



20 185 Commercial Street
(1892)

This home is located in the area of Middleton known originally as "Christianville". Its first owner was Captain Joseph H. Chute who was an early merchant in this part of Middleton.

Modified Gothic merchant in this part of Middleton.



21 167 Commercial Street
(c. 1892-1893)

This two and a half story building was once a general store operated by John H. Charlton. It has a steeply pitched gable roof and a variety of window types.

Greek Revival



22 150 Commercial Street
(1902)

This one story building has been the armory for the militia since its construction. It has a hipped roof and two classic pillars at the entrance.

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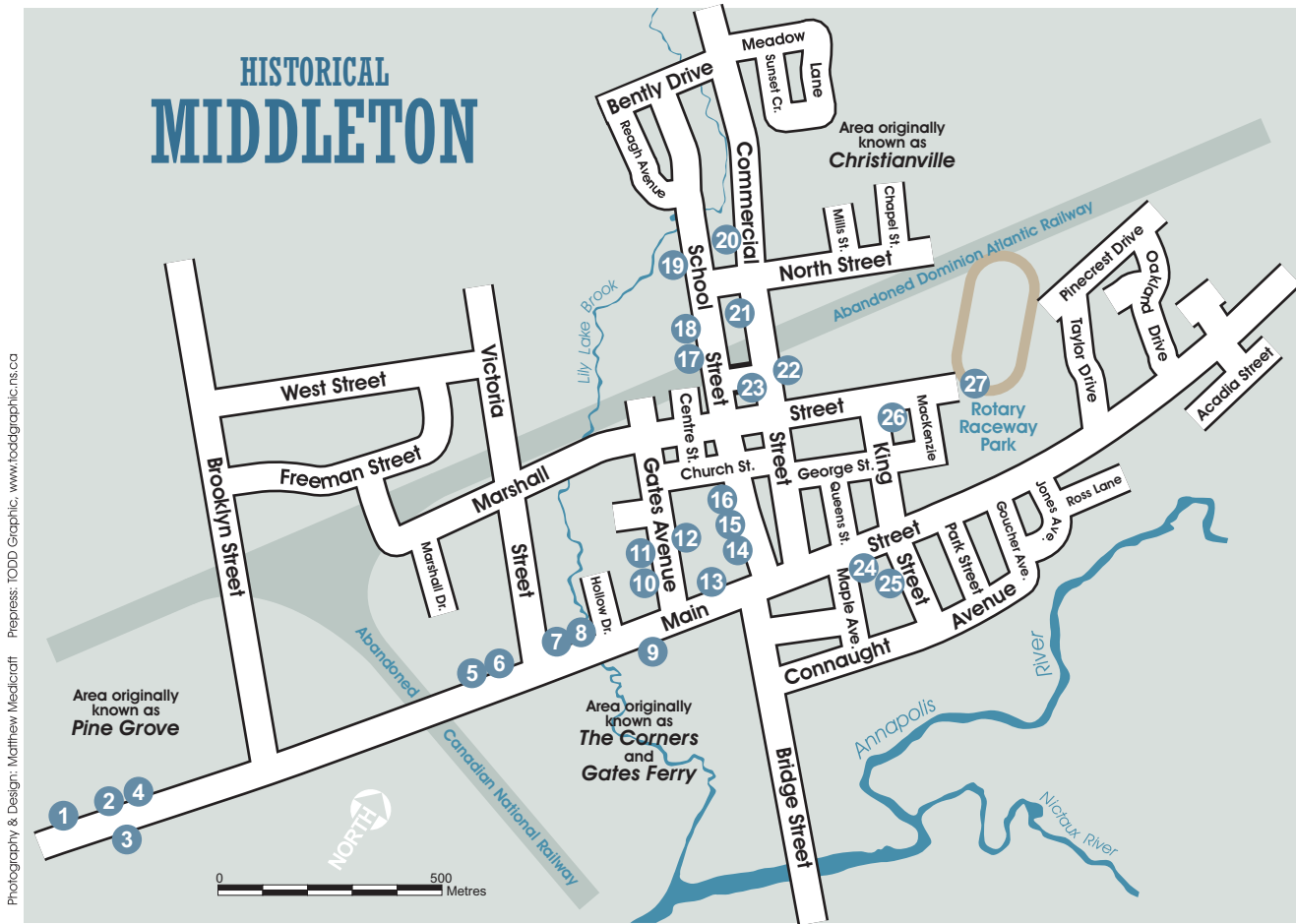


23 141 Commercial Street
(1890)

This two-story home has a steeply pitched roof with a tower over the off-centered entrance. There is an open porch with decorative railing at the entrance. N. F Marshall, one of the earlier developers of Middleton, built this home.

Queen Ann Revival

developers of Middleton, built this home.



Photography & Design: Matthew Medcraft Prepress: TODD Graphic, www.todographic.ns.ca



24 366 Main Street
(1913)

This home was built for Captain Frederick A. Brown. He settled for a time in Hong Kong and upon his return to Canada had a home built with a Chinese influence. This residence is unique in Nova Scotia.

Modified Regency



25 17 King Street
(1914)

This was the first home built in Middleton of concrete blocks. The cement blocks were manufactured in Middleton by the Middleton Concrete Production Company, which was started by H. L. Gates and W.F.C. Parsons. It has a small flat roofed dormer on the front roof and an enclosed wooden verandah.

Four Square design



26 60 King Street
(1893)

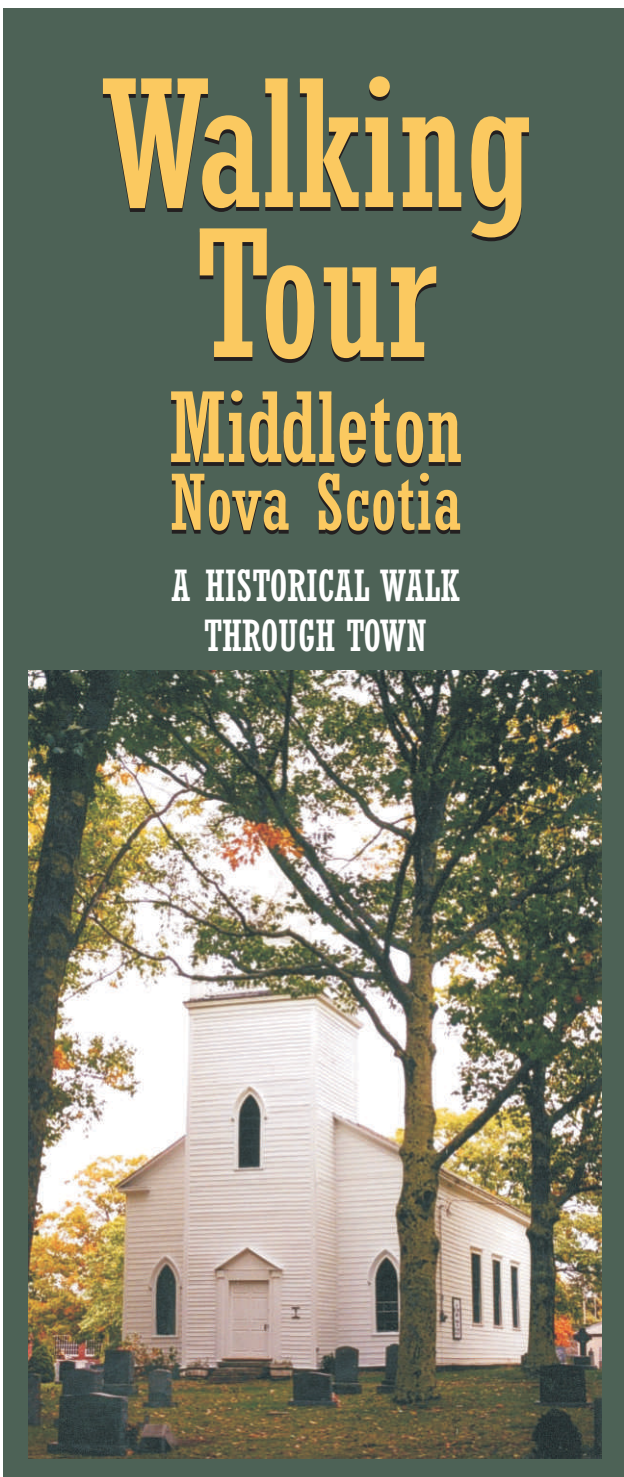
First owned by Angus J. Morrison, a merchant, tailor, and manager of the Valley Telephone Company and remained in the Morrison family until 1945. This home was moved to this location from Commercial Street in 1969.

Shingle Style



27 337 Marshall Street
Rotary Park

Horseracing has existed since the Town's beginning. A half mile track was completed in 1908 with a stable and a 1000 seat grandstand. In 1913 the park was sold to the Dominion Atlantic Railway but racing continued until the 1950's. In 1972 the Town purchased the property from D.A.R.



Walking Tour

Middleton Nova Scotia

A HISTORICAL WALK THROUGH TOWN



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1 Old Holy Trinity Church (1789)

A beautiful example of Colonial Nova Scotia church architecture. Construction began in 1789 to serve the growing population of Loyalists settling in the area following the revolutionary struggles in the thirteen colonies to the south. Many of the windowpanes are the original glass. The glass panes were often different thickness and very difficult to cut. The Parish Cemetery surrounds the church, which has been in use since the earliest days of settlement.



2 71/73 Main Street (1860-61)

This home was built as a Ladies Seminary by Charles H. Chesley and is still known as the "Seminary Lot".

Modified Gothic Revival



3 72 Main Street (c. 1862)

This home is a fine example of Gingerbread trim and is the only one of its type in Middleton. The original owner, Rev. James Robertson, is said to have suggested the name of the town. Nova Scotia artist Thomas Forestall grew up here.

Mixture of Picturesque and Greek Revival



4 81 Main Street (c. 1873)

This home is known locally as the "old Baptist Parsonage". It was also the first cottage hospital in Middleton.

Greek Revival



5 185 Main Street (1906)

This home was built for Alexander Daley who was manager of the Middleton Brick and Tile Company. It has a two-story push-out on the west side and an octagonal tower.

Queen Ann Revival



6 189 Main Street (1899)

This home was built for F. E. Bentley and his bride. Bentley was a leading merchant in Middleton and its third mayor.

Queen Ann Revival



7 199 Main Street (1842)

This one and a half story home has a centered doorway with symmetrical three bay façade. It has one larger dormer with a pointed roof. It was a farmhouse for a number of owners.

Gothic Revival



8 203 Main Street (1913)

A one and a half story home with a steeply pitched hip roof. The original owner was G. N. Reagh, the fifth mayor of Middleton, who operated a warehouse dealing in apples, potatoes, and hay.

Four Square design



9 224 Main Street (1906)

This home was the first house in the area built on the "nine hour a day" principle as opposed to the usual ten-hour day. The original owner, Theodore B. Huestes did carpentry work in New York where the working day there was nine hours.

Modified Greek Revival



10 15 Gates Avenue (1865)

Originally built west of the famous American House, on Main Street, this home was moved to this location in 1896 by Andreas B. Gates. Mr. Gates manufactured a patent medicine known as "Gates' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup". At one time, demands for this medicine increased until it was sold all over Nova Scotia and a large part of New Brunswick. The basic ingredient of the Syrup was brandy.



11 21 Gates Avenue (c. 1881-88)

Known as the "Woodworth House" until it was moved to this location from Commercial Street, the back part of this building is the original house. The larger three story addition was added when it became the first Soldiers' Memorial Hospital in 1921.



12 18 Gates Avenue Middleton Regional High School

About dusk between mid-May and mid-August it is common to see Chimney Swifts slicing through the air in graceful arcs. During migration, they roost by the hundreds in this high school chimney.



13 253 Main Street (c. 1841)

This is one of the oldest buildings in "The Corners". The original owner was Thomas Church Wheelock, one of the founders of Middleton. He was known as the "money-lender" of the day and was nicknamed "Ten-Percent Wheelock".



14 19 School Street (1898)

This building was Middleton's first Fire Hall built in 1898. It was used as both a fire station and public works department depot. It is now part of the Annapolis Valley Macdonald Museum complex.



15 21 School Street Clock Tower (1936)

The clock tower was donated to the Nova Scotia Museum's clock collection by William Inglis Morse II and moved from the Morse estate in West Paradise to its present site in 1989. The base of the tower is 12' by 12' and it stands 30 feet high.



16 21 School Street, Annapolis Valley Macdonald Museum (1903)

This brick building was the first consolidated school in Canada and was built with funds provided by Sir William Macdonald who was a prosperous tobacco manufacturer. In 1979 it became the Annapolis Valley Macdonald Museum. It features a collection of antique clocks, artifacts, a recreated classroom and general store, a natural history exhibit in the attached greenhouse, and a genealogical and historical research library.

Romanesque Revival



17 61 School Street Memory Lane Railway Museum (1917)

The first railway station was built in 1869. In 1889, a new two-story station was built to accommodate the increased traffic of the two rail lines that went through the area. This station was destroyed by fire in 1915 and the current station was opened in 1917. This station continued to operate until the last train passed through Middleton in 1990.



18 65 School Street (1861)

The first Baptist Church in Middleton known as Pinegrove Baptist Church, originally located west of Old Holy Trinity Church on Main Street. A new Baptist church was built in 1894 in a more central location in Town. This building was purchased in 1895 and moved to this location.

Colonial Meeting House Style



19 81 School Street (1907-1908)

This home is a fine example of Victorian architecture. It has a round corner tower with windows and an ocular window on façade. The upper parts of the windows are small diamond shaped stained glass.

Queen Ann Revival