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### Central School

Built in 1910, Central School first opened its doors in 1911 to elementary-aged students. While it originally served as an elementary school, it eventually became a middle school in 1955, and stayed that way for 70 years.



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### The Armoury

The Armoury was built in 1913, and is most closely associated with the historical figure Sir Sam Hughes. While Hughes' legacy is controversial and divisive, he served as an important political and military figure in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



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### Baker's Block and the C.L. Baker Building

The Baker Block is made up of the C.L. Baker Building and the commercial buildings on the corner of Kent St. W. and Cambridge St. N. The C.L. Baker Building was originally known and used as the Lindsay Packing House, and the buildings on the corner were once the stores where he sold produce.



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### The Goodwin House - 31 Cambridge St. N.

The local artist W.A. Goodwin lived in this home for most of his adult life. Known for his humble paintings of nature and the everyday person, he was an avid outdoorsman and was often inspired by the local countryside and scenery. Goodwin was not only an artist but also a businessman and owned successful art stores around Lindsay.



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### The Wilson House - 51 Cambridge St. N.

This Queen Anne-style house was once the home of George Wilson, a publisher and co-owner of the Lindsay Daily Post. George was also an involved member of the community and was an active member of various community organizations and boards.

We hope you enjoyed the walking tour of historic Lindsay.

### How to Access the Full Audio Tour

The stories and the map for the historic Lindsay Audio Walking Tour can be accessed at [artsandheritagetrail.com](http://artsandheritagetrail.com). Click on the Lindsay Legends and Lore icon on the opening page to the left of the map.

It is also accessible on the TOUREKA! app, available for both Android and Apple through the App store.

Follow the Walking Tour map on the [artsandheritagetrail.com](http://artsandheritagetrail.com) website or TOUREKA! app. Click on the Audio Story button for each story when you reach the destination and are ready to listen.

Travel to the next Legend & Lore location and follow the above instructions to hear the next story as you move along the tour.

An accessible version of the Lindsay Legends & Lore brochure is available on request.



## LEGENDS & LORE



## An Audio Walking Tour of Historic Lindsay Volume 1

[ARTSANDHERITAGETRAIL.COM](http://ARTSANDHERITAGETRAIL.COM)

Welcome to this walking tour of historic Lindsay. As you explore its streets, we hope you catch a glimpse of what life was like when markets filled Queen's Square, millworkers shaped the town's early industries, and travellers found rest in grand hotels along Kent Street. The churches, theatres, shops, and homes you'll see each tell a story—from community builders and local artists to the families who helped Lindsay grow into a lively commercial and cultural hub.

Many of the landmarks you'll pass are still familiar today, reminding us how closely our own experiences connect with those of the past. Listen to the full audio tour to learn more about the early days of Lindsay.



1

### Queen's Square

Queen's Square was, and is, home to some of the most important buildings in Lindsay, including the Old Town Hall, the Fire Hall, the Library, and the Cenotaph. At one point in history, the local open-air market was held here. While each building has its own unique history, they were all very important economically, politically, and socially to Lindsay.

### The Grand Hotel

While the Grand Hotel hasn't always been known by the same name, it has been operating as a hotel since it was built in 1875. Its convenient location across from Queen's Square made it the ideal location for travellers and visitors to stay the night.



2

### The Olympia Restaurant

The Olympia Restaurant first opened its doors in 1906 and sold all sorts of sodas and sweets. There's been three different families who have owned and operated the restaurant over the past century, and all three have made The Olympia uniquely their own without ignoring its historical origins in the community.



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### Beall Building

The Beall Building was once home to Thomas Beall's jewelry shop in the late 1800s. His shop was so successful that the Beall family became very rich and built a mansion on Albert St. S. in 1867. Beall was also a hobbyist and had many interests and passions that helped Lindsay grow as a community.



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### Old York Tavern

Hotel Benson, as it was originally known, was the best hotel in Lindsay. It offered a beautiful interior, some thing to eat and drink, as well as a salesfloor where locals and merchants could order products from a travelling salesman.



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### Academy Theatre

The Academy Theater is one of Lindsay's oldest performance venues and has hosted many vaudeville shows and local performances throughout its time. It was one of the first Ontario venues outside of Toronto to show silent films, it even played 'talkies' by 1923.



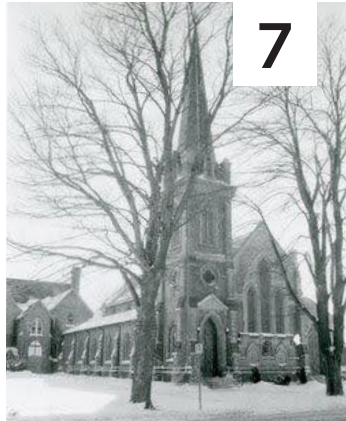
9

### The Needler House - 10 Russell St. E.

This Ontario Gothic Cottage used to belong to William Needler, the same man who owned the Mill. Needler was not only an important member of the community because of the mill, but also because he used his wealth to give back to the community.

### St. Paul's Anglican Church

St. Paul's Anglican Church was built in 1885 to replace an older church that was on Kent St. at the time. The church is not only impressive because of its size, but also because of its unique architectural details that differ from other local churches.



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### Bank of Upper Canada - 12 Russell St. E.

The building you see before you was originally a bank! The Bank of Upper Canada built this building in the mid-1800s and used it as their Lindsay branch for several years before the Ontario Bank took over its operations in 1863.



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### Needler and Sadler Mill (Purdy Tract)

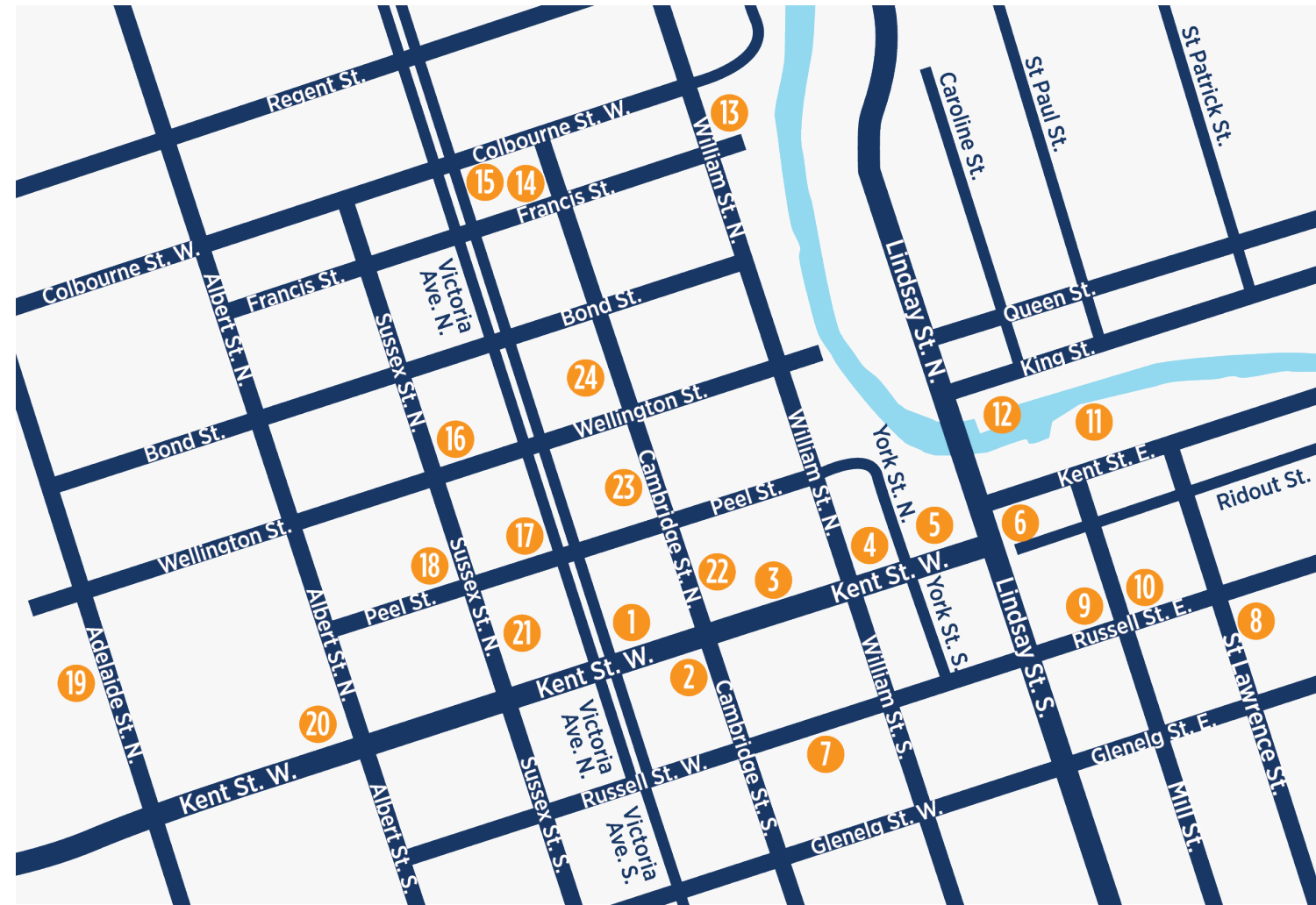
The old mill building you see before you is commonly mistaken as the Old Purdy Mill when it is actually the ruins of the Needler and Sadler Mill, a different mill that was built after the original Purdy Mill was destroyed. While it may not be the original Purdy Mill, this mill has an interesting history of its own.



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### St. Mary's Catholic Church

St. Mary's wasn't the first Catholic Church built in Lindsay, but it was the most impressive. Father Hugh Fitzpatrick came up with the plan to build a new, brick church in 1859. From then on, the church remains an important place of worship and gathering in the local community.



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### Lindsay Locks

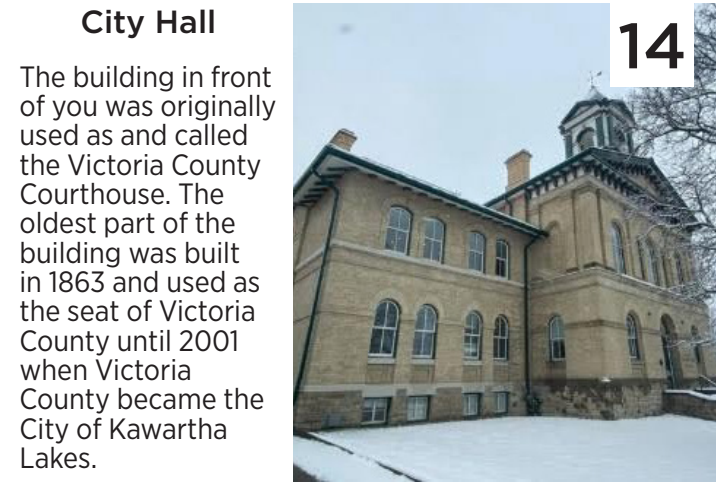
Lock 33, or the Lindsay Locks, was first built in 1844. The Lindsay Locks simply made the journey through the Trent-Severn Waterway more manageable and navigable for tourists, locals, and merchants.



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### Carew Lumber Company

John Carew established Carew Lumber Company in 1890, which quickly grew into a lumber empire! This building was one of the administrative buildings for the company and was built in two parts: first, the first storey in 1908, and then the second storey in the 1910s.



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### City Hall

The building in front of you was originally used as and called the Victoria County Courthouse. The oldest part of the building was built in 1863 and used as the seat of Victoria County until 2001 when Victoria County became the City of Kawartha Lakes.



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### Olde Gaol

The Olde Gaol (pronounced: old jail) was built alongside the courthouse in 1863. Its proper title is the Victoria County Gaol, and it was used as the local jail from 1863 until 2003. After 140 years of operation, the jail still looks almost exactly like it did when it was first built!

### The Garth - 46 Bond St. W.

The Garth was built by Captain Charles Rubidge in 1853 for his sister. This building is nicknamed the Garth because of the stone fence that surrounds the property.



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### The Sylvester House - 11 Victoria Ave. N.

This impressive mansion was built in the 1880s by Richard Sylvester, a prominent businessman and community member in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Sylvester's owned the Sylvester Manufacturing Company.

### The Frost House - 17 Sussex St. N.

Leslie Frost, the longest serving Premier of Ontario (1949 - 1961), lived in a modest Lindsay home from when he first arrived in Lindsay in 1941 until his death in 1973. Even during his notable political career, Frost continued to live in the same humble home.



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### The Fidler House - 23 Adelaide St. N.

This building was once home to an important local doctor, Joshua Fidler. Fidler played an important role in the community, not only as a doctor, surgeon, and coroner, but also as the chair of St. Paul's Anglican Church.



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