, identified in this report as the Upper Falls; a 27 meters (88 feet) high classical fall, identified in this report as the Lower Falls; a wooden barn, identified in this report as the Display Barn; a wooden reproduction industrial building, identified in this report as the Blacksmith Shop; the ruins of the foundation of an industrial building, identified in this report as the Woolen Mill; a lime kiln, identified in this report as the Lime Kiln; and five outbuildings around the Ball Home.

I believe that Ball's Falls Conservation Area is an integral part of the Town of Lincoln's History both past and present and should be designated. Without the property and its history the Town of Lincoln would fundamentally not be the same.

#### 1.4 Report Limitations

Most of the information taken to complete this report was taken from Ball's Falls Conservation Area with there extensive amount of primary source documentation as you will see in this report which helps tell the story of the area. One of the issues however is with the secondary sources as most of the secondary sources about Ball's



Falls Conservation Area come from books that are twenty or more years old as there are not a lot of secondary sources on the Ball family or the area since William F. Rannie, amongst others, wrote about them. There could be some factual inaccuracies within the older secondary sources. Additionally having worked at Ball's Falls Conservation Area for a number of years previously, some facts have changed in the secondary sources found at Ball's Falls Conservation Area that are marked with pencil. For example the legend of Sir Isaac Brock's Hat that can be found in the report and whether or not Sir Isaac Brock's nephew was stationed at Ball's Falls that was fact in some of the older sources but through military records research undertaken by former staff at Ball's Falls has significantly called into question if the nephew exists. Additionally in researching some dates of buildings or events may be different depending on the source. When in doubt dates were matched with primary source data when available.

## 2. Study Approach

The preparation of this Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation was informed by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's (MTCS) *InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans and Information Bulletin 3: Heritage Impact Assessments for Provincial Heritage Properties*.

For the purposes of this report, I undertook the following tasks:

- 1) Description of Property
- 2) Site Analysis
- 3) History of the Property
- 4) Evaluation
- 5) Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
- 6) Description of Heritage Attributes
- 7) Findings
- 8) Recommendations
- 9) Multiple Site Visits

## 3. Policy Framework

Policy framework has been created to ensure the conservation of heritage sites and architectural attributes. The following policies have been put in place from both the municipal and provincial level. These policies are as follows:

### 3.1 Provincial Policy Statement

The following provisions are from the Provincial Policy Statement and pertains to Cultural Heritage

The *Planning Act* (1990) and the associated *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020) provide a legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario. Both documents identify matters of provincial interest, which include the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest. The *Planning Act* requires that all decisions affecting land use planning matters "shall be consistent with" the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). In general, the PPS recognizes that Ontario's

long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, cultural heritage, and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Section 2 of the *Planning Act* makes a series of provisions regarding cultural heritage. Section 2 of the *Planning Act* identifies various provincial interests that must be considered by the relevant authorities during the planning process. Specific to cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the *Planning Act* states that, “The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matter of provincial interest such as...the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.”

As one of 18 interests to be considered, cultural heritage resources are to be considered within the framework of varying provincial interests throughout the land use planning process. Pursuant to Section 3 of the *Planning Act* the PPS 2020, Policy 2.6.1 states, “*Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.*”

### 3.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* enables municipalities and the province to designate individual properties and/or districts as being of cultural heritage value or interest. The province or municipality may also “list” a property, or include a property on a municipal register, that has not been designated but is believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. *Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (O. Reg. 9/06) under the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. If a property meets one or more of the following criteria it may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### 3.3 Town of Lincoln

Section 1.3.6 of the Town of Lincoln Official Plan (Approved 2015 with modifications, November 2016.) outlines the municipality’s policies on the conservation of cultural heritage resources. As outlined in the *Official Plan*, it is the goal of the municipality to identify, conserve and promote enhancement of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Town. Section 1.3.6.2 and 8.2 outlines the specific objectives and policies of the municipality regarding the management of cultural heritage resources.

## 4. Property Context

### 4.1 Property Location

The municipal address of the subject property is 3292 (3129) Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario. The subject property is located between Victoria Avenue and Sixth Avenue and Sixth Avenue and Glen Road in the community of Vineland. The property is also



known as Ball's Falls Conservation Area ran by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. See figure 1.1 and figure 1.2.

Surrounding the property is forested areas, the Twenty Mile Creek, and residential, and agricultural properties. It is located close to the downtown cores of Vineland, Jordan, and Campden. Historically, the property comprised of Concession V, Lot 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23; Concession VI, Lot 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Currently, the property roughly comprises of part of Concession V, Part Lot 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Concession 6, Part Lots 20, 21, 22, and 23 located in the former Louth Township, in the former County of Lincoln. The property also currently roughly comprises of part of Concession V, Part Lot 20, 21, 22, and 23; Concession 6, Part Lots 21, 22, and 23 located in the former Louth Township, in the former County of Lincoln.

#### 4.2 Property Context

Ball's Falls Conservation Area was once a thriving industrial village do to the proximity of the Twenty Mile Creek, and the two waterfalls on the property that unfortunately never reached its full potential based on its geographical location, creation of the railroad and highways that cut off access to the Jordan harbour, and change in technical innovation. Today the property still is important but for a different reason as it has become a Conservation Area which many people come to visit to taken in the history of the former village, beautiful hiking trails, educational programs, and the two stunning waterfalls. Over the years since the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority took over it has also become a beacon for weddings, massive festivals, camps, and even a nature school. The buildings from the 1810 Grist Mill to the modern Centre For Conservation help demonstrate the fundamental changes that the property has undertaken for over two hundred years.

##### 4.2.1 Property Description

The property contains the Centre For Conservation, Upper Falls, Lower Falls, Woollen Mill ruin, Ball home, Grist Mill, Display Barn, St. George Anglican Church, Furry Cabin, Fairchild Cabin, Display Barn, Blacksmith shop, Field Centre, Fruit Drying shed, 'Big Barn', and other non-historical buildings. The property is a mix of both original buildings and both recreated and moved buildings that create a heritage town. While the buildings range in age the oldest building on the property is the Grist Mill built in 1809 because of its strategic place on the river. The property is also located close to St. George Anglican Church (which was designated by the Town of Lincoln), as the Church itself was once on Ball family land before they donated the property for the church to be built upon.

The property also lies between the downtown core of Vineland, Jordan, and Campden. Ball's Falls Conservation Area has itself become a notable landmark in the area for its beautiful waterfalls and landscapes, as well as being a wedding and event hotspot.

##### 4.2.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

This property has cultural and heritage value for many reasons. The first is the family that owned the property. The property was first given by the Crown to the children of Colonel John Butler (the leader of the Butler's Rangers), however they did not make use

of the land and instead sold the property to George and John Ball. The Ball family owned the property from that point until the 1960s when they donated the property to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority who still holds the property to this day.

The Ball family starting with George and John Ball created an industrial town on their property and were significant in the development of many business and opportunities for the Town of Lincoln. Additionally the Grist Mill they established was important in feeding the British during the War of 1812, and more generally the flour milled at Ball's Falls was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The Ball family eventually with their success of their industrial enterprises tried to establish a village called Glen Elgin that would never fully succeed, however both their attempted town, as well as their many mills had many big names from the Town of Lincoln's early history including for example Jacob Snure who spent time milling at one of the mills on the property.

As technology and the land change it had a negative effect on the Ball family and turned what was once the thriving village of Glen Elgin into a ghost town, and eventually all the industry buildings shut down too. This however, was not the end of the properties significance as the land was donated to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority and has since become a landmark in the Town of Lincoln not only for the waterfalls, nature trail, beautiful landscapes, and animals, but also as a event hub from weddings to the annual Thanksgiving Festival which brings in thousands of visitors every year. Ball's Falls Conservation Area has become a tourism hub that also shares what life was like in the early years of the Town of Lincoln.

These are just some of the many cultural and heritage values that this property contains and this report will go more in-depth on.

#### 4.2.3 Description of Heritage Attributes

The property consists of numerous heritage buildings that have many different heritage attributes and importance relating to the property.

- Ball Home
  - The house is a brick two-storey Georgian style house that is in excellent shape. The interior of the building has been restored to how it would have looked like in 1927. All the décor in the building is from the 1920s with most pieces belonging to the Ball family.
  - The Ball home shows a high degree of craftsmanship for the Georgian style building and its many roles that it played over the years from industrial/commercial store to primary residence of the Ball family. The building itself is still in excellent condition and the interior is decorated to how it would have looked in the 1920s.
- Grist Mill
  - The building is a three-storey flour mill that was built in 1809 and still operates to this day. The structure has pretty much unchanged since 1880 when 29-feet of the mill was removed because of structural weakness.

While the exterior wood has been replaced it was using wood and techniques used in the original construction of the building. One of only a few flour mills in the area do to the combustible nature of the flour that was being milled.

- The Grist Mill and all of its internal machinery show off a high degree of craftsmanship and the various changes it has undergone over the last 200 years.
- Fruit Drying Shed
  - The brick fruit drying shed is representative of early fruit drying shed's in the area.
- Fairchild Cabin
  - The Fairchild cabin is a good example of an early 1800's log cabin.
- Furry Cabin
  - The Furry cabin is an example of an old log cabin.
- St. George Anglican Church
  - St. George Anglican Church is a small board and batten church with neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows and is a typical example of what small community churches looked like.
- Field Centre
  - The Field Centre is representative of circa 1850 agricultural farm building.
- Big Barn
  - The Big Barn is an excellent condition 1882 barn.
- Centre For Conservation
  - The Centre for Conservation building is the first LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) building in Lincoln and received a gold certification. The building's design and the materials used were specially chosen to mimic the land and to reduce the impact of the building.
  - The Centre for Conservation displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit as the building was designed to mimic the land that it was built on and provide less of a disturbance to the area. Also all the details that went into the building to earn its gold LEED certification required though, planning, and skilled craftsmanship.
  - The Centre for Conservation demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement in every aspect and design of the building. The Centre For Conservation demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement in every aspect and design of the building. Designed to mimic the land it was built on. Windows positioned in order to take advantage of natural light. Design sensitive to natural environment and includes three 44m<sup>3</sup> cisterns, onsite sewage treatment, extensive landscaping using local plant species, ground source heat pump systems for heating and cooling, and non polluting materials, finishes, and furnishings. Also measures were taken to reduce the impact of surrounding area including exterior lights not spilling into natural areas, reflective metal roof, gravel parking lot, and reduction of storm water runoff via the cisterns. Adjustable air inlets allow for individual control over workplace air temperature and volume, and over light levels (from natural

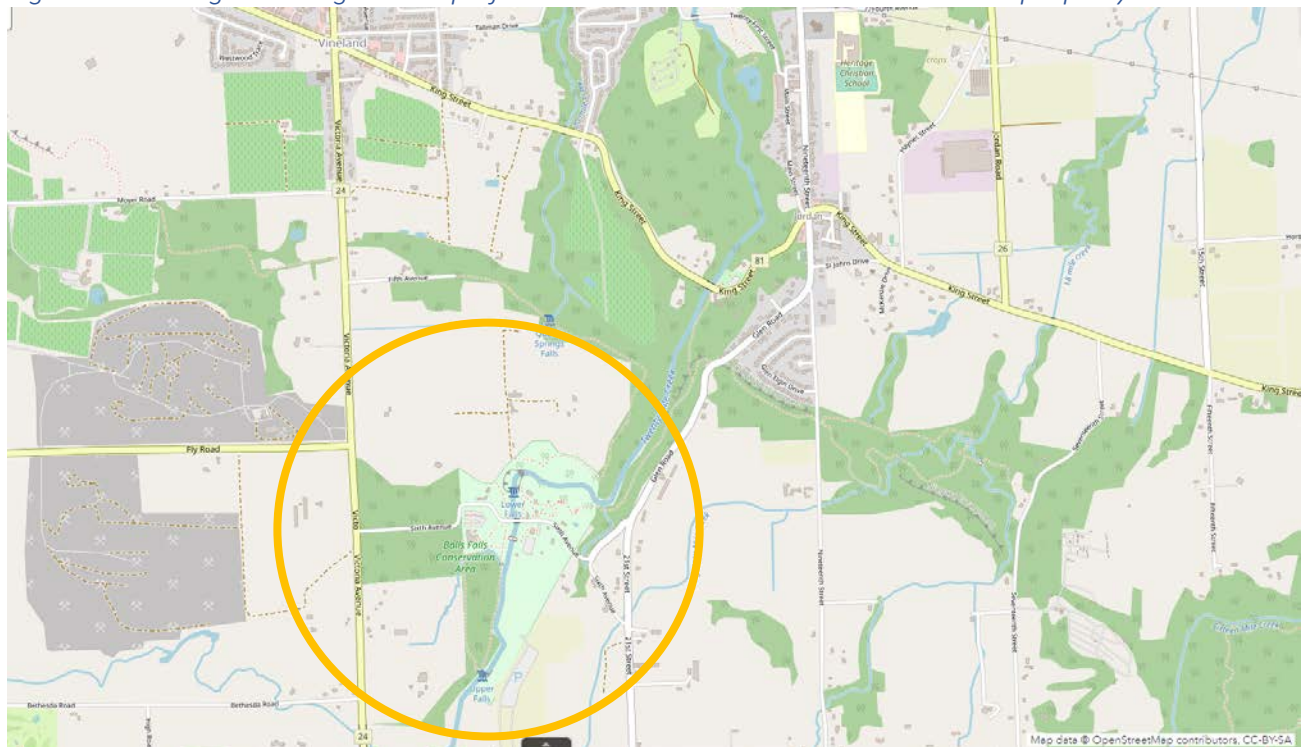
and artificial lighting). The Centre has abundant natural lighting through large windows that also provide wide-angle views of beautiful landscaping. Light levels are controlled by both occupancy and daylighting sensors. During the summer, excess heat from the building will be exhausted to the underground heat pump tubing instead of to the outdoors. This eliminates much of the need for a mechanical air conditioning system. Ground source heat pumps use the latent warmth of the earth in winter to heat the building. There are many times when the air in one section of the Centre will be warmed by sunlight entering through large windows. At these times, the heat pump system will move this warmed air to cool parts of the building, and this eliminates the need for mechanical heating. All wastewater is treated by an innovative sewage treatment system called a Waterloo Biofilter. The environmental impacts of the system are significantly less than those associated with conventional septic systems. The resulting effluent is of higher quality, requires less space, and does not require a sand bed. The system contains tanks with live bacteria in them which breaks down the waste. Solar panelled sinks – batteries recharge from the lighting. 73% of material and resources were sourced within a 800km radius of the site. Stone from the building is from the escarpment and specifically is sourced from Wiarton. Concrete blocks used in construction are made of slag, an excess component in steel mills. The slag was recycled and used in the blocks. Glass used throughout the building was recycled. Use of Glulam beams. Glulam is a stress-rated engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations, or “lams,” that are bonded together with strong, waterproof adhesives. Glulam components can be a variety of species, and individual “lams” are typically two inches or less in thickness. Ceiling of the building is made of SIP (structural insulated panels). SIPs are high performance thermal efficient panels for walls, roofs and floors that maximize energy-efficiency, structural strength and decrease the cost of heating, cooling and venting. The panels are typically made by sandwiching a core of rigid foam plastic insulation between two structural skins or oriented strand board. In terms of water consumption, the Centre uses 87% less than a non-LEED building of similar size and usage. Geothermal heating from coils buried six feet under the parking lot.

- Upper Falls
  - The Upper Falls is a unique curtain falls that flows over the top few layers of the escarpment.
- Lower Falls
  - The Lower Falls is a unique high classical fall that flows over the bottom few layers of the escarpment.
- Display Barn
  - The display barn is representative of early barns in the area, it is comprised of beams from an original barn.
- Blacksmith Shop



- The reproduction blacksmith shop is a representation of a blacksmith shop like the one that use to sit on the property.
- Woollen Mill Ruin
  - The ruins of the Woollen mill help represent the Woollen mill and the foundation that it once sat upon.
- Lime Kiln
  - The Lime Kiln is representative of early Lime Kilns in the area.
- Gardening Shed/Outhouse/Smokehouse/Wood Burning Stove/Carriage Shed
  - The Outbuildings surrounding the Ball Home are all representative of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings of the time.

*Figure 1.1 – Niagara Navigator map of the entire Ball's Falls Conservation Area property*



Source: Niagara Navigator – Open Street Map

*Figure 1.2 Niagara Navigator map of the entire Ball's Falls Conservation Area property*



Source: Niagara Navigator – Imagery with Labels

*Figure 1.3 Niagara Navigator Ball's Falls Conservation Area 1934*



Source: Niagara Navigator – 1934 Imagery



*Figure 1.4 Niagara Navigator Ball's Falls Conservation Area 1954-1955*



Source: Niagara Navigator – 1954-1955 Imagery

*Figure 1.5 Niagara Navigator Ball's Falls Conservation Area 1965*



Source: Niagara Navigator – 1965 Imagery



*Figure 1.6 Niagara Navigator Ball's Falls Conservation Area 2000*



Source: Niagara Navigator – 2000 Imagery

*Figure 1.7 Niagara Navigator Ball's Falls Conservation Area 2006*



Source: Niagara Navigator – 2006 Imagery



Figure 2.1 – Labeled Map of Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



*Figure 2.2 and 2.3 – Aerial views of Ball's Falls Conservation Area 1964 and 1988*



Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1964.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1964.



Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.

*Figure 2.4 and 2.5 – Aerial views of Ball's Falls Conservation Area 1988 and 1994*



Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.



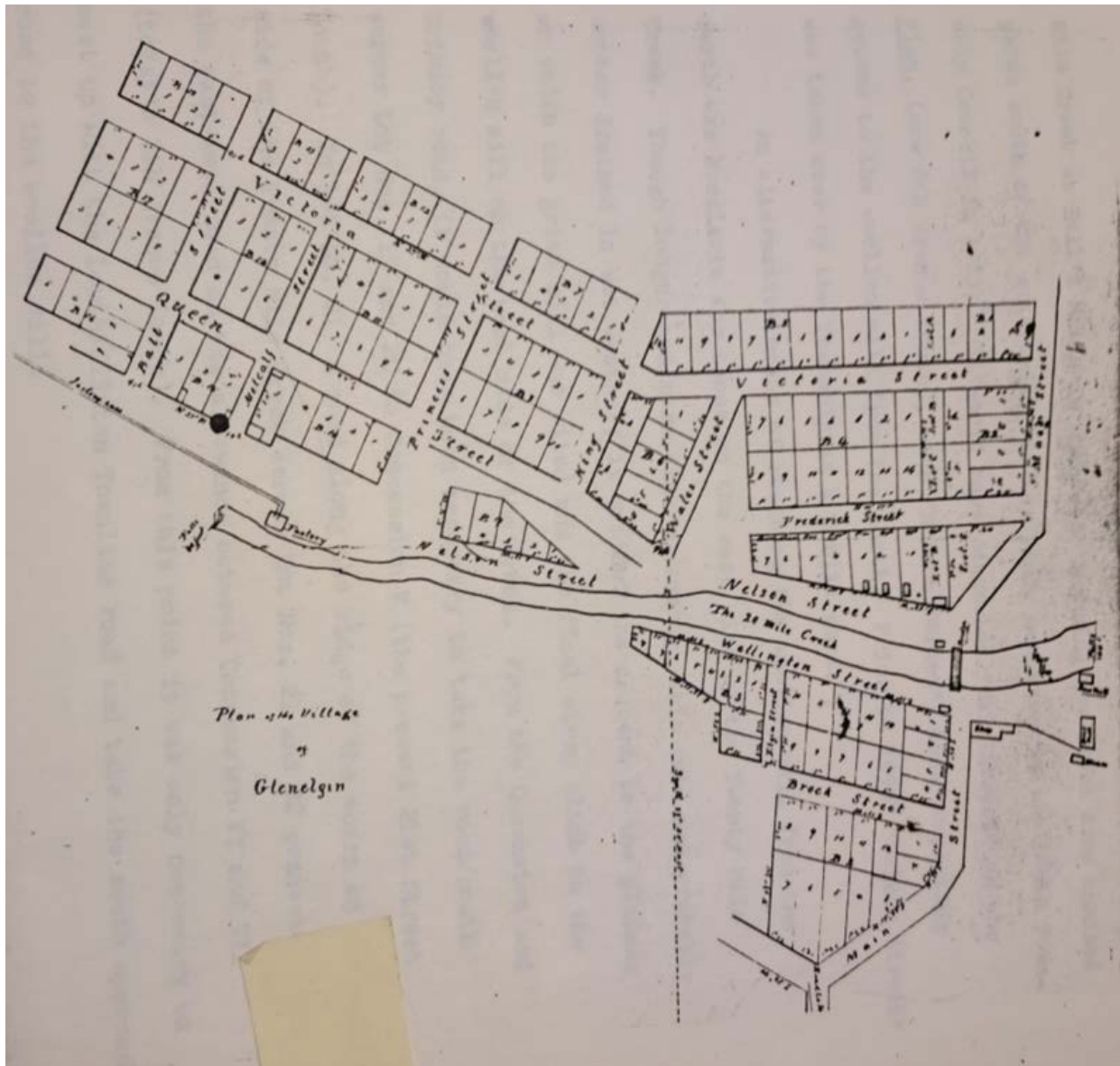
Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1994.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1994.



## 5. Site Analysis

### 5.1 Site Development

- 1803: Crown grants 1500 acres of land to children of Colonel John Butler.
- October 13, 1807: George and John Ball purchase 1200 acres from Butlers which contains Ball's Falls Conservation Area present site.
- 1809: Grist Mill is built on the property by Lower Falls and begins operation
- 1812-1815: Grist Mill is important strategic mill for British troops during War of 1812. Troops stationed on property to protect against Americans.
- 1816: Establishment of Sawmill on property beside the Grist Mill.
- Circa 1822: Mills in operation while John and George build homes for families elsewhere in Niagara area. Additionally around this time establishment of a Cooper's shop and Blacksmith shop on property.
- 1822: George Ball purchases brother's half of the 1200 acres becoming sole owner.
- 1827: Woollen Mill built close to Upper Falls.
- 1830s: Businesses start to transition from George Ball to his son George Peter Mann Ball
- 1841: George Ball donates four acres of land to Diocese of Toronto for creation of St. John's Anglican Church.
- 1845: George Peter Mann Ball has Ball home built for family built by Newton Perry who was one of the architects of St. John's Anglican Church. Front section of the house closest to street was made into a General Store.
- Circa 1846: Earliest possible date Archaeological Services Inc. could determine with certainty that there was for sure a Lime Kiln, could be earlier. Three Lime Kilns were built. Additionally houses being built for workers including Field Centre. Additionally George Peter Mann Ball began to lay out designs for the establishment of a town called Glen Elgin.
  - Plans for Glen Elgin:



Plan of the Village of Glen Elgin

Source: Duquemin, Colin Keates. *Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905*. Master of Arts Thesis, Buffalo, New York: University of New York at Buffalo. 1968.

- 1846: 25-foot extension was added to the east side of the mill and an additional 2 millstones were added
- 1848: Field Centre built.
- 1851: Assessed population of Glen Elgin is 16 people
- Circa 1880: Saw Mill ceases operations and is torn down, nothing remains.
- 1880: Twenty-nine feet of the original west of the Grist Mill is removed because of structural integrity.
- Circa 1882: Big Barn built.

- 1883: Woollen Mill ceases operations and is torn down, foundation still visible. George Peter Mann Ball dies leaving property to his son Mortimer Ball. Around this time Mortimer converts General Store into living space in Ball Home.
- 1885: Last Lime Kiln on property was built using bricks taken from Woollen Mill chimney.
- 1910: Grist Mill ceases operations, used as storage space for agricultural machinery.
- 1912: Lime Kiln ceases production.
- 1933: Mortimer Ball dies and leaves property to son Clarence 'Manly' Ball.
- 1963: Manly and his wife Mildred sell property to Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority to ensure public access to natural and man-made features of the land. Also offered Fairchild Cabin. Additionally Furry Cabin moved to site as well.
- Circa 1964-1971: Fruit Drying shed moved from 2437 North Service Road to Ball's Falls Conservation Area.
- 1959: Field Centre is occupied by Superintendent of the Conservation area.
- After being used as the Superintendent's house the property would be later used for camps, educational programs, office space, storage, and bridal suite. Additionally Big Barn would be changed from a dairy barn to its current use as an education space, wedding rental, and storage in the winter for the NPCA's bigger machinery. The Ball Home was also restored to 1927 to act as a museum.
- 1974: St. George Anglican Church moved to property from Hannon, Ontario. Used as a wedding venue. Also first ever Ball's Falls Thanksgiving Festival.
- 2021: Establishment of a Forest and Nature School during Covid-19 pandemic.

## 5.2 Existing Conditions

As currently constituted the property contains the remnant residential, agricultural, and industrial buildings of the Ball Family and the ghost town of Glen Elgin and is currently the site of Ball's Falls Conservation Area. The property contains: a large brick residential building, identified in this report as the Ball Home; a large wooden industrial structure, identified in this report as the Grist Mill; a small brick building, identified in this report as the Fruit Drying Shed; a storey and a half log cabin, identified in this report as the Fairchild Cabin; a one storey log cabin, identified in this report as the Furry Cabin; a small board and batten church, identified in this report as St. George Anglican Church; a two-storey residence, identified in this report as the Field Centre; a single-storey barn with a stone foundation and timber frame, identified in this report as the Big Barn; a single-storey, LEED certified, office building/rental venue/conservation centre, identified in this report as the Centre For Conservation; a 11 meters (36 feet) high curtain fall, identified in this report as the Upper Falls; a 27 meters (88 feet) high classical fall, identified in this report as the Lower Falls; a wooden barn, identified in this report as the Display Barn; a wooden reproduction industrial building, identified in this report as the Blacksmith Shop; the ruins of the foundation of an industrial building, identified in this report as the Woollen Mill; a lime kiln, identified in this report as the Lime Kiln; and five outbuildings around the Ball Home.



### 5.3 Architectural Details of the Dwellings

#### 5.3.1 Ball Home

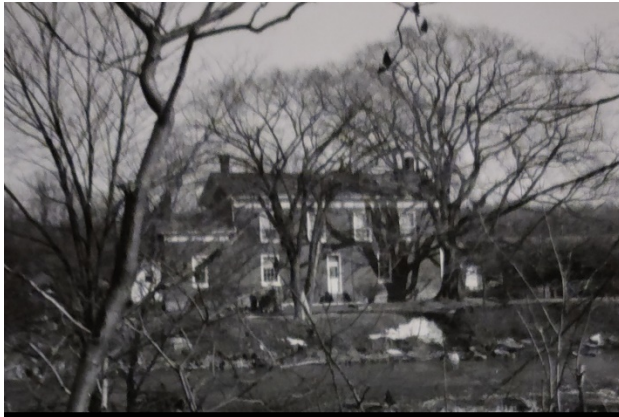
3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Ball Home located at 3292 (3129) Sixth Avenue is a two-storey brick house in Georgian style. The building originally had two front entrances. The entrance facing Sixth Avenue was the entrance of a general store as the front four rooms were once a general store. The east facing entrance was the front entrance to the residence. The building was built in 1846 for the Ball Family.

- Brick façade.
- Stenciled pine doors to give illusion of oak in front four rooms that use to be general store.
- 12 over 8, 3 over 6, 8 over 12, 2 over 2, and 1 over 1 sash windows on building.
- Covered porch with smooth columns.
- Double chimney
- Original style of eaves on the property
- Constructed by Newton Perry, who also built Wismer House and St. John's Anglican Church

The architectural integrity of the building is in excellent condition with the front porch and side porch having been touched up in recent years. From 1900 to 1910 Mortimer Ball renovated the house replacing the general store space with a music room, what would become a bedroom after Mortimer Ball's stroke, front parlour, and front entranceway. The inside of the building has been restored to how it would look in 1927 and the property is currently being used as a historic house museum. Also in house are three bedrooms up on the second level of the two-storey building as well as a maid's quarter. On the main floor a formal dining area, Mortimer's law office under the stairs, kitchen, summer kitchen, bedroom, front parlour, music room, and front entranceway. Stone and cement basement with a large fireplace. All décor in the room is from the 1920s and most pieces belong to the Ball family.

*Figure 3.1 – Ball Home Photos*



60.1.428 - Ball farm, Spring 1962. Photographed by Viola Ball. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Ball Home family front door. Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Ball Home. Left side of house from road. Mortimer Ball's Law Office Entrance. Source: Scott Foster, June 1, 2020.



Ball Home. Store front entrance. Road side entrance. Source: Scott Foster, January 4, 2021.



Ball Home. Source: Scott Foster, October 13, 2020.



Figure 3.2 - Ball Home Photos



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Figure 3.3 - Ball Home Photos



Ball Home door to street.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home front parlour.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home children's bedroom  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home master bedroom.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home children's bedroom  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Figure 3.4 - Ball Home Photos



Ball Home Mortimer Ball's bedroom.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home maid's quarters.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home basement fireplace.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home dining room.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home Mortimer Ball's law office.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Ball Home kitchen.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



### 5.3.2 Grist Mill

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Grist Mill is located at 3292 (3129) Sixth Avenue and is a three storey flour mill built by the Ball family in 1809. The current structure has remained pretty much unchanged since 1880 when 29-feet of the original building was removed to structural weakness. The wood of the structure was replaced within the last 10 years using wood and techniques that were used in the original construction.

- The building as a stone foundation and cedar wood façade.
- The basement houses the original water wheel pit although the original water wheel is no longer present. Instead a replica water wheel was installed.
- The first floor is used as a historic house museum that shows how grain was ground into flour.
- The second and third floor, as well as the basement is used as storage. The front of the Grist Mill has a main door on the first floor and an identical door on the second floor.
- On the east side of the building is a double bay door where the mill use to store barrels of flour to be shipped.
- 12 over 8 sash windows on the front of the building.
- Chimney runs through grist mill for steam power.
- Cedar shingle roof.

The Grist Mill in 1809 housed originally a 32-foot diameter overshot waterwheel and 2 millstones. In 1846 a 25-foot extension was added to the east side of the mill and an additional 2 millstones were added. In 1851 due to sporadic water flow in the Twenty Mile Creek, a steam engine was installed between 1842 and 1851. Steam power was used when the water power from the river became insufficient. In 1880 29-feet of the original west end of the mill was removed due to structural weakness. The run of millstones was reduced to 2 and a low roof was built over the wheel pit. In 1886 a water turbine was installed. In 1910 the mill ceased operations and was used as storage space for milling and agriculture. The mill is currently used as a historic house museum to demonstrate how wheat is turned into flour. The mill does still operate during specific times like the Ball's Falls Thanksgiving Festival although it now uses an electric motor.

At the Grist Mill's height of production the mill would output 7000 barrels of flour a year. Also during the War of 1812 the mill was an important site providing flour to the British troops. Two companies of troops were stationed at the mill to protect the mill from American attack.

Figure 4.1 – Grist Mill Photos



Grist Mill with replaced boards before fading.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 13, 2013.



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Mill stones being dressed.  
Source: Scott Foster, November 13, 2018.



60.1.427 - Grist Mill, 1962. Photographed by Viola Ball. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



60.1.1426 - Photo of Grist Mill, 1906. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Figure 4.2 - Grist Mill Photos



Source: Scott Foster, January 4, 2021.



Ball's Flour & Grist Mill circa 1880.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Back side of the Grist Mill from other side of gorge.  
Source: May 30, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



*Figure 4.3 - Grist Mill Photos*



Grist Mill in operation during the Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



War of 1812 reenactors in front of Grist Mill.  
Source: Scott Foster, July 15, 2012.

### 5.3.3 Fruit Drying Shed

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Fruit Drying Shed located at 3129 Sixth Avenue is an outbuilding between the Ball Home and St. George Anglican Church. The Fruit Drying Shed was built c.1852 and was originally located at 2437 North Service Road, Jordan, Ontario. It was moved to Ball's Falls between 1964 and 1971. A retired staff member remembers that it was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area before a Tornado hit Campden, Ontario. Used as a drying shed for fruit and herbs.

- Foundation is stone.
- Brick walls.
- Cedar shingled roof.
- Interior wooden racks are for drying fruit, vegetables, and herbs.

The Fruit Drying Shed is not an original building to the property and was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area. The fruit drying shed was built for Abraham Martin who was a nut farmer from Pennsylvania who was appointed the first Town Clerk and Treasurer of Louth in 1851 and served that role for about 40 years.



Figure 5 - Fruit Drying Shed Photos



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Interior of Fruit Drying Shed.  
Source: Scott Foster, September 21, 2016.



Interior of Fruit Drying Shed.  
Source: Scott Foster, September 21, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.

#### 5.3.4 Fairchild Cabin

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Fairchild Cabin located at 3129 Sixth Avenue is a storey and a half log cabin. The cabin is a good example of an early 1800's log cabin. The building has had some structural changes over the years and has had several restorations which may have changed the original appearance of the structure. It was built in 1797 by Peter Fairchild in Jordan Station. It was one of the first structures in Jordan Station. It was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

- 24'x18' squared log dovetailed white pine logs, 5-1/2" thick.
- Stone foundation, fireplace and interior chimney.
- Cedar shake roof.
- Small 7"x9" glass panes set in a 6 over 6 sash.
- 2 batten doors.
- Loft for storage and sleeping. interior whitewashed to brighten room.
- Wood "lintel" held up chimney allowing for fireplace.
- White pine timbers.

The Fairchild Cabin is not an original building to the property and was moved to Ball's Falls to show how the Ball family would have lived before they built the Ball Home. The building is currently being used as a historic house museum.

- Appears that original location was in Jordan Station, Town Lot 44, Lot 17, Concession II.
- April 11, 1797 – Mary Fairchild, praying to be confirmed in Lots 17 in the first and second Concession of Louth with their broken fronts. Ordered that notice be given to Mr. Hare, Mr. Fairchild, and Mr. Clark to attend council on Tuesday next
- Lots 17 and 18, Concession II – Crown grant to Peter Fairchild – September 15, 1803, then to James Secord. Under the crown Grant System confirmation followed by the deed necessitates a living structure, as well as property, clearing fences, crops, oath of allegiance, etc.
- August 19, 1841 – probate of will gave title to children of Solomon Secord.
- Cannot confirm that this cabin would be the cabin built to secure the confirmation of deed. This cabin may have been built after the deed was acquired, with an earlier cabin having been on site and used to conform to confirmation requirements.
- May be part of the first settlement in Jordan Station (Bridgeport)



*Figure 6.1 - Fairchild Cabin Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, October 13, 2020.



Source: Scott Foster, December 18, 2013.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



*Figure 6.2 - Fairchild Cabin Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, September 24, 2016.



Fairchild Cabin renovations in 2001. Log timbers were replaced to continue the structural integrity of the cabin. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Figure 6.2 - Fairchild Cabin Photos



Cabin Interior  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Staircase to cabin upstairs.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Interior beam.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Cabin Interior  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.

#### 5.3.5 Furry Cabin

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Furry Cabin is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and is a one storey log cabin. The building has been worked on many times.

- Several logs have been replaced.
- Cedar roof.
- Stone foundation.
- 6 over 6 sash windows.
- Gable roof.

The Furry Cabin is not an original building to the property and was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area from Concession 2 Lot 4/5 Wainfleet. The building is associated with Sylunius Furry. It is currently being used as storage space.



*Figure 7 - Furry Cabin Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, October 13, 2020.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Authority.



#### 5.3.6 St. George Anglican Church

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

St. George Anglican Church is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and is a small board and batten church. The church was built in 1864 by an architect named Mr. Hills of Hamilton, Ontario.

- wood frame
- small open bell tower (recently renovated)
- front diamond decorative lozenge, neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows
- front and back vestibules.
- Cornerstone of church is inscribed "St. George's Anglican Church - built 1864, Hannon, Ontario - moved to Ball's Falls 1974"
- The church is complete with all original church furnishings, some from a little later around 1910.

St. George Anglican Church is not original to the property as it was moved to the site in 1974. It's original location was highway 53 in Hannon, Ontario. It was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area in 1974 after the congregation outgrew the size of the church.

- Typical example of small country church serving a local community.
- Built in 1864, foundation stone donated, architect – Mr. Hills of Hamilton
- Part of Church of England, Hamilton and Niagara Bishopric.
- Years following 1864 saw a steady increase in population of the Parish of St. George and this eventually required the building of a new and larger church in 1960.
- Following the opening of the new church, the former building was deconsecrated.
- Original cornerstone was laid October 26, 1864, at Hannon, Ontario.
- The present cornerstone was laid exactly 110 years later on October 26, 1974.
- Currently used as a community resource for non-denominational worship and ceremonies.



*Figure 8.1 - St. George Anglican Church Photos*



Source: Scptt Foster, 2014.



St. George in Hannon, Ontario, 1974.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, October 13, 2020.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Figure 8.2 – St. George Anglican Church Photos



Source: Scptt Foster, 2014.



Laying Church Cornerstone, October 26, 1974.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



St. George in Hannon, Ontario, July 18, 1974.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Wedding, June, 1975.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, 2014.



#### 5.3.7 Field Centre

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Field Centre or also known as the Tenant House is a two-storey residence. It was built for families and workers for the village of Glen Elgin in 1848 by the Ball family. The Field Centre has three bedrooms, as well as a small loft for domestic help. The main floor had a kitchen, dining room, and small parlour. It is an example of a framed family, typical for its time.

- Timber framed, wood cladding, 2 storey with 1-1/2 storey ell, side hall, gable entrance plan
- large windows 6/6 sash, 10"x16" panes.
- Small cellar with exterior entrance.

The interior use of the building has changed over the years. In November 1959 (When Ball's Falls became a Conservation Area) the house was occupied by the Superintendent of the park. It was later converted to a classroom for education programs and a space for summer camp. Today it is used as an office space and a bridal suite for wedding parties. The building has a slight bulge of west wall and slope. Foundation needs some work. The building needs some maintenance on the exterior.

*Figure 9.1 – Field Centre Photos*



60.1.1227 - Field Centre Aerial view.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



983.1.36 - Field Centre from hill.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Figure 9.2 – Field Centre Photos



Field Centre interior  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Field Centre interior during summer camp.  
Source: Scott Foster, 2012.



Camp photo outside Field Centre.  
Source: Scott Foster, 2014.



Field Centre maid's quarters.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Field Centre interior.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 2002.

#### 5.3.8 Big Barn

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Big Barn located at 3129 Sixth Avenue is a single-storey barn with a stone foundation and timber frame. The structure has two massive double bay doors, one facing the northern side of the building and leading to Sixth Avenue and one facing the southern side of the building. The interior stalls and upper loft have been gutted inside of the barn for use as a wedding venue. The structure itself was built c.1882 by the Ball family.

- Large structure approximately 60' x 54'.
- High stone foundation.
- 6' massive timber framed, cladding, gable and double bay doors.
- Hay rack lifter.

The architectural integrity of the building is in excellent condition.



Figure 10.1 - Big Barn Photos



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



983.1.28 - Big Barn and Field Centre.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.

Figure 10.1 - Big Barn Photos



Big Barn interior, above door.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Big Barn roof.  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Hay rack lifter  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



Big Barn interior  
Source: Scott Foster, June 16, 2021.



#### 5.3.9 Centre For Conservation

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Centre For Conservation located at 3129 Sixth Avenue is a single-storey office building/rental venue/conservation centre. The Centre for Conservation is a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certified building as the only LEED certified building currently in the Town of Lincoln. The building was designed and built by a team made up of MacDonald Zuberec Ensslen Architects Inc. (Architect), Enermodal Engineering Ltd. (LEED Consultant, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Commissioning Authority), MTE Consultants Inc (Civil Engineer), Lee Yung & Associates (Structural Engineer), Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority (Landscape Architect), and Merit Contractors (Contractor/Builder). The building was built in 2007.

- Designed to mimic the land it was built on.
- Windows positioned in order to take advantage of natural light.
- Design sensitive to natural environment and includes three 44m<sup>3</sup> cisterns, onsite sewage treatment, extensive landscaping using local plant species, ground source heat pump systems for heating and cooling, and non polluting materials, finishes, and furnishings.
- Also measures were taken to reduce the impact of surrounding area including exterior lights not spilling into natural areas, reflective metal roof, gravel parking lot, and reduction of storm water runoff via the cisterns.
- Construction materials and furnishings were selected for low toxicity. These materials include adhesives, sealants, paints, carpet, composite wood, and laminates.
- Furnishings are GREENGUARD certified.
- Adjustable air inlets allow for individual control over workplace air temperature and volume, and over light levels (from natural and artificial lighting). The Centre has abundant natural lighting through large windows that also provide wide-angle views of beautiful landscaping. Light levels are controlled by both occupancy and daylighting sensors.
- During the summer, excess heat from the building will be exhausted to the underground heat pump tubing instead of to the outdoors. This eliminates much of the need for a mechanical air conditioning system.
- Ground source heat pumps use the latent warmth of the earth in winter to heat the building. There are many times when the air in one section of the Centre will be warmed by sunlight entering through large windows. At these times, the heat pump system will move this warmed air to cool parts of the building, and this eliminates the need for mechanical heating.
- An outdoor irrigation system was eliminated using native landscaping plants. Indoors, water-conserving plumbing fixtures were used throughout the Centre. Rainwater stored in cisterns is used for toilet flushing, further reducing the use of treated water. There are 3 cisterns, each being able to hold 43000 litres of rainwater. If the cisterns overflow, the water flows into a manmade pond at the front of the building.
- All wastewater is treated by an innovative sewage treatment system called a Waterloo Biofilter. The environmental impacts of the system are significantly less than those associated with conventional septic systems. The resulting effluent is

of higher quality, requires less space, and does not require a sand bed. The system contains tanks with live bacteria in them which breaks down the waste.

- Solar panelled sinks – batteries recharge from the lighting.
- 73% of material and resources were sourced within a 800km radius of the site.
- Stone from the building is from the escarpment and specifically is sources from Wiarton.
- Concrete blocks used in construction are made of slag, an excess component in steel mills. The slag was recycled and used in the blocks.
- Glass used throughout the building was recycled.
- Use of Glulam beams. Glulam is a stress-rated engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations, or “lams,” that are bonded together with strong, waterproof adhesives. Glulam components can be a variety of species, and individual “lams” are typically two inches or less in thickness.
- Ceiling of the building is made of SIP (structural insulated panels). SIPs are high performance thermal efficient panels for walls, roofs and floors that maximize energy-efficiency, structural strength and decrease the cost of heating, cooling and venting. The panels are typically made by sandwiching a core of rigid foam plastic insulation between two structural skins or oriented strand board.
- In terms of water consumption, the Centre uses 87% less than a non-LEED building of similar size and usage.
- Geothermal heating from coils buried six feet under the parking lot.

The building is in excellent condition and is the first (and of the writing of this report only) LEED certified building in the Town of Lincoln. The Centre For Conservation received 46 points out of a possible 70 for LEED certification.



*Figure 11.1 - Centre For Conservation Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, April 16, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 20, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 16, 2021.



Figure 11.2 - Centre For Conservation Photos



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



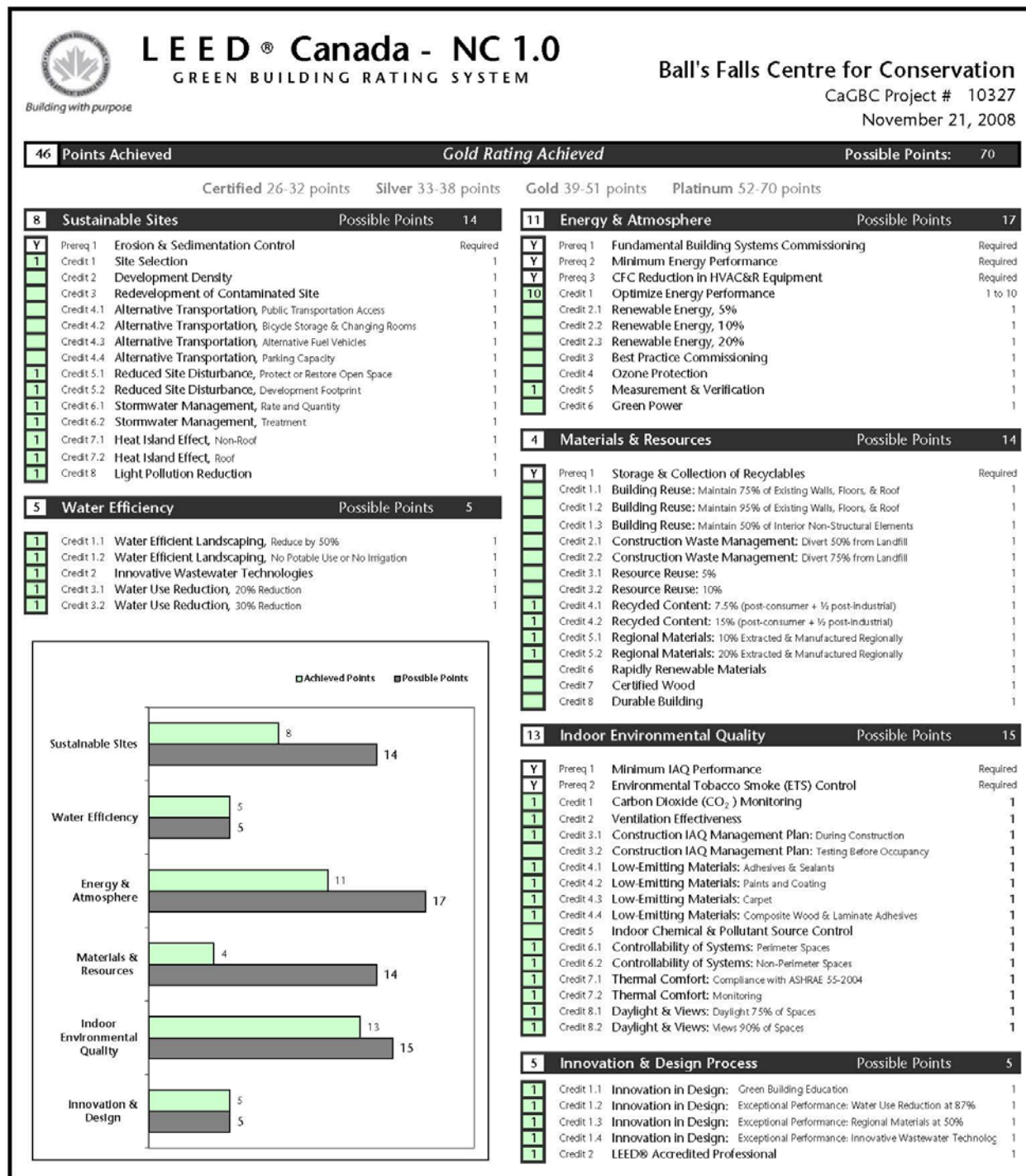
Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, September 28, 2016.



Figure 11.3 - LEED Project Scorecard



Source:

[https://leed.ca/gbc.org/leed/profile\\_files/10327\\_3\\_Balls\\_Falls\\_Centre\\_for\\_Conservation-LCNC-Scorecard.pdf](https://leed.ca/gbc.org/leed/profile_files/10327_3_Balls_Falls_Centre_for_Conservation-LCNC-Scorecard.pdf)

#### 5.3.10 Upper Falls

The Upper Falls is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and is a 11 meters (36 feet) high curtain falls. It is considered a curtain falls as the width is greater than its height. The Upper Falls was created by glacial action ending in the last (Wisconsinian) glacial advance 22000 to 13000 years ago in this region. The flow of the water is strong in the spring/fall after rain or snow melt and there is little or no flow of water in the summer. This is due to the loss of forest cover and wetlands removed from the watershed. As a result the trees and wetlands are no longer there to hold water and the water runs off to the creek quickly. Little to no baseflow of water in none rain times as no resources holding back and slowing releasing the water. The Upper Falls from top to bottom contains the Escarpment layers: Lockport Dolomite (Caprock of Upper Falls), Rochester Shale, and Irondequoit Limestone (See figure \_ below). The Ball family purchased this property off of the Butlers as they had been millers and understood and recognized the potential of the waterfall. Used the river to power the water wheel at the former Woollen Mill.



*Figure 12.1 - Upper Falls Photos*





*Figure 12.2 - Upper Falls Photos*



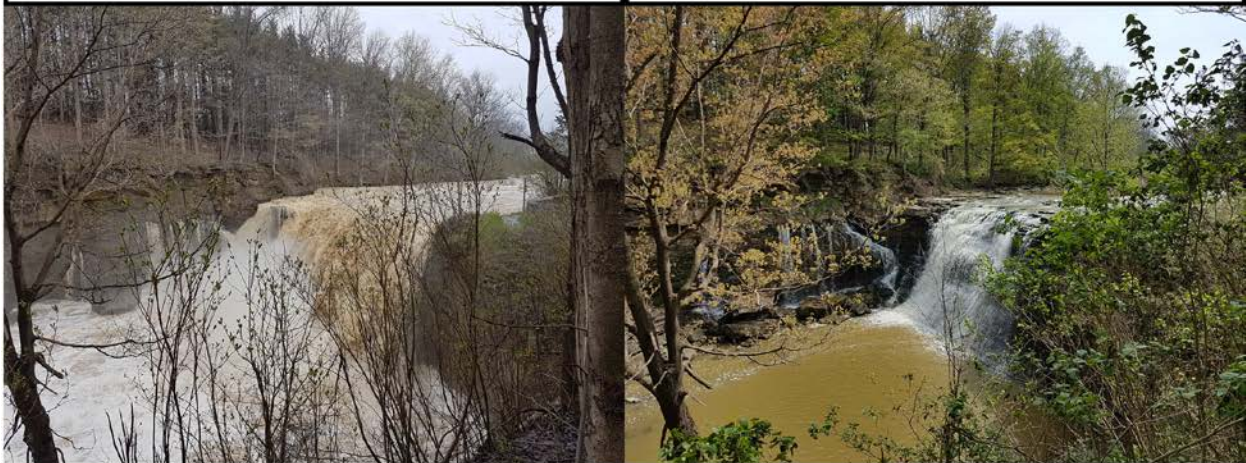


*Figure 12.3 - Upper Falls Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, May 18, 2015.

Source: Scott Foster, May 10, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 21, 2017.

Source: Scott Foster, May 17, 2017.



Source: Scott Foster, October 24, 2017.

Source: Scott Foster, March 20, 2018.



*Figure 12.4 - Upper Falls Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, April 4, 2019.



Source: Scott Foster, June 3, 2019.



Source: Scott Foster, July 19, 2020.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.

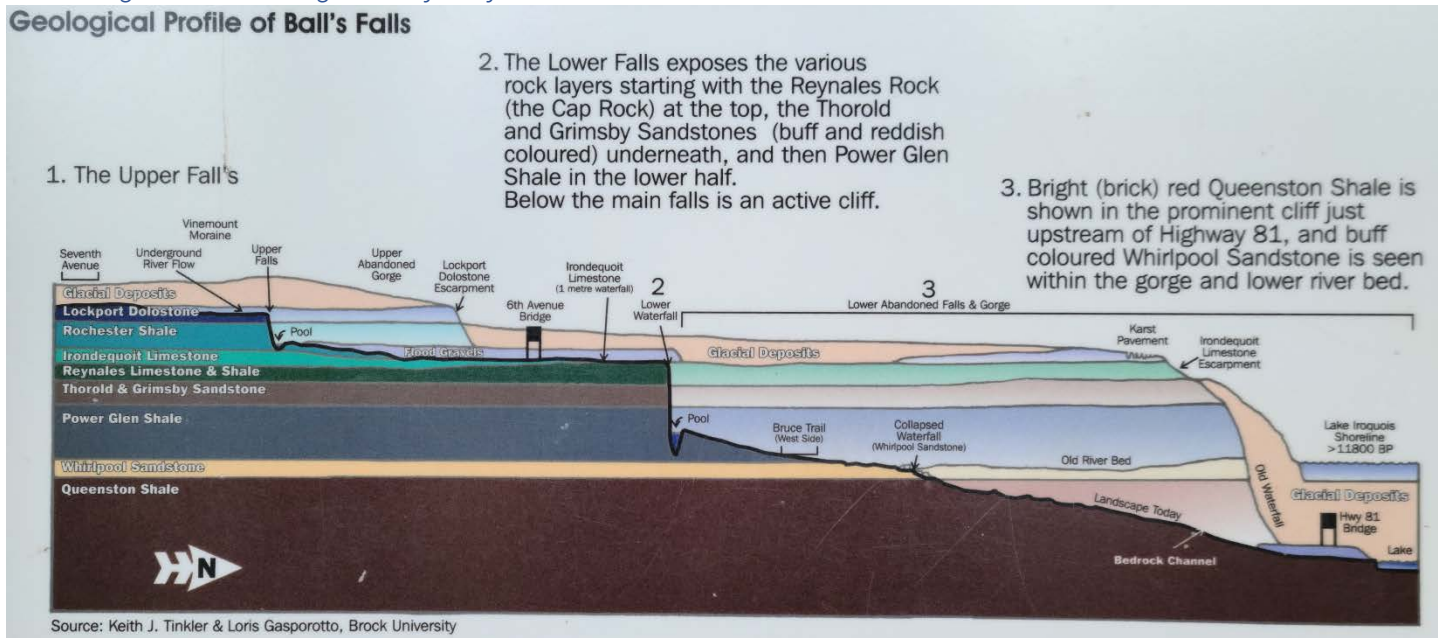


### 5.3.11 Lower Falls

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Lower Falls is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and is a 27 meters (88 feet) high classical falls. It is considered a classical falls as the height and width are almost equal. The Lower Falls was created by glacial action ending in the last (Wisconsin) glacial advance 22000 to 13000 years ago in this region. The flow of the water is strong in the spring/fall after rain or snow melt and there is little or no flow of water in the summer. This is due to the loss of forest cover and wetlands removed from the watershed. As a result the trees and wetlands are no longer there to hold water and the water runs off to the creek quickly. Little to no baseflow of water in none rain times as no resources holding back and slowing releasing the water. The Lower Falls from top to bottom contains the Escarpment layers: Reynales Formation (Caprock of Lower Falls), Thorold Formation, Grimsby Formation, and Cabot Head (Power Glen) Formation. The Ball family purchased this property off the Butlers as they had been millers and understood and recognized the potential of the waterfall. Used the river to power the water wheels at the Grist Mill and Former Saw Mill on property.

*Figure 13 - Geological Profile of Ball's Falls*



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection.

*Figure 14.1 - Lower Falls Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, May 6, 2012.



Source: Scott Foster, May 6, 2012.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1964.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.



960.1.1461 - Lower Falls.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



983.1.15.20 - Postcard of Lower Falls.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



*Figure 14.2 - Lower Falls Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, December 18, 2013.



Source: Scott Foster, May 18, 2015.



Source: Scott Foster, May 18, 2015.



Source: Scott Foster, May 10, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 21, 2017.



Source: Scott Foster, March 20, 2018.



*Figure 14.3 - Lower Falls Photos*





*Figure 14.4 - Lower Falls Photos*



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, May 19, 2014.

#### 5.3.12 Display Barn

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Display Barn located at 3129 Sixth Avenue is a single-storey barn with timber frame. The structure was built in October 1977 out of reclaimed wood beams from an older barn.



*Figure 15 - Display Barn Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Building of Display Barn, October 1977.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Building of Display Barn, October 1977.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Building of Display Barn, October 1977.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

#### 5.3.13 Blacksmith Shop

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Blacksmith Shop is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue. The Blacksmith shop is a reproduction wooden Blacksmith Shop with dirt interior flooring. While this building is a reproduction the site did have a Blacksmith Shop c1850s. The first recorded blacksmith in the village of Glen Elgin was Ira C. Course, who worked there in 1854. The original blacksmith shop was located in front of the Ball Home along Sixth Avenue.



*Figure 16 - Blacksmith Shop Photos*



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.

Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.

#### 5.3.14 Woollen Mill Ruin

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Woollen Mill Ruin is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue. It was built in 1824 by the Ball family.

- The mill was taken down and all that remains is the eastern stone foundation of the mill.
- Archway remains in the wall foundation

The woollen mill was built by the Ball family and was one of a series of industrial mills owned by the family. The water from the 20 mile creek powered the woolen mill. The mill was built by George Ball. The mill is thought to have housed 8 looms. George Ball leased the factory to several tenants including Jacob Snure and F.A. Ball. The woollen mill was extensively renovated in the 1840s to manufacture cloth with both water and steam power. In 1849 George P.M. Ball re-opened it as the Glen Elgin Woollen Mill. The mill was taken down and all that remains is the stone foundation of the mill.



*Figure 17 – Woollen Mill Photos*



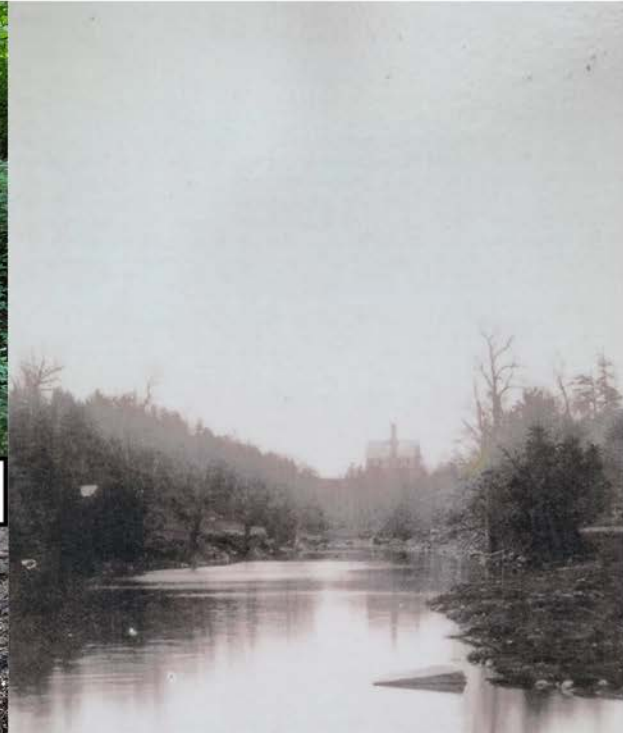
Source: Scott Foster, September 5, 2016.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



Woollen Mill along the 20 Mile Creek c.1880.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Ball's Woollen Mill circa 1880.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



5.3.15 Lime Kiln

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Lime Kiln is located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and is a reproduction Lime Kiln. The Ball family has several Lime Kilns on the property making use of the escarpment.

*Figure 18 - Lime Kiln, 2021*



Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.



#### 5.3.16 Out Buildings

3129 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario

The Out Buildings are located at 3129 Sixth Avenue and consist of 3 original buildings (Outhouse, Gardening Shed, and Smoke House), as well as a reproduction carriage shed and bake oven.

- Bake Oven
  - (reconstructed, based on Black Creek Pioneer Village design); a commercial-sized oven.
  - OPERATION: build fire inside; allow to burn for few hours; remove ash to ash pit in ground; sweep clean; insert goods to be baked; baking time is equivalent to modern ovens
- Outhouse
  - 3 seater; in evenings they would use Chamber pots under the beds
- Carriage Shed
  - Reconstructed, currently has carriages and other large farm equipment under it.
- Smoke House
  - Has small hole above door
  - Currently used as a gardening shed
- Gardening Shed
  - Interior has small artifacts that relate to gardening.

Figure 19.1 – Outbuilding Photos





*Figure 19.2 – Outbuilding Photos*



**Bake oven.**

**Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.**



**Bake oven.**

**Source: Scott Foster, April 14, 2021.**

## 5.4 Property Architecture/Heritage Attributes

### 5.4.1 Ball Home

- Greek Revival Style
  - Heavy mouldings of eaves and returns on gables
  - Entrance usually on gable end
  - Massive symmetrical mouldings and corner blocks on interior
- Reported to have used 87000 frogged bricks (indented on one side for better grip)
- Foundations
  - Above grade – dressed and coursed stone
  - Below grade – random motared
- Remodeling took place when the front rooms of the house went from being a general store to the current arrangements of rooms
  - Interior organization peculiar due to its uses over the years
- Summer kitchen built on to the rest of the kitchen most likely in early 1900's
- Bricks came from Orth farm about 1-1/2 miles west of property

### 5.4.2 Grist Mill

- Rubble coursed stone foundation, massive timber post and beam frame, cladding, full basement, five bay 2-1/2 storey
- Windows 12/8 – 7"x9" pane
- Two sets double horizontal halved doors
- Operational mill machinery (some pieces have been restored)
- Large size of the building shows dominance as industrial centre of Glen Elgin
- Originally powered by a 32' diameter water wheel, then later by steam, turbines and currently electricity
- Building is remarkable for its preservation, both structural and machinery
- Building expanded c. 1840 on east end and then reduced c. 1880 on west end
- Wood cladding on outside has been replaced with technique and age appropriate wood in the last 10 years, colour of wood has faded

### 5.4.3 Fruit Drying Shed

- Foundation is stone.
- Brick walls.
- Cedar shingled roof.
- Interior wooden racks are for drying fruit, vegetables, and herbs.

### 5.4.4 Fairchild Cabin

- Likely that structure of cabin has undergone structural changes over time but good example of typical early 1800's log cabin
- Logs replaced
- 24' x 18' squared log dovetailed white pine logs, 5-1/2" thick, story and a half
- Stone foundation, fireplace and interior chimney
- Cedar shake roof



- Small 7"x9" glass panes set in a 6 over 6 sash
- 2 "batten" doors
- Loft for storage and sleeping. interior whitewashed to brighten room.
- Wood "lintel" held up chimney allowing for fireplace.

#### 5.4.5 Furry Cabin

- one storey log cabin. The building has been worked on many times.
- Several logs have been replaced.
- Cedar roof.
- Stone foundation.
- 6 over 6 sash windows.
- Gable roof.

#### 5.4.6 St. George Anglican Church

- Small board and batten church, wood frame
- Small open bell tower (recently restored)
- Front diamond decorative lozenge
- Neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows
- Complete with all original church furnishings, some of a later period c.1910
- Cornerstone of church bears an inscription "St. George's Anglican Church – Built 1864, Hannon, Ontario – Moved to Ball's Falls 1974."

#### 5.4.7 Field Center

- Timber framed, wood cladding, 2 storey with 1-1/2 storey ell, side hall, gable entrance plan
- Large windows 6/6 sash, 10" x 16" panes
- Excellent entrance with Transom and side lights
- Small cellar with exterior entrance
- Interior has changed over the years to meet purposes
  - Family house
  - Office space
  - Camp/Programing space
  - Wedding space

#### 5.4.8 Big Barn

- Large structure approximately 60' x 54'
- High stone foundation
- 6' massive timber framed cladding
- Gable and double bay doors
- Last remaining farm structure built by the Ball family, once used for animals, now a wedding venue
- Interior stalls and upper loft have been removed in the interior of the building
- Hay rack lifter still remains

#### 5.4.9 Center for Conservation

- Designed to mimic the land it was built on.
- Windows positioned in order to take advantage of natural light.
- Design sensitive to natural environment and includes three 44m<sup>3</sup> cisterns, onsite sewage treatment, extensive landscaping using local plant species, ground source heat pump systems for heating and cooling, and non polluting materials, finishes, and furnishings.
- Also measures were taken to reduce the impact of surrounding area including exterior lights not spilling into natural areas, reflective metal roof, gravel parking lot, and reduction of storm water runoff via the cisterns.
- Construction materials and furnishings were selected for low toxicity. These materials include adhesives, sealants, paints, carpet, composite wood, and laminates.
- Furnishings are GREENGUARD certified.
- Adjustable air inlets allow for individual control over workplace air temperature and volume, and over light levels (from natural and artificial lighting). The Centre has abundant natural lighting through large windows that also provide wide-angle views of beautiful landscaping. Light levels are controlled by both occupancy and daylighting sensors.
- During the summer, excess heat from the building will be exhausted to the underground heat pump tubing instead of to the outdoors. This eliminates much of the need for a mechanical air conditioning system.
- Ground source heat pumps use the latent warmth of the earth in winter to heat the building. There are many times when the air in one section of the Centre will be warmed by sunlight entering through large windows. At these times, the heat pump system will move this warmed air to cool parts of the building, and this eliminates the need for mechanical heating.
- An outdoor irrigation system was eliminated using native landscaping plants. Indoors, water-conserving plumbing fixtures were used throughout the Centre. Rainwater stored in cisterns is used for toilet flushing, further reducing the use of treated water. There are 3 cisterns, each being able to hold 43000 litres of rainwater. If the cisterns overflow, the water flows into a manmade pond at the front of the building.
- All wastewater is treated by an innovative sewage treatment system called a Waterloo Biofilter. The environmental impacts of the system are significantly less than those associated with conventional septic systems. The resulting effluent is of higher quality, requires less space, and does not require a sand bed. The system contains tanks with live bacteria in them which breaks down the waste.
- Solar panelled sinks – batteries recharge from the lighting.
- 73% of material and resources were sourced within a 800km radius of the site.
- Stone from the building is from the escarpment and specifically is sourced from Wiarton.
- Concrete blocks used in construction are made of slag, an excess component in steel mills. The slag was recycled and used in the blocks.
- Glass used throughout the building was recycled.



- Use of Glulam beams. Glulam is a stress-rated engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations, or “lams,” that are bonded together with strong, waterproof adhesives. Glulam components can be a variety of species, and individual “lams” are typically two inches or less in thickness.
- Ceiling of the building is made of SIP (structural insulated panels). SIPs are high performance thermal efficient panels for walls, roofs and floors that maximize energy-efficiency, structural strength and decrease the cost of heating, cooling and venting. The panels are typically made by sandwiching a core of rigid foam plastic insulation between two structural skins or oriented strand board.
- In terms of water consumption, the Centre uses 87% less than a non-LEED building of similar size and usage.
- Geothermal heating from coils buried six feet under the parking lot.
- The building is in excellent condition and is the first (and of the writing of this report only) LEED certified building in the Town of Lincoln. The Centre For Conservation received 46 points out of a possible 70 for LEED certification.

#### 5.4.10 Upper Falls

- 11 meters (36 feet) high curtain falls.
  - It is considered a curtain falls as the width is greater than its height.
- The Upper Falls from top to bottom contains the Escarpment layers: Lockport Dolomite (Caprock of Upper Falls), Rochester Shale, and Irondequoit Limestone

#### 5.4.11 Lower Falls

- 27 meters (88 feet) high classical falls.
  - It is considered a classical falls as the height and width are almost equal.
- The Lower Falls from top to bottom contains the Escarpment layers: Reynales Formation (Caprock of Lower Falls), Thorold Formation, Grimsby Formation, and Cabot Head (Power Glen) Formation.

#### 5.4.12 Display Barn

- Large gambrel roofed structure
- Heavy timber framing typical of early barns

#### 5.4.13 Blacksmith Shop

- Wood reproduction blacksmith shop

#### 5.4.14 Woollen Mill Ruins

- The mill was taken down and all that remains is the eastern stone foundation of the mill.
- Archway remains in the wall foundation

#### 5.4.15 Lime Kiln

- Reproduction Lime Kiln
- Bricks of Lime Kiln possibly from chimney of Woollen Mill

#### 5.4.16 Outbuildings

- 5 outbuildings
  - Original – Smoke House, Outhouse, and Gardening Shed
  - Reproduction – Bake Oven and Carriage Shed

## 6. History of the Property

### 6.1 Louth Township and the Village of Glen Elgin/Jordan

The former Township of Louth (current day Lincoln) was a township in the Niagara District. It is bounded on the east by the former township of Grantham (St. Catharines); on the north by Lake Ontario; on the west by Clinton (Lincoln); and on the south by Pelham. (See Figure 20 below)

The land within Louth Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas' in 1784 in the original Between the Lakes Purchase and was later revised and signed on December 7, 1792 (Between the Lakes Purchase – Treaty 3) by the Mississauga and the Crown as the original treaty had been unclear in some areas.<sup>1</sup> The township was named Louth after a market town in Lincolnshire, England by Governor Simcoe.<sup>2</sup> The Township of Louth was settled early on by United Empire Loyalists fleeing from the Americans Army after the Revolutionary War. Some of the most notable of these loyalists were Butler's Rangers. People began to settle the area because of the Twenty Mile Creek and all the benefits that it brought as well as having a location that helped prevent possible American retaliation as it was far enough away. In circa 1795 two Mennonites visited the newly established township with the intention of finding a place for their families, these two being Abram Moyer and Amos Albright. Both Moyer and Albright decided to make Louth the perfect place for their settlement.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, "Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves," Government of Ontario, accessed April 22, 2021, <https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves#treaties>; William F. Rannie, *Lincoln the Story of an Ontario Town* (Lincoln, Ontario: W.F. Rannie, 1974), 335. The treaty was named the Between the Lakes Treaty as it included all the land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Also of note during a Archaeological Assessment of the Ball Homestead and Upper Falls Sites in February 2002 archeologists recovered one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine pieces of pre-contact aboriginal debitage. 99% of this material consisted of Onondaga chert. Archaeological Services Inc, *Report of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Ball Homestead and Upper Falls Sites Balls Falls Heritage Conservation Area Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario* (528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario: Archaeological Services Inc, February 2002), 29.

<sup>2</sup> William F. Rannie, *Names in Lincoln* (Lincoln, Ontario: W.F. Rannie, 1975), 25. Township No. 4 was officially given the name Louth in the Constitutional Act of 1791.

<sup>3</sup> Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 21-23.; "Louth Township," *Exploring Niagara*, accessed April 22, 2021, [http://exploringniagara.exploringniagara.ca/all\\_about\\_niagara/the\\_history\\_of\\_niagara/niagara\\_townships/niagara\\_townships\\_louth.html#:~:text=The%20Township%20of%20Louth%20was,fleeing%20from%20the%20American%20Army.&text=They%20were%20so%20impressed%20with,for%20about%20%242.00%20per%20acre..](http://exploringniagara.exploringniagara.ca/all_about_niagara/the_history_of_niagara/niagara_townships/niagara_townships_louth.html#:~:text=The%20Township%20of%20Louth%20was,fleeing%20from%20the%20American%20Army.&text=They%20were%20so%20impressed%20with,for%20about%20%242.00%20per%20acre..)



By 1849 with the thriving industries the Ball family were conducting, George Peter Mann Ball attempted to plan the community of Glen Elgin (named after the Earl of Elgin who had been appointed Governor of the United Provinces of Canada in 1847), an industrial town.<sup>4</sup>

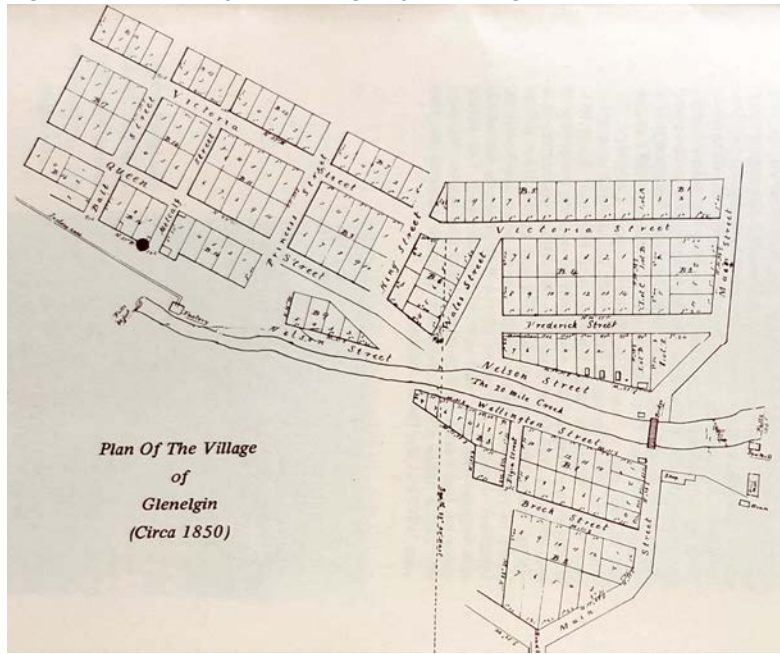
Figure 20 - Map, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1914 (960.1.348)



960.1.348 – Map of Joint Inspectorate of Lincoln County and Township of Pelham Indicating Location of Schools and Marking School Section Boundaries, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1914. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection

<sup>4</sup> Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 38-39.; Rannie, *Names in Lincoln*, 21; Francis J. Petrie, *Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage* (Niagara: Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, 1972), 14-15.

Figure 21 - Plan of the Village of Glen Elgin



Source: Francis J. Petrie, Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage (Niagara: Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, 1972), 15.

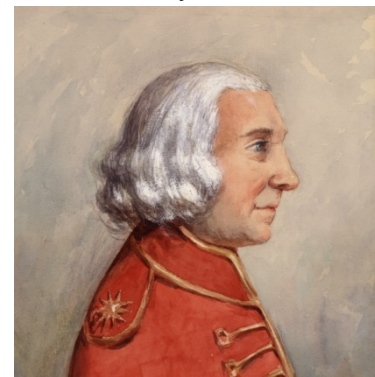
With technology change, problems, and a number of other factors Glen Elgin was never able to establish itself.

Jordan is a community located on the eastern edge of the Town of Lincoln, in the Niagara Region. Jordan is bordered by the Twenty Mile Creek and Vineland to the west, Lake Ontario to the north, St. Catharines to the east, and Pelham to the south. It was later amalgamated into the Town of Lincoln on January 1, 1970 as part of a two-tier municipality with Niagara Region. Jordan is notable for its many wineries, lovely downtown and Ball's Falls Conservation Area just to name a few things.

## 6.2 Property History

The subject property is located on, the property comprised of part of Concession V, Part Lot 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Concession 6 & 7 Part Lots 20, 21, 22, and 23, Louth Township, in the community of Jordan.

The property was originally gifted to the children of Colonel John Butler (leader of the Butler's Rangers<sup>5</sup>). The Crown in 1803 gifted about 1500 acres of land in Louth Township to Thomas Butler, Andrew Butler,



Colonel John Butler,  
Courtesy of Toronto Public  
Library.

<sup>5</sup> The Butler's Rangers were a group of eight companies of men who fought for the Crown during the American Revolutionary War. The Rangers were formed by Lieutenant Colonel John Butler and were composed of Loyalists, mainly from the Mohawk Valley (in present day State of New York), who came to



Johnson Butler, and Deborah (Butler) Muirhead.<sup>6</sup> The children of the Butler family after gaining the land did not actually use the land for any purposes and instead decided to sell the property to two industrial brothers named George and John Ball.<sup>7</sup>

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Canada to flee the imprisonment and persecution inflicted by the American Rebels. The Butler's Rangers were a courageous band of men who were seldom beaten, and it was widely acknowledged that for "steadiness, bravery, and allegiance they were not to be excelled." Often they inflicted numerous casualties on their enemy while losing only a few men themselves, and were so skilled that the enemy scarcely knew of their presence until they were attacked.

During the summer of 1777, Butler requested and was given permission to raise a battalion of rangers — eight companies, each consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, three Corporals and fifty privates. Of these eight companies, two were to be composed of individuals knowing Indigenous languages and familiar with their customs and war practices; the remaining six would be people acquainted with the woods. By the middle of December, 1777, Butler had filled his first company of Rangers. On May 2nd, 1778, Butler's Rangers and a number of Indians, began a march from Niagara to recruit men from the Mohawk Valley. They attracted many Loyalists, and the entire battalion was quickly filled. The Rangers wore uniforms of dark green cloth trimmed with scarlet. They had low flat caps with a brass plate in front bearing a G. R. encircled by the words "Butler's Rangers." The Rangers continued to play an important role throughout the American Revolution, carrying out raids against the American Rebels, from Fort Niagara and Fort Detroit. Butler suggested that communities be developed for the Rangers and their families who were living around the Forts, and in the latter part of 1780, the first settlements were planned for the Rangers and other Loyalists who had been arriving in the area since the beginning of the Revolution.

When the Butler's Rangers were disbanded in June, 1784, a majority of them (258 officers and their families) decided to remain in this area. Butler's Rangers and other Loyalists who had given up their land in the United States to remain loyal to Britain, were granted land in Canada by the Crown.

"Butler's Rangers," *Niagara Falls Museums*, accessed April 22, 2021, <https://niagarafallsmuseums.ca/discover-our-history/history-notes/butlersrangers.aspx>.

<sup>6</sup> Francis J. Petrie, *Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage*, 1; Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 38-39.; Rannie, Names in Lincoln, 31-32.

<sup>7</sup> The following is a brief highlighting of the Ball family history before George and John Ball purchased the property. In 1690 the Ball family left Britain and emigrated to America to settle in the Mohawk Valley. In 1733 Jacob Ball (George and John Ball's father) is born. He would eventually marry Maria Elizabeth Mann (1732-1814). In 1776 the Revolutionary War in America begun and the Ball family decided to remain loyal to the British Crown. In 1778 Jacob Ball and his son Peter fight for the crown in the Butler's Rangers. Jacob as a captain and Peter as a Lieutenant Colonel. In 1783 end of American Revolution and by 1784 George and John Ball, as well as the rest of the family, come to Canada and settle on lands granted by the Crown in Niagara. Also in the same year the Butler's Rangers are disbanded. Additionally after the brother purchase the property their father Jacob dies in 1810. John and George's mom passes away in 1814). Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, "Ball's Falls Historic Park – Reference" (Thorold, Ontario: Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, 1985).

George (1765-1854) and John Ball (1760-1822) both sons of Captain Jacob Ball of the Butler's Rangers, purchased 1200 acres from the Butlers on October 13, 1807 for a sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling (see figure 22.1 and 22.2 for Indenture of Sale). The Ball brothers recognized the importance and industrial applications of the Twenty Mile Creek and began immediately, after purchasing the property, building a Grist Mill powered by the river.<sup>8</sup> The Grist Mill completed construction and opened in 1809 housing a 32 foot diameter overshot waterwheel and 2 mill stones to produce flour.

During the War of 1812 the Grist Mill was strategically important to the British as the mill provided grain for both the British Military and the Canadian militia. It was deemed important enough for troops of the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment to be stationed on the property to protect the mill from American attack.<sup>9</sup> During the war several soldiers wrote accounts of the mill. One of these written accounts was made on November 21, 1812 by the American General McClure addressing Governor Tompkins saying "to obtain other objects that I deem important, I have concluded to make a



Sir Isaac Brock's Hat 971.275.1(A) – Courtesy of the Niagara Falls Historical Society. The hat is a regulation issue of 1812 for General staff officers of his Majesty's army. The hat was ordered from England by Sir Isaac Brock and arrived after his death at the battle of Queenston Heights. During his funeral, in 1824 and 1853, the hat was placed on the coffins. Many of the local militia men tried the hat on for size which caused considerable wear to the artefact.

<sup>8</sup> Petrie, *Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage*, 1-2; Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 38-39.; Rannie, *Names in Lincoln*, 34; Colin Keates Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905," Master of Arts Thesis. University of New York at Buffalo, June 1968, 9-10.

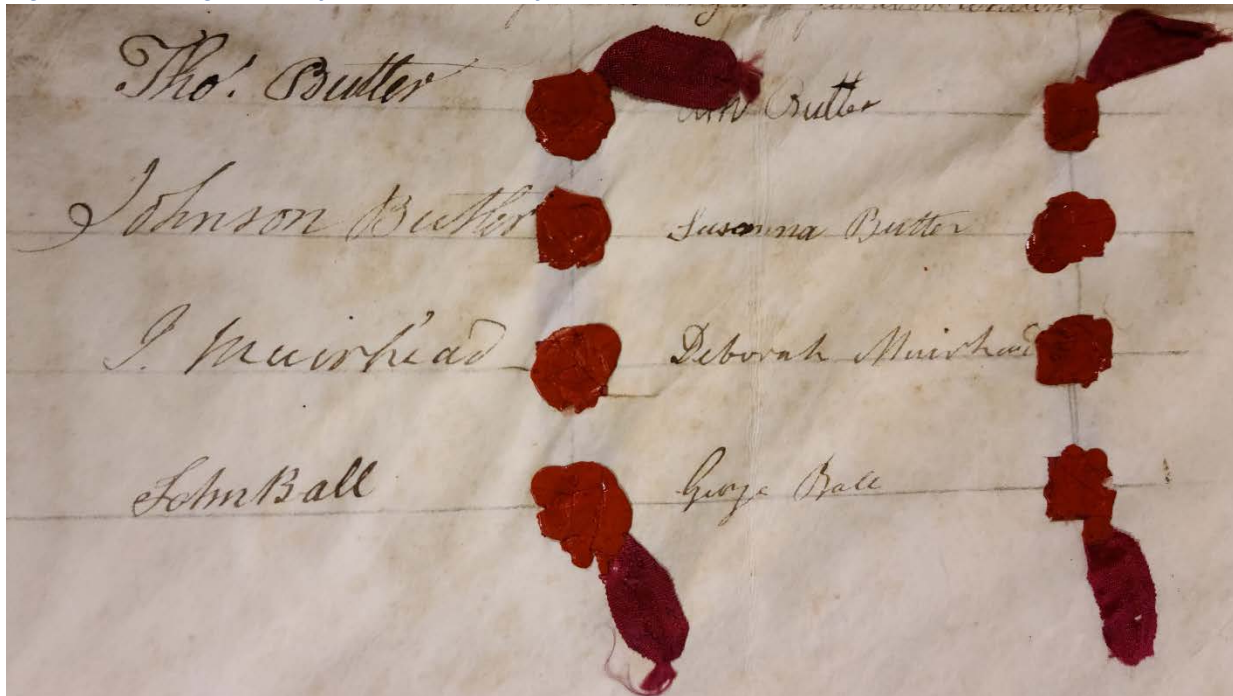
<sup>9</sup> Petrie, *Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage*, 4; Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 36.



[illegible]

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Figure 22.2 – Signatures from Indenture of Sale, October 13, 1807



960.1.1755 - Indenture of Sale. Thomas Butler, Andrew Butler, Johnson Butler, and Deborah (Butler) Muirhead to George and John Ball, October 13, 1807. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection.

movement towards the enemy. There is a great quality of flour at some mills on the Twenty which at least can be secured"<sup>10</sup>. On Saturday, December 12, 1813 a soldier wrote "passed a number of teams to take flour from Balls to the Forty"<sup>11</sup>. A further account came on Wednesday, December 15, 1813 when a soldier wrote "Rode to Ball's Mills to send down flour from there, where I staid [stayed] all night"<sup>12</sup>. One final soldier's letter from Thursday, December 16, 1813 wrote "Went up to 20 Mille Creek. Passed a number of sleighs to take flour and some whisky down from Ball's Mills to St. Davids"<sup>13</sup>.

One widely held myth is that Sir Isaac Brock's nephew was one of the officers that was stationed at Ball's Falls as part of the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment to protect the mill however research done by former staff of the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority can not substantiate the claim. Regardless, when the British troops left the property, an officer left the following inscription on the cabin of the Ball family to thank them for their hospitality:

"May the Blessings of God attend this house, for the kindness they have shown to the 104<sup>th</sup> when stationed here the country to defend"<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905," 18.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*, 17.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*, 17.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 17.

<sup>14</sup> Grist Mill Exhibit, 2012 (LOOK HOW TO REFERENCE)



The other thing left by an officer of the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment was Sir Isaac Brock's hat. This hat that the Ball family was given was used at the funeral services for Sir Isaac Brock in 1824 and 1853. The hat was donated and accessioned into the collection of the Niagara Falls Historical Society Museum in 1971. In 1989 the following letter was donated to the museum signed by John W. Ball and Margaret Ball:

John W. Ball Esq. of Locust Grove Niagara  
To G.W.H. Ball Esq. Barrister, Galt, Ont. Sept. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1887

General Brock's Hat, came [page ripped] from England, after his death, to his Nephew, Capt[. Brock], who with some troops was stationed at the time at Ball's Mills, to protect a quantity of Father's flour, from the American Army. Capt. Brock on leaving the Mills, presented the Hat to Father, the late George Ball Esq. of Locust Grove Niagara.

It was in a good state of preservation, until it was loaned, to be placed on the Coffin of the late General Brock when his remains were taken from Fort George, to be placed in the first Monument on Queenston Heights, when it was completed and again when the new Monument was finished, for the removal of the remain thereto.

Instead of being cared for as promised by the Colonel in charge, it was fingered and tried on by so many people, as to leave it in its present shabby state. The hat was I think loaned a third time, when the Prince of Wales visited the Monument, and was again subjected to the same treatment by hundreds.

We send you the above statement as related by Father.

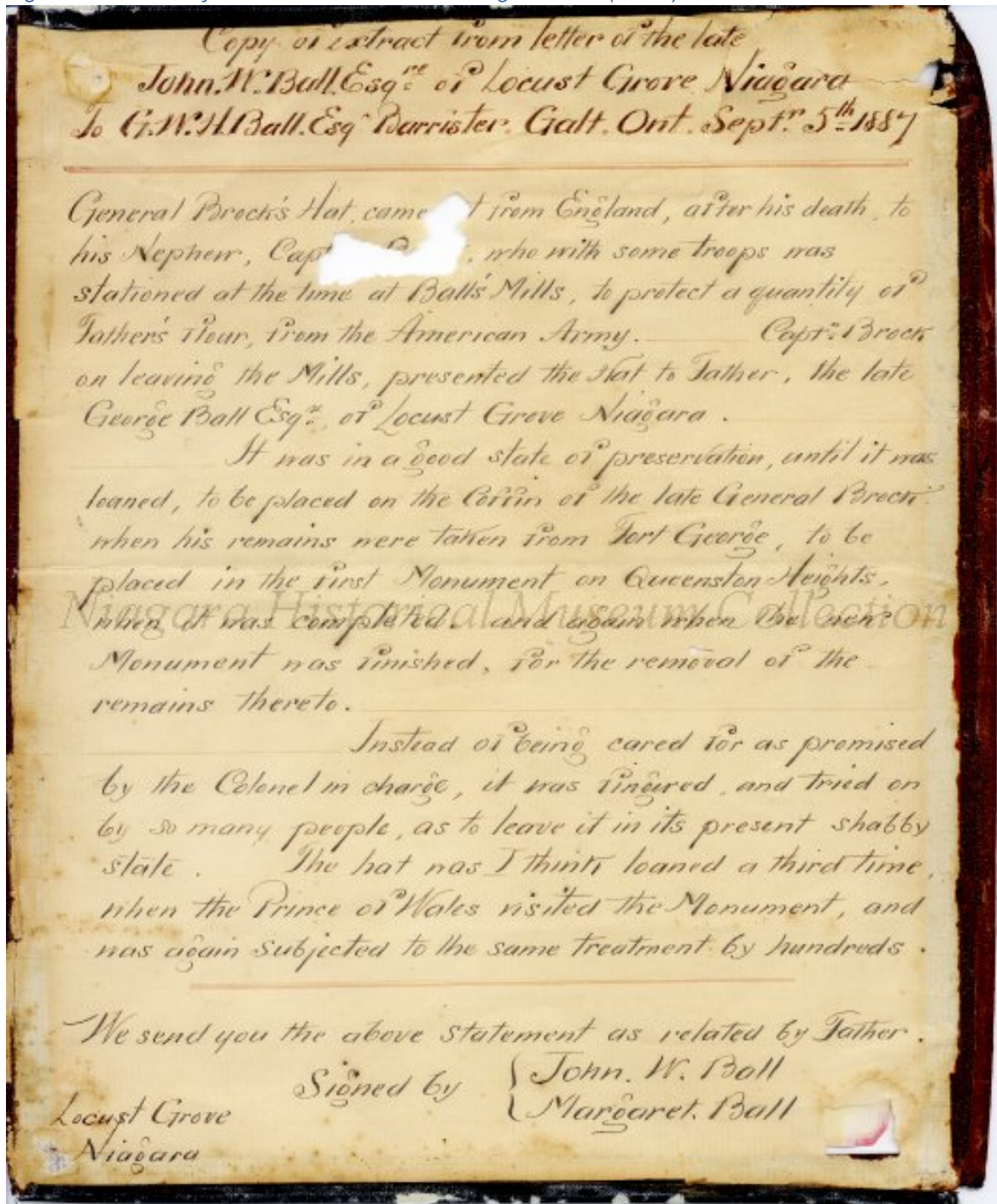
Signed by Jon W. Ball  
Margaret Ball

Locust Grove Niagara<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Letter from John W. Ball and Margaret Ball written in 1887 – 989.5.34 – Courtesy of the Niagara Falls Historical Society Museum. (See Figure 23 below for the image of the letter)

Figure 23 – Letter from John W. Ball and Margaret Ball (1887)



Letter from John W. Ball and Margaret Ball written in 1887 – 989.5.34 – Courtesy of the Niagara Falls Historical Society Museum.

In 1815 before the end of the war the George Peter Mann Ball is born in a log dwelling to the east of the Grist Mill to George Ball and his wife Catharine A. Overholt (1765-



1854).<sup>16</sup> The Ball family and the Grist Mill played an important part during the War of 1812. In the proceeding couple of years after the War of 1812 the mill was still important to the United Kingdom as there was a strong demand for flour which the Ball's and their mill were happy to supply.<sup>17</sup>

In 1816 the Ball family finished construction on a saw mill the second industrial building on the property. The sawmill was constructed beside the Grist mill and made use of the Twenty Mile Creek. It was located just to the left of the Lower Falls (See figure). Timber was harvested on the property and brought to the sawmill to be made into lumber. This lumber was then sold to the surrounding villages and towns for the construction of many local houses and buildings.<sup>18</sup>

Both John and George Ball had been living in log cabins on the property setting up their industrial mills but by 1822 both brothers had moved off the industrial land and into Niagara Township. John having set up his house in 1818 and George setting up his in 1821.<sup>19</sup> In 1822 George Ball purchased his brother's half interest in the 1200 acre property for a total of 1000 pounds Sterling making him the sole owner of the property and the industrial buildings (see figure 24.1 and 24.2 for Indenture of Sale).<sup>20</sup>

Around the time of George Ball's property came several other industrial buildings being built on the site in fast succession based on the needs of products being produced. One of these buildings was a Cooper's shop. It was built to provide barrels for the flour being produced at the Grist mill as the flour would be moved from the property and loaded onto ships in Jordan Harbour. The ships would then move the flour to places like Montreal and to London, England. The shop was located just south of the grist mill.<sup>21</sup> Another building that was built on the property was a blacksmith shop which was located on the west bank of the creek close to the Lower Falls. The blacksmith was able to make hoops for the cooper's barrels, horse shows and other items to both help in fixing and running the mill but also from everyday household items.<sup>22</sup> These buildings would have sprung up quickly as they were important to the shipping of flour but is hard to determine the exact date of their construction.

Like the Cooper shop and Blacksmith shop it is hard to determine when the Lime Kilns on the property were built. Most secondary sources on the matter state that there were three lime kilns on the property, but none give any dates as to when they were constructed. In an archeological survey of the Lime Kilns done by Archaeological

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<sup>16</sup> Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, "Ball's Falls Historic Park – Reference".

<sup>17</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 36.

<sup>18</sup> Saw Mill Interpretive Panel on site; Petrie, Ball's falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 5.; Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, "Ball's Falls Historic Park – Reference".

<sup>19</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 36.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*; Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905," 18.

<sup>21</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 7; Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 37.

<sup>22</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 8; Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 37.

Figure 24.1 - Indenture of Sale. John Ball to George Ball, January 13, 1822

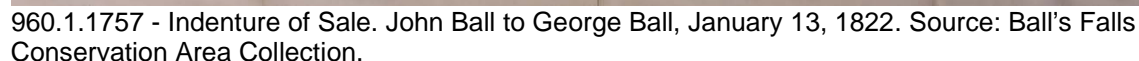
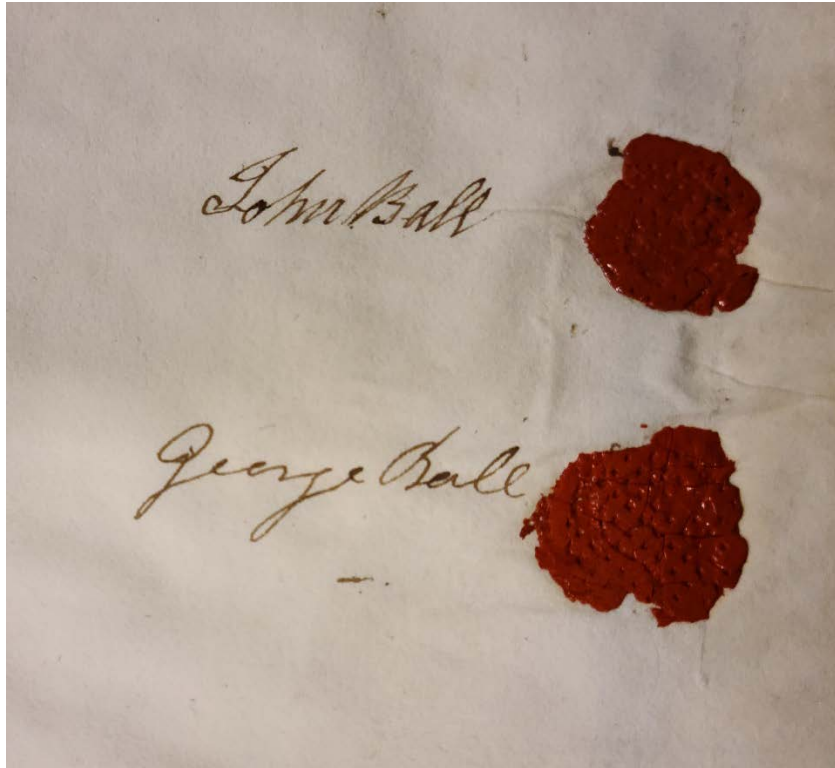




Figure 24.2 – Signatures of Indenture of Sale, January 13, 1822



960.1.1757 - Indenture of Sale. John Ball to George Ball, January 13, 1822. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection.

Glen Elgin but that it seems unlikely that the large scale production of lime most likely did not happen until after the 1840s.<sup>23</sup> The report does however state that George Ball being an astute industrialist, as well as, the Grist Mill and Saw Mill having stone foundations probably had one kiln in production to meet their construction needs.<sup>24</sup> The report does state Based on research conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. the earliest possible date they can say for sure of a Lime Kiln in operation was in 1846 based on a July 1846 receipt from George Peter Mann Ball to Jacob Albright for 45 feet of lime.<sup>25</sup> Regardless of when they were built, two of the three Lime Kilns were built into the side of the hill on the bank of the Twenty. The limestone for the kilns was also quarried from the top of a ridge on the property. Most of the lime from the kilns was sold and used within St. Catharines and around Louth township.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Archaeological Services Inc. *The Lime Kilns At Ball's falls Heritage Conservation Area Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario* (528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario: Archaeological Services Inc, September 2005), 15.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid*, 15-16.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid*, 12.

<sup>26</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 9-10.

Archaeological Services Inc. also stated in their report that Ball probably provided the lime for local inhabitants needs like Jacob Albright, and almost certainly would have used the lime from the kilns on the property for the construction of the Ball home in 1846 for the mortar, plaster and whitewash that would have been required. Archaeological Services Inc. *The Lime Kilns At Ball's falls Heritage Conservation Area Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario*, 16.

One of the industrial buildings that is not up for debate for when it was built was the Woollen Mill. The Woollen Mill started construction in 1824 and was completed by 1827.<sup>27</sup> An advertisement in the October 14, 1824 *Colonial Advocate* stated:

Factory  
Little Falls, Twenty Mile Creek  
Town of Louth

James Thompson respectfully informs the publick [public], that he is now erecting a woollen factory, which will be completed next spring. He has built Machinery for DRESSING CLOTH, on an improved construction, lately invented in the United States, and which is now in full operation and its owner ready to execute orders with... [illegible] and dispatch. His prices are warranted as low as at any establishment in the Province. J.T. will exchange Dressed Cloth for undressed, or for the raw materials – He has on hand an Assortment, various colours. Merchantable Grain will be taken in payment for work done.

Wanted, 3,700 bushels of Rye and Corn  
For which a liberal price will be paid.

Thompson & Snure  
Have lately established at the above place, a  
CARDING MACHINE FACTORY

Where an assortment of Machinery, built on an improved principle, adapted for carding every quality of wool, will be kept constantly on sale, at prices as in any part of America.

Little Falls, October 13, 1824.<sup>28</sup>

As the advertisement states while the Ball family owned and had the Woollen Mill built, George had rented out the mill to James Thompson and Jacob Snure.<sup>29</sup> The Woollen

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<sup>27</sup> Colin Keates Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905," Master of Arts Thesis. (University of New York at Buffalo, June 1968), 20; Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 37

<sup>28</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 21.

<sup>29</sup> Jacob Snure and James Thompson were brother in-laws. Jacob Snure (1800-1877) played an important part in the development of Jordan. Some highlights of his history are as follows. In circa 1828 Jacob marries Rebecca Bradt. On January 1, 1829 Jacob becomes the tenant of George Ball's Woollen Mill. On August 30, 1834 Jacob buys 2 half lots flanking the Credit River that are adjacent to land owned by his brother-in-law Joseph Bradt. The property already contains a sawmill and Jacob and Joseph jointly operate sawmill. February 27, 1836 Jacob and G.H. Kerr purchase lots 19 and 20, Concession IV, Louth from Kerr's older brother. In another transaction on the same day the two buy a farm in Brantford Township, giving a bond for £500 to the Trustees of the Six Nations. Kerr and Snure sell village lots in a place they call St. Mary's. In 1841-1842 Jacob Snure sets up a Woollen Mill on the Credit River. April 20, 1844 Jacob Snure takes over sole operation of sawmill that Joseph Bradt and he set up. By 1851 Jacob Snure the Canada Directory lists Snure being a general merchant, woollen factory, and tanner within Jordan. In 1856 Jacob Snure sues the Great Western Railway over obstruction of navigation caused while the railway bridge over Jordan Pond (Pond of the Twenty) was under construction. Jacob's neighbour in Jordan, Isaac Wismer, also sues the railway. By 1857, Jacob has become the Postmaster in Jordan. He remains Postmaster until his death. June 1857 Jacob tries to sell a half lot that he owns east of Huttonville possibly to raise money to build a gristmill beside the Woollen Mill on the Credit River. On November 18, 1858 Jacob deeds the mills on the Credit River to his son George William Snure. D.N. Hoover, "Jacob Snure (17 September, 1800 – 26 September, 1877)," *Snure* <[https://www.snure.ca/persons/jacob\\_snure.html](https://www.snure.ca/persons/jacob_snure.html)> (accessed July 2, 2021).; Duquemin, "Sequent



Mill was a massive structure that was built close to the Upper Falls. It was a five-storey structure that had a chimney that was 100 feet tall and like the Grist Mill was powered by water.<sup>30</sup> By 1829 Jacob Snure took over the operation as the sole tenant of the Woollen Mill as seen in the advertisement of the Farmers Journal, St. Catharines, of January 28, 1829:

The WOOLLEN FACTORY,  
At the Little Falls, on the 20 mile creek

Formally occupied by Mr. James Thompson, has been rented by him to the subscriber, for the term of ten years: and he, therefore, begs leave to inform his friends and the publick [public], that he intends continuing the business, in all its various branches, on as good terms as at any other works in the province. CLOTH will be kept constantly on hand, to exchange for good clean WOOL in the Fleece, on liberal terms.

WOOL CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING, executed as usual in a work-manlike manner and on accommodating terms.

Jacob Snure  
Louth, January 21, 1829.<sup>31</sup>

This agreement for Jacob Snure to be the sole tenant of the Woollen Mill would not be officially documented between Jacob and James Thompson until March 4, 1835 (see figure 25 below).

The Woollen Mill was not the only industrial building that the Ball family owned that they rented out as by 1828 Edward Keating was advertising in the January 23, 1828 Farmers Journal:

#### LUMBER

On hand, at the Louth Mills, 20 mile creek, a quantity of excellent seasoned LUMBER, consisting of 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 PINE BOARDS and PLANK. Also, 3 by 4, 4 by 4, 6 by 4, and 8 by 10, SCANTLING: and about 2000 ft. WALNUT and CHERRY BOARDS, of superior quality – all which are offered for sale, very low for cash

Edward Keating

Louth, January 16, 1828<sup>32</sup>

The Ball family had begun to amass an industrial complex on the site with all of their mills and products that were being produced.

In the early 1830's several prominent individuals including Isaac Wismer, James W.O. Clark, George H. Kerr, Jacob and Henry Snure, Abraham and James Secord, William Bradt, John and Philip Wismer, and George Ball started to see the increase in boat

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Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905."

<sup>30</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 12.

<sup>31</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 24.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid*, 32.

Figure 25 - Memorandum of an Agreement Between James Thompson and Jacob Snure, March 4, 1835

Memorandum of an agreement  
made at South Between James Thompson of the  
Township of Yammouth in the district of London and  
Province of upper Canada Farmer, and Jacob Snure of  
the Township of South and District of Niagara and  
Province aforesaid Clothier, Witnesseth that the said  
James Thompson doth agree to let to the said Jacob Snure  
all the Snures Buildings and Machinery which he  
the said Snure is now in possession of, which the  
said Thompson holds by lease of George Ball Esq  
which the said Snure is to have and hold for the  
full term of four years from the first of January  
last past, for which the said Snure doth agree to  
pay to the said Thompson the sum of seven hundred  
and fifty pounds in the way and manner following  
that is to say two hundred and fifty pounds in one year  
from the first of June next which will be in the year  
1836 and the remainder to be paid in two annual  
payments of two hundred and fifty pounds each to be  
paid on the first of June in each year and said  
payments to be paid in the following manner  
viz in full cloth &c at five shillings per yd  
Cold flannel at three shillings and five pence  
and sheeting at two shillings and six pence per  
yd and in such proportion as he may want of  
each kind by giving sufficient notice so that  
the said Snure can manufacture it  
and said Snure is to keep the said works in  
repair excepting the usual wear of machinery and  
Carols &c

James Thompson  
South March 4<sup>th</sup> 1835 Jacob Snure

999.1.3j - Memorandum of an Agreement Between James Thompson and Jacob Snure on March 4, 1835 for James Thompson to sublet George Ball's Woollen Mill to Jacob Snure. Source: The Town of Lincoln's Museum and Cultural Centre.



Figure 26 – Glen Elgin Mills Advertisement, June 5, 1849

**WOOL! WOOL!**  
**WANTED AT THE**  
**GLEN ELGIN WOOLEN FACTORY.**

**T**HE public are respectfully informed, that the above Establishment is again in operation; and that the Subscriber is now ready to exchange all kinds of *Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Flannels, &c.*, for **WOOL** in the Fleece, on the most liberal terms.

He is also prepared to receive **WOOL** from Customers, to *Manufacture on Shares*, or at a very moderate price, for ready pay.

**GEO. P. M. BALL.**  
*Glen Elgin Mills, (Louth,) June 5, 1849.*

**On hand, at the above Mills, a quantity of seasoned LUMBER, which will be sold very low, for Cash.**  
**G. P. M. B.**

60.1.1465 – Glen Elgin Mills advertisement for wool by George Peter Mann Ball, June 5, 1849. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

Figure 27 – Grist Mill and Woolen Mill Advertisement, August 31, 1852

**GRIST WORK**  
**AND**  
**CASH FOR WOOL.**

**The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his old customers and the public generally, that his Grist Mill is again in full operation after undergoing a thorough repair, and is prepared to do all Grist Work that may come at short notice.**

**N. B.---The highest Price paid in Cash for Wool.**

**GEORGE P. M. BALL.**  
**LOUTH MILLS, August 31, 1852.**

60.1.1467 – Grist Mill and Woolen Mill Advertisement by George Peter Mann Ball, August 31, 1852. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Figure 28 – Woolen Mill Advertisement, May 1, 1848

**WOOL**

**WANTED.**

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The Subscribers have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing a large quantity of Goods, part of which they wish to exchange for Wool.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Light and Heavy Kerseys, Black and other Cassimeres, Satinets, Plain, fancy and Striped Winter and Summer Tweeds, White and various colored Flannels, &c. &c.

They can safely recommend their Goods to the Public, and offer to those having Wool to exchange, better bargains than they have heretofore been getting from any parties.

All Cloth exchanged will be warranted equal to what it is said to be, and any not proving so can be returned.

**AMBRIDGE & BREWSTER.**

**Glenelgin (Late South) Woolen Mills,**  
**NIAGARA DISTRICT, AY, 1, 1848.**

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Mr. Richard Banks has rented the Old Factory so long known to the public, and is fitting it up in a superior style. Farmers will be able to get their Wool carded, and Cloth dressed here without any delay, and in the best manner. Hides, Calf Skins, Wool, and most kinds of Grain will be taken in payment.

60.1.1466 – Woolen Mill advertisement for wool by Glen Elgin Woolen Mills, May 1, 1848. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



traffic into the Twenty Mile Creek's natural harbour<sup>33</sup>. All the above were among the earliest names appearing as subscribers to an interest in a shipping company. George Ball had been using the harbour to send his goods such as flour to Montreal where it could then be shipped to England. On February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1833 "An act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of the Twenty Mile Creek, on Lake Ontario was passed by the province of Upper Canada after receiving a petition by all of the above listed names.<sup>34</sup> This joint stock company named the Louth Harbour Company would build 480 feet of piers that were between 15 and 25 feet in width (built by Jacob Snure, Henry Snure, and William Bradt) in the Twenty Mile Creek and was made viable as a business by the prosperity and needs of the Ball family mills.<sup>35</sup> This is made abundantly clear when you look at the quantity of flour that was being shipped out of Louth Harbour Company. In the following signed declaration from George Peter Mann Ball, the document shows the quantities being shipped:

I do hereby certify that Mr. John Wismer shipped for me from Louth Harbour the following quantities of flour

In 1843 – 1,000 Barrels

1844 – 3,500 "

1845 – 5,857 "

1846 – 7,402 "

1847 – 8,200 "

I have had the Mill rented most of the time since 1847 and therefore cannot give a correct amount of what has been shipped from My Mills since the above dates.

George P.M. Ball

Louth Mills

March 12, 1855.<sup>36</sup>

Based on the sheer quantity of flour leaving the harbour, the grain and the Ball family's mills became the important life blood of the Louth Harbour Company.



983.1.1.21 – George Peter Mann Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection.



983.1.1.20 – Catharine Ann Long  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Collection.

<sup>33</sup> Coffman, Barbara. "The Louth Harbour Shipping Company." Ontario Historical Society. (Located at Rittenhouse Public Library), 2.

<sup>34</sup> Canada. Upper Canada. Statutes, of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, *Passed in the Third Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada*. "Chapter XXIII – 3<sup>rd</sup> Year William IV A.D. 1833 – Third Session," (York, Upper Canada, 1833), 102-110.  
<[https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9\\_10042\\_40/102?r=0&s=1](https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9_10042_40/102?r=0&s=1)> (accessed July 2, 2021).

<sup>35</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 240.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid*, 38; Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 49.

During the late 1830's George Ball's son George Peter Mann Ball (1815-1883) began to transition into the owner of operations of all the industrial buildings that his father had built on the property.<sup>37</sup> Then in 1841 George Ball donated four acres of their land to the Diocese of Toronto for the creation of St. John's Anglican Church.<sup>38</sup> A number of Ball family members as well as other important family names for the area are buried at the church.

In 1845 George Peter Mann Ball decides to have a house built for his family (at this time his family consisted of his wife Catharine Ann Long (1823-1907), and his two daughters Catharine Marie Ball (1843-1856) and Fanny Augusta Ball (1845-1915)). George Peter Mann Ball hired Newton Perry to be his architect for his house (Perry had been one of the architects on St. John's Church).<sup>39</sup> The Ball home had an interesting addition to the structure when it was built being that the front four rooms of the house facing the road were designed to be a general store. The Ball home's general store sold a "wide variety of foodstuffs and merchandise was offered. Sales of smoked beef, smoked pork, beef sides, shoulder, roasting pig, lard, flour by retail, potatoes, butter, maple syrup, peas, apples, fur hats, and tools were all recorded with the quantities of meat sold being significant."<sup>40</sup> Also during this time George Peter Mann Ball had outbuilding built which helped in the butchering and smoking of meat.<sup>41</sup>

The general store catered to both the communities surrounding the Ball family's property as well as the increasing number of residents who were living on the property. The Ball family had been providing housing for rent for the employees of the various mills and industries that sprang up around the needs of the mills.<sup>42</sup> One of these houses

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<sup>37</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 37; Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 12;

Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 34.

<sup>38</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 38; Joyce Short, "1841-2016: 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of St. John's Church, Jordan," *Anglican Diocese of Niagara*. <<https://niagaraanglican.ca/parish/st-johns-jordan/did-you-know-this>> (accessed July 2, 2021); Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 14.

<sup>39</sup> Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 38; Joyce Short, "1841-2016: 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of St. John's Church, Jordan," *Anglican Diocese of Niagara*. <<https://niagaraanglican.ca/parish/st-johns-jordan/did-you-know-this>> (accessed July 2, 2021); Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 37; Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 14.

As a note there is some discrepancies between the sources on when the Ball Home was built as some sources say 1845, while others say 1846. I have chosen to include the 1846 as the date based on the which sources I value higher as well as based on tour scripts and the training manuals provided by Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

<sup>40</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 39; Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 38; Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 14.

<sup>41</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 39; Rannie, Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town, 38.

<sup>42</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905." 42.



**This Indenture,** made the Eleventh day of November

in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and forty seven BETWEEN George Ball of the Township of Niagara in the  
Nicarona District and Province of Canada of the first part; and George Peter Mann Ball of the Township of Quinte in the District  
and Province aforesaid of the second Part;

**Witnesseth,** that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings  
of lawful money of Canada, to him, by the said party of the second part, in hand well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these Presents, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,)  
have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and  
assigns, All and singular the certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being, in the Township of Quinte in the District of and Province aforesaid, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and  
two acres more or less, being composed of Lots numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty one and twenty two in the Township of Quinte in the District of AND which said Parcels or Tracts of Land are bounded and  
bounded, or otherwise known as follows:—That is to say, Commencing at the North East angle of each of said Lots numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty one and twenty two in the said Township of Quinte in the District of Ontario respectively. Then South fifty chains. Then West Twenty chains. Then North  
fifty chains. Then East Twenty chains to the place of beginning in each Lot respectively. In a Commencing at the Southwest  
angle of each of said Lots numbered Twenty one, Twenty Two and Twenty Three in said Township of Quinte in the District of Ontario respectively. Then North Ten chains. Then West Twenty chains. Then North Ten chains. Then East Twenty chains to the place of  
beginning in each of said Lots in said Township of Quinte in the District of Ontario respectively.

**Together** with all and singular the houses, woods, ways, water-courses, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said parcel: or tracts of Land and premises belonging, or in  
any wise appertaining thereto, or to any part thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, trust,  
AND TO HOLD the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises hereby conveyed or mentioned, or intended so to be, with their heir and every of their appointances.  
COVENANT, PROMISE and AGREE to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns for ever, **SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS**, to the reservations,  
limitations, provisions and conditions expressed in the original grant thereof from the Crown: **AND** the said party of the first part do hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators,  
the encasing and delivery hereof, is and stands solely, rightfully and lawfully seized of a good, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in fee simple, of and in the lands, tenements, hereditaments,  
and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore described, with their heir and every of their appointances, and of and in every part and parcel thereof, without any manner of reservation,  
limitation, proviso, or conditions, (other than as aforesaid), or any other matter or thing, to alter, charge, change, incumber or defeat the same: **AND ALSO**, that he the said party of the first part, do  
now hath in him good right, full power, and lawful and absolute authority, to grant, sell, convey and confirm the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and every part and parcel thereof,  
with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, peaceably and quietly to enter into, have, hold, use, possess and enjoy the aforesaid lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereby conveyed, or intended so to be,  
with the appurtenances, without the let, suit, hindrance, interruption or denial of him the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever, and that free and  
clear, and freely and clearly acquitted and discharged of and from all arrears of taxes and assessments whatsoever, due or payable upon or in respect of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and  
premises, or any part thereof, and of and from all former conveyances and mortgages, and all manner of other charges or incumbrances whatever: **AND LASTLY**, that he the said party of the first  
part, his heirs and assigns, and all and every other person or persons whomsoever, having or lawfully claiming, or who shall or may have or lawfully claim any estate, right, title, interest or trust, of  
in, to, or out of the lands, tenements, hereditaments or premises hereby conveyed as aforesaid, or intended so to be, with their appointances or any part thereof, by force, or under or in trust, for him,  
the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter at the proper costs and charges in the law of the said party of the second part, his heirs  
and assigns, make, do, suffer and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done, suffered and executed, all and every such further and other reasonable act and acts, deed and deeds, devices, conveyances  
and assurances in the law, for the better, further, and more perfectly and absolutely conveying and assuring of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, with the appurtenances unto  
said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, as by the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and \_\_\_\_\_ or their Counsel learned in the law, shall be lawfully and reasonably  
devised, advised or required

In Witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DELIVERED }  
IN PRESENCE OF  
John M. Ball  
G. P. Mann Ball  
G. O. Ball

of lawful Money of Canada, being the full consideration therein mentioned.

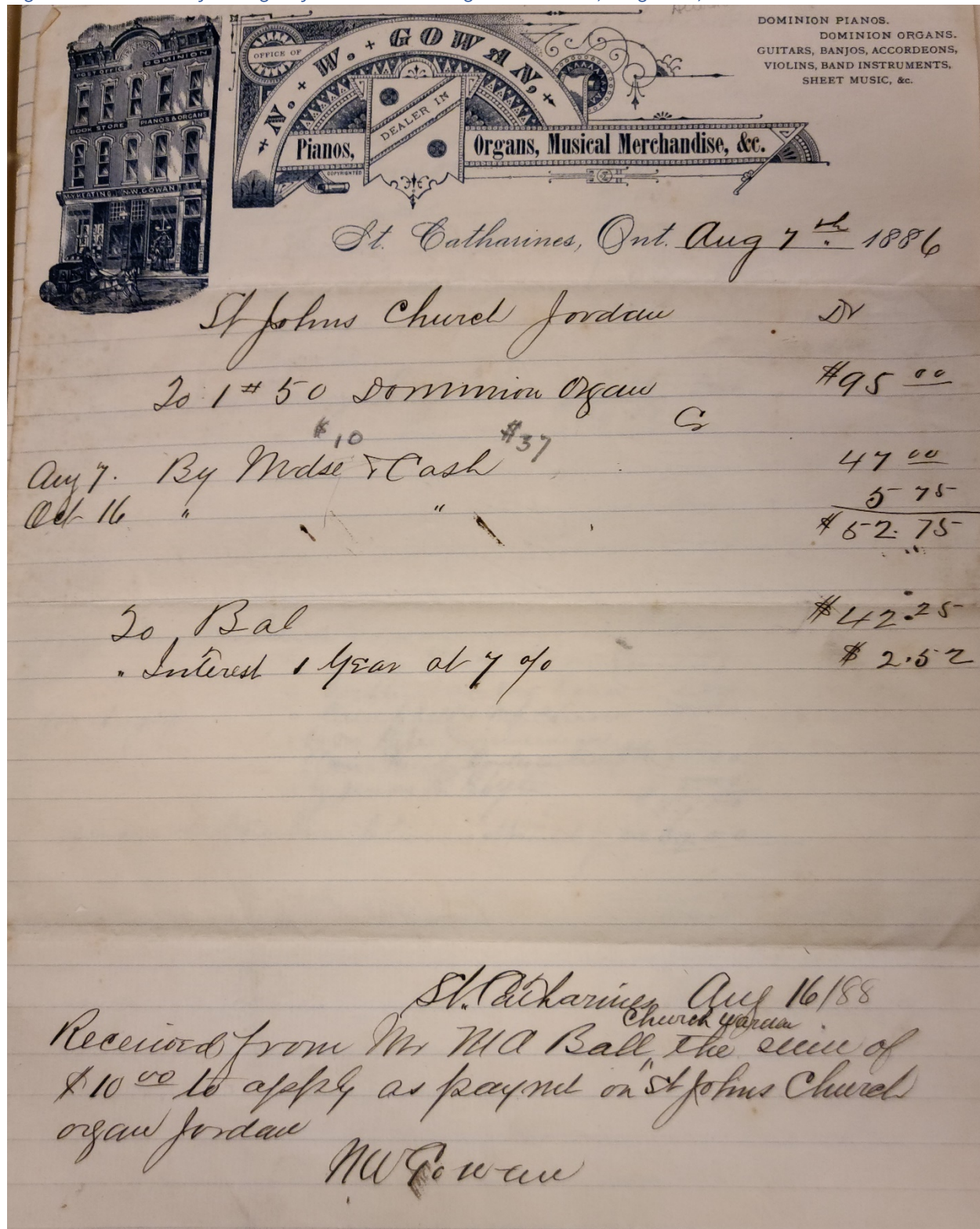
Witness  
G. H. Ball  
G. P. Mann Ball  
G. O. Ball

on the City of the State of New York, the day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 1847

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Figure 30 – Invoice for Organ for St. John's Anglican Church, August 7, 1886



Unnumbered Document – Invoice for new organ for St. John's Anglican Church in Jordan. Note at the bottom states Mortimer Ball paid \$10.00 towards the organ. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



that he built for rent would be the current day Field Centre. During this time, several of the residents on the property traded their crafts and skills to the Ball family in exchange for reduced rent or store credit. One such example is William Snofield the cooper who was on sight. "As a householder, he rented both his home and cooper's shop at Glen Elgin from George P. M. Ball and he sold and repaired barrels used by Ball in the shipment of flour from the grist mill. With the credit he established for repairing and making barrels for the proprietor, he balanced his personal account at the store, and worked off the rent for his home and coopery."<sup>43</sup> Another example of this self-sustaining community that was developing on the Ball family property was Daniel Moore who worked in the sawmill who reduced his debt occurred through rent on his house and at the general store by sawing 31000 feet of lumber in the sawmill.<sup>44</sup> One final example of this was Charles Glover who was a tailor at Glen Elgin. Charles would balance his store and rent debt by making clothing for George Peter Mann Ball, his family, and even George Peter Mann Ball's creditors to relieve some of George Peter Mann ball's debt.<sup>45</sup>

Around the time of the construction of the Ball Home, George Peter Mann Ball was starting to come up with a grander plan for what his family's property could be. George Peter Mann Ball starts to dream of setting up a town on his property called Glen Elgin (See figure 21 for map). Glen Elgin would be named after the Earl of Elgin who was appointed Governor of the United Province of Canada around 1847 and who visited the Niagara Peninsula in 1849.<sup>46</sup> The first step that George Peter Mann Ball took to establishing the town was having his property surveyed by Thoman Allen Blyth, the Deputy Provincial Surveyor, of Hamilton. While the survey was conducted the actual plan for the village was never registered with the Lincoln County Registry Office.<sup>47</sup> Regardless George Peter Mann Ball had taken a step towards the creation of a new village.

Outside of the plans for the village of Glen Elgin and the Ball family residence the industrial mills were thriving in the 1840s. The Grist Mill's output expanded rapidly due in part to two reasons. The first being in 1842 the British Parliament passed the Canada Corn Act which gave Canadian wheat preferential entry into English market and the second being the 1847 Irish Famine.<sup>48</sup> As stated earlier in George Peter Mann Ball's letter that by 1847 the Grist Mill was shipping 8200 barrels of flour a year. In 1846 the Grist Mill has a twenty-five foot extension added to the east side of the mill and an additional 2 mill stones are added to keep up with the increasing demand for flour.<sup>49</sup> Additionally locally the Grist Mill was being used by many of the prominent families of the area as well (see appendix B for list of Grist Mill Receipts)

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<sup>43</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 39.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 39-40.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 37.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 37.

<sup>48</sup> *Bid.*, 51.

<sup>49</sup> Ball's Falls Conservation Area, "The Grist Mill Exhibit," 2012. See appendix A.

While the mills were thriving at this time there were some issues that were starting to show themselves also in the late 1840s to early 1850s. One such problem was George Peter Mann Ball's brother Fredrick Augustus Ball (1824-1885). Frederick Augustus Ball

Figure 31 – May 16, 1844 – Receipt, flour on board schooner

Twenty Mile Creek the 16 of May 1844  
Recd on board of the schooner Shamoon from Mr Daniel Wilson  
five hundred & thirty one Barrels of flour in a barrel good  
marked George & M Ball the property of  
to be delivered to H & S Jones of Kingston during the  
navigation excepted  
1538 Bush Robert Wilson Master

60.1.347.64 - Receipt, flour on board schooner, May 16, 1844. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

Figure 32 – June 3, 1844 – Receipt, flour on board schooner

20 Mile Creek 3 June 1844  
Received from Mr Geo. M. Ball 1236 1 Barrels flour  
some hoops wanted off 1 Barrel & 2 or 3 with Broken  
Chimes Consigned to H & S Jones Lake freight payable  
by Consignees at 10 Cunniff's Pier 1 Barrel  
John McArthur

60.1.347.80 - Receipt, flour on board schooner, June 3, 1844. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Name	Residence	Date due	Am't of Claims	Am't of Comp <sup>s</sup>	Days due to 1st Feb	Am't of Int	Total								
Buchanan, Harris & Co	Hamilton	May 30 <sup>th</sup> 1848	323	11	4	161	15	8	270	7	3	6	168	19	2
Decker, Hamilton & Co	"	Aug 1 <sup>st</sup> "	314	11	14	17	15	8	194	"	10	10	17	11	10
" "	"	June 5 <sup>th</sup> "	16	2	6	5	1	3	254	"	6	8	15	5	10
Donner, Bellhouse & Co	"	July 18 <sup>th</sup> "	22	4	1	35	13	7	121	"	10	7	3	7	"
Daniel, Perry, & Co	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	93	4	7	46	13	3	225	1	14	9	26	8	"
John P. Fisher	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	32	13	6	16	6	9	136	"	11	2	13	11	"
James Cameron & Co	"	July 15 <sup>th</sup> "	30	15	2	15	7	7	224	"	11	3	18	18	"
W. L. Quillen & Co	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	11	5	7	5	12	7	136	"	3	3	5	5	"
W. L. Jones & Co	"	Dec 31 <sup>st</sup> "	13	19	2	6	19	7	45	"	1	11	7	7	"
W. & R. Roy & Co	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	9	1	2	4	10	6	115	"	1	10	12	4	"
James Wilson	"	July 21 <sup>st</sup> "	13	5	2	6	12	7	202	"	4	9	17	11	"
James & W. Kendrick	"	Oct 31 <sup>st</sup> "	5	1	10	3	10	11	106	"	3	9	5	5	"
W. L. Jones & Co	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	10	3	5	5	11	3	380	"	1	7	15	10	"
W. B. & W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	8	3	6	4	1	3	121	"	1	7	2	17	"
W. M. & W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	11	11	1	5	15	7	112	"	2	7	14	7	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	58	5	3	2	12	7	214	"	17	7	25	14	"
W. L. Jones	"	July 1 <sup>st</sup> "	5	5	3	2	12	7	410	"	3	5	16	16	"
W. L. Jones	"	July 1 <sup>st</sup> "	18	9	2	10	5	6	410	"	1	3	1	5	"
W. L. Jones	"	July 30 <sup>th</sup> "	36	5	13	5	6	6	209	"	3	11	13	11	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	42	10	21	5	3	3	121	"	8	4	21	13	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	13	2	6	11	3	3	313	"	7	7	6	24	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	17	28	4	8	12	2	123	"	4	3	9	18	"
W. L. Jones	"	June 13 <sup>th</sup> "	20	15	5	10	7	8	216	"	2	1	10	2	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	10	3	9	5	7	5	136	"	3	3	6	8	"
W. L. Jones	"	May 14 <sup>th</sup> 1846	24	15	3	14	7	7	1046	2	3	11	14	9	"
W. L. Jones	"	July 1 <sup>st</sup> 1848	14	10	1	4	3	11	410	2	9	5	12	12	"
W. L. Jones	"	July 19 <sup>th</sup> "	69	10	9	14	10	7	360	2	1	2	16	16	"
W. L. Jones	"	Aug 2 <sup>nd</sup> "	62	13	31	6	6	6	196	1	1	7	32	6	"
W. L. Jones	"	Aug 5 <sup>th</sup> "	23	17	11	31	19	7	193	"	13	7	22	13	"
W. L. Jones	"	Aug 23 <sup>rd</sup> "	13	11	21	13	6	6	176	"	12	6	22	8	"
W. L. Jones	"	Jan 1 <sup>st</sup> "	123	5	62	12	6	6	253	3	13	6	65	5	"
W. L. Jones	"	Jan 1 <sup>st</sup> "	17	3	8	11	8	8	410	"	11	5	9	3	"
W. L. Jones	"	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> "	16	16	3	7	3	8	188	"	4	10	8	13	"
W. L. Jones	"														

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Figure 34 – Letter to G.P.M. Ball from P.S. Steveson, January 17, 1849

Hamilton Canada Post  
17<sup>th</sup> January 1849

Geo. P.M. Ball Esq  
Dear Sir

I beg to accept the proposal you make  
in your favor to me of this day date for the Estate of F.A. Ball  
for which I am assigned in as far as my power to do so extends,  
with the following proviso viz  
That in the event of the security as offered  
not being sufficient to secure the payments, that other shall be  
forth coming, and I shall use my best endeavors to place the  
Estate in your possession with as little delay as possible  
and procure your brother's discharge ~~and your brother's~~  
~~to have the property~~

I am  
Yours Respectfully  
P.S. Steveson

60.1.538 – Letter to George Peter Mann Ball from P.S. Steveson re arrangements to settle the "Estate of F.A. Ball", January 17, 1849. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Figure 35 – Second Letter to G.P.M. Ball from P.S. Steveson, January 17, 1849

Hamilton On.  
17 Jan 1849

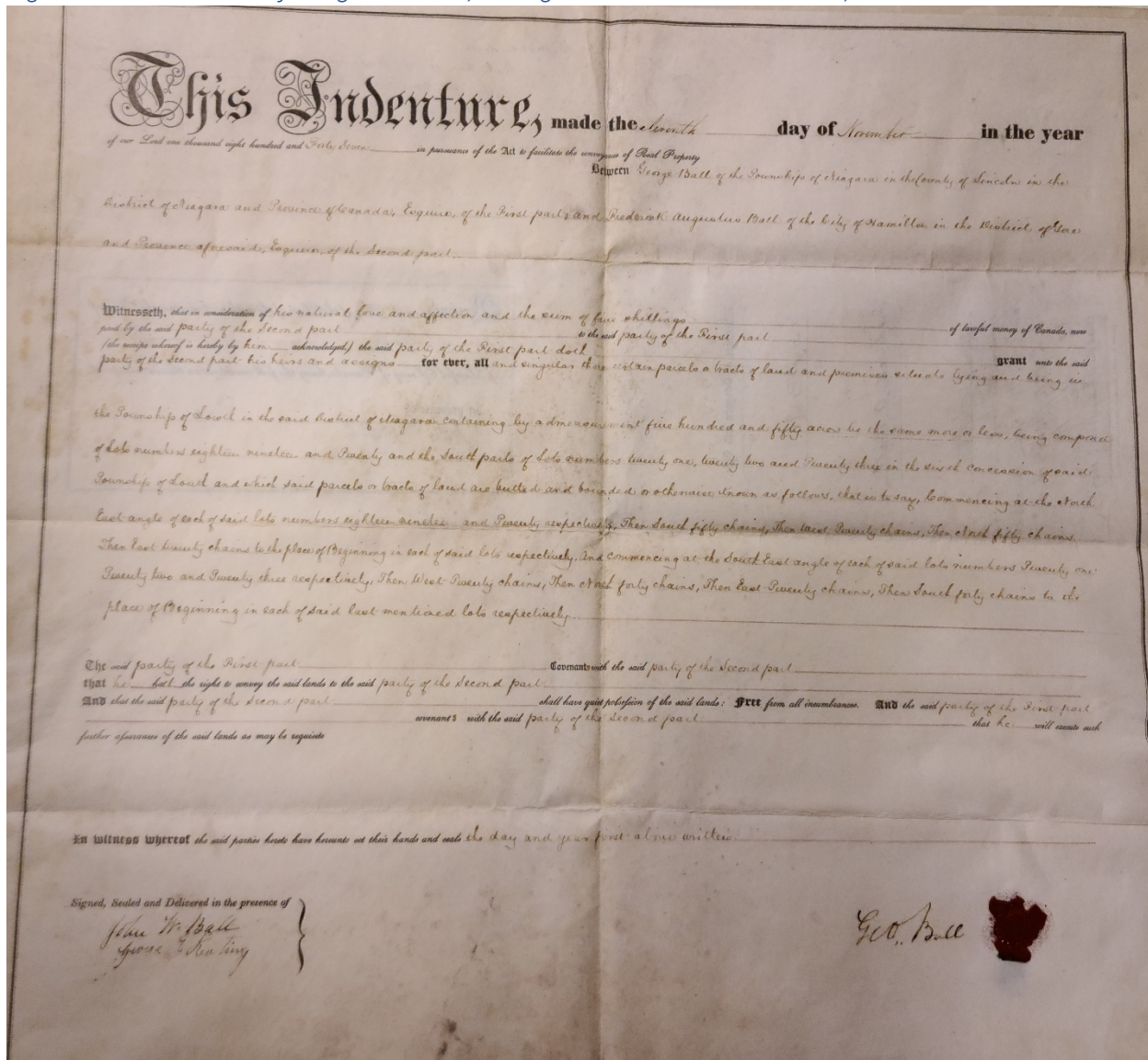
Geo. P.M. Ball  
Dr Sir

I hereby give you  
permission to lease the factory  
belonging to the Estate of F.A. Ball  
with this express stipulation that in the  
event of the arrangement by correspondence  
of this day's date respecting the purchase  
of the whole estate not being carried out  
that the same (lease) shall be made  
over to me, to hold as far as law and  
legally allowed to do so

I am  
Yr  
P.S. Steveson

60.1.538 – Letter to George Peter Mann Ball from P.S. Steveson, giving G.P.M. Ball permission to lease “the factory belonging to the Estate of F.A. Ball” if the arrangements in the other letter don’t work out.  
Source: Ball’s Falls Conservation Area.

Figure 36 – Indenture of Bargain & Sale, George Ball to Frederick A. Ball, 1847



60.1.1472 – Indenture of Bargain & Sale. George Ball to Frederick A. Ball. 550 acres in Louth. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Figure 37 – George Peter Mann Ball paying for steam engine, September 11, 1844

Niagara 11<sup>th</sup> Sep 1844 Received of G.P.M. Ball Esq  
his note at 3 months from date for one Hundred  
and twenty one pounds 5s currency this being the  
balance due on account of a 12 Horse Steam Engine  
& machinery

Robert McNeill  
President N. H. & S. M.

I will renew the above note when it becomes  
due if Mr Ball requires it

Robert McNeill

60.1.347.69 – George Peter Mann Ball paying for steam engine, September 11, 1844. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

during the 1840s was at one point running the Woollen Mill at Glen Elgin. Frederick Augustus Ball however began to wrack up debt to which his brother George Peter Mann Ball takes over in exchange for the share of the property that George gave to Frederick Augustus. Frederick Augustus Ball and his wife then move to Australia in the early 1850s.<sup>50</sup> Taking on Frederick Augustus' debt did put on a little pressure financially to George Peter Mann Ball but he was able to recover. The other issue at the peak performance of the mills was that the water had begun to become less reliable than it once had. It seemed that settlement in the area had begun to take effect on the Twenty Mile Creek. As figure 36 shows on September 11, 1844 George Peter Mann Ball paid for a steam engine to begin to convert his mills to steam power thus trying to get ahead of the potential looming problem of uneven water flow. By the 1850s due to the sporadic water flow all the mills were converted to steam power so that way for when the water wheels could not create enough power.<sup>51</sup>

Even though cracks were beginning to form Glen Elgin remained prosperous. By 1851 the assessed population was sixteen people. A year later that number jumped to nineteen. In 1854 the following names excluding the Ball family were assessed at Glen Elgin: Ira C. Course – blacksmith, George Frost – clerk, Adam Auld – farmer, Alex Christie – spinner, William Waltho – spinner, John Sheppard – weaver, Andrew Riddle – fuller, William Sears – fuller, James Lennox – gentleman, James E. Butler – miller, William Butler – miller, James Cunningham – sawyer, and William Chisholm – farmer.<sup>52</sup> Also from 1855 to 1858 George Peter Mann Ball was the Reeve in Louth Township and would later again be Reeve from 1865 to 1866.<sup>53</sup> Unfortunately though for Glen Elgin and George Peter Mann Ball the village was about to start to rapidly decline.

The first major issue that began the decline of Glen Elgin was the establishment of the Great Western Railway. In 1852 the Great Western Railway established a temporary trestle bridge that was just to the North of the Louth Harbour Company docks which would allow for some navigation of the harbour, however in 1855 the permanent stone bridge was put in place which destroyed the Louth Harbour Company.<sup>54</sup> This meant that shipping from the harbour at that time would no longer be possible. It only slowed down the mills however as with the railway it allowed for George Peter Mann Ball to send his grain via train in Bridgeport to Montreal or if not by rails then Port Dalhousie was still an option to send barrels by ship.<sup>55</sup> By 1867 Glen Elgin only had ten people assessed on the property possibly do to shift towards the railway station in what is now Jordan, or

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<sup>50</sup> Ball's Falls Conservation Area, "Time Line – Frederick Augustus Ball," *Ball's Falls Historical Resource Binder*.

<sup>51</sup> Ball's Falls Conservation Area, "The Grist Mill Exhibit," 2012. See appendix A; Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 147.

<sup>52</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 55-56.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid*, 56; Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 341.

<sup>54</sup> Rannie, *Lincoln: The Story of an Ontario Town*, 240; Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 143.

<sup>55</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 143.



possibly from the continuing decline of water on the Twenty Mile Creek. Either way Glen Elgin was starting to decline. A further nail in Glen Elgin's coffin came in 1873 when Montreal grain dealers changed their preference to getting bulk shipments of whole grain as technology had begun to advance with newer milling methods that could produce cleaner and whiter flour that the 1809 Grist Mill could not keep up with.<sup>56</sup> By 1883, the year in which George Peter Mann Ball passed away, the once thriving industrial village was a shell of what it had once been. Before 1880 the Saw Mill ceases operations and is torn down and in 1883 the Woollen Mill is also torn down leaving only the Grist Mill and the Lime Kilns in operation.<sup>57</sup> Furthermore in 1880 twenty-nine feet of the original west end of the Grist Mill is removed due to structural integrity issues and the mill stones are reduced from four in operation to two. Additionally a low roof was built over the wheel pit.<sup>58</sup> Also in the late 1880s only two other people other than the Ball's are assessed on the property bringing the end to George Peter Mann Ball's dream of Glen Elgin.<sup>59</sup>

After George Peter Mann Ball's death the property of Ball's Falls was divided amongst his children with his son Mortimer Ball (1846-1933) and Mortimer's wife Elizabeth Hallet (1850-1931) taking over the Ball Home, Grist Mill, and Lime Kilns. Even with the decline in the demand of grain internationally Mortimer Ball continued to operate the mill. In 1886 Mortimer Ball purchased and has installed a water turbine as the water on the Twenty Mile Creek continues to be sporadic.<sup>60</sup> The Grist Mill began to shift away from wheat production and goes more towards cattle feed production as the following excerpt shows:

Mr. Henry Honsberger,

1889 to M.A. Ball

March 21st. To grinding 6 bushels of corn ...18  
March 21st. To grinding 6 bushels of oats and peas ...  
24  
April 17th. To grinding 6 bushels of oats and peas ... 24  
April 17th. To grinding 6 bushels of corn ...18  
May 24th. To grinding 4 and 1/2 bushels of corn ...18  
May 24th. To grinding 5 bushels of corn ...20<sup>61</sup>



60.1.1198 – Mortimer and Elizabeth Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

<sup>56</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 148.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid*, 150.

<sup>58</sup> Ball's Falls Conservation Area, "The Grist Mill Exhibit," 2012. See appendix A.

<sup>59</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 150.

<sup>60</sup> Ball's Falls Conservation Area, "The Grist Mill Exhibit," 2012. See appendix A.

<sup>61</sup> Duquemin, "Sequent Occupance in the Lower Valley of the Twenty Mile Creek, Louth Township, Lincoln County, Ontario: 1800 to 1905.", 151.

Additionally In circa 1885 based on oral interviews and historical records the last Lime Kiln was built and was lined with the bricks taken from the woollen mill chimney, which was dismantled circa 1883. It operated until 1912 when all lime burning ended on the property.<sup>62</sup> This Lime Kiln may be the part of the present-day reconstructed Lime Kiln.

After Mortimer Ball took over from his father, he had renovations done to the house changing the store that made up the front section of the house into a living space. Mortimer also added a law office into the house as Mortimer graduated as a lawyer from Osgoode Hall in 1875, and practiced law until his death in 1933.<sup>63</sup> Mortimer represented several influential families in the area including the Honsberger's, Moyer's, and the Nelles' family to name a few as seen in figure 38 below.

*Figure 38.1 – List of Honsberger Documents from Mortimer Ball's Law Practice*

<u>HONSBERGER</u>	
Apr 6, 1916	Deed. William A. Caskey, administrator of the property of late Martha Caskey, and Daphne Honsberger To William A. Caskey.
Apr 8, 1916	Same as above.
May 17, 1916	Envelope containing:
May 15, 1916	(1) Letter from Eliza Honsberger.
Undated	Envelope "Re Honsberger" containing:
May 20, 1916	(1) Letter to Mrs. Alexander Honsberger. Re: Statements made by her about Mrs. Cora Terryberry.
May 19, 1916	(2) Letter to Mrs. Alexander Honsberger.
May 20, 1916	(3) Memorandum "Re Honsberger".
Jan 31, 1927	Estate of Mrs. Etta Honsberger. "Instructions for letters of administration..."
Apr 4, 1927	Invoice. "The Estate of Mrs. Etta Honsberger To M.A. Ball".

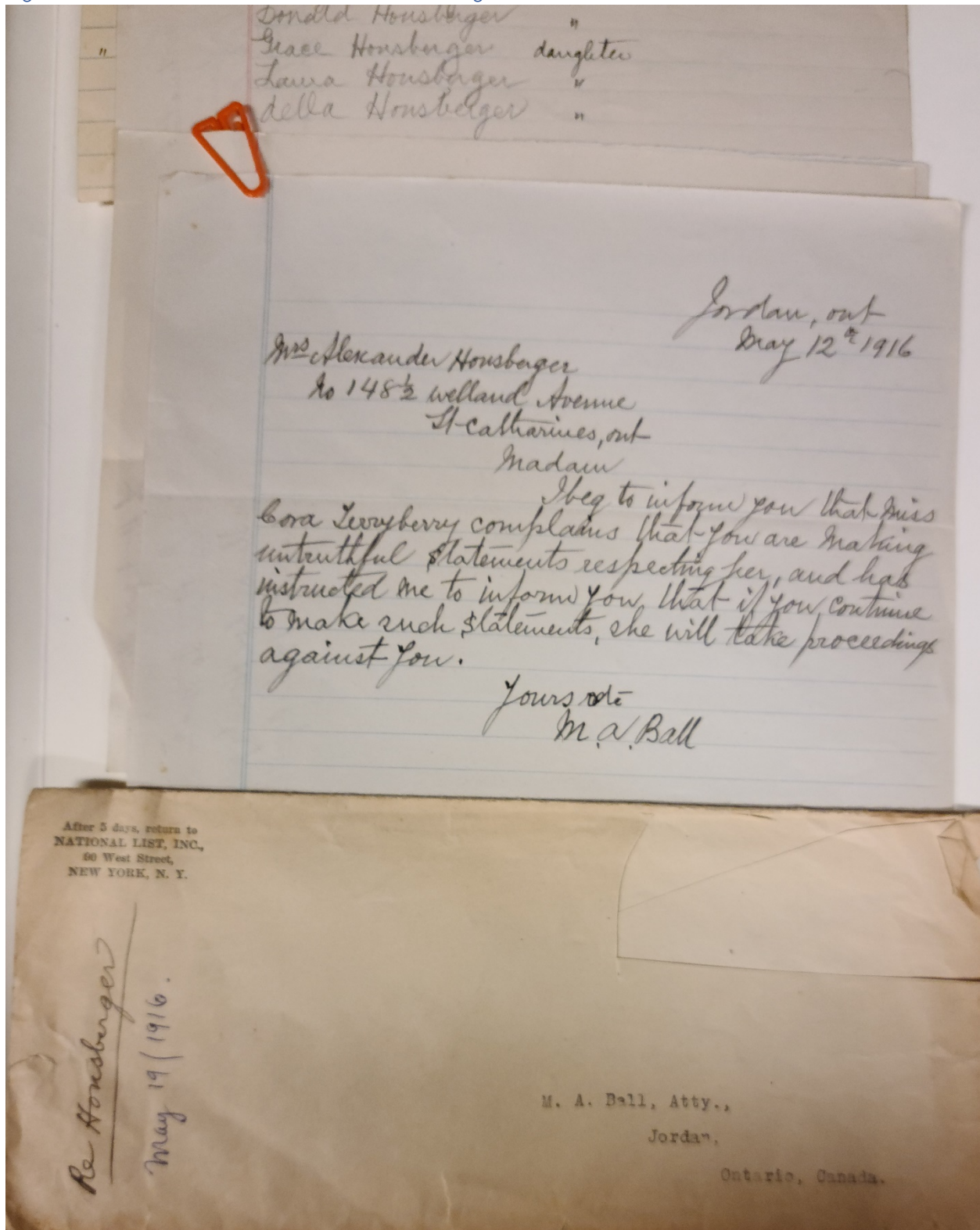
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.

<sup>62</sup> Archaeological Services Inc. The Lime Kilns At Ball's falls Heritage Conservation Area Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (528 Bathurst Stree, Toronto, Ontario: Archaeological Services Inc, September 2005)14.

<sup>63</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 16. According to the source at the time of Mortimer's death, he was the peninsula's oldest practicing barrister.



Figure 38.2 – Letter to Mrs. Alexander Honsberger



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.

Figure 38.3 List of Moyer Documents from Mortimer Ball's Law Practice

MOYER	
Undated	Envelope "Last Will and Testament of Christian H. Moyer". Containing:
Undated	(1) "Valuation of all property"
Undated	(2) Agreement between heirs of Christian H. Moyer.
Undated	(3) Memorandum of surrogate fees.
Undated	(4) Re: Will of Christian H. Moyer.
Undated	(5) List of assets, Estate of Christian H. Moyer.
May 17, 1902	Invoice/receipt from Michael Brennan, Crown Attorney. Re: King vs Moyer.
Jul 27, 1904	(1) Memorandum of agreement between John H. and Salome Moyer, July 27, 1894.
Apr 1904	(2) Memorandum of agreement between John H. and Salome Moyer, July 27, 1894.
May 18, 1904	(1) Promissary note to Roland J. Moyer from E. Werner.
Aug 3, 1904	(2) Promissary note to Roland Moyer from E. Werner.
Jul 15, 1910	(3) Invoice. "Estate of Elvin Werner Dr. R.J. Moyer". (Two pages)
Aug 24, 1904	(3) Receipt. Executors of will of Salome Moyer paying James Mundy.
Mar 9, 1907	(10) Receipt. Executors of will of Salome Moyer paying M.A. Ball.
Mar 9, 1907	(11) Receipt. Executors of will of Salome Moyer paying F.H. Eckhardt.
Mar 9, 1907	(12) Receipt. Executors of will of Salome Moyer paying Susan Eckhardt.
Mar 9, 1907	(13) Receipt. Executors of will of Salome Moyer paying Mary C. Easterbrook.
Apr 27, 1911	"Re Oliver Moyer's note for \$8.10".

Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.



Figure 38.4 – Last Will and Testament of Christian H. Moyer

Last will and testament of  
Christian H. Moyer  
of Vineland,  
Gentle

most to be paid at end of 5 years.

Most from Thomas Weston Russell to Christian  
H. Moyer for \$600 dated 1909  
interest 5% payable yearly, nothing  
paid on principal,  
for 5 years.  
Cash on hand at death of deceased \$20.00

Wife  
Alfred High Moyer of Chicago, Bank  
Vineland Jessop Moyer, ~~of~~ manager.  
General agent.

Suzra High Moyer. 573 - Douett St, London  
Barbara Moyer Vineland, Ont.  
Schedule of property filed in Surrogate Court

Household goods & furniture	\$182.05
Farming implements &	109.40
Horses	50.00
Book debts & promissory notes	2683.65
Moneys secured by mortgage	2120.14
Stock of Niagara District Telephone Co	75.00
Cash on hand	20.00
Cash in Bank	308.71
Farm Produce of all kinds	47.00
Real estate Pl. lot 23 in 3 <sup>rd</sup> con. of South	3000.00
3 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub> acres	\$8595.95

Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.

Figure 38.5 – List of Nelles Documents from Mortimer Ball's Law Practice

NELLES	
Jan 26, 1829	"Extract from deed from Abraham Nelles to Jacob A. Moyer, dated 26th of Jany 1829."
1857 – 1860	"Re Warren H. Nelles. Copy of letters, &c."
Jun 7, 1876	Envelope containing:
Jun 7, 1876	(1) Letter from Catharine E. Nelles. Will of Henry Nelles, her grandfather.
Jun 29, 1876	Envelope containing:
Jun 29, 1876	(1) Letter from W.N. Taylor.
Sep 28, 1876	Envelope containing:
Sep 28, 1876	(1) Letter from W.N. Taylor.
Oct 23, 1876	Envelope containing:
Oct 23, 1876	(1) Letter from William Nelles Taylor.
Nov 1, 1876	Envelope containing:
Nov 1, 1876	(1) Letter from W.H. Nelles.
Sep 12, 1877	Envelope containing:
Sep 11, 1877	(1) Letter from R.A. Nelles.
Nov 23, 1880	Letter from Mary Woolverton. Re: Estate of Robert Nelles, her father.
Mar 22, 1882	Envelope containing:
Mar 22, 1882	(1) Letter from C. Howard Nelles.
Undated	Memorandum. Re: will of Major Henry Nelles.
Undated	Rough family tree of Major Henry Nelles.

Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.



Figure 38.6.1 – Letter from Mary Woolverton. Re: Estate of Robert Nelles, her father.

Brantford  
Nov 23 1880

Mr Mortimer Ball

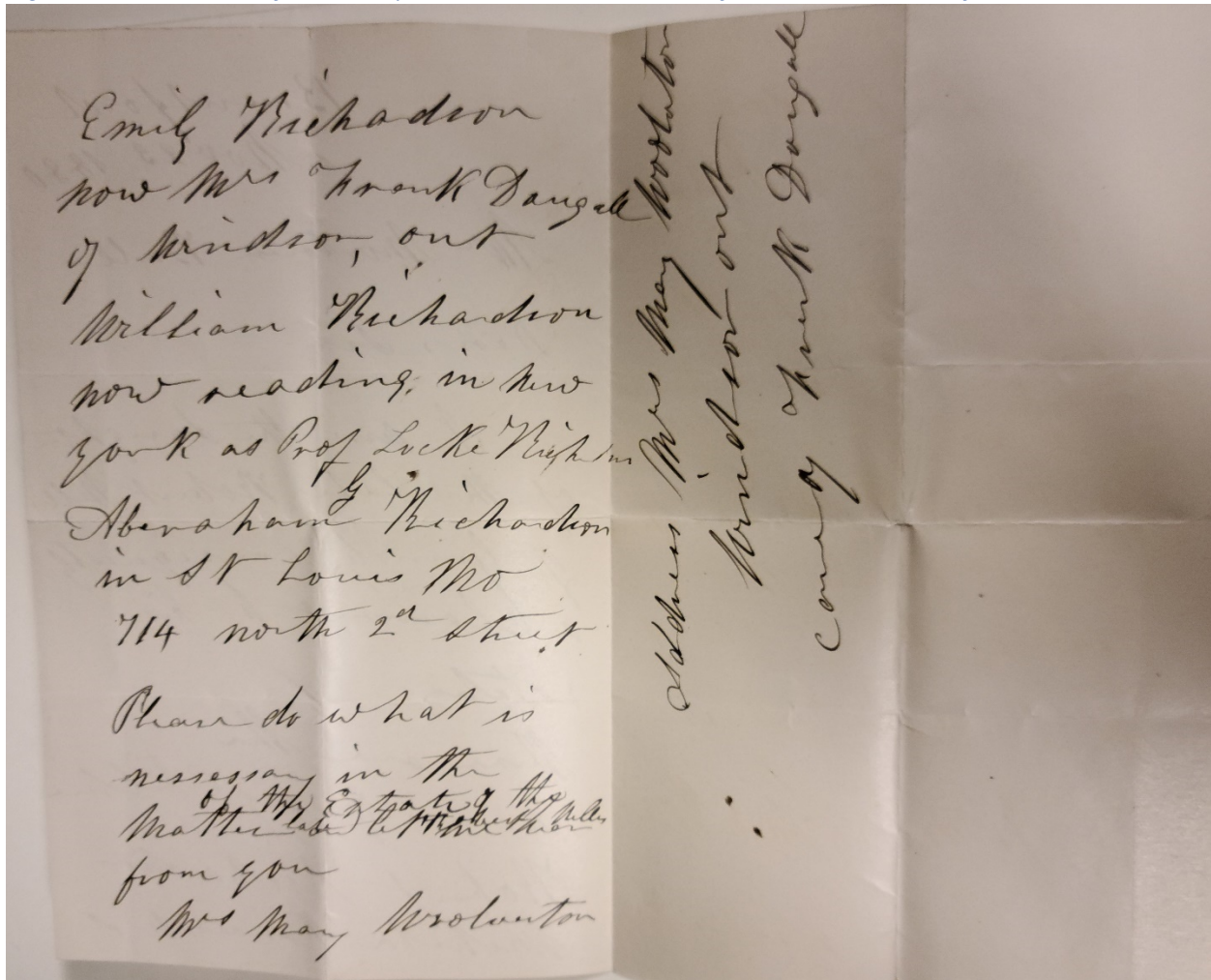
Dear Sir

I am the daughter  
of the late Robert Nelles  
of Gainsby, consequently  
a claimant to his  
Estate,

These are the  
names of my children  
Robert Richardson  
Wichita Kansas &c

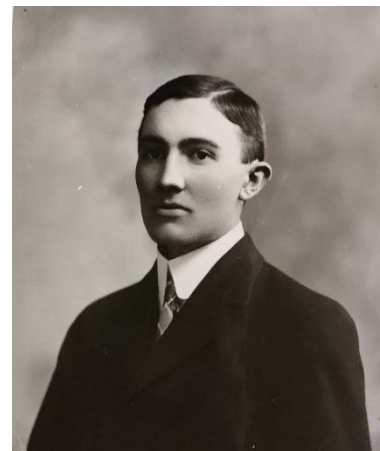
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.

Figure 38.6.2 – Letter from Mary Woolverton. Re: Estate of Robert Nelles, her father.



Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice Box 2: Elliot to Tufford.

The Ball family's Grist Mill ceased operation in 1910 and was used afterward as a storage space for the milling and agricultural machinery left from the industries that once thrived on the property and putting an end to the industrial power that was formerly known as Glen Elgin.<sup>64</sup> In 1933 after Mortimer's death another end was just starting. Mortimer's son Clarence 'Manly' Ball (1890-1967) and Manly's wife Mildred (nee Moisley 1889-1983) took over ownership of the property. Manly and Mildred would be the last generation of the Ball family to own the property. In 1963 Manly and Mildred Ball sold the property to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority to ensure the



60.1.1315 - Manly Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls  
Conservation Area.

<sup>64</sup> See Appendix A – Grist Mill Exhibit



public access to the natural and man-made features of their land.<sup>65</sup> Manly and Mildred would live at the Ball Home until Manley's death in 1967. Mildred after Manley's death sold of the contents of the Ball home to the Conservation Authority and moved to Albright Manor. She passed away in 1983.<sup>66</sup>

After the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority (NPCA) took over the property they began to create extensive plans to renovate the buildings on the property as well as creating nature trails, and park space for people to enjoy the land.<sup>67</sup> In October, 1963 the NPCA was offered Fairchild Cabin. Fairchild Cabin was originally located in Jordan Station on Town Lot 44, Lot 17, Concession II. The land was granted to Peter Fairchild on September 15, 1803 by the Crown. Peter then granted it to James Secord. James and his brother Solomon Secord were both members of the Butler's Rangers. The cabin also may be part of the first settlement in Jordan Station although that statement cannot be confirmed.<sup>68</sup> The Fairchild Cabin received its name as the Fairchild family built it between 1797 and 1810.

Around a similar time the NPCA also acquired the Fury Cabin from Law Brothers Quarries in Port Colbourne and was discovered when they were demolishing an old dwelling on their quarry property in Wainfleet.<sup>69</sup>

The Fruit Drying Shed built c.1852 and was originally located at 2437 North Service Road, Jordan, Ontario was also moved to Ball's Falls between 1964 and 1971. A retired staff member



60.1.433 - Manley Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



60.1.421 – Manley and Mildred Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



60.1.420 – Manley and Mildred Ball.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

<sup>65</sup> Christine Hayward, Former Curator of Ball's Falls Conservation Area. Interpretive Information for use in the Ball Home: Ball's Falls Historical Park and Conservation Area – located in Ball's Falls Training Manual; Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 17.

<sup>66</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 17.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid*, 18.

<sup>68</sup> "Heritage Designation Resource Information – Fairchild Cabin" located in Ball's Falls training manual; Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 18.

<sup>69</sup> Petrie, Ball's Falls Conservation Area: Scenic and Historic Heritage, 19; "Heritage Designation Resource Information – Fury Cabin" located in Ball's Falls training.

remembers that it was moved to Ball's Falls Conservation Area before a Tornado hit Campden, Ontario.

Also during the early years of the park the Field Centre was occupied by the Superintendent of the newly created Conservation Area. The Field Centre got its name during this time. The Field Centre would later be used as a classroom for educational programs and is still used today but as a bridal suite for weddings.<sup>70</sup> Additionally the Big Barn was changed from a dairy barn to its current use as an education space, wedding rental, and storage in the winter for the NPCA's bigger machinery. The Ball Home was turned into a museum and is decorated to how it would have looked in 1927 when Mortimer, Mildred, and Manley were all living in the building.

In 1974 the NPCA purchased St. George Anglican Church from Hannon, Ontario. The church was being sold because the congregation in the 1960's had grown too large for the small little church. The NPCA dismantled, relocated, and rebuilt the church at its present location in the park. Today the church is used for both weddings and for educational programs.

Ball's Falls Conservation Area has also been the site of major events and programs over the years. The Ball's Falls Thanksgiving Festival draws thousands of people to Lincoln every year. It just celebrated its 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2021<sup>71</sup>. Another major festival that has taken place is the Niagara Children's Water Festival that at times has educated close to 3500 a year about water conservation through several interactive hands-on activities.<sup>72</sup> Ball's Falls has also recently started a holiday trail that allows participants to walk a Christmas light illuminated trail around the park with the historical buildings, and Lower Falls decorated. Ball's Falls Conservation Area has also taught through education programs for many years about various topics including the history of the Ball family, early settler chores, Christmas celebrations during the 1800s and 1900s, bees, rocks, frogs, plants and wildlife, and many other topics. Ball's Falls has also run for years summer camps to get kids outdoors, and even recently during the Covid-19 pandemic a nature school.<sup>73</sup>

The buildings at Ball's Falls Conservation Area have also been used a few times for television and music videos in the recent past. In 2010 and again in 2016 Ball's Falls Conservation Area and its buildings were used in the filming in *Murdoch Mysteries*. On April 4, 2010 some of the buildings were used in the episode 4 of season 3 "Rich Boy,

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<sup>70</sup> Field Centre exhibit display outside the Field Centre.

<sup>71</sup> Niagara Penninsula Conservation Authority, "Ball's Falls Thanksgiving Festival".  
<<https://thanksgivingfestival.ca/>>

<sup>72</sup> Niagara This Week, "Niagara Children's Water Festival opens at Ball's Falls"  
<<https://www.niagarathisweek.com/community-story/9341520-niagara-children-s-water-festival-opens-at-ball-s-falls/>>

<sup>73</sup> <https://npca.ca/learning/experience/balls-falls-nature-school;>  
<https://npca.ca/learning/experience/adventure-day-camp-pd-days;>  
<https://npca.ca/learning/experience/adventure-day-camp-summer-outdoor;>  
<https://npca.ca/learning/experience/educational-programs>



Poor Boy”.<sup>74</sup> On February 8, 2016 *Murdoch Mysteries* once again used the buildings in season 9 episode 13 “Colour Blinded”.<sup>75</sup> The church was used again in 2013 for Kira Isabella’s (who has been nominated for a number of Juno awards and Canadian Country Music Association awards) music video “Little White Church”.<sup>76</sup> In 2012 another musician named Justin Nozuka came to Ball’s Falls and recorded video at Ball’s Falls both in the Fairchild Cabin and along the paths to the falls.<sup>77</sup> Most recently the buildings at Ball’s Falls Conservation Area were used in the season 2 episode 2 “New Eden” of *Star Trek: Discovery* which aired January 24, 2019.<sup>78</sup> These are just some of the projects that have filmed here as there have been some smaller projects as well as many additional requests to film that the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority gets every year.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> Karena Walter, “Appeal of Ball’s Falls no mystery for Murdoch crew,” *The Standard*, August 7, 2009, p1-2. <https://www.pressreader.com/canada/the-standard-st-catharines/20090807/page/1/textview>

<sup>75</sup> I worked security for Ball’s Falls Conservation Authority when *Murdoch Mysteries* filmed this episode. They filmed the exterior and most of the interior of the church for the episode in and around St. George Anglican Church. In one scene a man gets beaten up. They filmed this just outside the Grist Mill.

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OCSIAQKGkig>

While I did not work security for this music video several my coworkers at the time did. They can be scene in some of the group background photos of the wedding couple celebrating.

<sup>77</sup> I worked security for Ball’s Falls Conservation Authority when Justin Nozuka was filming in the cabin.

<sup>78</sup> Elena De Luigi, “Ball’s Falls is the ‘New Eden’”, *The Niagara Independent*, May 31, 2019. <https://niagaraindependent.ca/balls-falls-is-the-new-eden/>

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*

Figure 39.1 – Balls Falls Event Photos



Thanksgiving Festival, 1985.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Figure 39.2 - Event Photos



Thanksgiving Festival, 1979.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Easter Egg Hunt, 1994.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Easter Egg Hunt 1994.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Holiday Trail, 2022.  
Source: Scott Foster, January 8, 2022.



Thanksgiving Festival, 2015.  
Source: Scott Foster, October 20, 2015.



Figure 39.3 – Education/Camps/Staff Pictures



Summer Camp, 2002.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.



Summer Camp, 2003.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Summer Camp, 2002.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Summer Camp 2002..  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Summer Camp, 2012.  
Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area



Summer Camp, 2012.  
Source: Scott Foster, 2012.



Figure 39.4 – Education/Camps/Staff Pictures



Costumed staff member, 2014.  
Source: Scott Foster, May, 2014.



Staff member using bake oven, 2014.  
Source: Scott Foster, May, 2014.



Summer Camp, 2014.  
Source: Scott Foster, August, 2014.



Staff Christmas Party, 2015.  
Source: Scott Foster, December, 2015.



Volunteer Appreciation, 2016.  
Source: Scott Foster, 2016.



Ball's Falls Staff Volleyball team. Champions of 2015 annual NPCA staff Volleyball tournament.  
Source: Scott Foster, 2015.

Figure 39.5 Video Productions



Behind the scenes photos from Murdoch Mysteries "Colour Blind." Source: Scott Foster, October 7, 2015.



Source: Kira Isabella, Little White Church (Country Music Television Ltd, 2013).



Behind the scenes photos from Murdoch Mysteries "Colour Blind." Source: Scott Foster, October 7, 2015.



Behind the scenes photos from Murdoch Mysteries "Colour Blind." Source: Scott Foster, October 7, 2015.



Justin Nozuka playing guitar in Fairchild cabin with film crew. Source: Scott Foster, September 29, 2012.



## 7. Evaluation

### 7.1 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest.

Criteria	Building	Meets Criteria (Yes/No)	Rationale
1) The property has design or physical value because it:			
i) Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Ball Home	Yes	The house is a brick two-storey Georgian style house that is in excellent shape. The interior of the building has been restored to how it would have looked like in 1927. All the décor in the building is from the 1920s with most pieces belonging to the Ball family.
	Grist Mill	Yes	The building is a three-storey flour mill that was built in 1809 and still operates to this day. The structure has pretty much unchanged since 1880 when 29-feet of the mill was removed because of structural weakness. While the exterior wood has been replaced it was using wood and techniques used in the original construction of the building. One of only a few flour mills in the area do to the combustible nature of the flour that was being milled.
	Fruit Drying Shed	Yes	The brick fruit drying shed is representative of early fruit drying shed's in the area.
	Fairchild Cabin	Yes	The Fairchild cabin is a good example of an early 1800's log cabin.
	Furry Cabin	Yes	The Furry cabin is an example of an old log cabin.
	St. George Anglican Church	Yes	St. George Anglican Church is a small board and batten church with neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows and is a typical example of what small community churches looked like.
	Field Centre	Yes	The Field Centre is representative of circa 1850 agricultural farm building.
	Big Barn	Yes	The Big Barn is a excellent condition 1882 barn.
	Centre For Conservation	Yes	The Centre For Conservation building is the first LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) building in Lincoln and received a gold certification. The building's design and the materials used were specially chosen to mimic the land and to reduce the impact of the building.

	Upper Falls	Yes	The Upper Falls is a unique curtain falls that flows over the top few layers of the escarpment.
	Lower Falls	Yes	The Lower Falls is a unique high classical fall that flows over the bottom few layers of the escarpment.
	Display Barn	Yes	The display barn is representative of early barns in the area, it is comprised of beams from an original barn.
	Blacksmith Shop	Yes	The reproduction blacksmith shop is a representation of a blacksmith shop like the one that use to sit on the property.
	Woollen Mill Ruin	Yes	The ruins of the Woollen mill help represent the Woollen mill and the foundation that it once sat upon/
	Lime Kiln	Yes	The Lime Kiln is representative of early Lime Kilns in the area.
	Gardening Shed	Yes	The Outbuildings surrounding the Ball Home are all representative of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings of the time.
	Outhouse	Yes	
	Smokehouse	Yes	
	Wood Burning Stove	Yes	
	Carriage Shed	Yes	
ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	Ball Home	Yes	The Ball home shows a high degree of craftsmanship for the Georgian style building and its many roles that it played over the years from industrial/commercial store to primary residence of the Ball family. The building itself is still in excellent condition and the interior is decorated to how it would have looked in the 1920s.
	Grist Mill	Yes	The Grist Mill and all of its internal machinery show off a high degree of craftsmanship and the various changes it has undergone over the last 200 years.
	Fruit Drying Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Fairchild Cabin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Furry Cabin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	St. George Anglican Church	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Field Centre	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Big Barn	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Centre For Conservation	Yes	The Centre For Conservation displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit as the building was designed to mimic the land that it was built on and provide less of a disturbance to the area.



			Also all the details that went into the building to earn its gold LEED certification required though, planning, and skilled craftsmanship.
	Upper Falls	No	The Waterfall does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit as it was formed in nature.
	Lower Falls	No	The Waterfall does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit as it was formed in nature.
	Display Barn	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Blacksmith Shop	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Woollen Mill Ruin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Lime Kiln	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Gardening Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Outhouse	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Smokehouse	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Wood Burning Stove	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
	Carriage Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
iii) Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	Ball Home	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Grist Mill	Yes	The building (especially the still functioning interior) demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement and also helps tell the story of the change in mill over 200 years.
	Fruit Drying Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Fairchild Cabin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Furry Cabin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	St. George Anglican Church	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Field Centre	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Big Barn	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

	Centre For Conservation	Yes	<p>The Centre For Conservation demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement in every aspect and design of the building.</p> <p>Designed to mimic the land it was built on. Windows positioned to take advantage of natural light. Design sensitive to natural environment and includes three 44m<sup>3</sup> cisterns, onsite sewage treatment, extensive landscaping using local plant species, ground source heat pump systems for heating and cooling, and nonpolluting materials, finishes, and furnishings. Also, measures were taken to reduce the impact of surrounding area including exterior lights not spilling into natural areas, reflective metal roof, gravel parking lot, and reduction of storm water runoff via the cisterns. Adjustable air inlets allow for individual control over workplace air temperature and volume, and over light levels (from natural and artificial lighting). The Centre has abundant natural lighting through large windows that also provide wide-angle views of beautiful landscaping. Light levels are controlled by both occupancy and daylighting sensors. During the summer, excess heat from the building will be exhausted to the underground heat pump tubing instead of to the outdoors. This eliminates much of the need for a mechanical air conditioning system. Ground source heat pumps use the latent warmth of the earth in winter to heat the building. There are many times when the air in one section of the Centre will be warmed by sunlight entering through large windows. At these times, the heat pump system will move this warmed air to cool parts of the building, and this eliminates the need for mechanical heating. All wastewater is treated by an innovative sewage treatment system called a Waterloo Biofilter. The environmental impacts of the system are significantly less than those associated with conventional septic systems. The resulting effluent is of higher quality, requires less space, and does not require a sand bed. The system contains tanks with live bacteria in them which breaks down the waste. Solar panelled sinks – batteries recharge from the lighting. 73% of material and resources were sourced within a 800km radius of the</p>
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			<p>site. Stone from the building is from the escarpment and specifically is sources from Warton. Concrete blocks used in construction are made of slag, an excess component in steel mills. The slag was recycled and used in the blocks. Glass used throughout the building was recycled. Use of Glulam beams. Glulam is a stress-rated engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations, or “lams,” that are bonded together with strong, waterproof adhesives. Glulam components can be a variety of species, and individual “lams” are typically two inches or less in thickness. Ceiling of the building is made of SIP (structural insulated panels). SIPs are high performance thermal efficient panels for walls, roofs and floors that maximize energy-efficiency, structural strength and decrease the cost of heating, cooling and venting. The panels are typically made by sandwiching a core of rigid foam plastic insulation between two structural skins or oriented strand board. In terms of water consumption, the Centre uses 87% less than a non-LEED building of similar size and usage. Geothermal heating from coils buried six feet under the parking lot.</p>
	Upper Falls	No	The waterfall does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Lower Falls	No	The waterfall does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Display Barn	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Blacksmith Shop	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Woollen Mill Ruin	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Lime Kiln	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Gardening Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Outhouse	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

	Smokehouse	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Wood Burning Stove	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
	Carriage Shed	No	The building does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2) The property has historic value or associate value because it:			
i) Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes		<p>The property was associated with the Ball Family were among the earliest settlers in the area and were members of the Butler's Rangers. The property has a 160-year association with the Ball family who were industrialist that tried to establish the village of Glen Elgin. The Grist Mill on the property also was significant to British troops during the War of 1812. Members of the Ball family were Reeves for the Township of Louth, helped in the establishment of the Louth and Jordan Harbour Companies, the building of St. John's Anglican Church, provided grain to many of the long-standing members of the community (see Appendix B for a list of names), and Mortimer Ball was a lawyer to many of the influential and long standing families in the area.</p> <p>The Butler family of the Butler's Rangers also was the original owners of the property before selling it to the Ball family.</p> <p>The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority now owns the park and runs many events like the Thanksgiving Festival (which just celebrated its 49<sup>th</sup> year), education programs, and weddings just to name a few things.</p>
ii) Yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	Yes		The property can yield information about the early period of settlement in the Louth area, the rise of industry, and the effect of technology and advancements on a community (the establishment of the railroad and highway that had a hand in the downfall of Glen Elgin).
iii) Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	Yes		The Ball family designed and built most of the original properties on the land. They also laid out plans for the creation of Glen Elgin and mapped out how the community would unfold. Even with nature retaking much of the area you can still see the glimpses in old wells, paths, or ruins on the hiking trails that was originally planned by George Peter Mann Ball.



3) The property has contextual value because it:		
i) Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Yes	This property is important in defining the character of the area. The river, waterfalls, and the escarpment helped shape the land into the industrial village it would become. It also helped in the establishment of other communities in the area like Campden, Jordan, and Vineland.
ii) Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes	<p>The Grist Mill, Ball Home, Big Barn, Field Centre, Outhouse, Meat Smoking Shed, Woollen Mill ruins, and Gardening Shed on the property have stood in their location, in some instances, for over 200 years. While some elements of these buildings have changed over time the property tells the story of an industrial village in the area as well as the Ball family who is fundamentally connected to the area. St. George Anglican Church, the Blacksmith shop, the Lime Kiln, Display Barn, Carriage Shed, Furry Cabin, Fairchild Cabin, Bake Oven, and Fruit Drying Shed while not original to the property also help demonstrate the story of the Ball family and early settlers more generally in the area which help to tell the story of early agriculture, industry, and community in the area. The Centre For Conservation also helps show the change the property has gone through from industrial powerhouse to Conservation Area with its unique LEED certified design telling the new chapter of the property.</p> <p>The waterfalls also are fundamental to the story of the area. Without them and the Twenty Mile Creek the land would never have been an industrial area.</p>
iii) Is a landmark.	Yes	Ball's Falls Conservation Area is a landmark in the Town of Lincoln. It's waterfalls and the historical former industrial buildings attract many people every year to the park. The Conservation Area also attracts many people for their annual events like the Thanksgiving Festival (which just had its 49 <sup>th</sup> year), Children's Water Festival, and Holiday Trail. The park also attracts people for weddings, school trips, hiking trails, demonstrations, camps, nature school, and many more activities in the park.

## 7.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The buildings looked at as part of this evaluation of Ball's Falls Conservation Area all meet numerous criteria for cultural heritage value and interest.

All the assessed buildings and features show that the property has design or physical value because they are all rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method. The Ball Home is a brick two-storey Georgian style house that is in excellent shape. The interior of the building has been restored to how it would have looked like in 1927. All the décor in the building is from the 1920s with most pieces belonging to the Ball family. The Grist Mill is a three-storey flour mill that was built in 1809 and still operates to this day. The structure has pretty much unchanged since 1880 when 29-feet of the mill was removed because of structural weakness. While the exterior wood has been replaced it was using wood and techniques used in the original construction of the building. One of only a few flour mills in the area do to the combustible nature of the flour that was being milled. The brick fruit drying shed is representative of early fruit drying shed's in the area. As are the Outbuildings surrounding the Ball Home as they are all representative of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings of the time. The Fairchild cabin is a good example of an early 1800's log cabin. The Furry cabin is an example of an old log cabin. St. George Anglican Church is a small board and batten church with neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows and is a typical example of what small community churches looked like. The Field Centre is representative of circa 1850 agricultural farm building. The Big Barn is an excellent condition 1882 barn. The Centre For Conservation building is the first LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) building in Lincoln and received a gold certification. The building's design and the materials used were specially chosen to mimic the land and to reduce the impact of the building. The display barn is representative of early barns in the area, it is comprised of beams from an original barn. The reproduction blacksmith shop is a representation of a blacksmith shop like the one that use to sit on the property. The ruins of the Woollen mill help represent the Woollen mill and the foundation that it once sat upon. The Lime Kiln is representative of early Lime Kilns in the area. Additionally the two waterfalls are also unique. The Upper Falls is a unique curtain falls that flows over the top few layers of the escarpment. The Lower Falls is a unique high classical fall that flows over the bottom few layers of the escarpment.

The Ball Home, Grist Mill, and Centre For Conservation show that the property has design or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit. The Ball home shows a high degree of craftsmanship for the Georgian style building and its many roles that it played over the years from industrial/commercial store to primary residence of the Ball family. The building itself is still in excellent condition and the interior is decorated to how it would have looked in the 1920s. The Grist Mill and all of its internal machinery show off a high degree of craftsmanship and the various changes it has undergone over the last 200 years. The Centre For Conservation displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit as the building was designed to mimic the land that it was built on and provide less of a disturbance to the area. Also



all the details that went into the building to earn its gold LEED certification required though, planning, and skilled craftsmanship.

The Grist Mill and the Centre For Conservation show that the property has design or physical value because they all demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. The building (especially the still functioning interior) demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement and helps tell the story of the change in milling over 200 years. The Centre For Conservation demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement in every aspect and design of the building. Designed to mimic the land it was built on. Windows positioned in order to take advantage of natural light. Design sensitive to natural environment and includes three 44m<sup>3</sup> cisterns, onsite sewage treatment, extensive landscaping using local plant species, ground source heat pump systems for heating and cooling, and nonpolluting materials, finishes, and furnishings. Also, measures were taken to reduce the impact of surrounding area including exterior lights not spilling into natural areas, reflective metal roof, gravel parking lot, and reduction of storm water runoff via the cisterns. Adjustable air inlets allow for individual control over workplace air temperature and volume, and over light levels (from natural and artificial lighting). The Centre has abundant natural lighting through large windows that also provide wide-angle views of beautiful landscaping. Light levels are controlled by both occupancy and daylighting sensors. During the summer, excess heat from the building will be exhausted to the underground heat pump tubing instead of to the outdoors. This eliminates much of the need for a mechanical air conditioning system. Ground source heat pumps use the latent warmth of the earth in winter to heat the building. There are many times when the air in one section of the Centre will be warmed by sunlight entering through large windows. At these times, the heat pump system will move this warmed air to cool parts of the building, and this eliminates the need for mechanical heating. All wastewater is treated by an innovative sewage treatment system called a Waterloo Biofilter. The environmental impacts of the system are significantly less than those associated with conventional septic systems. The resulting effluent is of higher quality, requires less space, and does not require a sand bed. The system contains tanks with live bacteria in them which breaks down the waste. Solar panelled sinks – batteries recharge from the lighting. 73% of material and resources were sourced within a 800km radius of the site. Stone from the building is from the escarpment and specifically is sources from Warton. Concrete blocks used in construction are made of slag, an excess component in steel mills. The slag was recycled and used in the blocks. Glass used throughout the building was recycled. Use of Glulam beams. Glulam is a stress-rated engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations, or “lams,” that are bonded together with strong, waterproof adhesives. Glulam components can be a variety of species, and individual “lams” are typically two inches or less in thickness. Ceiling of the building is made of SIP (structural insulated panels). SIPs are high performance thermal efficient panels for walls, roofs and floors that maximize energy-efficiency, structural strength and decrease the cost of heating, cooling, and venting. The panels are typically made by sandwiching a core of rigid foam plastic insulation between two structural skins or oriented strand board. In terms of water consumption, the Centre uses 87% less than a non-LEED

building of similar size and usage. Geothermal heating from coils buried six feet under the parking lot.

The buildings and features looked at in this assessment show that the property has historic value or associate value because they have direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to the community. The property and the original buildings on the property which include the Grist Mill, Woollen Mill ruins, Outbuildings, Big Barn, Field Centre, and Ball Home are associated with the Ball Family were among the earliest settlers in the area and were members of the Butler's Rangers. The property has a 160-year association with the Ball family who were industrialist that tried to establish the village of Glen Elgin. The Grist Mill on the property also was significant to British troops during the War of 1812. Members of the Ball family were Reeves for the Township of Louth, helped in the establishment of the Louth and Jordan Harbour Companies, the building of St. John's Anglican Church, provided grain to many of the long standing members of the community (see Appendix B for a list of names), and Mortimer Ball was a lawyer to many of the influential and long standing families in the area. Additionally the property has a connection to The Butler family of the Butler's Rangers also was the original owners of the property before selling it to the Ball family. The two waterfalls were also fundamental to establishment of the Ball Family, Glen Elgin, and the industrial village. Without the waterfalls the property would not be what it is. Additionally all the properties are now closely associated with the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority who owns the property and runs many events like the Thanksgiving Festival, education programs, and weddings just to name a few things.

The buildings and features looked at in this assessment show that the property has historic value or associate value because they can yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. The property can yield information about the early period of settlement in the Louth area, the rise of industry, and the effect of technology and advancements on a community (the establishment of the railroad and highway that had a hand in the downfall of Glen Elgin).

The buildings and features looked at in this assessment show that the property has historic value or associate value because they demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community. The Ball family designed and build most of the original properties on the land. They also laid out plans for the creation of Glen Elgin and mapped out how the community would unfold. Even with nature retaking much of the area you can still see the glimpses in old wells, paths, or ruins on the hiking trails that was originally planned by George Peter Mann Ball.

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area. This property is important in defining the character of the area. The river, waterfalls, and the escarpment helped shape the land into the industrial village it would become. It also helped in the establishment of other communities in the area like Campden, Jordan, and Vineland.



The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings. The Grist Mill, Ball Home, Big Barn, Field Centre, Outhouse, Meat Smoking Shed, Woollen Mill ruins, and Gardening Shed on the property have stood in their location, in some instances, for over 200 years. While some elements of these buildings have changed over time the property tells the story of an industrial village in the area as well as the Ball family who is fundamentally connected to the area. St. George Anglican Church, the Blacksmith shop, the Lime Kiln, Display Barn, Carriage Shed, Furry Cabin, Fairchild Cabin, Bake Oven, and Fruit Drying Shed while not original to the property also help demonstrate the story of the Ball family and early settlers more generally in the area which help to tell the story of early agriculture, industry, and community in the area. The Centre For Conservation also helps show the change the property has gone through from industrial powerhouse to Conservation Area with its unique LEED certified design telling the new chapter of the property. Additionally, these not original buildings have become fundamentally linked to the major events and education of the property since the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority took over. The waterfalls also are fundamental to the story of the area. Without them and the Twenty Mile Creek the land would never have been an industrial area.

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. Ball's Falls Conservation Area is a landmark in the Town of Lincoln. It's waterfalls and the historical former industrial buildings attract many people every year to the park. The Conservation Area also attracts many people for their annual events like the Thanksgiving Festival, Children's Water Festival, and Holiday Trail. The park also attracts people for weddings, school trips, hiking trails, demonstrations, camps, nature school, and many more activities in the park. It has become a tourist destination for the community.

### 7.3 Heritage Attributes to be Designated

The Heritage Attributes to be designated at 3292 Sixth Avenue include:

- The Ball Home a two-storey brick house in Georgian style.
  - Brick façade.
  - 12 over 8, 3 over 6, 8 over 12, 2 over 2, and 1 over 1 sash windows on building.
  - Covered porch with smooth columns.
  - Double chimney
- The Grist Mill a three storey flour mill built by the Ball family in 1809
  - Stone foundation and cedar wood façade
  - The grist stones in the building
  - 12 over 8 sash windows on the front of the building
  - Cedar shingle roof.
- The Fruit Drying Shed
  - Foundation is stone.
  - Brick walls.
  - Cedar shingled roof.
- The Fairchild Cabin a storey and a half log cabin
  - 24'x18' squared log dovetailed white pine logs, 5-1/2" thick. Log façade.
  - Stone foundation, fireplace and interior chimney.

- Cedar shake roof.
- Small 7"x9" glass panes set in a 6 over 6 sash.
- The Furry Cabin a one storey log cabin
  - Log façade
  - Cedar roof.
  - Stone foundation.
  - 6 over 6 sash windows
- St. George Anglican Church a small board and batten church.
  - wood frame
  - small open bell tower (recently renovated)
  - front diamond decorative lozenge, neo-gothic pointed six leaded glass windows
  - Cornerstone of church is inscribed "St. George's Anglican Church - built 1864, Hannon, Ontario - moved to Ball's Falls 1974"
- The Field Centre or also known as the Tenant House is a two-storey residence
  - Timber framed, wood cladding, 2 storey with 1-1/2 storey ell, side hall, gable entrance plan
  - large windows 6/6 sash, 10"x16" panes.
- The Big Barn a single-storey barn with a stone foundation and timber frame
  - High stone foundation.
  - 6' massive timber framed, cladding, gable and double bay doors.
  - Hay rack lifter.
- The Centre For Conservation a single-storey office building/rental venue/conservation centre
  - Façade of the building
- Upper Falls
- Lower Falls
- Display Barn
  - Wood façade
- Blacksmith Shop
  - Wood façade
- Woollen Mill Ruins
  - Stone foundation and archway
- Lime Kiln
  - Stone façade
- Out Buildings
  - Facades

## 8. Findings and Recommendations

### 8.1 Summary

This report was prepared to assess the buildings at 3292 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario (known better as Ball's Falls Conservation Area) against the criteria for the Ontario Heritage Act for designation under Section 29, Part IV of the Act.



The buildings that comprise 3292 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, or as it is better known as Ball's Falls Conservation Area, help tell the story and demonstrate the evolution of a small industrial town from its humble beginnings, to its growth and prosperity, its decline, and finally its rebirth from industrial center to environmental conservation area.

Ball's Falls Conservation has a deep history in the town of Lincoln and the Ball family itself helped to fundamentally shape the area and the surrounding communities within. Without the saga of the Ball family and Glen Elgin Lincoln's history would be incomplete. Even today it stands as a fundamental landmark for the community with its waterfalls, trails, program opportunities, events, weddings, and as a site for tourist all around Canada and the world to come to.

The original buildings that still stand on the site help give visuals to the important history of the area, while the reproduction and moved buildings helped, originally to add supporting character to the area but have been so fundamentally linked over the years to the site and its importance today.

Ball's Falls Conservation Area is a unique historical and cultural gem that deserves to be designated based on the stories it tells and the legacy that is still being continued.

For the purposes of this report, I undertook the following tasks:

- 1) Description of Property
- 2) Site Analysis
- 3) History of the Property
- 4) Evaluation
- 5) Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
- 6) Description of Heritage Attributes
- 7) Findings
- 8) Recommendations
- 9) Multiple Site Visits

In addition I used a number of resources including:

- Primary Source Documents and Artifacts from Ball's Falls Conservation Area
- Archival Research at Ball's Falls Conservation Area and Town of Lincoln Archives
- Primary and Secondary Source Documents from the Town of Lincoln Library
- Primary Source Documents and Artifacts from Niagara-On-the-Lake Museum
- Secondary Source Books
- Newspapers
- Maps

Most of the information taken to complete this report was taken from Ball's Falls Conservation Area with there extensive amount of primary source documentation as you will see in this report which helps tell the story of the area. One of the issues however is with the secondary sources as most of the secondary sources about Ball's

Falls Conservation Area come from books that are twenty or more years old as there are not a lot of secondary sources on the Ball family or the area since William F. Rannie, amongst others, wrote about them. There could be some factual inaccuracies within the older secondary sources. Additionally having worked at Ball's Falls Conservation Area for a number of years previously, some facts have changed in the secondary sources found at Ball's Falls Conservation Area that are marked with pencil. For example the legend of Sir Isaac Brock's Hat that can be found in the report and whether or not Sir Isaac Brock's nephew was stationed at Ball's Falls that was fact in some of the older sources but through military records research undertaken by former staff at Ball's Falls has significantly called into question if the nephew exists. Additionally in researching some dates of buildings or events may be different depending on the source. When in doubt dates were matched with primary source data when available.

## 8.2 Findings

The property at 3292 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario, or as it is better known Ball's Falls Conservation Area meets all the designation criteria for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- 1) The property has design or physical value because it:
  - i. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method is met by the Ball Home, Grist Mill, Fruit Drying Shed, Fairchild Cabin, Furry Cabin, St. George Anglican Church, Field Centre, Big Barn, Centre For Conservation , Upper Falls, Lower Falls, Display Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Woollen Mill Ruin, Lime Kiln, Gardening Shed, Outhouse, Smokehouse, Wood Burning Stove, and Carriage Shed.
  - ii. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit is met by the Ball Home, Grist Mill, and Centre for Conservation
  - iii. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement is met by the Grist Mill and Centre for Conservation.
- 2) The property has historic value or associate value because it:
  - i. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community is met by the properties association with the Ball family, Butler's Rangers, Glen Elgin, War of 1812, the Louth and Jordan Harbour Companies, St. John's Anglican Church, the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, and ties to established families in the area.
  - ii. Yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture by providing information about the early period of settlement in the Louth area, the rise of industry, and the effect of technology and advancements on a community (the establishment of the railroad and highway that had a hand in the downfall of Glen Elgin
  - iii. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community as the Ball family designed and build most of the original properties on the land. They also laid out plans for the creation of Glen Elgin and mapped out how the



community would unfold. Even with nature retaking much of the area you can still see the glimpses in old wells, paths, or ruins on the hiking trails that was originally planned by George Peter Mann Ball.

- 3) The property has contextual value because it:
- i. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area by the river, waterfalls, and the escarpment helped shape the land into the industrial village it would become. It also helped in the establishment of other communities in the area like Campden, Jordan, and Vineland. Also it shows how life was like in multiple time periods in Lincoln.
  - ii. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings as The Grist Mill, Ball Home, Big Barn, Field Centre, Outhouse, Meat Smoking Shed, Woollen Mill ruins, and Gardening Shed on the property have stood in their location, in some instances, for over 200 years. While some elements of these buildings have changed over time the property tells the story of an industrial village in the area as well as the Ball family who is fundamentally connected to the area. St. George Anglican Church, the Blacksmith shop, the Lime Kiln, Display Barn, Carriage Shed, Furry Cabin, Fairchild Cabin, Bake Oven, and Fruit Drying Shed while not original to the property also help demonstrate the story of the Ball family and early settlers more generally in the area which help to tell the story of early agriculture, industry, and community in the area. The Centre For Conservation also helps show the change the property has gone through from industrial powerhouse to Conservation Area with its unique LEED certified design telling the new chapter of the property. The waterfalls also are fundamental to the story of the area. Without them and the Twenty Mile Creek the land would never have been an industrial area.
  - iii. Is a landmark as Ball's Falls Conservation Area is a landmark in the Town of Lincoln. It's waterfalls and the historical former industrial buildings attract many people every year to the park. The Conservation Area also attracts many people for their annual events like the Thanksgiving Festival (which just had its 49th year), Children's Water Festival, and Holiday Trail. The park also attracts people for weddings, school trips, hiking trails, demonstrations, camps, nature school, and many more activities in the park.

### 8.3 Recommendations

Based on the assessment of cultural heritage value or interest, I believe and recommend that the property at 3292 Sixth Avenue, Jordan, Ontario be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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Interpretive panels at Ball's Falls Conservation Authority permanent exhibit located in the Centre for Conservation

Ball's Falls unpublished training manual and documents located in the Centre for Conservation.

Tours and information shared by former staff including Jill Walters Klamer, Scott Foster, Jaclynn Giesbrecht, Becci Epp and Angela Wallace.

Other documents and pictures within the collection of Ball's Falls Conservation Area. (See appendix D for list of artifacts used and there location).

Appendix A – “The Grist Mill Exhibit,” 2012

**The Mill at Ball’s Falls**

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1807 | Brothers George and John Ball purchased 1200 acres for £150 sterling.  |
| 1809 | The mill opened, housing a 32 foot diameter overshot waterwheel and 2 run of stones (2 millstones).  |
| 1812 | During the War of 1812 this mill was an important site. Two companies of troops, under Captains Vavasour and Brock, are stationed here to protect the mill from American attack. |
| 1843 | The mill’s output was approximately 1,000 barrels of merchant flour this year.   |
| 1846 | A 25-foot extension was added to the east side of the mill   |



- 1852 A railway bridge was built across Jordan Harbour, limiting shipping. This impacted Ball's flour export.
- 1880 Twenty-nine feet of the original west end of the mill was removed due to structural weakness. The run of stones was reduced to 2 and a low roof was built over the wheel pit.
- 1883 G.P.M. Ball died and Mortimer Ball assumed responsibility for the family property.
- 1886 A water turbine is installed.
- 1910 The mill ceased operation and was used as storage space for milling and agricultural machinery

and 2 additional run of stones added. The mill's output increased to 7,000 barrels of flour



this year.

- 1849 In a letter written by G.P.M. Ball, the mill is offered for sale for £4,000 sterling. The mill is described as having 4 run of stones, 3 custom bolts, one double merchant chest of bolts with duster, one patent press, and 2 smut mills
- 1851 Due to sporadic water flow in the Twenty Mile Creek, a steam engine was installed between 1842 and 1851. Steam power was used when water power was insufficient



## Appendix B – Grist Mill Receipts List for 1846-1847

**GRIST MILL RECEIPTS: 1846, 1847**

This is a group of receipts for grain sold to the grist mill, mostly in late 1846 and early 1847.

Most are signed for G.P.M. Ball by William Gibson, some are signed by Frances Shackleton, and some by G.P.M. Ball.

They show the farmer's name, the price paid for the wheat in York currency, and the amount of wheat sold.

✓ May 1, 1846	James Clause
✓ May 19, 1846	Cornelius Dinnes
✓ Oct 1, 1846	William Ismond
✓ Oct 7, 1846	Joseph Linderberry
✓ Oct 8, 1846	Joseph Linderberry
✓ Oct 8, 1846	John Tufford
✓ Oct 8, 1846	David Stewart
✓ Oct 8, 1846	Benjamin Rozel
✓ Oct 8, 1846	Daniel Avery
✓ Oct 8, 1846	John Buckmaster
✓ Oct 8, 1846	Samuel Tufford
✓ Oct 9, 1846	John Gross
✓ Oct 9, 1846	Benjamin Rozel
✓ Oct 9, 1846	Moses Mirett
✓ Oct 9, 1846	Moses Mirett
✓ Oct 9, 1846	William Ladlow
✓ Oct 9, 1846	Abraham Walker
✓ Oct 9, 1846	John Bridgeman
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Lawrance Hipple
✓ Oct 10, 1846	David Rainer
✓ Undated	Jos. Linderberry
✓ Undated	Benjamin Rozel
✓ Undated	Michel Rittenhouse
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Lawrence Hipple
✓ Undated	Nathaniel Roy
✓ Undated	George Waters
✓ Undated	David Teller
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Daniel Orey
✓ Undated	Daniel Rainer
✓ Undated	Abraham Walker
✓ Undated	David Teller
✓ Undated	Michael Rittenhouse
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Lawrence Hipple
✓ Undated	Samuel T. Moyer
✓ Oct 10, 1846	William Moyer
✓ Undated	Simon Beamer
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Jacob Tufford
✓ Oct 10, 1846	John Rhodehouse
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Daniel <del>David</del> Rainer
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Michael Rittenhouse
✓ Oct 10, 1846	Lawrence Hipple

✓ Oct 12, 1846	Michel Houser
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Andrew Snider
✓ Oct 12, 1846	John Lamons
✓ Oct 12, 1846	David Teller
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Abram Walker
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Abram Walker
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Murry McCulliam
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Nickles Patterson
✓ Oct 12, 1846	John Hutchinson
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Moses Murrett
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Miles Hitchcock
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Nathanial Lions
✓ Oct 12, 1846	Nathanial Lions
✓ Oct 12, 1846	John Hutchinson
✓ Oct 12, 1846	John Hutchinson
✓ Oct 12, 1846	David Rainer
✓ Oct 12, 1846	George Wingrove
✓ Oct 12, 1846	David Teller
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Abraham Walker
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Jacob Rittenhouse
✓ Oct 14, 1846	John Tufford
✓ Oct 14, 1846	John Henry
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Isaac High
✓ Oct 14, 1846	William Smith
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Joseph Linderberry
✓ Oct 14, 1846	James Hamilton
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Elias Lane
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Peter Tice
✓ Oct 14, 1846	John Henry
✓ Oct 14, 1846	John Tufford
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Thomas A. Bush
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Christian Lunday
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Jacob Overholt
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Tilmon Moyer
✓ Oct 14, 1846	James Hamilton
✓ Oct 14, 1846	Isaac High
✓ Oct 15, 1846	John S. Rush
✓ Oct 15, 1846	William Hipple
✓ Oct 15, 1846	John Gross
✓ Oct 15, 1846	John Tufford
✓ Oct 15, 1846	Joad Dinnes
✓ Oct 15, 1846	John Book
✓ Oct 15, 1846	James Hamilton
✓ Oct 15, 1846	Joseph Linderberry
✓ Oct 15, 1846	John Orth
✓ Oct 15, 1846	Henry Orth
✓ Oct 15, 1846	Robert Mirrett
✓ Oct 15, 1846	George Wingrove
✓ Oct 15, 1846	William Wagers
✓ Oct 15, 1846	Hamilton C. Mirrett
✓ Oct 15, 1846	David Stewart
✓ Oct 15, 1846	William Hipple
✓ Oct 16, 1846	Richard Griffen
✓ Oct 16, 1846	John Book
✓ Oct 16, 1846	John Moyer



✓ Oct 16, 1846	
✓ Oct 16, 1846	Peter Freas
✓ Oct 16, 1846	George Secord
✓ Oct 16, 1846	Henry Slingerland
✓ Oct 16, 1846	George Bartran
✓ Oct 16, 1846	Henry Slingerland
✓ Oct 16, 1846	William Rainer
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Christian Lunday
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Lawrance Michener
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Tilmon Moyer
✓ Oct 19, 1846	James T. Dill
✓ Oct 19, 1846	John Book
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Benjamin Moot
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Price Buckler
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Peter Wise
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Robert Nelson
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Zereas Lawe
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Christian Lunday
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Christian Lunday
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Frederick Terryberry
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Robert Mirrett
✓ Oct 19, 1846	William Rainer
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Joseph Michener
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 19, 1846	John Wrong
✓ Oct 19, 1846	David Houser
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 19, 1846	Joseph Michener
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Benjamin Moot
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 20, 1846	John Hipple
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Abraham Hunsberry
✓ Oct 20, 1846	William Fisher
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Peter Wier
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Israel Book
✓ Oct 20, 1846	William Rainer
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Zechreah Fisher
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
✓ Oct 20, 1846	Israel Book
✓ Oct 21, 1846	David Orey
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Isaac <del>Israel</del> Book
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Robert Davis
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Peter Bradt
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Peter Bradt
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Christian Lunday
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Michel Pender
✓ Oct 21, 1846	James W.O. Clark
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Benjamin Moot
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Peter Wier
✓ Oct 21, 1846	Henry Hunsberger
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## Appendix C – Journey to Glen Elgin, School Program, 2011

***\*Usually, with this tour, we do not include a tour of the Ball Home due to time constraints or size of group.***

### **Welcome**

-Ball's Falls – named after the Ball Family  
-Ball's were United Empire Loyalists – who fought for Britain during the American Revolution and settled in Upper Canada. George & John Ball purchased this property – 1200 acres in 1807 They built a gristmill and other mills followed, by the 1840's this was an industrial village, first known as Ball's Mills and later as Glen Elgin

### **Cabin**

George Peter Mann Ball, George's son, was born in a cabin similar to this one in 1815.

- GPM was important because he helped develop the industrial community

Like many pioneers in the area, the Ball Family would have first had to clear the land because it was heavily forested.

-This is a typical pioneer cabin

-white pine timbers

-dove-tail joint so no expense of nails

-lime chinking (mortar)

- Typically, a family of 10-12 may have lived in a cabin of this size
- White-washed interior: to brighten and cleanse; cheap ladder to loft, where kids slept as close to the chimney as possible to keep warm
- Fireplace: cooking; heat; drying herbs, yarn etc.
- Cooking utensils: iron, made by blacksmith, heavy
- Dough box: for kneading dough, letting it rise near warmth of fire
- Miscellaneous kitchen items: butter churn, barrels, crocks (pickles, sauerkraut, etc.), butter press, wooden spoons, washtub...
- Lighting: lantern (candle), home-made candles made by hand dipping or candle mould (hanging on wall)
- Water yoke
- Chair rails
- Furniture: U.E.L's (United Empire Loyalists) brought few possessions, so likely made own furniture
- Bed: Germanic style; rope; mattress stuffed with straw during summer (cool) and down/feathers during winter (warm)
- Quilt: recycled fabric; handmade; often quilting frame would take up most of the space in cabin
- Spinning wheel etc.; made own clothes, cloth (process)

### **Interactives:**

Wool carders – to brush the wool to make it easier to spin

Sweep – with straw broom

Pass around small quilt

Show the cross stitching and explain that girls would have done that

### **Lime Kiln**

Ball Family built a lime kiln for the production of lime

-burned limestone rock, resulting in lime powder (used to make mortar and whitewash and farm fertilizer)

- there were other kilns on site, along west bank of creek – this last one built in the 1880's operated until 1912
- Made of brick, from the chimney of the woollen mill when it was dismantled
- located along hillside to take advantage of height  
limestone loaded at the top
- Rock layered in the kiln between logs and then set afire for 3 days and 2 nights
- long pole stuck down opening – if no obstruction, was ready
- The Ball's sold the lime powder to local building tradesmen in St Catharines

### **Blacksmith Shop**

There was a blacksmith at Ball's Falls in the mid-1800's, as well as a cooper (barrel maker), tailor, butcher and other tradespeople. The blacksmith at Ball's Falls would have been busy in this industrial village

- select a person to be an Apprentice, make sure they turn their face away when they pump the bellows.

Blacksmith – very important role

Made tools to clear the land – axes, hoes, sickles

Door hinges, locks, nails, weathervanes, barrel hoops, wheel parts for wagons

Pots, kettles, forks, knives

Lamps

- repaired things made from iron

How would a person learn to become a blacksmith?

Could learn to do it by working with a blacksmith that would teach you

Trained for 7 years

Usually started training or apprenticeship when you were 10-11 years old

Apprentice usually operated the bellows

The whole fireplace is called a forge

Different parts of the forge are:

Chimney

Counter

Bellows lever

Bellows – pump air into the fire to make it hotter

Fire

Heat the iron, hammer it and place it in water to cool it.

### **Waterfall**

This is the Twenty Mile Creek. 20 Mile creek starts in Hamilton and flows 50 km (31 miles) passing through Grimsby and Jordan, where it empties into Lake Ontario

The lower falls is 88 feet high. The Ball Family purchased this property because they could use the water to power their mills. The Ball family operated mills (grist, saw, woollen) using power generated by the water falls.

Since the 1830's the water flow has decreased dramatically – there is very little water flow in summer months. Historically, the water that flowed into the creek was partially from local wetlands, the wetlands were drained as people settled the area and began to farm the land.

The sawmill, built in 1816, stood over on the bluff surrounding the chain-link fence.



Water was diverted from the Creek through these man-made raceways [point out] into the wheelpits of the sawmill and the grist mill. This water would rotate each mill's waterwheel, generate the needed power, and then exit the wheelpits and eventually return to the Creek below. To control the water flow, the Ball's built a dam between the Lower Falls and the road bridge. There was also a gate at the head of the raceway which was opened when milling was being done.

In addition to the problems created by the sporadic water flow, other factors influenced the decline of the industrial hamlet of Glen Elgin after 1850. Because of its location atop the escarpment, the hamlet was bypassed by major transportation routes built during the early 1850s: namely, the Great Western Railway and Highway #8 built below the Niagara Escarpment, and the Welland Canal to the east. Wheat farming was declining by mid-century as fruit cultivation was expanded, thus affecting the quantity of grain being milled. Changes in shipping routes and in flour prices also hurt G.P.M. Ball's export business. Consequently, the community of Glen Elgin rapidly declined, and the property became used as a family farm by the Balls.

The grist mill operated until 1910. The sawmill and woolen mill were closed. They were dismantled during the 1880s.

**[PAUSE JUST OUTSIDE GRIST MILL]**

The original mill (1809-1842) extended roughly from the current doorway to the west, and stood three stories high above the wheelhouse. It was built with large white pine posts and beams, and the exterior is cedar clapboarding.

In 1842, during the peak years of this community, George Peter Mann Ball decided to expand the grist mill, and built an addition to the east. He also added two more millstones, bringing the total to four. The production rate of the mill increased from 1000 barrels of flour per year to 7000 barrels.

By the 1880s, the original portion of the mill had become weakened, and was removed, with just a low roof left covering the wheelhouse. Today, you see the mill as it has stood since the 1880s.

**[Inside, ask visitors to stand along the railing in front of the millstones]**

The term "grist" means "grain to be ground". This mill ground a variety of grains: wheat, oats, corn, barley and mixed grains. Wheat - most common grain milled here.

Both custom milling and commercial milling occurred in this mill. In the case of custom milling, local farmers brought small quantities of grain to be ground into flour for their personal use. The miller would usually take a portion of the grain as payment for this service.

Commercial milling involved much larger quantities of grain which were ground into flour for export to Montreal and on to Britain.

The process of grinding grain into flour went like this:

- First, the grain was hoisted from the wagons outside up and into the second floor door. There, it was dumped into a large revolving screen which circulated the kernels and removed dust, dirt, bugs, kernel shells, etc.
- Next, the grain was dropped, through a network of chutes into the smutter in the basement. This machine removed smut, which was a fungal disease common in wheat during the early 1800s. The cleaned grain was then elevated to the second floor holding bins, ready to be ground.

➤ The grain then descended through another chute into the hopper above the millstone on the ground floor. A mill worker stood beside the millstone, regulating the quantity of grain being dropped onto the grinding surface.

The millstones in this grist mill were imported from the Buhr region of France, The millstones consist of smaller pieces of stone which have been mortared together and then banded with steel.

The grinding surfaces are deliberately carved, or **dressed**, to efficiently grind a specific type of grain. – **stonedresser** would travel a circuit of mills, carrying his specialized tool

-A steadily operating millstone would need to be dressed every 2-3 weeks. The dressing would take 2-3 days, so it was obviously beneficial to have at least two runs (sets) of stones so that the mill did not have to cease production.

Beside the functional millstone, we have a second stone on display. As you can see, the millstone consists of two stones.

The lower stone- **bedstone**- stationary

Above it - **runnerstone** - revolves 100 revolutions per minute.

Stones powered by a shaft coming up from the wheelpit below.

The wheat kernels come from the hopper above, falling downwards into the **eye** of the millstone. The kernels then begin to flow outwards between the two grinding surfaces, along grooves called **furrows**. As the runnerstone revolves, the kernels are sliced by the edges of these furrows, and the contents of the kernels –the **germ** and **endosperm**- are ground on the flat stone surfaces between the furrows, called the **lands**. The **bran**, which is the outer portion of the wheat kernel, is partially cut up in this process, and becomes mixed in with the natural pathways for the flour to exit the millstone; the furrows also allow some air to enter the millstone and partially cool it as heat is generated from grinding.

The flour eventually works its way around to one side of the stone, where it falls through a chute in the floor to the basement.

In the case of commercial milling, the large quantity of flour acquired lots of heat during grinding, and could not be immediately bolted because it would stick to the bolter screens. Instead, this flour was elevated to the third floor, where a machine called a **hopper boy** cooled it down for bolting.

The **bolter** is like a giant flour sifter on its side, slanted so that the flour works its way down to the far end. This whole wheat flour is sifted through the fine silk screening. The finest quality of flour, called **superfine**, fell out near the beginning, followed by the **middlings** (coarser flour), and finally the **shorts** (kernel bits). The bran traveled the full length of the bolter, and fell out a chute at the end. In those days, bran was used as livestock feed.

Mill workers stood along the length of the bolter, using wooden scoops and shovels to remove the flour. In the case of custom milling, the flour was usually put in the bags which once held the grain. In the case of commercial milling, the large quantity of “merchant” flour was packed into barrels These barrels were loaded onto a wagon and hauled by oxen to Jordan Harbour for export by schooner to Montreal. At Montreal, the barrels were transferred to larger ships for export to England.

During the War of 1812, this mill supplied flour for the British troops. It was so important that troops were encamped here to prevent it from being burned by the American army.



Chimney: part of the 1842 addition; part of the steam power system, perhaps used to exhaust the steam; **NOT** a fireplace chimney, as there is no soot residue inside. Basement: breast waterwheel is not the original one; the original overshot waterwheel was approximately 32 feet in diameter. In the 1880s, a water turbine was installed to make more efficient use of the smaller volume of water in the Creek.

The flour dust was also the cause of lung disease in mill workers (called miller's disease).

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#### **Bake oven**

- (reconstructed, based on Black Creek Pioneer Village design); a commercial-sized oven which would have been used by a number of families living here in the community;
- OPERATION: build fire inside; allow to burn for few hours; remove ash to ash pit in ground; sweep clean; insert goods to be baked; baking time is equivalent to modern ovens

#### **Outhouse**

3 seater; in evenings they would use Chamber pots under the beds

#### **Water pump**

- rain and ground water would collect in the well
- use the water pump to extract water – to be used for laundry, washing hands/face, cooking, heated and used for cleaning dishes, laundry
- boy chore to collect water

#### **Church**

- St. George's Anglican Church built in Hannon (near Hamilton) in 1864
  - moved here in 1974
  - there wasn't a church located at Ball's Falls, but there was St. John's Anglican Church in Jordan, the Ball Family donated the land for that church
  - Church important part of community life
  - Most people attended church on Sunday – it was a day of rest
- At Church you visited friends and neighbours  
Lots of picnics and social events around the church

#### **Meet at the Barn to look at old photos.**

- barn is reconstructed
- exterior and windows are new
- interior square timber framework came from a barn in Jordan built in the 1860's

#### **[BALL HOME]**

Point out:

- Carriage shed (reconstructed)
- Out buildings: garden/wood shed, outhouse, smokehouse

[Instruct visitors to assemble on side porch while guide enters house through back kitchen to open side door, instruct visitors to step to their left, into the music room.]

This is the Ball family home, built in 1846 for George Peter Mann Ball, who was the second generation of the Ball family. It served both as the home for his wife Catherine and their

nine children and as a general store for the community of Glen Elgin, as the community was then called. This front half of the main floor served as the store, and customers entered through a roadside entrance. Many of the products sold in this store were produced in this community (e.g. Flour, lumber, cloth, meat, etc.)

In the 1870s, G.P.M. Balls moved to a newly-built home in St. Catharine's, and lived there until his death in 1883. By 1887, his son, Mortimer, returned to this family home. Mortimer was a lawyer, and set up an office in this house. He extensively renovated the house between 1900 and 1910, replacing the general store space with the rooms you see here.

Today, the house has been restored to the year 1927. At that point, Mortimer and his wife, Elizabeth, were elderly, and their son, Manley, was living here with them (as yet unmarried). Mortimer died in 1933, and the home was passed on to Manley, who lived here with his wife, Mildred, until the 1960s.

The parlour was the most formal room in the house, seldom used except on Sundays to entertain special guests. Next to it was a small reception room. In the 1920s, Mortimer Ball found it more convenient and warmer to have his bedroom on the main level. The music room/back parlour would have been used frequently by the family, especially when Manley brought home his brand new radio in 1927. (N.B. this artifact is not Manley's radio, but it closely resembles his.)

[Show visitors into the dining room]

The dining room is a relatively large room which suggests that it was the focal point of family life during the years when the general store occupied most of the front half of the house. During that time, there likely would have been many more comfortable chairs and other furniture in this room, in addition to the main dining table. This room was quite comfortable, heated with its own stove. (Quebec heater)

Around the corner, under the stairwell, was Mortimer Ball's law office. His clients would enter via a separate entrance on the west side of the house. During the winter months, Mortimer often conducted his business in the warmer dining room.

Mortimer Ball practiced law until his death in 1933 at the age of 87. He was the oldest practicing lawyer in Louth Township. He dealt mainly with wills, real estate transactions, and the registration of births, deaths, and marriages for the township.

[Point out kitchen]

To the back of the house is the kitchen, and beyond that, the summer kitchen, which is a post-1846 addition to the house. By the 1920s, electricity had been installed, and the house was heated with a hot water heating system (refer to the radiators). Although there is a sink and a hand pump in the kitchen, they had not yet been hooked up, and the water source was still the hand pump outside in the yard.



## Appendix D: Ball's Falls Conservation Area Artifacts In This Report

Accession Number	Location	Description
60.1.224	Assessment Roll Drawer	1840 Assessment Roll
60.1.347	Map Drawer	
60.1.348	Map Drawer	1914 map
60.1.1186	Large Photo Drawer	M.A. Ball, Lizzie Ball, Anna Peacock, James Hallett, and Ketura Peacock sitting in open box wagon beside the Ball home.
60.1.1426	Large Photo Drawer	Photo of Grist Mill, 1906.
60.1.1472	Historic Important Docs Drawer	Indenture of Bargain & Sale. George Ball to Frederick A. Ball. 550 acres in Louth. No. 786. 1847
60.1.1754	Historic Important Docs Drawer	
60.1.1755	Historic Important Docs Drawer	Indenture of Sale. Thomas Butler, Andrew Butler, Johnson Butler, and Deborah (Butler) Muirhead to George and John Ball, October 13, 1807
60.1.1756	Historic Important Docs Drawer	
60.1.1757	Historic Important Docs Drawer	Indenture of Sale. John Ball to George Ball, January 13, 1822.
60.1.1768	Historic Important Docs Drawer	Indenture, 20th day of February, 1810 between Andrew Bradt & wife and George Ball. (re Lots 21, 22, Concession 2; Lots 21, 22, and 23, Concession 3; Louth)
60.1.1761	Series B - Box 1: Sales, Deeds, Indentures	
60.1.437.10	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1836 Folder)	Customs receipt. Permission to G.P.M. Ball to import barrels, boxes. Grist Mill
60.1.437.12	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1836 Folder)	Receipt. G.P.M Ball buying wheat from Samuel W.I. Clark. Grist Mill
60.438.1	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1839 Folder)	Invoice, June 4, 1839 to April 21, 1841. George Ball in account with Henry Preston, blacksmith.

60.1.437.22	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1841 Folder)	Receipt. H. House paying John Ball for “boards”. Sawmill. April 27, 1841.
60.1.437.25	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850(1841 Folder)	Receipt. G.P.M. Ball paying Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, on account. November 25, 1841.
60.1.430.4	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1843 Folder)	Small Notebook. Records transactions at Grist Mill. 1843.
60.1.347.80	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1844 Folder)	Receipt, flour on board schooner. Grist Mill. June 3, 1844.
60.1.347.64	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1844 Folder)	Receipt, flour on board schooner. Grist Mill. May 16, 1844.
60.1.347.69	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1844 Folder)	Receipt. G.P.M. Ball paying for steam engine. Grist Mill. September 11, 1844.
60.1.437.144	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1847 Folder)	Receipt for wheat, purchased from Isaac Wismer by William Gibson for G.P.M. Ball. April 26, 1847.
60.1.538	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1848 Folder)	Lease. G.P.M. Ball to Francis Shackleton and William E. Whitelaw. Grist Mill. July 17, 1848.



60.1.538.1	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (Federick A. Ball's Financial Problems Folder)	List of Creditors of F.A. Ball May 1846 to December 1848.
60.1.538	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (Federick A. Ball's Financial Problems Folder)	Letter to G.P.M. Ball from P.S. Stevenson, giving G.P.M. Ball permission to lease "the factory belonging to the Estate of F.A. Ball:, if the arrangements in the other letter don't work out. January 17, 1849.
60.1.538	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850(Federick A. Ball's Financial Problems Folder)	Letter to G.P.M. Ball from P.S. Stevenson re arrangements to settle the "Estate of F.A. Ball" January 17, 1849.
60.1.438.86	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal – Box 1: 1836-1850 (1849)	Letter to G.P.M. Ball from McQueston & Co. asking for payment of account. Woollen Mill. November 24, 1849.
Unnumbered	Series D: Community Involvement – Box 1: G.P.M. Ball & Mortimer A. Ball	Invoice for Organ. August 7, 1886. St. John's Anglican Church
Unnumbered	Series E: G.P.M. Ball, Justice of the Peace	"New commissions of the peace for this county" newspaper unspecified, circa 1860s.
60.1.441	Series E: G.P.M. Ball, Justice of the Peace – Box 1: G.M.P. Ball (Cases 1840's)	Isaac Overholt vs Henry Harris: Testimony. August 15, 1844.
60.1.538	Series E: G.P.M. Ball, Justice of the Peace – Box 1: G.M.P. Ball (Cases 1850's)	Patrick Fleming vs Francis Newton: Information and Complaint, Testimony. August 23, 1850.

Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Honsberger)	Deed. William A. Caskey, administrator of the property of late Martha Caskey, and Daphne Honsberger To William A. Caskey. April 6, 1916.
Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Honsberger)	Letter to Mrs. Alexander Honsberger. Re: Statements made by her about Mrs. Cora Terryberry. May 20, 1916.
Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Moyer)	Last Will and Testament of Christian H. Moyer.
Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Nelles)	Letter from Catharine E. Nelles. Will of Henry Nelles, her grandfather. June 7, 1876.
Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Nelles)	"Extract from deed from Abraham Nelles to Jacob A. Moyer, dated 26th of January 1829.
Unnumbered	Series F: Mortimer A. Ball's Law Practice – Box 2: Elliot to Tufford (Nelles)	Letter from Mary Woolverton. Re: Estate of Robert Nelles, her father. Nov. 23, 1880.
983.1.28	Photographs Box 1	View to the east along the Township Road from the bridge showing the big barn and the field center building and its out buildings.
983.1.22	Photographs Box 1	View of site from western hill looking north showing grist mill, Ball Home, bridge, and big barn.
983.1.29	Photographs Box 1	Mortimer and another sitting near dam.
983.1.36	Photographs Box 1	Field Centre
983.1.39	Photographs Box 1	Upper Falls
60.1.428	Photographs Box 2	Ball farm – Spring 1962. Photographed by Viola Ball
60.1.427	Photographs Box 2	Grist Mill, 1962. Photographed by Viola Ball
983.1.1.21	Photographs Box 4	George Peter Mann Ball.
983.1.1.20	Photographs Box 4	Catharine Ann Long, wife of George Peter Mann Ball
60.1.1465	Series A: Hand Bills from Mills, Box 1: Woolen, Grist, and Saw Mills	Woolen Mill Advertisement, June 5, 1849



60.1.1466	Series A: Hand Bills from Mills, Box 1: Woolen, Grist, and Saw Mills	Woolen Mill Advertisement, May 1, 1848
60.1.1467	Series A: Hand Bills from Mills, Box 1: Woolen, Grist, and Saw Mills	Grist and Woolen Mill Advertisement, August 31, 1852
Unnumbered	Series D: Community Involvement, Box 1: G.P.M. Ball & Mortimer A. Ball	Invoice for new organ for St. John's Anglican Church in Jordan. Note at the bottom states Mortimer Ball paid \$10.00 towards the organ. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area
60.1.1758	Historic Important Docs Drawer	Indenture of Gift. George Ball to George Peter Mann Ball. 550 acres in Louth. November 11, 1847
60.1.538.1	Frederick A. Ball's Financial Problems Box	List of Creditors of F.A. Ball, May 1846 to December 1848.
60.1.538	Frederick A. Ball's Financial Problems Box	Letter to George Peter Mann Ball from P.S. Steveson re arrangements to settle the "Estate of F.A. Ball", January 17, 1849.
60.1.538	Frederick A. Ball's Financial Problems Box	Letter to George Peter Mann Ball from P.S. Steveson, giving G.P.M. Ball permission to lease "the factory belonging to the Estate of F.A. Ball" if the arrangements in the other letter don't work out.
60.1.347.64	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal, Box 1: (1836-1850)	Receipt, flour on board schooner, May 16, 1844.
60.1.347.80	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal, Box 1: (1836-1850)	Receipt, flour on board schooner, June 3, 1844.
60.1.347.69	Series C: Loose Documents Business and Personal, Box 1: (1836-1850)	George Peter Mann Ball paying for steam engine, September 11, 1844.
60.1.1198	Photographs Box 2	Mortimer and Elizabeth Ball.
60.1.1315	Photographs Box 2	Manly Ball
60.1.433	Photographs Box 2	Manly Ball standing on back Verandah by Viola Ball, 1962.
60.1.421	Photographs Box 2	Mildred and Manley Ball, standing at the West end of grist mill, June, 1963.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1964.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.

Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1988.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Aerial view of Ball's Falls Conservation Area, 1994.
60.1.1196	Photographs Box 2	Photo of St. John's Anglican Church
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Grist Mill in operation during the Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Fairchild cabin renovations in 2001. Log timbers were replaced to continue the structural integrity of the cabin.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Furry Cabin.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	St. George in Hannon, Ontario, 1974.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Laying Church Cornerstone, October 26, 1974.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	St. George in Hannon, Ontario, July 18, 1974.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Wedding, June, 1975.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Field Centre Interior
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Upper Falls, 1985.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls, 1964.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls, 1988.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Lower Falls
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Building of Display Barn, October 1977.
60.1.1227	Large Photo Drawer	Field Centre Aerial view.
60.1.1461		Lower Falls
983.1.15.20	Postcards	Postcard of Lower Falls.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Building of Display Barn, October 1977.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Building of Display Barn, October 1977.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Building of Display Barn, October 1977.
Unnumbered	Exhibition Plaque	Woollen Mill along the 20 Mile Creek c.1880
Unnumbered	Exhibition Plaque	Ball's Woollen Mill circa 1880.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 2000.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 1985.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.
60.1.420	Photograph Box 2	Manley and Mildred Ball.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 1991.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Thanksgiving Festival, 1979.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Easter Egg Hunt, 1994.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Easter Egg Hunt, 1994.



Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Summer Camp 2002.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Summer Camp 2002.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Summer Camp 2002.
Unnumbered	Photo Albums in Office	Summer Camp 2003.
60.1.1784	Large Photo Drawer	Photograph of Mortimer Ball and Mr. William Ballantyn's Father on end of Dam, 1875.
60.1.1230	Large Photo Drawer	Ball family photo with Ball home in the background. Source: Ball's Falls Conservation Area.