

HAMILTON'S HERITAGE Volume 5

June 2005

Reasons for Designation Under Part IV
of the *Ontario Heritage Act*



Hamilton

Planning and Development Department
Development and Real Estate Division
Community Planning and Design Section



Whitehern (McQuesten House)
Hamilton



Old Town Hall
Ancaster



Joseph Clark House
Glanbrook



Webster's Falls Bridge
Flamborough



Spera House
Stoney Creek



The Armoury
Dundas

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INTRODUCTION

This Volume is a companion document to *Volume 1: List of Designated Properties and Heritage Conservation Easements under the Ontario Heritage Act*, first issued in August 2002 by the City of Hamilton. Volume 1 comprised a simple listing of heritage properties that had been designated by municipal by-law under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* since 1975.

Volume 1 noted that Part IV designating by-laws are accompanied by “Reasons for Designation” that are registered on title. These “reasons” guide City of Hamilton staff in determining whether a heritage permit application is required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It is usual that the exterior façades of buildings are designated but there are also instances where interiors are included, as well as the landscape or setting of a heritage feature.

Volume 5 comprises a compilation of all “Reasons for Designation” that accompanied the designating by-laws approved by the former Municipal Councils and Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) prior to municipal amalgamation on January 1, 2001.

This Volume also includes those heritage properties that have been designated since January 1, 2001 by the amalgamated City of Hamilton.

Format of the Reasons for Designation

The information contained within this document was derived from the by-laws of the six former local municipalities: Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook, Hamilton and Stoney Creek. Each municipality prepared "Reasons for Designation" in a variety of formats. As a result, a number of differences are evident, such as length and content.

Variations in the format also occur within local municipalities, especially designations written in the late 1970s and early 1980s when there was little experience, guidance, or expertise available.

The Reasons for Designation are organized alphabetically by municipality and alphabetically by address within the municipality.

The following describes the general format used by the former municipalities in their "Reasons for Designation":

Town of Ancaster – The "reasons" contained a paragraph of text describing the history of the property and its architectural attributes, followed by a list of features to be preserved.

Town of Dundas – The "reasons" are typically divided into two separate sections: Historical Significance and Architectural Significance. During the 1990s a new section was added entitled: "Features to be Designated" describing specific features.

Town of Flamborough – The “reasons” written in the 1970s and 1980s are typically described in a brief and concise manner and incorporate architectural information, prior inhabitants, and location (i.e., Lot and Concession). Reasons written in the 1990s usually contain three sections: Historical Significance, Architectural Significance, and Designated Features. In certain instances “Exclusions” are noted.

Township of Glanbrook – Only one property in the Township of Glanbrook was designated and the “reasons” comprise a brief description of the names of the past and present property owners.

City of Hamilton (1975-2000) – The “reasons” were typically divided into four sections: Context, Historical Significance, Architectural Significance, and Designated Features. Earlier “reasons”, typically pre-1980, combined one to two paragraphs of text summarizing history and architecture.

City of Stoney Creek – The “reasons” described the 19th century inhabitants and pioneer settlers, as well as the buildings constructed and associations with notable events, such as the war of 1812. The “reasons” include descriptions of buildings and architectural features.

City of Hamilton (2001 – present) – Since amalgamation eight properties have been designated by the City of Hamilton.

Please Note the Following:

- The photographs included in this volume with the Reasons for Designation are a compilation of archival material held by the City of Hamilton, digital photos taken by staff, and internet images, unless otherwise noted. The photographs do not form part of the “reasons”.
- The Reasons for Designation are also accompanied by five fields, or attributes, describing the current status of the property. The five fields are: Demolished, Repealed, National Recognition, OHF Easement, and Municipal Easement. If any of these conditions apply to the property the field is marked with an ‘X’.
- The text for each property was largely derived through optical character recognition (OCR) scanning of the “hard copy” by-laws and the “Reasons for Designation” attached to the designating by-law (except in the former City of Hamilton, where the “reasons” existed electronically). For the purpose of formatting and report presentation, some paragraphs were reformatted for design, layout and ease of reading. No changes to the text have been made by city staff.
- Street names or property numbering that have changed since the by-law was enacted are indicated in parenthesis.

- Minor transcription errors may occur since the text for each property has been scanned from the original Reasons for Designations and then electronically formatted. (For example, the word “façade” lost the “cedilla” and changed to “facade”). There have been no attempts to change or edit the original text.
- Five properties have been included in this volume although they are not designated by municipal by-law. The first three properties are the subject of a Notice of Intention to Designate under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The remaining properties are subject of an Ontario Heritage Foundation easement and are subject to provincial jurisdiction.

Notice of Intention to Designate:

21 Stone Church Road, Hamilton.
63-73 MacNab Street North, Hamilton.
1280 Main Street West, Hamilton.

Ontario Heritage Foundation easement:

31 Main Street South, Waterdown.
59-63 King Street West, Dundas.

Other Volumes in this Series:

Volume 1: List of Designated Properties and Heritage Conservation Easements under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Volume 2: Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest

Volume 3: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB)

Volume 4: Inventory of Registered Archaeological Sites

Reasons for Designation Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

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Ancaster

Andrew Sloss House

372 Butter Rd W



Date: 1855

By-law: 85-39

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This building, municipally known as 372 Butter Road West, in the Town of Ancaster, has historic and architectural value and interest. It was built by Andrew Sloss circa 1855. It is the best example of a 1½ storey three-bay Neo-Classical stone cottage remaining in the Town. Although the circa 1855 construction date is outside of the Neo-Classical period proper, many of the details of construction and siting demonstrate its sophisticated spirit. Features of particular value are the semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights of the main door and the 6/6 double-hung windows found in the main block of the house.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the main door in its entirety on the south facade: fanlight, sidelights and trim,
- (b) 6/6 double-hung windows of south facade,
- (c) ashlar masonry of south facade and chimneys, and
- (d) frieze boards, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (d) herein.

Carluke Community Centre

435 Carluke Rd W



Date: 1858

By-law: 93-16

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The reason for the proposed designation are that the Carluke Community Centre figures prominently in the history of Ancaster, and plays an important role in the history of the Carluke area of the Town, given that it has served as the focal point and only schoolhouse serving the local rural population for more than 100 years.

In 1844 this site was originally occupied by a log schoolhouse, which was commonly referred to as the "Little Red Schoolhouse". A larger, red brick school was constructed in 1858, which was damaged by fire, and subsequently altered to the present "Ontarian" type structure in 1925.

This structure was built with red brick with a rough cut, uneven stone base. An enclosed porch of similar construction protrudes from the front facade of the structure. A "belfry", with weather vane mounted on top, is designed in the gothic tradition, with four double arched openings. Round, eight paned window frames are situated in the centre of both the front and rear walls. The east wall contains five joined four over four double hung windows, which provided morning sunlight for students.

The use of the building ceased as a school in 1969, and is currently being used as a Community Centre for the local rural residents of Ancaster.

In addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the whole of the exterior surfaces should be preserved in accordance with its original design, but this Council has no intention that any alterations, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affects the reasons for designation of the premises.

Ancaster

Forest Lane Farms House

1541 Fiddler's Green Rd



Date: 1860
By-law: 84-55

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This building known as 1541 Fiddler's Green Road, in the Town of Ancaster has historic and architectural value and interest. This building is one of the best remaining examples of a house in the Scotch Block of Ancaster. It was built by John Squire Russell, one of the original Scottish Families to settle in the Scotch Block. The house was built in 1860 and only the Russell family and Mr. Christie, today's owner, have lived in this home and generally it is as originally built.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) all exposed brick and stone façades of the walls and foundations, including the garage area, and
- (b) the cornices, soffits, fascias, brackets built in eaves troughs, and rain water leaders, and
- (c) all exterior windows including sash, frames, sills and shutters, and
- (d) all exterior wooden architectural fenestrations such as the side porch roof structure and the side doors with jambs and sills, and
- (e) the front door including the side lights and fan light and all the related woodwork and sill, and
- (f) the three exterior chimneys as presently in place, and
- (g) all interior doors, frames, trim, baseboards and window trim, and
- (h) all pine floors on the second storey, and
- (i) the interior plaster including ceiling mouldings and ornamental light fixture surrounds, and
- (j) the fireplace in the front north room including the surround and mantel, and
- (k) the main stairway including the stringers, treads, risers, banister, handrail, spindles and newel post, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (k) herein.

Marshall House

245 Garner Rd W



Date: 1857
By-law: 04-065

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

245 Garner Road West possesses cultural heritage value, expressed in historical associations with the Rymal and Marshall families and is associated with the early agricultural development of Ancaster. The former farmhouse located on this property is of architectural value as an example of a two-storey, vernacular interpretation of the Italianate architectural style. The former farmhouse is also a rare surviving example of Pre-Confederation stone construction.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the roof of the former farmhouse including all façades, entranceways, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials of stone, wood and glazing, building techniques, specific interior features and landscape features as follows:

Front (North) Façade:

- Symmetrical arrangement of three bays with central projecting bay;
- roof and roofline together with wood fascia and eaves with wood brackets;
- frontispiece together with moderately pitched gable roof with return eaves, wood panelled door with hardware, six-light transom and tri-pane sidelights;
- all six-over-six windows together with the openings, wood frames, lintels, sills, muntins and glazing;
- arched window on the second floor together with the opening, wood frame, voussoirs, sill, muntins and glazing; and,
- dressed stone walls with raised mortar joints.

Side (West) Elevation:

- Roof and roofline together with wood fascia and eaves with wood brackets;
- all six-over-six windows on the second floor together and one-over-one sash windows on the first floor with the openings, wood frames, lintels, sills, muntins and glazing;
- window openings on the first floor together with lintels and sills; and,
- two-storey rear addition together with roof, all windows and stucco exterior.

Rear (South) Elevation:

- Roof and roofline together with wood fascia and eaves with wood brackets;

Ancaster

- two-storey enclosed verandah together with roof, all windows and stucco exterior;
- second storey window opening together with lintel and sill; and,
- randomly coursed stone wall with raised mortar joints.

Side (East) Elevation:

- Roof and roofline together with wood fascia and eaves with wood brackets;
- six-over-six window on the second floor together with the opening, wood frame, lintel, sill, muntins and glazing;
- window openings on the first and second floors together with lintels and sills; and,
- randomly coursed stone wall with raised mortar joints.

Interior:

- Front foyer together with door surrounds and wood doors with hardware;
- main staircase together with handrail and balustrade; and,
- wood doors on the first and second floor together with surrounds and hardware.

Landscape Features:

- Front and side yards with grassy open space;
- existing grades and topography;
- driveway leading to west side of the house; and,
- coniferous tree in the front yard.

The attached garage is not to be included in the Reasons for Designation.

Shaver Family Cemetery

1156 Highway No. 2



Date: 1848

By-law: 93-68

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The reasons for the proposed designation are that the Shavers figure prominently in the history of Ancaster and the "Shaver Family Cemetery" is a Southern Ontario landmark which is a monument to the lives as well as the deaths of Ancaster's pioneers.

The Shavers were United Empire Loyalists and early settlers in Ancaster. John Shaver came to Canada from New Jersey in 1789, and his second son, William (1772-1830) married Mary Catherine Book (1776-1845), who was also a U.E.L. from Pennsylvania.

In 1797 William received 200 acres in Lot 35, Concession 3, in the Township of Ancaster, which was registered the same year. William and Mary Catherine worked hard, acquired more land (1,600 acres) and raised thirteen children.

In 1848, following the death of their parents, the Shaver children chose this site, in Shaver Glen, across the road from the original homestead, as the location of their family cemetery. On the front of the substantial stone wall which surrounds it is a large stone carved with this inscription:

"This cemetery was erected AD. 1848 as a token of filial affection and respect by the 13 children of William and Mary Catherine Shaver who settled this farm in 1798, it being then a wilderness."

In addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described site should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the stone retaining wall surrounding the cemetery,
- (b) the memorial plaque located on the eastern portion of the retaining wall, and
- (c) the memorial monuments and markers located within the cemetery, but

Council has no intention that any alterations, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affects the reason for designation of the premises

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as described in paragraphs (a) to (c) herein.

Richardson-Hyslop-Frebold House

243 Highway No. 53 E (Garner Rd)



Date: 1858

By-law: 85-90

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This building known as 243 Highway #53 East in the Town of Ancaster has historical and architectural value and interest. This home is one of the best remaining Gothic-Revival style houses in Ancaster and a monument to the early Scottish masons, with the pointed arch windows and front bay extended slightly forward and the picturesque façade completed with the recessed front door, side lights, transom and flanking 6/6 windows. The date of construction is between 1858-1867 erected by John Richardson who lived here until 1883 and then his daughter Jennet and husband David A. Hyslop until 1925 who operated a canning factory, in this area.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) all exposed stone and stone facades of walls and foundations, and
- (b) cornices, soffits, fascias, and
- (c) all exterior windows including sash, frames and sills, and
- (d) all exterior wooden architectural fenestrations such as the side porch, roof structure and the side doors with jambs & sills, and
- (e) the front door and back door including side lights and fanlight and all the related woodwork and sill; both of inner and outer doors; the finial above central gable
- (f) the exterior chimneys as presently in place, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (f) herein.

Ancaster

Shaver Stone House

1028 Highway No. 53 W (Garner Rd)



Date: 1863

By-law: 85-91

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This building known as 1028 Highway #53 West in the Town of Ancaster has historical and architectural value and interest. As it is situated on land which formed the original "Shaver Settlement" bought by William Shaver in 1816 and was constructed by Philip Shaver the grandson of John, who was William's heir, as a retirement home, followed by Jacob, son of Philip, until 1921 and Albert, grandson of Philip until 1953 and Edgar, son of Albert until 1971. This cut stone Gothic-Revival style shows a narrow pointed arch window and a high pointed gable, the front facade has added interest with its Victorian door, and clear glass transom. The date of construction is 1863 as shown on the round stone.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) all exposed stone and stone facades of the walls and foundations, and
- (b) the cornices, soffits, fascias and decorated barge board, and
- (c) all exterior wooden architectural fenestrations such as all windows and shutters (in stone house), and
- (d) the front door including transom and all the related woodwork and sill, and
- (e) all exterior chimneys on the stone structure as presently in place, but

Council has no intention that any alterations, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises require the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (e) herein.

Philip Shaver House

1034 Highway No. 53 W (Garner Rd)



Date: 1835

By-law: 83-95

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This building known as 1034 Highway #53 West, in the Town of Ancaster has a very historic and architectural value and interest. This home is a beautifully proportioned brick Georgian style home with a wing at right angles to the main part and a further post and beam wood construction addition to extend it. The date of construction is 1835 as shown on the stone at the front entrance door.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the front or north façade, the east façade of the brick part - the west façade of the brick part including the windows and shutters and all associated parts, and
- (b) the roof and the eaves, fenestrations, including soffits, fascias and barge boards, and
- (c) the three chimneys, one each end of main house and at the back of the brick wing, and
- (d) the front door including the sidelights and associated portico with its fine details and the porch and sill also the date and key stones, and
- (e) the main stairway including the banisters, newel posts and spindles and all other associated woodwork, and
- (f) all wooden architectural elements including, doors, trim, baseboards on the interior except for floors, and
- (g) the wooden shelter and elements of the well, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (g) herein.

Ancaster

Griffin House

733 Mineral Springs Rd



Date: 1828
By-law: 90-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Griffin House, built circa 1828, sits atop a hill on Mineral Springs Road overlooking the beautiful Dundas Valley. Originally, the farm was part of a 200 acre lot granted to David Cummings in 1798. Enerals Griffin, an escaped black slave from Virginia, purchased a 50 acre parcel in 1834 from George Hogeboom, a local contractor. In 1988, the property was sold to the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority by the estate of the last owner, a descendant of Griffin.

The small one and a half storey house is significant both from an architectural and historical point of view. One of the few remaining clapboard homes from the first half of the 19th century in the Ancaster area, it represents a modest working man's farmhouse. Its intact condition with few alterations makes it a significant architectural structure. In addition, the house and site are one of the earliest surviving homesteads in the province.

In addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council making the proposed designation include the intention that the following features of the Griffin House should be preserved, that is:

- (a) exterior c. 1830 clapboard finish, and
- (b) all stone foundation walls, interior and exterior, and
- (c) all exterior wooden architectural features, and
- (d) the front door and related woodwork and sill, and
- (e) all original interior wood work, including baseboards, window treatments, doors, floors. Of special note are the two fireplace mantels and the very fine closet door panel circa 1830, and
- (f) original painted plaster, where it is able to be maintained, but

Council has no intention that any alteration maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (f) herein.

Woodend

838 Mineral Springs Rd



Date: 1862
By-law: 79-26

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

"Woodend", known municipally as 838 Mineral Springs Road, in the Town of Ancaster, being of historic and architectural value and interest, is the finest rural-gothic stone building in the Dundas Valley. Built circa 1862, it is sited along Mineral Springs Road in keeping with the picturesque landscape-architecture principles of the day, and possesses much of the original Laing garden layout. The house was the residence of Ancaster's first Reeve and Warden of the County, John Heslop. In 1958 the property and house was bought by Mr. George Donald, who restored the house and donated "Woodend" to the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority in 1971. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the facades of the existing stone building with the exclusion of the garage and windows on the west façade which will provide access to the new addition and garage, and
- (b) the roof gables, chimneys and bargeboards, and
- (c) the fenestration, shutters and doors, and
- (d) all original wooden architectural elements of the exterior, and
- (e) all architectural features of the main hall and stairway and the drawing room to the east of the hall, and
- (f) the open space area surrounded by Mineral Springs Road and the semi-circular driveway, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (f) herein. Further, this Council has no intention to require prior written consent for the construction and maintenance of other buildings upon the lands described in Schedule "A" and/or any landscape adjustments in respect of such lands.

It is clearly understood that Schedule "A" covers a more extensive area than is intended to be protected for historical purposes by this By-law. The description

Ancaster

in Schedule "A" was used only as it represents an existing legal survey. The purpose of this By-law is to only protect those portions of "Woodend" as outlined in paragraphs (a) to/and including (f).

It is also clearly understood that this By-law only relates to the existing building known as "Woodend" and not to the addition which is proposed to be built in 1978 and 1979.

Ancaster Old Mill

548 Old Dundas Rd



Date: 1788

By-law: 90-1

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Ancaster Old Mill building, on a portion of the lands municipally known as 548 Old Dundas Road, in the Town of Ancaster, is one of the few remaining operating grist mills in Ontario or Canada. Simple, massive and solid, the Ancaster Old Mill building sits imposing and visually prominent on the narrow road that winds its way between Ancaster and Dundas. The original grist mill, built between 1788 and 1794, adjacent to the Ancaster Creek and nestled in against the side of a hill, was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by the present mill building in 1863 and was the centre of nineteenth century life in many ways. Early Ancaster, known as Wilson's Mills, grew up around the mill which was the cornerstone of the community. From the south, the mill reveals an attractive and almost cozy two-storey facade facing a courtyard created by the former Miller's house and stables which stand opposite and facing the mill. The Ancaster Creek and its steep embankment, which is now the location of the Old Mill Restaurant, close off the view to the east creating an inviting three-sided courtyard. When approached from the north, the mill forms an imposing three-storey stone block wall. The stone walls, four feet thick at the base and tapering to three feet thick at the top, were constructed for utilitarian purposes to withstand the constant vibrations of the mill machinery. Today, however, its solid, simple and enduring stone walls have come to symbolize for all of Ancaster, Ontario and Canada, our common heritage; the legacy of our early settlers and their strength, fortitude and moral character upon which our community and nation are built.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) gable roof;
- (b) projecting eaves and verges;
- (c) gabled dormers;
- (d) double-hung windows and frames;
- (e) wooden slipsills and stone lintels;
- (f) stone chimneys;
- (g) overhanging porch; and

Ancaster

(h) north, south and west stone masonry walls, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for designation as described in paragraphs (a) to (h) herein.

Craigeleith

1051 Old Mohawk Rd



Date: 1870
By-law: 89-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The dwelling municipally known as 1051 Old Mohawk Road, in the Town of Ancaster, has very historic and architectural value and interest. It is an attractive two storey brick home built in 1870-1871 and is finished in a modest Italianate style. The basic elements of the Italianate style, square plan, two storey height, low pitched hip roof, round headed blind window, brackets and wide overhanging eaves, can all be found on the house. At the same time however, it lacks the ornate details and exuberant style of many Italianate houses. Since its basic outline and reserved spirit is one more common in the Town, it can be classed as a local or vernacular style which characteristically includes Italianate details.

Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) low pitched hip roof;
 - (b) round headed blind window;
 - (c) wide overhanging eaves and verges supported by moulded drop/pendant brackets;
 - (d) brick walls laid in common bond with the exception of the rear wall;
 - (e) centre gable with neo-classical eave returns;
 - (f) moulded frieze board;
 - (g) three original single stack brick chimneys offset on right and left sides of the roof (two on right, one on left);
 - (h) front door set in a recessed surround of transom and side-lights;
 - (i) three bay main façade;
 - (j) stone sills and large flared stone lintels;
 - (k) original ground floor double leaf French doors with four large panes of glass each;
 - (l) the main stairway, including the banister, newel posts and associated original woodwork;
 - (m) the servants' stairway, including associated original woodwork;
 - (n) original fireplace mantels now located in dining room and master bedroom;
- and

Ancaster

(o) original wide pine plank floors, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraph (a) to (o) herein.

Hermitage Ruins and Gatehouse

621 Sulphur Springs Rd



Date: 1855
By-law: 90-91

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The reasons for the proposed designation are that the ruins of the mansion and outbuildings of the estate known as the "Hermitage" are of considerable historical and architectural value and interest. Situated on Mineral Springs Road in the Town of Ancaster, the buildings were constructed c. 1855 for George Gordon Brown Leith, who came to Ancaster from Scotland. Members of the Leith family lived in the mansion until 1934, when it caught fire, and was reduced to a state of ruin.

Originally set in a beautifully-landscaped park, the Hermitage was an imposing sight. The front facade and side walls of the main house were constructed of hammered limestone; the remainder of the house and the outbuildings, which included a carriage-house, hen-house, laundry-room, and gatehouse, were constructed of random coursed rubble. The mansion was marked by many different architectural features. When it was first constructed in 1855, the mansion was very Georgian in its squareness and symmetry. Its interior was likewise Georgian insofar as it was oriented to a central hall. Originally the roof was flat and railed, but within ten years this was replaced with a hipped gabled roof showing the influence of the early Victorian Gothic style. A veranda was also added at this time, typical of the Regency cottage, as were the treillage and the French windows giving access to the veranda. On the second floor there were Italianate windows above the French windows below. The front facade had four large corbels, one on each side of the French and Italianate windows, and parts of the east and west walls display these corbels too.

Today, the ruins retain many of the most notable architectural features, and are situated within the splendour of the Dundas Valley Conservation Area. The estate's gatehouse is the sole structure which remains intact, and is an interpretive museum for the estate's rich history.

Ancaster

St. John's Church

272 Wilson St E



Date: 1869

By-law: 91-102

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

St. John's Church figures prominently in the history of Ancaster and plays an important role in the history of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada, when for some years, it was the only Anglican parish and the first Anglican church building at the Head of the Lake (now the Hamilton-Wentworth Region).

The first St. John's Church was built eight years after the arrival in Ancaster of the first resident Anglican priest, the Reverend Ralph Leeming, in 1816. Fifty-two years later the beautiful wooden building was destroyed by fire. A new stone building, the present structure, was begun almost immediately on the same commanding site, being completed in 1869.

St. John's Church was designed by Fundry and Langley of Toronto, architects well known for their work in Gothic Revival style. By the late 1860's, the Gothic Revival style with its emphasis on verticality, pointed arches and ornate carving, had become a pervasive ecclesiastic style for all denominations. St. John's Church is a simpler, stouter, more sober rendition of the Gothic, making it an early example of Late Gothic Revival.

The most distinctive feature of the building's exterior is the square stone tower over the narthex. Various fenestrated, the tower culminates in a crenellated wall with tall simple pointed finials on each corner.

The stone walls of the church have stout buttresses and the side walls feature buttress-like chimneys. A string course marks the main floor of the church on this sloping site. In keeping with their early Gothic derivation, the windows and doors are small relative to the area of the wall. The window and door opening have pointed arches and are topped by projecting stone labels, which terminate in carved label stops. The window frames are made up of two symmetrical trefoil windows crowned with one quatrefoil light. The wooden narthex door is not exceptional but sports ornate wrought iron hinges.

In addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the whole of the exterior surfaces should be preserved in accordance with its

original design, but this Council has no intention that any alterations, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for designation of the premises.

Ancaster

Old Town Hall

310 Wilson St E



Date: 1871

By-law: 76-101

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The reason for the designation is that the Old Town Hall is a fine vernacular Georgian stone building built in 1871, well preserved, and tactfully restored in the 1960s. This building, a landmark of the 19th century village, is much involved in the history of the locality and is a prized possession of one of the prettiest sections of the main street. Its image is used as the town symbol, and in addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council making the designation include the reason that the following features of the Old Town Hall should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the four facades of the building, and
- (b) the roof, eaves, return eaves and brackets, and
- (c) the chimney, and
- (d) the cupola, and
- (e) the porch, and
- (f) all wooden architectural elements, both interior and exterior, including the fenestration, and
- (g) the front and rear doors, and
- (h) the tongue and groove Italian-bead wainscoting, and
- (i) the base boards, and
- (j) the stage and its moulding, and
- (k) the window and door mouldings, and
- (l) the plaster architectural elements including the cove ceiling and plaster moulding, and

with no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the property should require the consent of the Council unless they affect the reasons for the designation of the Old Town Hall as described herein.

Richard Hammill House

314 Wilson St E



Date: 1860

By-law: 78-86

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Richard Hammill House, known municipally as 314 Wilson Street East, in the Town of Ancaster, being of historic and architectural value and interest, is a good example of a small frame gothic-revival village house of circa 1860. Situated on the southwest corner of Wilson and Church Streets adjacent to the Old Town Hall and opposite the Orton House, this pleasant building provides variety and contrast to the more imposing buildings and thus is crucial to the Wilson Street streetscape. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the four facades of the building, and
- (b) the roof, center gable and bargeboards, and
- (c) all other original exterior wooden elements, including the fenestration with 6-over-6 sash, and the door and window trim (tapered with eared mouldings), but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (c) herein.

Ancaster

Richardson-Ashworth House

343 Wilson St E



Date: 1860s

By-law: 78-88

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Richardson-Ashworth House, known municipally as 343 Wilson Street East, in the Town of Ancaster, being of historic and architectural value and interest, is a fine example of the Italianate style which corresponds to that of the Old Town Hall. Built in the 1860's, it is set in spacious grounds with large trees, and its siting in a slightly raised position gives this quality house an imposing appearance, important to the Wilson Street streetscape. Historically, the house is of importance as having been the residence and office of several doctors. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) east, south and north facades (not including west extension), and
- (b) east doors and doorcases, including side and toplights, and
- (c) east, south and north fenestrations, including shutters, and
- (d) cornice on all four faces, and
- (e) roof, and chimneys in roof, and
- (f) view of house from Wilson Street (i.e. the present open space in front of the building), but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (f) herein.

George Brock Rousseau (Builder)

375 Wilson St E



Date: 1848

By-law: 77-54

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Building known municipally as 375 Wilson Street East in the Town of Ancaster, as being of historic and architectural value and interest, was built by George Brock Rousseau in the year 1848 and is an impressive, beautifully proportioned building having been constructed of well preserved Georgian stone with the exterior and significant interior features of the described premises being in their original condition which of course offers a splendid example of a substantial village house of the mid-nineteenth century. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the east, north and south facades of the premises, and
- (b) the roof, eaves and brackets, and
- (c) the chimneys on the front exterior of the premises, and
- (d) all wooden architectural elements both interior and exterior of the premises, including the fenestration, and
- (e) the front door of the premises including all doors in the interior of the premises, and
- (f) the fireplaces and their immediate surroundings located in the interior of the premises, and
- (g) the front stairs and banisters located in the interior of the premises, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (g) herein.

Ancaster

Marr House/Heritage Bookstore

398 Wilson St E



Date: 1850

By-law: 78-87

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Marr House/Heritage Bookstore, known municipally as 398 Wilson Street East, in the Town of Ancaster, being of historic and architectural value and interest, is a well-preserved and charming Georgian stone house dating from circa 1850 although some stylistic details suggest an earlier date. The use of stone as a construction material relates the building to several other important buildings on Wilson Street. For these reasons the building is of great importance to the Wilson Street streetscape. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the following features of the described premises should be preserved, that is:

- (a) the four facades of the building, including the exposed stonework construction, and
- (b) the roof and chimneys and return eaves, and
- (c) the 5-pane toplight over the front door; the surviving northeast ground-floor window in the east facade with its 12-over-12 sash should be preserved for reference in case the owner should desire to return the present 2-over-2 sashes to their original organization, but

Council has no intention that any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for the designation of the premises as described in paragraphs (a) to (c) herein.

Smith/Gooderman House

117 Wilson St W



Date: 1855

By-law: 2000-83

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The reasons for the proposed designation of all exterior elements of the Smith/Gooderham House are that it was constructed in 1855 and is a good example of the decorative style of Gothic revival common to Upper Canada starting in the mid-1850s.

The house is constructed of solid red brick, triple gabled structure decorated with stone corner quoins, symmetrically projecting front bay windows, and finely crafted gingerbread trim. With the rear having a gabled roof line, the same corner quoins and gingerbread trim as the front.

In addition, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the reasons for this Council designating the described premises include the intention that the whole of the exterior surfaces should be preserved in accordance with its original design, but this Council has no intention that any alterations, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the premises requires the prior written consent of this Council unless such affect the reasons for designation or the premises.

Dundas

Worker's Cottage (built by William Buckham)

7 Cross St



Date: 1853
By-law: 3702-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The property at 7 Cross Street was built in 1853 by William Buckham, a local printer who owned several lots and rental properties in the immediate area of the Cross Street House. Some of them, 7 Cross included, were developed for rental income. It is interesting to note that although he never lived there, more than the usual amount of attention to detail was given to its construction. In 1855, Buckham's widow and family sold the property to James Dicked who, among other members of his family, held the property until 1869. Throughout these years, the house was rented to a succession of tenants, including various merchants and a widow and her family. In 1870, the house was sold to a resident of Ireland by the name of Gordon and then in 1874 to James Webster, the grain merchant. Webster owned and occupied the house until 1882 and during that time covered the original clapboard with stucco.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The property at 7 Cross Street is an atypical example of a worker's cottage as its door and windows are arranged asymmetrically. The doorway has been given special prominence by virtue of the integral transom and side lites and the scale and detail of mouldings. The porch, while unlikely to be completely original, is old and undoubtedly reflects the original with a gracefully arched ceiling, structurally integrated brackets under the eaves, square columns and decorative touches on the porch roof face. On the house itself, the steep pitched roof, tall chimney and six over six window pane arrangement are typical of the style. The front and left elevations, ending at the rear left corner of the original square house, as well as the porch, roofline, chimney height and position are intact and should be preserved. The exterior surface should be clapboard or stucco.

Chapman's Book/Victoria Hall

11 Cross St



Date: 1840s
By-law: 3215-80

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Records from the 1840's indicate the home was owned by the widow of William Buckham, a carpenter and an early settler of this community. In its long career, the property has changed hands only six times and has served continuously as a residence, at times as a private home, at times as a double house, and at other times in combination with commercial enterprises as a boarding house, funeral home and bookstore.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This structure is a rare example in the Town of a large, two-storey, frame dwelling built in the 1840's. A highly unusual feature in local domestic design is the projection of the second storey over the first storey. Originally on this site stood a small pioneer structure which today forms the nucleus of the present dwelling.

Dundas

Platt Nash Family Home

22 Cross St



Date: 1840
By-law: 3075-78

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

22 Cross Street was built in the prosperous late 1840's by the Platt Nash family. The Nash family owned 22 Cross Street for twenty-three years. Significant also is the long term ownership of two other Dundas families. The William Proctor family owned 22 Cross Street for twenty-seven years, and for fifty years the house remained in the possession of Richard Thornton, finisher, and family.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

An outstanding example of a late Georgian townhouse, 22 Cross Street has a characteristic rectangular, centre hall plan; a smooth, symmetrical, unadorned façade of three bays; and flared lintels. Due to 22 Cross Street's corner location, the fine Flemish bond brickwork and stone base course of the front façade are continued on the north façade, thereby giving main façade treatment to a side façade. The umbrage or porch created by the deep recess of the centrally located classical doorway is unusual to Dundas and gives this nineteenth century house a distinctive character all its own.

The 1840 house, the nineteenth century brick barn, and the later garden wall form an attractive complex of domestic architecture. This complex produces a courtyard effect in the backyard.

Former Mayor Thomas Wilson House

39 Elgin St



Date: 1859
By-law: 3814-89

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This picturesque house at the corner of Elgin and Victoria was built circa 1859 for Thomas Wilson and remained in the Wilson family until 1917. The Wilson family immigrated from Scotland in 1843 and settled in Dundas one year later. Wilson was employed at the Gartshore Foundry for 25 years, 16 of these as manager of the machinery department.

In 1866 the Gartshore Foundry went into receivership and a group of investors led by Wilson leased it under the name Thos Wilson and Co. Wilson's foundry employed 75 skilled mechanics and reached a peak of prosperity in its first five years, during which Canada entered a period of industrial advancement. The foundry produced steam engines, boilers and mill machinery and specialized in refitting the larger lake steamers that came up the Canal. It also supplied machinery to the pioneering saw and grist mills in Ontario. By 1889, the boom had faded, Wilson's partners had moved on and he was forced to close the foundry. The Valley City Manufacturing Co. now occupies the site of Gartshore's and Wilson's old foundries.

Thomas Wilson was not only a skilled engineer and a successful businessman, he also played an important role in the Dundas political arena. He served as town councillor for many years and held the office of Mayor twice, initially from 1876 to 1878 and then again in 1885. He was actively involved in the controversial Water Works Committee which lobbied 20 years for an adequate fire-fighting system. Despite the feasibility of several plans put forward by the committee it was not until the disastrous fire of 1881 that the towns' people consented to this use of tax dollars. The system was finally completed during Wilson's final term as Mayor. Wilson also served the town as clerk (1883), treasurer (1888-1890), a member of the school board, and as Justice of the Peace. He died in 1891.

In 1868 Thomas Wilson sold 39 Elgin to his son Richard Todd Wilson who became an equally important man in Dundas business and political communities. R. T. Wilson was a true entrepreneur with an interest in nearly

Dundas

every business that prospered in Dundas during his Lifetime. Around the age of twenty, Wilson opened a store in the block opposite Foundry Street where he sold groceries wine, liquors, flour, feed and provisions. In 1863 he added Wilson and Company's coal oil works to his building on King Street. He started Dundas Axe Works, built a new factory and a skating rink on Hatt Street and the Bank of Commerce building. Wilson was quite prosperous by 1875 when he purchased a large storehouse at the canal basin and outfitted it as a malt house - one of the largest in the Dominion. In 1876 he bought the Elgin House Hotel which ceased operations as a hotel in 1885 and has been used since as a post office, public library, telephone office and bank. In addition to his many business ventures, R.T. Wilson served as town councillor, Chairman of the Street Committee and the Confederation Committee, was a member of the Board of Education and of the Knox Church Board of Managers. He also served as Mayor in 1891, 1892 and again in 1911. In 1917 R.T. Wilson retired to Toronto where he died ten years later.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

39 Elgin Street is a particularly fine example of Gothic Revival architecture which was popular in Ontario from the 1840's to the 1870's. The Gothic style developed in reaction to the rigid symmetry and the emphasis on order and balance that characterizes Georgian and Classical architecture. The Gothic house is romantic and fanciful, both in structure and in its decorative features. It is vertical in its emphasis, featuring sharply pitched gables decorated with curvilinear barge boards. This concern for surface texture and decoration is often manifested by a stucco finish. Free of the restrictions of classical norms, this style inclines to asymmetry and variety, resulting in a picturesque look.

39 Elgin Street is a 1½ storey stone built dwelling with a sharply pitched gable roof and projecting eaves. A stucco finish was added in 1869 some ten years after the house was built. The foundation is rough hewn stone, extending slightly above ground level. A concrete base course is visible along the left and right facades.

One of the most striking Gothic features of 39 Elgin Street is the decorative barge board that runs along all the gable ends and the dormer windows. The major gables on this home have the added feature of being topped by kidney shaped clay ornaments, unique to 39 Elgin. The roof is also unusual in that it is shingled with octagonal slates. Most Gothic style houses have a finial extending upwards from the central gable. 39 Elgin originally had one at the apex of each end gable, but both were later removed.

The gabled porch over the front door is a later addition, but this structure is sufficiently Gothic to maintain the purity of style which distinguishes this house. Two octagonal columns support the gable, with two pilasters (simulated columns) in the same style running along the wall behind them. The door is

central: a double door, each side consisting of an upper rectangular recessed panel over a square recessed panel, separated by a wooden band, entirely set into moulded rails. The original door is now in the foyer flanked by narrow side lights with a leaded diamond pattern placed under a transom light which repeats the pattern. An inlaid tile floor in the foyer before the door may also be original.

One charming characteristic of Gothic homes is the variety in window design, place and ornamentation. 39 Elgin provides a mode example of this emphasis on variety, with a sample of several popular Gothic window types. The first storey front facade windows are two over four paned, double hung windows with thick mullions and thinner muntins. The windows have decorative lintels - square headed, moulded wooden trim, wooden surround sills, stone lugsills, and are shuttered. The two first floor windows on the left facade and the two second storey windows on the right facade are the same.

On the second storey of the front facade are two distinctly Gothic window types. To the right is a gabled dormer window, double hung two over four paned long and narrow with simple moulded trim and narrow wooden lugsills. In the central gable is a four center ogee window with a ventilated wooden transom and moulded trim as in the dormer. The ogee is a type of pointed arch found on most Gothic buildings, similarly, the gabled dormer is a standard Gothic window type.

The right facade is dominated by a first floor bay window with a ventilated wooden transom. Two long, narrow, double hung windows are set into the bay which is roofed and has a wooden entablature. The rear of the house once was a porch and has a simple wood-trimmed, stained glass window set in its right side.

The left facade's second storey window is an ogee in the same style as the front gabled ogee. Above it is a tiny attic window – one pane set into simple wooden moulding. On the far left first storey is a simple double hung sash window with plain mouldings. It is placed in the middle of the closed-in porch section. At each end of this section, there is a pilaster on the same style as those at the entranceway.

The rear of 39 Elgin Street surpasses the front facade in its variety of structures, windows, and decorative elements. What once was a porch that extended the length of the rear has been converted to part of the house itself and a greenhouse added. The porch section has a flat roof and simple wooden entablature. Set into the right rear is a double hung shuttered window. Next to it is a set of three windows under a 36 light opaque window. Approximately centered in the rear is a door, above which is a transom with wooden ornamentation carved into the shape of two quatrefoil flowers. To the left of this door is a pilaster (as in the front) next to two round headed windows with lancet tracery. The second storey of the rear has a gabled dormer at left and an ogee

Dundas

window at right. In the center a square tower has been built atop the porch. This unusual tower is crenelated and set into it is a distinctive stained glass window with a diamond channel pattern which was repeated in the lights around the original door.

At the front left corner is a porch enclosed with treillage. From this porch double French doors provide another entrance into the house. The doors are trimmed with square headed wooden moulding. A small one-sided gable roof extends approximately a foot above the door, supported by brackets.

In keeping with the upward movement of the house's decorative elements, the two chimneys are tall and doubled with connecting brick courses.

When 39 Elgin Street was built a large porch with three classical columns graced the front. It had an upper balcony with a wooden quatrefoil balustrade which ran the entire length of the front facade. When this porch was removed, the central gable was extended down the right side to create the present entranceway. The inlaid tile at the top of the front steps may date from this period.

39 Elgin Street sits on a corner lot of relatively large proportions. It is fenced in front with white pickets. The house is one of Dundas' best Gothic styled structures and the variety of light, shade and detail perceived is enhanced by the well-treed and landscaped lot.

As this house is located on property which renders all four facades visible, all four exterior facades are to be designated, excluding the latter addition porch in the southeast corner.

Orchard Hill

190 Governor's Rd



Date: 1840
By-law: 3075-78

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Orchard Hill is first associated with Rev. William McMurray and his wife, Jane Johnston, who came to Dundas in 1838 to serve the Anglican parishes of St. James and St. John's, Ancaster. William McMurray had spent the previous five years in Sault St. Marie where he served as an Anglican missionary for the Upper Lakes Country and where he had met and married Charlotte Johnston the European-educated daughter of John Johnston, trader and Susan Waubojeeg, the daughter of an Objibwa Chief. It is believed that Orchard Hill was erected some time not long after the McMurray's arrival in Dundas. During the next nineteen years from 1838-1857, a period of significant growth and development for the communities of Dundas and Ancaster, Rev. McMurray was an important local figure and religious leader. Among the McMurray's guests in Dundas was Charlotte's sister, Jane Schoolcraft, wife of Henry Schoolcraft, who is considered the foremost authority of his time, and one of the leading authorities ever, on North American Indians.

Orchard Hill later was occupied by Alexander Richard Wardell, lawyer and mayor of Dundas from 1868-1871 and again in 1879. In 1920 the dwelling became the family home of Fred Warren architect and M.P.P. in the 1940's, who returned the deteriorated house to its original grandeur.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

190 Governor's Road is a gracious, two-storey, brick Georgian mansion that is attractively situated on a small rise of land. Both the centre-hall plan and symmetrical window placement are characteristic of the Georgian style. Of particular architectural interest are the vernacular Palladian window above the entrance, the horizontal proportions of the façade, and the relatively low central gable, indicative of its early date. The interior continues the same gracious proportions and high quality of craftsmanship that the exterior displays. Located between Ballindalloch and Foxbar, Orchard Hill serves to co-ordinate the three estates into an historic complex that is of provincial significance.

Dundas

Ballindalloch

192 Governor's Rd



Date: 1860
By-law: 3215-80

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Ballindalloch was owned and built in the 1860's by John Forsyth, a partner in the Wentworth Vulcan Works, where the first successful screw making machinery in Canada was developed.

In 1818 Ballindalloch was purchased by James Somerville. Somerville was editor of the Dundas True Banner from 1858 to 1880 and Mayor of Dundas in 1874. He became a liberal Member of Parliament in 1882 and in 1887 and was also Warden of Wentworth County.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Ballindalloch is the only textbook example of the Italianate Revival style in Dundas. Only a few examples of this quality exist in the Hamilton-Wentworth area. Typically Italianate is the asymmetrical plan and massing, with wide overhanging eaves, paired brackets, and corner quoins. Of exceptional interest are the decorative window lintels and the crowning tower with brackets and overhanging eaves that echo the two lower rooflines.

The interior continues to carry out the Italianate motive with a side hall plan, the heavy newel post and turned balusters of the graceful staircase, and the elaborate window and door mouldings. Two round arched fireplace openings show concern for the composition and visual effect of an Italianate villa.

Architecturally and historically Ballindalloch is a distinguished and notable part of the rich collection of nineteenth century Ontario houses found standing proudly among the mature trees and spacious lawns on Governor's Road and Overfield Street.

Donneycarney

665 Governor's Rd



Date: 1850
By-law: 3215-80

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The property known as Donneycarney was built in 1850 by Major Thomas Atkins, a retired Infantry Officer and British gentleman.

The farm was purchased by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority in 1973 from the McCormack family who had lived there from 1909.

In the 1920's it was one of the most important farms in the area.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a one and a half storey stone structure. It is a fine example of a vernacular Ontario cottage influenced by the Regency Style. Unusual features are the interesting front door with recessed side panels, and two front windows on either side of the door which are double hung with sidelights.

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority will be proceeding with the restoration of this structure to the period of 1875 under expert guidance.

Dundas

Victoria School

781 Governor's Rd



Date: 1916
By-law: 3990-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

A school has occupied this site on the north side of Governor's Road since 1837.

The present brick structure was preceded by two frame buildings, erected in 1837 and 1853, respectively. The existing school building was built by Martin Hewitt, who later married Evelyn Davies, the first teacher in the school.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, her name was given to many schools in Ontario, and very likely was applied to the earlier buildings on this site.

The present Victoria School, built in 1916, was considered very modern at the time of its construction. It was built as a model school, with such features as indoor toilets, separate boys' and girls' entrances, a well-equipped kitchen, and tools for wood working classes, as well as a teacher's room.

The building functioned as a school, serving pupils in West Flamborough and Ancaster, until its closing in 1958. Since that time, it has been a private residence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The school is of red brick construction on a stone foundation. It is striking for its symmetrical façade with matching front entrances. Each entrance is capped by an arched transom whose bricks are arranged in a lanceated design with the key pinions in white inverted at the apex.

Beneath the cottage roof, which was originally slate-covered, the eaves are decorated in wood carved design with modillions.

The large central windows are set off by pilasters of brick work. These are crowned by an end gable carried well above the school's hip roof.

Inset and centered in the gable end above the large windows is the name of the school and number of the section.

The front façade has been largely restored to its original appearance since modern additions were recently removed. The school was an integral part of the educational system in this area, and its historical importance is further valued for its interesting architectural features.

DESIGNATION

The portions to be designated are the front façade of the building including the brick walls, windows, canopies, entrances, roof, and centre gable with stone insets.

Dundas

140 Hatt St



Date: 1848

By-law: 04-064

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Interior:

- Fireplaces together with wood mantles, hearths and ring for hanging cooking pots;
- built-in cupboards with wood panelled doors in the living room;
- wide plank pine flooring on the first and second floor;
- wood doors on the first and second floor; and,
- closet staircase on the first floor between the living room and kitchen.

Reasons for Designation:

140 Hatt Street possesses cultural heritage value, expressed in historical associations with the early development of Dundas and its association with William Kyle, owner and occupant, who worked as a skilled patternmaker for the Gartshore Foundry. The residence located on this property also has architectural value as an example of a one-and-a-half storey, vernacular interpretation of the Georgian architectural style. The house is also a rare surviving example of Pre-Confederation brick construction.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the roof of the residence including all façades, entranceways, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials of brick, wood and glazing, building techniques, and specific interior features as follows:

Front (North) Façade:

- cornice and Symmetrical facade of five bays;
- Roof and roofline;
- six-over-six windows together with the openings, wood framing, sills, voussoirs, muntins and glazing;
- red brick laid in a Flemish bond; and,
- box moulded wood fascia.

Side (West) Elevation:

- Side gable together with brick parapets and double brick chimneys;
- window openings together with wood sills and brick voussoirs; and,
- red brick laid in a Common bond.

Rear (South) Elevation:

- Window openings together with wood sills and brick voussoirs; and,
- red brick laid in a Common bond.

Side (East) Elevation:

- Side gable together with brick parapets and double brick chimneys; and,
- red brick laid in a Common bond.

Dundas

Former John Miller Home

177 Hatt St



Date: 1838
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In 1829 John Miller arrived in Dundas with his family and opened a merchant shop. In 1838 Miller took out a mortgage of \$500 and had this one story stone cottage and stables at the rear constructed on land he purchased from John O. Hatt. The stables also still stand today and are said to have once been used to board horses for a downtown dairy.

In 1846 the property was sold to David Muirhead, about whom little is known. He in turn sold the house to George Brown, a millwright, in 1864. It was probably Brown who added the frame extension at the rear. Following the death of his wife Margaret in 1898, 177 Hatt was purchased by Phoebe and Robert Kerr. Robert Kerr owned the Dundas Mills which were established by James Bell Ewart in 1845 on the site of present day A & P store. He also served three terms as Town Councillor. When the current owners purchased the property about six years ago, the house had been gutted, the roof had collapsed and only a stone shell remained.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Locally quarried limestone was used in the construction of this square plan, one and a half story cottage. The front façade is of cut stone broken course, while the remainder of the exterior is rubble. It features stone corner quoins and plinth at both the front and back. The large multi-paned windows are topped by thick stony lintels and rest on stone sills. The front door is flanked by two windows on one side and only one on the other. There is a small window in the west gable end of the house which allows light into the upper floor.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of the house, including the walls, stone lintels and sills, window and door openings and the lines of the roof.

John Anderson Family Home

178 Hatt St



Date: 1848
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

During the early 1800's, the land upon which 178 Hatt Street is situated was owned by John O. Hatt, son of Richard Hatt. In 1843, lot 43 was sold for \$25 to Duncan McPherson, a member of the committee to draught the Act of Incorporation in 1847. In 1848 McPherson took out a \$35 mortgage on the property and it is likely the house was built at this time. The following year the dwelling was sold to John Anderson, an engineer who had arrived in Dundas in 1811. It remained in the Anderson family until 1915.

In 1915 Robert Anderson, son of John, granted the property to George Manning for \$1.00. Manning was a foundry owner in England before emigrating to Dundas in 1864. He worked for the Dundas Iron Foundry, was a foreman for J.P. Billington and later worked for Bertram's. Manning rented the house to various tenants, most of whom were labourers from the foundry. To date there have been only six owners of this 147 year old house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The story and a half house with gable roof is one of the more common house types in Ontario. It provided ample living space while avoiding the heavy taxes levied on two-story dwellings. 178 Hatt Street is a salt-box style house originally constructed with a rough cast exterior. There is a summer kitchen addition at the rear which also dates to the nineteenth century.

The fireplace was built into the west wall with the chimney canted at an unusual angle. The two flat shaped upper floor windows with wood frames are original however it is believed that at one time the front entrance was flanked by two windows on either side rather than just the one. Many original features remain inside, including the staircase which wraps around the fireplace.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of

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the house, including the walls but excluding the siding, upper window openings, front door openings and the lines of the roof.

Russell Family Home

183 Hatt St



Date: 1859

By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The lot on which this house sits originally ran through to King Street and was owned by John O. Hatt. During the 1830's Hatt sold the lot to Robert Kerr and in 1859 the property was severed and the south portion of the lot sold to Peter Barr. There has been speculation that 183 Hatt was once a stable or barn, however first indication of a building on this half of the lot is after 1859 when a frame cottage appears in the records.

During its first 50 years, 183 Hatt was home to a succession of tenants, mostly young families in which the male head of the family was a labourer or craftsman in the local industries. One of these tenants was James Hourigan, an axe maker who had his own axe factory a few blocks away on Hatt. Samuel Russell, a millwright, purchased the house from Barr in 1865 and it remained in the Russell family until 1905.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

During the 19th century end gable houses with an offset entrance and side hall plan were constructed on those lots with narrow frontage. They were built to squeeze in where needed, and in Dundas few end gables were built prior to the 1880's since Dundas tended to have wide lots.

183 Hatt Street is an end gable of post and beam construction. It has a frame exterior and three-sided bay window. A flat window with moulded trim is situated next to the front entrance. The roof trim on the verges of the gable end features returned eaves. There is a later addition at the rear and an attractive veranda on the east side.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of the house, including the walls, windows, front entrance, and the lines of the roof.

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Watson/James Turnbull Home

190 Hatt St



Date: 1840
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

years. During the 1920's a shed style dormer was installed over the front entrance.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front of the house, including the walls, windows, front door, and the lines of the roof, excluding the dormer.

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which this dwelling stands was once part of John O. Hatt's Survey. In 1840, Alexander Watson, Sr. built this sturdy one-story frame cottage. It is set back quite deep on the lot and originally the back yard sloped down to Spencer Creek. Watson was a millwright and the quality of his work is evident in the house today.

The property passed to Watson's son, Alex Jr., in 1858. He rented the house out for several years to Robert McKechnie, an apprentice at Gartshore's Shops who went on to found a machine shop which later became John Bertram & Sons, Ltd., the largest industry in Dundas at the turn of the century. In 1871, 190 Hatt St. was sold to James Turnbull, a boilermaker, marking the beginning of over 100 years of continuous ownership in the Turnbull family.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

190 Hatt St., surrounded by its English-style garden, has changed very little since its construction.

It has an unusual five bay exterior with a central door flanked by two windows on each side. Inside this centre-hall plan house, the pine flooring, baseboards and wainscoting are all original with approximately 80% of their original square-head, hand-made nails. The interior plaster on the walls also dates from 1840.

The house sits on a one and a half foot thick rubble foundation. All the windows are original and feature a 6/6 pane arrangement. There are several original panes of glass remaining.

Over the front door is a multiple light flat transom. An addition was built on the west side of the house to accommodate the kitchen probably after its sale to Turnbull.

The roof, eaves and chimney have all been renovated many times over the

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Former George Manning Home

194 Hatt St



Date: 1905
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

194 Hatt Street is the east portion of a double house constructed in 1905 for George Manning. Manning was a moulder who owned several other houses on Hatt Street. He resided here with his family until his death in the late 1930's, at which time ownership passed to his son and daughter. During the 1960's the entire townhouse was purchased by Ben Velduis, operator of Velduis Greenhouses in Dundas. He converted each house into a duplex which is how they remain today.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a handsome two and half story brick Victorian townhouse with a side hall pattern typical of this style of house. Aside from the duplexing and updated wiring and plumbing there have been few changes to the house. The floors are oak and all other woodwork is red pine.

The façade features a projecting frontispiece with gable and returned eaves, which frames two large and one small window with semi-circular transom topped by decorative brickwork. The windows rest on stone sills. Two horizontal belt courses of shaped brick enhance the stretcher bond construction. This belt course has been damaged in the area around the front entrance. Traces of a now removed veranda can be seen in the brickwork.

The doorway is framed by brick voussoirs and transom. The door's semi-circular glass echoes the shape of the house's windows.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of the house including the walls, windows, front door, and the lines of the roof.

Former Thomas VanNoble Home

200 Hatt St



Date: 1860
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building at 200 Hatt St. was constructed in 1860 as a store and dwelling for Thomas VanNoble who had owned the lot for many years. VanNoble arrived in Dundas in 1835 and became a gardener and sexton of St. James Church until he died in 1882. His son operated a grocery here. In 1868 Alex Cowie purchased the building, renting it to grocer Patrick Cosgriff. Samuel Burrows, a machinist employed with the Canada Screw Company and later, Bertram's, purchased the property in 1871. He resided here until 1886 when he sold to William Cunliffe, a butcher who ran the shop but rented the dwelling to various tenants.

From 1905 to 1912 the building was owned by members of the Collins family and occupied by baker Edward Colehouse. From 1912 to 1929 Ellen Collins was sole owner. In 1931 the property was purchased by Albert Carpenter and tenants until 1934 were his daughter and son-in-law Amelia and Harold Bourne who operated a grocery here. This is probably the last time the building was used as such.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a 1½ story, post and beam constructed house with gable end toward the street. The west exterior wall which fronts Market St. is rough cast while the remainder of the house is frame. Much of the clapboard is original and there are still 2 small hooks in the front of the house once used to hang the grocer's signs. The upper gable window is original as are the 3 large flat windows on the Market St. side of the house. They have 6/6 pane arrangement, wood frames and some original glass.

At one time the front entrance consisted of double door flanked by 2 large commercial-type store windows. These have since been altered. The building retains its plank flooring, original staircase, traces of original ochre paint and wide door openings. In the basement is a very deep salt glassed tile butter well and the original wooden store countertop can be found on a wall framing an

Dundas

interior doorway.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front (Hatt St.) and west (Market St.) part of the house, including the walls, upper window on Hatt and the large windows facing Market St., and the lines of the roof.

Woodhouse/O'Neill Home

247 Hatt St



Date: 1876
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

During the mid-nineteenth century, John McKinley Sr., operator of a tavern at King and Albert Streets, owned a house on this property.

In 1875 his son John Jr., a machinist, tore down the existing house, severed the lot and proceeded to construct two new houses.

247 Hatt, on the west half of the property, was built first and completed in early 1876. McKinley then sold both houses to Edwin Woodhouse in 1877.

Woodhouse began service as Town Clerk of Dundas in 1863 and in 1870 was also appointed Town Treasurer, positions he held until his death in 1888.

Three of his sons became apprentices at the Gartshore Shops on Hatt Street. His grandson T. Roy Woodhouse wrote an extensive history of Dundas during the 1940's.

Mr. Woodhouse and his family did not reside at 247 Hatt, but rented it out through the years to men who worked in the foundry down the street.

In 1903 the house was purchased by Arthur O'Neill, a conductor, and it remained in the O'Neill family until the late 1940's.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

247 Hatt was originally built as a one and one half storey salt-box style house with rough cast exterior which was typical of that period. Today the rough cast is hidden under siding and false stone but the main features of the house remain.

There is a high gable roof and unusual asymmetrical three bay facade. Both the door and window openings are flat with wood trim. An addition at the rear dates possibly from before the turn of the century. The partial basement under the original cottage contains huge wooden beams and stone foundation.

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FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of the house including the walls and the lines of the roof, but excluding the siding and angel stone, window openings, and front door opening.

Vernacular Brick Semi-detached Cottage

253 Hatt St



Date: 1840
By-law: 4268-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This one story brick semi-detached cottage is in remarkable condition considering its history. Constructed during the mid-1840's, the first owner was Joseph Revelle, a plasterer. He lived in the east unit while his brother George lived next door.

Within 10 years however, the house was vacant, taken over by the Town of Dundas and in turn, sold to the Town's tax collector Patrick Quinn. Quinn owned several houses in Dundas at this time and rented 253 Hatt to various tenants over the years, most of whom were labourers. In fact, it wasn't until the 1950's that an owner of this dwelling actually lived here.

In 1871, Margaret and Henry Conley purchased the property and they sold it in 1898 to John Kerwin, a grocer and former Town Councillor who lived with his family across the street at 254 Hatt. John Kerwin died in 1918, his wife in 1930 and throughout most of the 1930's the house sat vacant. James Mayes was granted the house for \$1.00 by the Town in 1941.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

253 Hatt Street is a typical Ontario vernacular brick semi-detached cottage. Semi-detached dwellings were common during the 19th century, providing needed affordable housing for the skilled working class families settling in the Town.

The original two-room cottage has been added to and altered substantially inside and to the rear, but the front exterior remains much as it would have appeared 150 years ago.

The brick is laid in irregular stretcher bond. Some has been repainted in the past 20 years, but is otherwise in excellent condition. Both windows and the central front door are topped by brick voussoirs.

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The windows rest on original wood sills and the wood framework around the door and windows may also be original. The house features a central gable, however the roof, eaves and chimney have all been recently replaced.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front part of the house including the walls, window openings, front door opening, and the lines of the roof.

Carnegie Library Building

10 King St W



Date: 1910
By-law: 3196-80

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This building was opened in 1910 and was built on a lot donated by Colonel Grafton with funds to erect the building received from local donors and Andrew Carnegie. This facility was Dundas's first official library building.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

It is a fine example of classical revival architecture, an important part of the downtown streetscape and the only surviving example of an Institutional building of this type in Dundas. The classical formal entrance way with Greek style porch and wide steps announce the building in both directions. The large double doors are complete with original transom light. There are six unusual segmental windows along the street façade, a two storey high bay window at the rear and a medium hip roof.

Dundas

Laing Apartments

13 King St W



Date: 1882
By-law: 3961-91

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1882, the Laing Apartment block is a fine example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture in Ontario.

It was erected by Robert and Peter Laing, prominent Dundas grocers and provisioners, to replace a previous structure which was destroyed by fire along with an entire business block on the north side of King Street, east of the Collins Hotel in September 1881.

This brick and stone structure was designed by Peter Brass, architect, of Hamilton. The Laing family maintained a grocery on the ground floor until 1968, when the building was sold.

Several prominent Dundas citizens were tenants. They included David A. Watson who, from 1886 to 1891, operated a drug store on the first floor westerly shop. He was a Town Councillor in 1862, 1867, 1869 and 1871.

In addition, in 1909, W.E.S. Knowles kept a law practice on the second floor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is located on the north side of King Street, is three stories high and is rectangular in plan, with the long axis running parallel to King Street.

Its Italianate design, which was popular at the time, was used to reflect the success of the original owners, and it is characterized by unity of design, flat roof, dominant cornice and ornate window detailing.

This design is repeated to the west, especially in the adjacent 19 and 21 King Street, resulting in one continuous block of heavy cornice lines, string courses, brick pilasters and segmental round arched windows.

Also worthy of note is the centre bay of the front façade, with its more elaborate

window lintels, and the elegant ground floor entrance, which is flanked by Corinthian pilasters.

The area to be designated is the front street façade of the Laing Apartments. This includes, but is not limited to, the original store fronts. Also to be designated are the corner returns on the side elevations.

Dundas

Collins Hotel

33 King St W



Date: 1841
By-law: 4168-94

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Collins Hotel was built in 1841 by Bernard Collins, who had arrived in Dundas from Ireland in 1833. It remained in family ownership until 1913. In its early days it was used for township meetings leading to the Town's incorporation.

The Collins family were outstanding citizens who made their mark in politics, sports and community affairs. Their hotel served as headquarters for the Conservative Party, and the gallery, framed by its four white columns, was the setting for many 19th century political gatherings. The Collins has remained a hotel throughout its one and a half century existence, a claim unmatched in Ontario.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The hotel was originally built as a simple two-storey Flemish-bond brick building in the Georgian style. The striking white Neo-classical Doric columns and architrave were added in the 1850's. Such columns, which seek to emulate the glories of ancient Greece, are rare in Ontario but are echoed in the similar portico on nearby Mount Fairview which was built at the same time.

More than any other feature in Dundas' architecture, these columns, which prominently face the town's main street, give the business district its character. When visitors think of Dundas, it is usually the Collins Hotel that first comes to mind. The mansard roof and decorative dormers were added in the 1880's when this style of roof was popular. Recent changes to the ground floor façade have left few of its original features intact.

Although the hotel combines features of the Georgian, Neo-classical and Second Empire styles, the mixture works well, producing a unique and striking building. The second floor façade is asymmetric with two 6/6 windows to the left and three to the right of the main door.

The ground floor is similar with the right hand window replaced by a door. Only the windows and door on the second floor are original, those on the ground floor are modern replacements. The second floor door onto the balcony has two side lights and a glass transom. The balcony is supported by four wooden fluted Doric columns that rise unbroken to a well proportioned architrave with a simple dentilation.

The mansard roof extends above the architrave and is pierced by five dormers with bracketed semicircular eaves, each framing a single 1/1 window (originally 4/2).

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The front façade including all the nineteenth century features, i.e., the ground floor window and door openings, the second floor door and windows, the balcony, columns and architrave, the mansard roof and dormers, but excluding the facing of the ground floor and the modern windows and doors on the first and third floors.

Dundas

Picone's Food Market

34 King St W



Date: 1843
By-law: 3999-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This building was built as a general store in 1843 by Hugh Moore, an Irish immigrant and builder of Mount Fairview (1848). Moore served the town as Councillor, Reeve, school trustee and Justice of the Peace.

He rented the store to a variety of tenants including A. Gregson (1853), James Discow (1855) and Smith, Snow and Co. (1855-1856). From 1868 to 1870 the building was a saloon and livery run by the Enright brothers and was then rented to Charles and Joseph Moss whose widow, Anne, bought the building in 1890.

Joseph ran a bake shop at the back, while Charles, who was later arrested for illegal sales of liquor, ran a saloon until 1878. After Joseph's death, the business was continued by his son William Moss who served as Mayor in 1907-1908 and as Reeve in 1916. An illustration of Moss' bakery in 1896 can be found in picturesque Dundas.

In 1920 the west part of the building was sold to Joseph Picone who had immigrated from Italy in 1913. He established the grocery business that his family continues to run.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34 King Street West is a well preserved example of mid-nineteenth century commercial architecture. It forms the western half of a symmetrical two storey red brick building centrally pierced by a carriageway.

Four parapet walls protrude from the roof at either end and on either side of the carriageway. A single dormer has been added, probably early in this century. The second story facade has three 1/1 (originally 6/6) sash windows each decorated with stone lugsills and flat arch windowheads.

Over the jointly owned archway is a single large 1/1 (originally 6/6) sash window

with sidelights. Under the cornice is an ornamental brick dentil decor above a row of brick crosses. The carriageway is entered through a brick arch.

The storefront is surrounded by a cornice running the length of the store supported at the end by original classical pilasters. The door recess is supported by two original fluted columns. Inside the store, the pressed metal ceiling is still largely intact.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The front facade, including the roofline and parapets (but not the dormer), the decorative brickwork, the three second floor window openings, the storefront surround (pilasters and cornice), the pillars supporting the door recess and, inside, the pressed metal ceiling.

Dundas

Booth's Furniture

49 King St W



Date: 1874
By-law: 3476-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 1870 assessment roll lists a two storey frame building on the site owned by Isaac Latshaw, Cabinet Maker and Freeman.

By 1874 the assessment rolls indicated a two storey unfinished brick building was in place.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

49 King Street West is an excellent example of 19th century commercial architecture in Dundas.

The second storey contains segmented arched windows. Scrolled brackets support the streetscape roofline.

Much of the building's significance pertains to the context within which it exists, being flanked by some of the oldest remaining commercial structures in Dundas and creating an important integrated streetscape.

Commercial Block (not designated)

59 King St W



Date: 1875
By-law: n/a

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

n/a

OHF EASEMENT CHARACTER STATEMENT:

Located at 59-63 King Street West, Town of Dundas, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, this commercial building was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

Located on Dundas' principal commercial street, this commercial building reflects the wealth and prosperity related to the sustained growth and development of Dundas during the late nineteenth century. Originally founded as a milling settlement on the Spencer Creek at the end of the eighteenth century, Dundas grew very quickly with the construction of the Desjardins Canal, as a major transshipment port at the head of Lake Ontario. By the 1850s this role had been supplanted by its nearby rival the City of Hamilton. Industrial growth continued, however, and by the 1860s Dundas boasted a number of important industries including cotton and woolen mills, agricultural implement factories, basketmaking and the Gartshore Foundry. This building formed part of a flourishing commercial centre that provided a variety of retail and office services to the local nineteenth century community.

Constructed as a commercial terrace, it comprises a two storey building with side gable roof and brick fire walls and may be characterized as representative of the "two part commercial block", a form that is prevalent throughout the small market towns of Ontario. This building form is distinguished by facades and interiors being divided into two distinct visual and functional areas. The ground floor division constitutes publicly accessible areas such as stores and lobbies. Upper floors are demarcated as private or semi-public space such as offices, hotel rooms or meeting halls. The upper facade of 59-63 King Street West has a single brick facade with seven round-headed arched windows with hood mouldings springing from corbels and paired brackets under the eaves. A dentillated cornice separates the upper facade from the two storefronts on the

Dundas

lower facade. The central storefront entrance to #59 is flanked by two large display windows, each subdivided into three full length, round headed arches by decorative, mullions. The storefront to #63 which occupies one-third of the storefront area has a smaller display window and a side entrance. An entrance to the upper floor is located between the two storefronts.

HERITAGE ELEMENTS PROTECTED BY EASEMENT

The Ontario Heritage Foundation holds two easements on this property, one on 59-61 King Street West and one on 63 King Street West, but they are considered "of uniform architectural style and construction". Both easement agreements specify that the following elements are to be conserved:

- the present historical, architectural, aesthetic and scenic character and condition of the King Street façade of the Building on the Property, including any part, addition or alteration to the Building which is visible from King Street, (the "Facade").

Note: The storefront at 59-61 was apparently rebuilt in the 1980s based upon physical evidence found on site; as far as we can determine the storefront at 63 was rebuilt in 1980's using design precedents, not actual physical material.

Uterman Mcphail Cuming Associates: Heritage Conservation and Planning Consultants, March 1998

Lees' Bakery Shop

155 King St W



Date: 1840
By-law: 3797-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

These stone buildings are located in the historical downtown area of Dundas on the north side of King Street West at the intersection of John Street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings date from the earliest development of Dundas and are one of the few examples of the use of local stone as a building material.

The property was purchased in 1808 on a grant from the Crown and the original building at 157 King Street West was constructed circa 1840. The addition to the building at 155 King Street West was constructed in 1870. George Lees purchased the buildings in 1870 and operated Lees' Bakery Shop at 155 King Street West from 1870 to 1908. Edmund J. Mahony purchased the property in 1908 and used the buildings as a residence and butcher store. Mr. Mahony was the Mayor of the Town of Dundas in 1920-1921 and in 1940-1941.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The original building at 157 King Street West is constructed of quarry stone indigenous to the area and is an important example of a type of building construction which was featured for a brief period of time. It is a two storey structure built to the street property line. The front façade of the building is ashlar stone construction of five bays with a recessed central door, stone sills and lintels, a stone sill course and end brick chimneys. The side is stone construction that has been parged.

The attached building to the east at 155 King Street West continues the use of the same building features and is slightly angled to accommodate the curve in the street. It has three bays with bracketed eaves and an end brick chimney. The side façade is constructed of brick. The exterior features to be designated are the front and side façades, including but not limited to the original window and door openings, eaves, roof and chimneys. The recently installed awnings are not to be designated.

Dundas

Farmer's Rest Hotel/Hospital/Apartment Building

207 King St W



Date: 1847
By-law: 3310-81

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Built in 1847 by Jesse Cooper as the Farmer's Rest Hotel, it continued as a hotel until 1910 when the building served as a hospital and later became an apartment building.

Jesse Cooper came to Dundas in 1827 from Ireland and became an Innkeeper, a grocer and an elected member of Dundas Town Council. The hotel became known as Cain's Hotel after it was purchased by Patrick Cain in 1893.

This large, free standing pre-Confederation Inn is an infrequent building type.

Constructed of coursed rubble and brick, the two storey building makes an important visual statement contributing to the establishment and reinforcement of the 19th century appearance of the Town.

Designation will include the original features of the two street façade, namely the brickwork, the double chimneys, the parapets and the windows - excluding the later renovations.

William Innes Home

306 King St W



Date: 1839
By-law: 3960-91

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This house appears in 1869 town assessment rolls as a "brick dwelling" owned by William Innes, forester.

While this is the earliest documentation available, the building likely dates back two or three decades earlier. Its size gives evidence that it was built for a relatively affluent owner of the time, and, to this day, it dominates the block on which it is situated.

Owners of the house included William Brown, engineer, who occupied it through the 1870's, into the 1880's, and John McKague, a resident of Buffalo, New York, who held absentee ownership around the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house is striking for being substantial in size, but of clean, simple design. It was built at a time when Georgian and Classical features would have been popular, and there are Neo-Classical elements in the style. The brick work of the street facade is Flemish bond, which was a typical pattern through the first half of the nineteenth century. The side walls are of common bond. The open gable end faces the street, and this accentuates the height of the structure.

The street façade is the most interesting feature. There are four bays on the second storey, consisting of two outer windows which are blind and covered with shutters, and two double-hung windows, one six-over-six, the other converted to six-over-four.

The first storey is composed of three six-over-six windows, and a front entrance placed asymmetrically. The front and side façade are of red brick, while the front windows and front entrance are accentuated by lintels of buff-coloured brick.

The portions of the building to be designated are the front brick façade, including the windows and front entrance.

Dundas

One-and-a-half Storey Brick Cottage

324 MacNab St



Date: 1845
By-law: 3998-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

By 1853 Ogilvie street in Dundas was the site of many fine single family 1½ and 2 storey solid brick homes, occupied by local merchants and entrepreneurs. The house at 11 Ogilvie may have first been the home of a carriage maker, when built in 1845.

In the 20th century the house was acquired by the Grafton Co. and after the closing and demolition of the Grafton store and factory, the house was used as the Grafton realty office. Threatened by demolition to make room for a condominium development, the house was moved to its present location at 324 MacNab street. This was the last of the single family brick homes that once were typical on Ogilvie street.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This house is a 1½ storey brick cottage with a cottage roof sloping rear single storey kitchen. The facade is in Flemish bond triple brick. The simple regency doorway has a cobalt blue transom light. The windows with cut stone sills are 6/6 with finely defined architectural woodwork and soldier coursed arched lintels. The side and rear walls are in American bond. Windows along the side of the house are also 6/6 with stone sills. The front wall of the house is supported by a cut stone sill running the full width of the house.

DESIGNATION

The portions of the house to be designated are: the facade, the windows and storm windows, door surround, roof line, and side walls and windows.

Dundas Town Hall

60 Main St



Date: 1849
By-law: 2930-77

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Of the few remaining early town halls and public buildings in Ontario, the Dundas Town Hall is perhaps the most appealing architecturally of the modest-sized buildings.

On an island site and exposed to view from all sides, the design suggests a symmetrical treatment of the pseudo-classic fashion of the time, in the 1840's. Nothing more fitting than the Roman Temple prototype could fulfil the aesthetic requirements and plan. In this case denuded of the orthodox portico ends, to no detriment, more practical porches were incorporated that no longer exist. Their replacement is one of the few changes made to the exterior of the original building. The simple and effective treatment of the façades is what is distinguished. Fenestration is strongly emphasized by the bold pilasters and horizontal belt course that subtly divides the wall surface into compartments proportionate to the whole, this achieving unity without which the design would possess little merit.

In most cases when towns flourished and expansion was needed, the early town halls were demolished and replaced. The Dundas Town Hall, however, has been spared this fate and indeed has not suffered from the recent addition. Rather than disturb the existing completely finished composition, a wing has been attached in an inconspicuous contemporary manner with matching masonry that in no way conflicts with the old building, a remarkably successful solution, more so because of the very restricted space upon which to build.

The entrance to the southerly end of the Dundas Town Hall is of course an alteration of recent years. It is not incompatible with the building but then it is not quite attuned to the simplicity of detail of the building. The stone appears to be Indiana instead of the local limestone and the feeling is one of Baroque Italian extraction without deference to the old building and displaying a broken pediment, rusticated pilasters and urn embellishments more associated with the Edwardian period. Also there is a refinement in scale that does not conform to the boldness of the masonry of the building.

The interior comprises a second floor hall of majestic proportions in the grand

Dundas

manner of the British Classic Revival Style. The dignity and splendour of such rooms are dependent on the lofty ceilings, with the appropriate appurtenances, chandeliers, orders of architecture, regardless what form the decoration favours.

Such grandeur can never be attained with the low ceilings of modern practice, nor in dimly lighted conditions. This room recently restored is impressive, and only in a few of some of the larger examples in Canada have they been preserved. It must be of considerable satisfaction to the Dundas municipality to have accomplished the restoration and to have made good the continued use of this distinguished building.

The Armoury

4 Market St S



Date: 1874
By-law: 4578-00

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site was originally called St. Andrew's Square and served as the Town marketplace. In 1868, the square was chosen for a new drill shed and after many complications the final structure was erected in 1874. In 1901 offices and quarters were built on the east side of the drill shed and the wooden drill shed was faced with brick. In 1934 a fire destroyed the 1874 drill hall and the armoury suffered extensive water damage. The Ministry of National Defence gave permission to rebuild and restore and a budget of \$45,000.00 was set. E.P. Muntz Co. of Dundas won the tender. This was an important project at this time in the Depression and as many men as possible were employed to do mostly hand labour as evidenced in the hand hewn beams in the drill hall roof. The Ministry prepared the plans with the request from the officers for a vaulted beam ceiling. The new building opened on August 7th 1935.

The Armoury was home to the 77th Wentworth Regiment (1872), the 129th C.E.F. Battalion (1915), Wentworth Regiment (1920-37), 102nd Field Battery Battalion, Dundas Sea Cadets and the 735th Squadron of the Air Cadets. In 1973 the Ministry sold the building to the Town and with the financial help of the Lions Club became the Lions Memorial Community Centre.

The site has a long history of public use in Dundas, first as a market and then as a home to the local militia and the scene of many Town events. The last few decades have seen its public role expand to embrace all ages and activities.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Armoury is a three bay rectangular brick building of two storeys with an attached three story tower on the northeast corner. The foundation course is of rough faced cut stone laid in an irregular pattern and capped with buttress shaped stone. The facade is decorated with a string course of cut stone; the roof is flat with a metal clad wood parapet, cornice and wood frieze. The chimney is of red brick, decorated with cut stone and capped with yellow brick.

Dundas

The main door is a segmental arch trimmed with radiating brick voussoirs. Above the door ARMOURY is engraved on a stone slab. The first floor windows are two over two with a flat arch of slightly radiating brick voussoirs, plain brick sides and a cut stone lugsill. The second storey has paired double hung windows with flat arch vertical brick voussoirs and a continuous stone sill. The brick tower is round and has a stone string course at the first and second storey level, with a conical roof capped by a ball-shaped finial. The windows of the first storey are one over one with plain surrounds and a cut stone lintel and stone lugsills.

The drill hall is attached to the rear of the armoury and has five bays delineated by brick piers. The wood vaulted roof of the drill hall is of particular significance. It is a low arched, vaulted structure made of short wooden "latticed" trusses held in place and stabilized by steel "turnbuckles" or rods. This form of roof construction was used on some government buildings due to the wood shortage and cost factors during the Depression. It also demonstrated a new engineering solution to the challenge of spanning a large space without the use of internal supports. There is apparently only one other surviving example of such roof construction on a building in Ottawa.

The armoury building is a good example of a smaller, but still impressive military or government commissioned structure. Echoing some of the features of Hamilton's James Street Armoury, it shows the influence of the Richardson Romanesque style, so popular in public buildings of the last part of the 19th century.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The following features of the Armoury at 4 Market Street South, are subject to this designation: the east and north faces of the 1901 block and tower; and the interior roof support system of the 1935 drill hall.

Longwood

11 Market St S



Date: 1855
By-law: 3902-90

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1855 by Lawrence Witherspoon at 136 King Street West as a one floor frame house, it had a second storey added and in 1876 was finished with rough cast stucco. It was moved to Market Street around 1920. Owned by the Witherspoon's from 1855-1918, in the 1890's it was the office and residence of Dr. James McMahon, a well known local physician and member of the provincial legislature.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has evolved over the years. It is now a striking example of the Ontario Gothic style and visually dominates the corner of Hatt and Market Streets. It is a symmetric two storey house with three gables along the front and an off center front door. The original features of the façade include all the windows and their surrounds, including the two two-over-two flanked by one-over-one double hung windows in the bays and the three windows in the upper storey. The panelled front door with two paned sidelights and four paned transoms is also original as are the denticulate eaves of the bays with their swan's-neck brackets. The board and batten siding is recent but is in keeping with the Ontario Gothic style. The porch has been restored using balustrades that matched the original. Until recently the gables were trimmed with bargeboard.

The front façade is to be designated, and those parts of the side that belong to the original building.

Dundas

Robert Garry's Cottage

60 Melville St



Date: 1883
By-law: 3458-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

60 Melville Street was built by James Bailey, a leather dresser by trade. Between 1883 and 1884, William Binkley purchased the sturdy cottage style home. Mr. Binkley was active in local politics and served as Reeve of the Township of West Flamborough 1881-1883.

Robert Garry and his wife occupied the home from 1898 to 1976. Mr. Garry is credited in having helped in inventing a carbide generator for making acetylene gas.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This sturdy cottage at 60 Melville Street, as it stands today is still a good example of the type of home that housed the respectable working class of Dundas. Its three bay, central hall, square plan and medium to low pitched hip roof distinguish the cottage typical of the Ontario Vernacular style of architecture.

The original stucco finish has been painted over. A raised board trim runs the perimeter of the house around the baseline and is repeated in the pilaster corner boards which decorate each corner of the front facade. The decorative board is also used to trim the window and door frames and relieves the monotony of the plain facade. The windows with original shutters are spaced evenly on either side of the central door. The door is flanked by sidelights which rest atop decorative panels. Above the door there is a split rectangular transom light.

The following features of the original front exterior facade of 60 Melville Street are to be designated:

(i) the surviving elements of the stucco facade including the board trim, door and doorway and windows.

Dundas Central Public School

73 Melville St



Date: 1857
By-law: 3751-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Central Public School was built as the Dundas Union School in 1857. It was originally built as a six room school with two of the upstairs rooms used as the first public grammar (high) school. The other four rooms were the public elementary school.

It was built on a 2.4 acre block bounded by Melville, Elgin, Victoria and Albert Streets by a local contractor, James Scott. Scott had built the Dundas Town Hall in 1847 which had been designed by Francis Hawkins, a local resident, and it is likely Hawkins designed the school as there are many similarities in the two designs. Mr. R. King was the first principal serving from 1857 to 1860.

The first addition was constructed in 1885 and was known as the Bell Tower section although the ornate Bell Tower was erected over the original wing. An internal winding staircase was replaced at that time with the double set of stairs that still exist. This addition was constructed in much the same style as the original and consisted of eight rooms.

The entire school grounds were enclosed by a tall wooden fence that was removed around 1890. There was, as well, a caretaker's cottage located on the grounds on the east side of Albert Street, but it was removed around 1896.

The Kindergarten was started in 1873 by Miss Scott, daughter of the original builder, and was the first such class in the Province and reputed to be the second in North America.

A separate building was built for the High School in 1909 comprising eight rooms and became known as the Annex. The architect for the High School was James Keagy, a local resident living then on Cayley Street, and was built by Frid Construction for \$22,200.00.

In 1919, another four room addition was added to the north of the main school becoming known as the New Section. The architecture was somewhat different

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from the original design. The last addition was done in 1960 in a modern design.

The Osler family children attended this school with William Osler being perhaps the school's most illustrious student. He attended between 1857 when the Osler family moved to Dundas and 1864 when he was expelled for pranks.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural style of the original 1857 Union School building and the 1885 Bell Tower addition is known as Classical Revival. It is a style reminiscent of many other public buildings built in Canada during the 19th Century.

The Classical style is suitable for institutional buildings such as schools as it reflects the integrity and seriousness of purpose attributable to these types of structures.

Pilasters give continuity to the first and second storeys and outline the corners. The wall planes are recessed and divide the surface into compartments proportionate to the whole.

The east and west elevations are crowned with large pediments extending the full width of the original structure. The cornices are bracketed and decorated with dentils.

An elaborate Bell Tower was added in 1885, but demolished around 1948. Wide stairs lead up to the main entrance and there were entrances on either side of the front which have since been closed off. All of the exterior staircases had elaborate hand rails. The building sits on a raised basement inspired perhaps by the classical temple built on a podium.

The main entrance possesses all the detailed features that a proper classical doorway should have. Headed with a gently pitched pediment, the frieze and cornice are enhanced with dentils and enriched with acanthus leaf trim, two brackets in a shape similar to a scroll also trimmed with acanthus leaves and protruding wooden rails that separate the cornice, frieze and architrave. Below the architrave, wooden pilasters that flank the door simulate Corinthian columns with a capital consisting of acanthus leaves and panels that decorate the columns.

The Bell Tower addition is very similar to the first building except we now have two windows per bay instead of one, but no longer have the pedimented window heads or dentilled cornices. The base has now been constructed of irregular stone instead of cut stone of the original.

The 1909 Annex and 1919 New Section try to maintain some continuity of

design with the first two sections, but the final one of 1960 is totally modern. The following features are to be included as elements of architectural significance:

- (a) the south, west and east facades of the 1857, 1885 and 1919 structures,
- (b) vaulted metal ceilings on the second floor of the original structures and other original interior finishes, and
- (c) missing elements, i.e. (i) exterior hand rails and (ii) Bell Tower.

Dundas

Stone Cottage (built by Robert Hannah)

24 Napier St N



Date: 1851
By-law: 3458-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The stone dwelling at 24 Napier Street North was built between 1849 and 1851 by Robert Hannah, a stone mason by trade. In 1880 it was purchased by Horatio Palmer, who learned the art of brick and stone work. In partnership with Thomas Hickey, he is credited with constructing many of the large buildings in the Town of Dundas.

John W. Lawrason, the owner of the home from 1904 to 1914, was Mayor of Dundas from 1909 to 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This one storey stone cottage features simple architectural elements of Ontario Vernacular style. The façade of the home is simple with two wooden windows and doorway with door voussoirs which is topped by a gable roof.

The home is constructed of ballast stone which was brought up from Kingston. The window sills are also of stone portion. The doorway and windows are graced by rectangular stone lintels.

The following features of the original front exterior facade are to be designated:

(i) the surviving elements of ballast stone, window and lintels, doorway and voussoirs.

Red Clay Brick House

31 Napier St N



Date: 1857
By-law: 3458-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This 1½ storey brick house was constructed in 1857 by Joseph Higginson, listed as a labourer.

31 Napier Street's history reflects the solid working foundations of the Town.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1857, the red clay brick house depicts the usual masonry common bond work of the area. The façade of the building is Early Colonial style with a center hall plan.

Symmetrically placed simple windows flank the doorway and are adorned with a stone lugsill and brick fan lintel.

Similarly the entrance is of simple framing and support finishing.

A simple transom appears over the door. A coal chute is visible on the facade of the home.

The following feature of the original front exterior façade of 31 Napier Street North is to be designated:

(i) the surviving elements of the red clay brickwork and rubble foundation wall, front façade windows, doorway and entrance.

Dundas

"Foxbar"/Thomas Robertson Home

7 Overfield St



Date: 1850
By-law: 3075-78

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Foxbar was built by Thomas Robertson in the mid 1850's. In his day, Thomas Robertson was a prominent Dundas figure, active in both legal and political circles. He practised law in Dundas for many years as a partner in the firm of Robertson and Wardell. In 1878 Robertson was elected M.P. for Hamilton and later became a Supreme Court Judge.

In 1901 Frank E. Lennard Sr. became the owner of Foxbar. At his death in 1936, Foxbar was subsequently taken over for twenty-one years by his son, Frank E. Lennard Jr., a local M.P.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Foxbar is an excellent and uncommon example of a two storey stone house with a centre hall plan that combines late classical and early Italianate features. For Foxbar these features include a projecting centre bay, overhanging eaves with ornamental brackets, a bracketed roof pediment with bull's eye window, a second storey, double round-arched window, and a classical doorway with rectangular transom and side lights.

Foxbar is also an excellent example of the skilled stone masonry work that flourished in the Dundas-Hamilton area in the mid-nineteenth century.

The medium hip roof displays two examples of picturesque clustered chimneys made of brick.

The interior of Foxbar was completely renovated after it was gutted by fire in 1931.

Architecturally and historically Foxbar figures prominently in the valuable collection of nineteenth century heritage houses nestled among the mature trees and spacious grounds on Governor's Road and Overfield Street.

Walter Chisholm/Laing Home

15 Park St E



Date: 1860
By-law: 4213-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

15 Park Street E. was built in 1859-1860 by Walter Chisholm, the first Town Clerk of Dundas. On his death his niece, Mrs. Peter Laing, inherited the property. The Laings were a prominent family and all of the six sons became important citizens of the town. Peter, Robert and George were successful grocers and built the Laing Block on King St. Dr. Edgar Laing was a dentist and Walter Laing played the organ for St. James Church until his death.

In 1903 the house was sold to Mr. and Mrs. James Beatty Grafton who converted it to a carriage house adjoining their property on Cross St. Mr. Grafton was one of the town's wealthy business men, employing some 400 people in his stores.

In 1927 the property was purchased by Mr. Tom Folkes who operated a riding academy from 1935 until 1978. He was caretaker and later verger of St. James Church and a member of the choir. The present owners operate a pottery on the premises.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15 Park Street E. was once a beautiful 1½ storey Georgian stone building. In 1903 it was converted to a coach house, giving the exterior an unusual but pleasing façade. At this time a 1½ storey brick stable and hayloft was added to the rear, but the original living quarters on the second and third floors were retained. Of its Georgian characteristics it retains the low-pitched gabled roof with large bracketed eaves and two single symmetrically placed stone chimneys on the side walls. Three well-shaped rectangular windows on the second storey of the facade have plain stone lintels and lugsills with plain wood trim around 6/6 sash windows. The ground floor of the facade maintains the symmetry.

The central door was cut away to allow access for the carriages and has a wooden porch shading it. The right window is now the entrance to the living

Dundas

quarters with a glass transom and a plain wooden door with glass panels. The left window remains intact. The carriage doors have been replaced with two sliding glass doors. The ground floor is currently used as a pottery show room.

The right hand side of the stable has the original hayloft door and the hole above where a beam passed through to lift the hay to the second floor by rope and pulley. The rear window of the hayloft was converted to a door sometime after 1935 to give access to a porch and the rear yard. In 1993 the present owner built a small addition to the rear of the stable for his kilns, incorporating the porch and the door above. The rear door through which the horses were lead to pasture now provides access to this addition.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The surviving elements of the stone facade and side walls including the low-pitched gabled roof and chimneys and the original windows with their lintels and lugsills, but excluding the sliding glass doors and wooden porch.

Doctor's Office/Dundas Historical Society Museum (relocated 1974)

139 Park St W



Date: 1830s

By-law: 2865-76

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Originally this building was situated at 85 King Street West, Dundas, and used as a Doctor's Office from the time it was constructed in the 1830's until 1974. In October, 1974, this building was relocated on the Dundas Historical Society Museum property at 139 Park Street West, Dundas. The Doctor's Office is recommended for designation as a perfect example of the Vernacular Gothic Revival style of architecture.

Dundas

John Cowper House

16 Sydenham St



Date: 1860s
By-law: 4530-00

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

'HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Mr. John Cowper, a furniture maker who emigrated from Bristol, England to Dundas, in 1845, built 16 Sydenham Street in the 1860's. John Cowper opened a furniture and undertaking business in a store at the southeast corner of King Street and Memorial Square now occupied by the Royal Bank Building. Willoughby Cowper (John's son) had the first telephone in Dundas installed at his place of business. Over the next 100 years, the Cowper family would prosper in Dundas, involved in furniture and undertaking, coal and wood, telegraph and express services and finally in the hardware business which operated in Dundas until the late 1960's. In the 1920's, 16 Sydenham Street was the home of Dr. A.C. Caldwell who served as Mayor of Dundas from 1924-1927 and from 1931-1935.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16 Sydenham Street is a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture which was popular in Ontario from the 1840's to the 1870's. It is a one and a half storey rough cast stucco dwelling built on a stone rubble foundation. Among its many Gothic features is the decorative bargeboard which trims all the gable ends and eaves. Decorative wooden finials extend from the apex of each gable. The original front entrance is now concealed behind a later addition to the front of the house, but the back basement and kitchen doorways remain intact. The windows of the dwelling are double hung with wooden trim and distinctive decorative sills. In gothic style, the upper storey windows feature triangular peaked transoms. A triple bay window with segmental surrounds protrudes from the back (north) wall.

The wood framed structure at the western end of the house, adjacent to the kitchen, may have been built as the original "one room" dwelling. The house, which is the subject of this designation, was later added in stages to this wood framed structure. To be noted on the north side of the dwelling is the remnant of the original stone wall.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The following features of 16 Sydenham Street are subject to this designation: the exterior front (south) elevation, side (east) elevation and back (north) elevation of the dwelling; all gothic windows and wooden frames on the upper and lower storeys; the back kitchen and basement doorways; the entire gabled roofline including decorative trim and finials.

Dundas

Wm. B. Martlin Semi-detached House

25 Sydenham St



Date: 1856
By-law: 3458-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The original owner of the house at 25-27 Sydenham Street was a carpenter by trade named Wm. B. Martlin who built it in 1856. Mrs. Martlin opened the first singing school in Dundas in 1849.

The turnover rate of tenants at 25-27 Sydenham Street has been very high with few tenants staying more than one year. An exception to the rule was Wm. A. Ward and his family who lived in the home from 1892 to 1909.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The home is noteworthy for being one of the few central-gabled homes in Dundas. The Ontario Vernacular cottage style is expressed in the typical symmetrical plans. The house also exhibits an interesting window-door combination.

The original double doors on the facade have wooden surrounds and the major windows are rectangular.

A small rounded window on the gable adds decoration to the house.

The stone of the facade is "dressed" meaning it is cut into even shapes.

Although there are a variety of semi-detached houses in Dundas, this is one of a kind.

The following features of the original front exterior facade of 25 - 27 Sydenham Street are to be designated:

- (i) the surviving elements of the stone front facade including the original double doors, wooden surrounds, rectangular windows;
- (ii) the small rounded window on the gabled roof.

Col. Wm. E.S. Knowles House

31 Sydenham St



Date: 1869
By-law: 3458-84

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

31 Sydenham was built in 1869 under the name of Priscilla Filman. The first tenant was Alex R. Wardell who lived in the house from 1870 to 1872. Wardell practised law in Dundas for 50 years in partnership with Robertson, Wyld, Notman and Barton.

He contributed to Dundas military history in 1866 by serving in the Dundas Infantry Company, the only organization of military men at that time. Wardell served two terms as Mayor from 1868 to 1871 and later from 1879 to 1883 as well as Warden of Wentworth County in 1887.

In 1890 Colonel W.E.S. (Wesky) Knowles purchased the house. Knowles is famous for bequeathing, upon his death in 1931, a trust fund of \$250,000 for the creation and maintenance of Webster's Falls Park and the beautification of Sydenham Street.

Knowles also practised law in Dundas for many years, maintained an office in the present day firm of Lee & Lee, and was Mayor of Dundas in 1894. Knowles was a prominent Colonel in the 77th Battalion and the 129th Overseas Battalion during World War I.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31 Sydenham is an imposing two storey triple brick structure with the solid balanced proportions typical of its early Victorian Villa style, best described as English Italianate.

The façade presents the typical unpicturesque, if not severe, aspect of this style. It has a cubical shape with a low pitched pyramidal roof and three bay centre hall plan. Chimneys are both side and back and built within the structure.

The front facade has a projecting central pavilion which rises into a pedimented gable with returned eaves. Double brackets, with drop pendants grace the

Dundas

perimeter of the soffit and gable. A projecting stone lugsill forms a belt course around the base of the structure at grade level.

The windows have flat arch stone lintels, projecting stone lugsills and shutters.

The front door is centrally set into the pavilion and together with the side lights is surrounded by four wooden pilasters. A split transom light of etched glass is set above the door which in turn is capped off by a stone lintel with a carved stone keystone.

The front door has a large single pane light of bevelled glass. Missing elements include an ornate Victorian porch with etched glass windows, iron and lattice work fencing and wood shingled roof. The original stable and coachhouse belonging to the house is still intact.

The following features of 31 Sydenham Street are to be designated:

- (i) the surviving elements of the brick and stone facade including the projecting central pavilion and double brackets;
- (ii) the windows, door and doorway decorative elements.

Worker's Cottage

15 Witherspoon St



Date: 1875
By-law: 3647-87

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The property at 15 Witherspoon Street is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Built in 1875, it is representative of the simple worker's cottage common at the time, but is one of the few remaining in its original state. Of particular note is the rough cast exterior, its simple classical doorway, with side lights and transom built as an integral part of the doorway, extremely simple window mouldings, and steep cottage style roof with twin chimneys. Of interest is the fact that 15 Witherspoon was built as rental accommodation, housing a Tanner and two machinists with their families during its first 10 years.

Dundas

Grove Cemetery Cottage

129 York Rd



Date: 1855
By-law: 3597-86

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

the front and side of the cottage.

Council's consent will not be required for any alteration, maintenance, repair, replacement or improvement of elements of the property unless they affect the reasons for designation.

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The stone cottage at 129 York Road in Dundas, long known to local residents as the "Cemetery Cottage", was built in 1854-1855 as an office and dwelling for the Superintendent of Grove Cemetery (opened in 1852).

From the time of its completion until the last Superintendent left in 1977, this stone cottage served a variety of functions associated with the management and maintenance of a cemetery. The cottage was then rented out to various tenants and in November 1985, after being owned by the Town of Dundas for 130 years, was sold to B.A. and Mary Veldhuis.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Grove Cemetery cottage is typical of more modest stone dwellings built in Dundas and other Ontario towns from about 1840 to 1860. This mid-19th century vernacular cottage features a simple gable roof (originally wood-shingled), thick rubblestone walls with rough-hewn corner quoins, two stone end chimneys, and dressed stone lintels and sills.

The central doorway, characterized by a four-panel wooden door and transom, is flanked by two asymmetrically-placed, double-hung windows which originally all had six-paned sashes.

The ornamental wrought iron fence and two gates in front of the cottage (part of the Grove Cemetery fence along York Road) and a similar fence on the north side of the property are also noteworthy landscaping elements.

Architecturally, the Grove Cemetery cottage is significant as a worthy example of pre-Confederation vernacular architecture and a relatively rare instance of local stone construction. It is of historic interest as premises built by the Town of Dundas for the Superintendent of Grove Cemetery. The specific features to be designated are the four rubblestone walls including the two end chimneys, the front doorway and original window openings and frames, and the iron fencing at

Dundas

Original Hatt Property

30 York St



Date: 1833

By-law: 4370-97

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

30 York Street is the oldest datable building in Dundas. The date of construction is evident from the keystone over the front door - 1833. It is, however, difficult to determine the original owner. The house stands on the original Hatt property, and may have been built by them. In 1835 the assessment lists two 2-storey stone houses, one listed under Daniel Campbell, 1¼ acres and 6 people, the other under William McDonald, ½ acre and 29 people. The owner in 1849 was Mrs. Coulson and her tenants were Walter Chisholm, the Town Clerk, and James Chisholm, a druggist. From 1871-1894, Joshua Johnson, a cotton dresser, owned the property. 30 York Street was erected at what might have become a major intersection of nineteenth century Dundas, however this was not to happen as development moved to the west. It has been reputed that this house was once the local customs house for the Desjardins Canal and at one time also housed the main water pump for the Town.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30 York Street is one of Dundas' best examples of Neo-classic style of architecture, and is the only major stone-built example of this style in town. It is a two storey building with a gable roof, the end of which faces York Street. The front facade is a satisfying composition of Neo-Classic features. The ground floor plan is rectangular with a side hall arrangement. The eye is drawn to the doorway at the right side of the main facade. The entrance has retained its original side lights and architrave. The elliptical fan light has been closed off, but the surround is still distinctive. There is a six panel door with raised centre field and moulded rails and the doorway is flanked by four wooden pilasters with moulded panels.

The windows of 30 York Street are rectangular. Those on the side facades are topped by stone arch radiating voussoirs, some still retain their interior framing. There is a gable return, a roof feature consisting with Neo-Classic taste. The wall material is of cut stone and rubble, wall construction nearly 1m thick in the

basement and 0.6m above. The recently built (1973) brick front porch does not mar the appearance of the home. The exterior is in excellent condition having received only a few changes throughout its life time. The interior has been modified but recent renovations have exposed some original window framing and the original floor beams.

FEATURES TO BE DESIGNATED

The portions of the building to be designated are the exterior of the front (York Street), the north side (parallel to King Street) and south side including the stone walls, window openings, front door, front door surround and south side door opening and the lines of the roof. The recently constructed front porch, wheel chair access and modern windows are not to be included in the designation.

Flamborough

Troy School

2295 3rd Concession Rd W



Date: 1878

By-law: 95-67

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Known as School House S.S. #5, this simple wooden building was built in 1878 to replace a frame school house built only two years earlier, on the same site. Erected using materials from the earlier frame school, the structure lies alongside Highway No.5, adjacent to the Troy United Church.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Troy School is perhaps the only remaining wooden school building extant in Hamilton-Wentworth and one of the few remaining wooden institutional buildings of historic and architectural value in this area.

Built by Samuel Neff and James Lawrason, the school is an excellent example of the flamboyant Second Empire style interpreted in a modest wooden institutional building.

The structure, the interior of which has been much altered over the years, is constructed of wooden shiplap siding. Its plain rectangular shape is enlivened by a large central tower. There are four round headed windows on the front facade of the building which are symmetrically arranged on either side of this tower. The tower itself contains a round-headed double window with a central circular lozenge above the two lights. Above this window is a charming and unusual "rose" window with delicate wooden tracery in a Catherine Wheel design. The tower also contains the two original side entrances which were crowned by round-headed transoms with double lights and lozenge decoration. These have been partially covered by the addition of two shed-like constructions. The tower is crowned by a simple decorative cornice and a bellcast mansard roof which contains an elaborate pedimented dormer containing a date/name plaque. The portion of the tower which contained the bell was dismantled during renovations which took place in the 1950's, but the decorative base of this structure still remains.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The property on which the school house was built is part of the original Crown

Grant of 200 acres made to Peter Michael Fortier on August 10, 1801. During the next 50 years the land changed hands a number of times until 25 acres were sold to Alexander Roberts who granted a small portion of less than an acre to the Trustees of School Section #5 for the construction of a school house.

For almost 90 years the building served as the educational centre for the community of Troy. However, by 1962, with the advent of modern and larger consolidated schools, the structure was considered to be outdated and impractical. It was sold by the Public School Board of the Township Area of Beverly to the Troy Womens' Institute. For a brief period, the building became known as the Troy Community Centre and then, the Troy Womens' Institute Hall. Since that time the building has been used as a library, a meeting place and as a social centre. In June 1978, the school celebrated its 100th Anniversary with a reunion picnic attended by approximately 350 people.

Currently the building is used by the Troy Womens' Institute, the 4-H Girls Club and a co-operative nursery school. As such, it remains an integral part of the community life of Troy.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Troy School are all original exterior features including, but not limited to, the original shiplap siding and wooden trim; the tower with its round-headed double window, "rose" window, elaborate pedimented dormer, and its bellcast mansard roof; and the four round-headed windows on the front facade. The interior of the building is excluded from designation.

Flamborough

Drs. John and Sheila Marriott Stone House

392 6th Concession Rd E



Date: 1860
By-law: 79-102

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Stone House of Dr. and Mrs. John Marriott, located on Part Lot 5, Concession 5 (formerly East Flamborough Township) now Township of Flamborough and fronting on the 6th Concession Road, was built in 1860 on part of a 200 acre Crown Grant made to David Van Every in 1797.

The building is typical of the period in its design and proportions. Special features worthy of preservation are:

- the high quality of stonework, with cut stone base at the ground floor level and the cut stone quoins and surrounds of the windows and doors,
- the pointed window in the front gable, illustrative of the trend towards the Gothic style in Ontario,
- the recessed front door with panelled jambs and head, sidelights and transom,
- the windows of six-on-six sashes,
- the date-carved (1860) keystone above the gable window,
- interior front stairway of cherry and walnut, with its delicately turned balusters and newels, and its shaped handrail with curved easements,
- the fine moulding surrounding doors and windows on the first floor, and
- the 2½ foot wainscoting in the large central living room.

This home is an exceptionally fine example of the best domestic architecture, stonemasonry and interior woodwork of the mid-1800's in the province.

Cherry Hill

259 8th Concession Rd



Date: 1844
By-law: 86-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The 1½ storey clapboard house of the Cooper's also has important historical connections, being built on part of the original 400 acres acquired in 1827 by John Eaton, one of the original settlers in the Carlisle area.

The front portion of the house, built in 1844-1845 shows the influence of neo-classical style seen in many houses of the period 1800-1850.

The rear portion, built on the foundation of an earlier log house, was added around 1875, with the large 6 on 6 windows and the perfectly matched pine clapboard siding, common to both parts of the house.

Noteworthy features of the house are the unusually wide soffit and deep frieze, and the elegantly designed front doorway.

The garage and breezeway were designed by the late Arthur Wallace, a well-know Restoration Architect.

Flamborough

Strabane United Church

1565 Brock Rd (formerly 1831 Brock Rd)



Date: 1877

By-law: 85-117

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Strabane United Church on the Brock Road built in an architectural style combining Celtic and Gothic Revival influences, and is unique in this part of Ontario.

Thomas Bain, the Chairman of the Building Committee for the Church, constructed in 1878 to serve a congregation whose first church building was erected in 1847, was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

West Flamborough Township Hall

283 Brock Rd (formerly 44 Brock Rd)



Date: 1875

By-law: 79-65

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The former West Flamborough Township Hall, located on Part Lot 10, Concession 2 (formerly Township of West Flamborough) now Township of Flamborough - 44 Brock Road, Greensville is worthy of designation for both architectural and historical reasons.

Built of local materials in 1875, the hall reflects the general architectural style seen in the former Township Halls of Beverly and East Flamborough, but with singular variations. Special features worthy of preservation are:

- the original large five-panel single-leaf door in the doorway, and
- the boxed cornices and round-headed windows.

Historically, it has been for over a century the political and social centre of the Township and its preservation is important to the community.

Flamborough

Abrey-Zimmerman House

159 Carlisle Rd



Date: 1847
By-law: 2000-105

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Abrey-Zimmerman House is recommended for Heritage Designation for both its historical and architectural importance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house was constructed in 1847 by George Abrey, who had arrived in Canada from England in the 1830's. While Lot 10, Concession 9, originally 200 acres in extent, had originally been surveyed in 1797, there was no permanent settlement in the Carlisle area until 1828, with the arrival of the John Eaton family. George Abrey purchased the subject property in 1838 and became the first settler on the property. In the next 25 years, he continued to buy and sell property in the Carlisle area, as well as in neighbouring Nassagaweya Township in Halton County. By 1853, two years after Carlisle received its name and was awarded a post office, George Abrey became Postmaster. During the next decade, he advertised and sold lots to the English and Irish settlers who were moving into the area, as well as becoming involved in land speculation in Halton County and in the USA.

When the Abrey family moved to Halton County in 1864, the house and property were sold to Adam L. Agro, and thereafter to Nicholas Zimmerman in 1886. The Zimmerman family retained the property until 1912. At that time, the property was divided, and the sections were owned by the Bayfield and Skidmore families, until the Skidmores were able to return it to its original size, in 1928.

When the property was sold to Samuel Radcliffe Weaver in 1937, it had been in mixed farming for many years. During the ownership of the Weaver family, the property gradually changed to a summer camping ground and finally to a trailer park. In the late 1990's, the property was finally assumed by the Town of Flamborough and is under development as a community park.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The massive, simple and rather stark two storey rubble stone house, in the

vernacular Georgian Style, was built in 1847. It is an excellent example of early domestic architecture in Flamborough and predates the fine examples of stone houses and buildings in Waterdown.

The house is reputed to be built on solid rock, with the excavated limestone from the cellar being used as the building material in the construction of the exterior house walls. The house presents a symmetrical facade of three bays, the central entrance being emphasized with a transom and sidelights. The original double-hung windows of six-panes-over-six-panes are symmetrically placed. All the windows contain original bubbled glass panes.

The shutters appear to be late 20th century additions. Massive quoins highlight the corners, and above and below the windows are stone sills and voussoirs.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The exterior features to be designated at 159 Carlisle Road are the exterior walls, the entrance with its transom and sidelights and the double-hung windows, with original bubbled glass panes. The stone quoins, and the stone window sills and voussoirs are also part of the designated features.

Flamborough

The Rising Sun Hotel

807 Centre Rd



Date: 1850
By-law: 86-121

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The property formerly known as "The Rising Sun Hotel" is of considerable historical and architectural importance.

Built circa 1850, it is the only existing landmark of the now lost hamlet of Bakersville, once a busy settlement where Centre Road crosses Grindstone Creek.

As the Rising Sun Hotel, it served travellers along the stagecoach route between Hamilton and Milton for nearly half a century before closing in 1899. It was also home to members of the pioneering Baker family for well over a hundred years.

The one-and-a-half storey building is a vernacular version of the simple Georgian style that was popular in southern Ontario for a large part of the nineteenth century. The long, spacious veranda across the entire façade retains the original simplified classical columns supporting the roof. The original doorway near the centre of the facade has a six-panelled door and mullioned sidelights. Many of the six-on-six paned windows in the main part of the building retain the original glass.

The original door to the wine cellar below the former hotel bar is still in place. Steps to that outside entrance down which the barrels were rolled, are protected by a simple veranda.

The interior of this historic building contains many original features. These include wide pine floorboards; a long front hall and stairway; graciously proportioned ground floor rooms; original kitchen and storage pantry; and enclosed back stairs. The floor plan of the front section of this building is almost identical to that of the hotel in Upper Canada Village, which also dates from 1850.

Also situated on the property is the original brick smoke-house, one of the few still in existence in Flamborough.

The Hall Parry Home

1916 Centre Rd



Date: 1855
By-law: 82-81

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Residence of Mr. & Mrs. J.K.H. Parry:

This tasteful restoration by the present owners of random course stone, one-and-one-half storey gable-roofed house has made it a fine example of Ontario's most common vernacular style of dwelling.

It's position, high above historic Centre Road makes it a valuable landmark.

Flamborough

The Audrey Hopkins Home

769 Crooks Hollow Rd



Date: 1810s
By-law: 85-117

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The original stone cottage is a valuable example of early domestic architecture in Flamborough, with significant evidence of original interior craftsmanship still in place.

The house and property is of historical significance, having been the home and part of the property of the Morden family for most of the 19th century. Jonathan Morden, a United Empire Loyalist, purchased Lot 7; Concession 2 of the former West Flamborough Township in 1811 and built and operated mills along the creek.

The Drummond House

315 Dundas St E



Date: 1880
By-law: 87-150

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Number 315 Dundas Street, known as the Drummond House property or the Fraser House property, consists of a large brick one-and-a-half storey building, situated well back from Dundas Street on an attractive treed lot bounded by a sturdy white picket fence.

The house presents the appearance of the typical asymmetrical 1880's Victorian brick home with gables and bargeboard decoration. This is the result of that style of addition, facing Dundas Street, having been added to an earlier one-and-a-half storey, centre gable, brick house that faced Main Street.

Though there may have been about 30 years between the building of the original brick home and its transformation into a much larger residence by Charles Sealey, first "Reeve of Waterdown", between 1880 and 1882, the brick work, gables and window openings in the newer section have been carefully matched to those of the original house.

In each gable the window is round-headed with radiating brick voussoirs and with round-headed shutters.

Flamborough

The Pearson Home (Avonsyde Dairy)

493 Dundas St E



Date: 1857

By-law: 86-121

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The two-storey brick home of Mr. and Mrs. George Pearson, is a handsome example of the classic Georgian style house.

The strongly marked stone quoins; the low hipped roof; the central doorway, flanked by a six-on-six window on either side and the three matching windows directly above the ground floor openings, combine to present a satisfying sense of balance and of solid durability.

The large stone lintels over doorway and windows; the windows' solid stone lugsills, and the stone course underpinning the brick construction add to that impression of enduring strength. The one original chimney rises above the rear wing of the house.

The two-storey rear wing of the building is of the same brick construction as the main part of the house. A clapboard addition along the west wall of the wing accommodates a protected entrance to the kitchen door and an office for the owner of the property.

At the front entrance, a useful vestibule is created by an inner door to the long hallway. The long, straight stairway leads up from the rear of the hall so that it is readily accessible to the kitchen as well as to the three front rooms. The original walnut handrail and gracefully turned newel post and balusters of the staircase, the deep baseboards, wide pine floor boards, and the fireplace which has replaced the original one in the same location, are worthy of note.

The original 200 acre lot, on a small part of which the home and barns stand, was granted by the Crown to King's College early in 1828.

The 100 acres of the north-west half of the lot and a small adjoining piece of the south half passed through the hands of three subsequent owners before James Forbes bought it in 1857. It is thought that Forbes built the home in his first year of owning and farming this property.

Since 1913 it has been owned and occupied by the Pearson family. George A.

Pearson established one of the first pure-bred Ayrshire herds in this part of Ontario, and in 1916, developed the Avonsyde Dairy.

Flamborough

Old Lynden United Church

3989 Governors Rd



Date: 1870
By-law: 84-127

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The old Lynden United Church is of historical importance, in having been a centre of worship for 75 years, serving two early branches of Methodism from 1884, when they united, as well as much later, the former Presbyterian congregation.

It's architectural importance derives from the dignified Italianate Style, representative of the central place of the Church in the prosperous community of 1870.

George Lochner Cottage

2463 Highway 5



Date: 1844
By-law: 84-79

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This one-and-a-half storey clapboard dwelling, built prior to 1844 is a simple form of Georgian style architecture, a design unusual in Flamborough.

The four windows in the facade and the two in the east wall retain the original 9 over 6 double hung sashes, and the front doorway its sidelights.

It is historically significant, having been built on property originally of a 200 acre Crown grant to the Hon. Peter Russell, a British Officer in the American War of Independence, who emigrated to Upper Canada in 1796 and settled in Toronto. He was appointed Administrator of Upper Canada.

Flamborough

Three Gables Antiques and Things

78 Highway 8



Date: 1850s
By-law: 87-150

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The architecturally interesting stone building at 78 Hwy. #8 has been a landmark at Bullock's Corners for nearly a century-and-a-half, the south-east section having served as a commercial enterprise and dwelling throughout its existence, and the north-east section (added a few years later) having been a popular hotel until the days of prohibition.

The integration of the hotel building with the even simpler style of the store-and-dwelling has been accomplished with noteworthy skill. The facade has been constructed of the same evenly coursed cut stone, the windows have been carefully matched, (with the exception of the large store-front windows) using the same simple style with impressively large stone lintels, and slightly narrower lugsills. The original stone chimneys are the same on both sections of the combined building, and the simple treatment of the roof-line of the gable end of the first buildings facing the street, has been followed in the roof-line treatment of the three gables of the hotel's facade, so that the whole structure gives a distinct impression of unity.

The interior stairway to the ground floor of the former hotel is of particular interest as its well-worn very thick treads provide dramatic evidence of much use when this was a popular stopping place.

The tiny court in front of the former hotel, and attractive grounds at sides and rear of the combined building, sloping down toward Spencer Creek, are important to this unique example of the stone-mason's craftsmanship.

The Cooper Home

141 Highway 8



Date: 1862
By-law: 84-79

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This stately brick residence, combining Georgian and Italianate styles was built in 1862.

It retains most of its outstanding interior and exterior architectural features, including the original windows and shutters, entrance doorway, sidelights and transom.

The historical significance of this property is that it passed through the hands of important pioneer and United Empire Loyalist people, all descendants of very early settlers.

The house was built for Mr. Kenneth Wishart, prominent businessman and Treasurer of Municipal Council. His wife was the daughter of Peter Van Every of the Butler's Rangers.

Flamborough

The Bozyk Home

184 Highway 8



Date: 1880s
By-law: 86-88

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Bozyk brick house is historically important, as it is located on land originally forming part of the extensive holdings of James Crooks, who initiated the industrial development in what became Crook's Hollow.

The house was built by John Weir Jr., a Reeve of West Flamborough, and Warden of Wentworth County.

Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of the large and rather grand mansions, built in the 1880's for prominent people of the community. Among the special features, are the wrought iron ornamentation; the decorative chimneys; the plaster ceiling mouldings and the handsome oak stairway.

McGinty-McKinley Home

232 Highway 8



Date: 1870s
By-law: 80-119

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The house is an outstanding example of the impressive, well designed residence built during the mid-19th century, built for William McKinley, owner of a large brass and iron foundry located nearby.

Agricultural implements used by early farms of the region were made in the McKinley Foundry.

Mr. McKinley himself belonged to a family connected with that which later produced a United States President.

The house is a local example of the Classical Revival style of architecture with elegant variations, such as the Gothic side windows, of the second storey Palladian front. The front doorway with its four Doric columns and the Doric pilasters on either side of the doorway has been highly praised in the Ancestral roof. Another noteworthy detail is the set of four double chimneys of unusual design, symmetrically placed.

This solidly built house with its original six-over-six double hung windows has survived for over 130 years.

Flamborough

Robson Home/Valens Home

1667 Highway 97



Date: 1851

By-law: 93-68

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This austere stone house is recommended for heritage designation for both its historical and architectural importance.

The home was built circa 1854 by William Robson and his wife, Jane Valens, both of whom were members of the first families to settle in this part of Flamborough.

The house, situated in the Valens Conservation Area, is in excellent condition and has been subjected to few alterations over the years. The simple lines; symmetrical arrangement; small window openings with plain stone sills and flat stone arches; and the large expanse of wall surface in relation to window and door openings are characteristic of the Georgian Survival or "Wilderness Georgian" style. However, the wide door with its straight transom and sidelights; the gentle pitch of the roof; and the simple cornice returns reflect the influence of the Neo-Classical style.

Notable exterior features of this simple, elegant building include an original stone kitchen wing; the two massive stone chimneys located on the kitchen and the east walls; and a finely preserved bake oven of beehive configuration.

Notable interior features include interior woodwork and trim details particularly the fireplace mantles; interior window shutters; and the staircase with its carved banister and newel post.

The David Inksetter Home

104 Inksetter Rd



Date: 1854

By-law: 84-127

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The home of Mr. and Mrs. David Inksetter, as well as having been built in 1854 on part of United Empire Loyalist Land Grant to Mr. Inksetter's ancestor, Conrad Cope, is an excellent example of more spacious five-bay early Ontario cottage style, in this case, constructed from on-farm timber and brick.

Flamborough

The Riddle House

1561 Kirkwall Rd



Date: 1850

By-law: 98-126

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The farm house is the original homestead of the Riddle family, part of the first group of settlers in the Kirkwall area. The home was occupied by the family for over 150 years, until 1975. The house and property were originally part of a 600 acre parcel granted to Alexander Douglas and registered on May 17, 1802. There is no record of any occupant of the land, until 100 acres of the southern half of Lot 18, Concession 8 was sold by Alexander Douglas to Robert Riddle on February 24, 1835. The purchase price was 96 pounds, 7 shillings and six pence.

Robert and Elizabeth Riddle had arrived in Beverly Township in late August 1832, with eight members of the Dickson family. They had left Leith, Scotland in June 1832 and having been at sea for nine weeks and arriving in Montreal, travelled to Beverly using Durham Boats and ox wagons. The Riddles and Dicksons were part of the group of twenty-seven who were the first settlers in Kirkwall.

The first house constructed by the Riddles was approximately two hundred yards west of the present house. Following the purchase of the northern hundred acres of Lot 18 from Alexander Douglas on July 27, 1849 for the sum of 75 pounds, the Riddles built the present one and one half storey stone farmhouse, circa 1850. Following the death of Robert Riddle in 1867, family members continued to live in the house until 1928. In that year, the house and property were sold to Erwin Jamieson of Beverly Township. Erwin's wife was Ida Riddle, and thus the house was retained by a member of the Riddle family.

Thereafter, the Jamieson family farmed the property until 1947, when they sold it to Mrs. Jamieson's sister and her husband, Nettie Mae and James Ernest Clark. The property was subsequently sold to Keith and Marie Isabel Bailey in 1968, but sold to Bryant G. Irvine in 1969. Mr. Irvine sold the property back to Keith and Marie Bailey in 1975, but only retained it for a brief period, selling it to Orval and Margaret Jane Wolfe in 1975. This transaction marked the end of the ownership by the Riddle family. During their 150 years of ownership, the

families were supporters of the Kirkwall Presbyterian Church.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Riddle House is a one and one half storey stone farmhouse constructed circa 1850, in the simple, restrained "wilderness" Georgian style. The austere, symmetrical three-bay façade is constructed of coursed stone punctuated by two 6/6 windows of original construction and a simple entrance with sidelights and transom filled with delicate geometric tracery and original glass. The windows and the entrance are surmounted by flat "soldier" arches of stones laid vertically. The wall is capped by a moulded frieze board which is continued on the gable ends of the building and terminates in plain eave returns. The corners of the house are finished with large stone quoins, while the end walls and rear wall are constructed of uncoursed rubble stone and contain windows which, for the most part, appear to be contemporary with the house.

There is a stone addition, or ell, at the rear which is also constructed of uncoursed rubble and may be a slightly later addition. The wooden porch on this addition consists of moulded piers surmounted by simple curved wooden brackets and arches. Original interior features include heavily moulded plaster cornices in the entrance hall and parlour and a plain wooden staircase with a slim carved newel post of Neo-Classical design and simple square balusters. In the parlour the deeply set windows with carved wooden trim, the unusual interior shutters, and the curious clock shelf add an air of elegance to this plain country farmhouse. The former kitchen contains original wide beaded board wainscot, pine floors and interesting storage drawers set beneath the deep window sills.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The exterior features to be designated are the exterior stone walls of the building, including those of the rear addition, the windows, front entrance with sidelights and transom, and wooden porch on the addition, including the moulded piers, carved wooden brackets and arches. In the interior, features to be designated are the wooden interior shutters and clock shelf in the parlour, the platter cornices in the parlour and entrance hall, the wooden staircase and square balusters, and in the former kitchen, the wide beaded board wainscot, and storage drawers beneath the window.

EXCLUSIONS

Excluded from the designation is the land which surrounds the house.

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The Rous-Howard Family Cemetery

1 Lynden Rd



Date: 1834

By-law: 93-69

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Rous-Howard Family Cemetery is a private family burying ground which is still open for internments. The cemetery is located in the Village of Lynden and derives its name from the fact that it serves as a burying ground for two Beverly Township pioneer families, the Rouses and the Howards.

The notable features of this cemetery are the fine and highly decorative wrought iron fence which borders Regional Highway No. 299 and Lynden Road; the decorative wrought iron gate; the three remaining decorative corner posts; and the fifty-two monuments presently in the cemetery which are laid out in six lines, more or less parallel with Lynden Road.

Wallace House

173 Main St N



Date: 1840

By-law: 95-66

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Over the last 200 years this property has been owned and inhabited by some of the most prominent families in Waterdown including the Griffins, the Creens and the Wallaces.

The house and property were part of an enormous parcel of land originally granted to Lieutenant Alexander MacDonnell in 1796. The land passed through a succession of owners, including Ebenezer Culver Griffin and his brother Absalom, during the next 35 years until it was sold to William Magill in 1846.

William Magill was possibly one of the sons of Robert Magill, a merchant and officer in the British Army who came to Canada with his family in 1832. In any case, William was almost certainly the builder of the house which was erected circa 1840-1845.

In 1853 the property was sold to Hugh Creen, "gentleman". In that same year James Kent Griffin built a toll road from Hamilton to Carlisle that passed along the east side of the house, possibly utilizing the laneway to the house from Dundas Street. After this toll road was in place, all houses were built facing onto Main Street.

Hugh Creen bequeathed the house to his second daughter, Mary Patton and it remained in the family until sold to Robert and Sarah Lottridge in 1871. Robert was long time resident of Waterdown who served as its Postmaster and later owned a woollen mill and general store in the village.

The property was sold again in 1880, passing back into the Griffin family where it remained for over 60 years.

In 1951 the house was purchased by the renowned architect and restoration expert, Arthur Wallace and his wife Letitia. As a professional architect, Mr. Wallace was responsible for the design of such buildings as the Federal Building at Main and Caroline Streets in Hamilton. As a restoration architect his

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projects included the stone office structure on the west side of Hughson Street between Haymarket and Augusta Streets and restoration of Dundurn Castle. He was also a founding member of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and he amassed an enormous collection of architectural drawings and photographs, many of which are now held in the Archives and special Collections of the Hamilton Public Library and the Flamborough Archives.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

As one of the earliest houses still extant in the village, circa 1840-1845, the Wallace House is perhaps the finest example of both the Late Georgian and Neo-Classical styles in Waterdown. Built of rough cut limestone with massive stone quoins, the building, which has remained relatively unaltered over the years, has a symmetrical three-bay facade and the restrained feel of the Georgian style. However, the large windows with their six over six panes; the simple cornice frieze; the gentle pitch of the roof; and the wide recessed doorway with its transom and sidelights, applied pilasters and brackets are Neo-Classical elements.

The house exhibits two very unusual traits. Although constructed in the Georgian style, the building has been designed as a saltbox. Though this shape is common in New England, it is rarely seen in this part of Ontario and is even more rarely seen as a feature of stone construction. Secondly, the house faces at right angles to the street. This peculiar siting may be explained by the fact that Main Street was once the laneway to the house and provides an important clue to historical pattern of Waterdown's development.

The property also contains a two storey stone carriage house, which also faces south and is located to the rear and east of the house, close to the street.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Wallace House are all four exterior stone elevations including but not limited to the stone masonry; original windows and shutters; and the doorway with its transom and side lights. Interior features to be designated include the original wooden stair bannister, the original wood panelling in the living room, and the tin ceiling in the kitchen. In addition, the carriage house is to be designated.

EXCLUSIONS

Excluded from designation are the modern addition at the rear of the house and the land which surrounds the house and carriage house.

Former Waterdown Post Office (not designated)

31 Main St S



Date: 1857

By-law: n/a

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

n/a

OHF EASEMENT CHARACTER STATEMENT:

Located at 31 Main Street South, formerly the Village of Waterdown, now Town of Flamborough, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, this building was constructed for commercial and residential purposes circa 1850s.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Settlement in the Waterdown area occurred the late 1790s, but it was not until the 1840s that the settlement located on the Niagara Escarpment and on Dundas Street started to flourish as an important milling village. This building stands on land owned in 1821 by E. C. Griffin who had acquired 155 acres. Three-quarters of an acre of land at the corner of main and Griffin Streets was sold to Matthew Barnes after Griffin's death in 1847. It is conjectured that the structure may have been erected between 1854 and 1857. By 1860 the building was in use as a telegraph and post office with J. B. Thompson as post master, a position that he would hold for over forty years. The building was also used as a grocery store during this period. On his death in 1908 the building may have been used by his younger brother, a saddler, trunk, and harness maker. The upper rooms were rented out to railway workers when the CPR line was constructed through Waterdown in 1912-14. Since that time the property has been used for a variety of uses but more recently has been renovated and used as tea rooms.

The former post office building comprises a symmetrical, two storey, front gable, frame, structure clad in clapboard set on a rubble stone foundation. The ground floor consists of a central entrance of a double leaf door flanked by simple wooden pilasters. On either side of the entrance are two large windows with a four by four arrangement of sixteen rectangular lights. Above these are two symmetrically placed simple rectangular windows on the second floor. A bull's eye window is located in the apex of the low pitched gable roof that is also distinguished by eaves returns and boxed cornice. The building has been

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altered with the loss of a verandah across the front facade and shutters on the second floor. Additions have been made at the side and rear.

HERITAGE ELEMENTS PROTECTED BY EASEMENT

The Ontario Heritage Foundation easement agreement specifies that the following elements are to be conserved:

- the present historical, architectural, aesthetic and scenic character and condition of the exterior of the building on the property (the "Building").

Uterman Mcphail Cuming Associates: Heritage Conservation and Planning Consultants, March 1998

Former East Flamborough Township Hall

25 Mill St N



Date: 1857

By-law: 78-21

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

(a) the Hall was erected in 1857 and is an excellent example of the classical style of public stone buildings erected in Ontario during the first half of the 19th century. The features typifying the style are the general proportions of the whole building, including the roof, the Georgian windows, the cupola and the double leaf front doors, and

(b) the Hall was the administrative and political centre for the Township of East Flamborough for over 100 years.

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Kerr-Woolsey House

99 Mountsberg Rd



Date: 1860
By-law: 2000-95-H

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Kerr-Woolsey House is recommended for Heritage Designation for both its historical and architectural importance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house was constructed between 1851 and 1861, on land originally owned by the brothers and heirs of General Sir Isaac Brock, who had been killed at Queenston Heights in 1812. The 100 acre parcel was originally rented from the Brock heirs in 1840, by Robert Kerr and his new wife, and by 1851, 50 acres had been cleared and was under cultivation. The property was purchased from the Brock heirs in 1857. The family's first home was almost certainly log, but by the 1861 census, the present two storey, fieldstone farmhouse had been constructed.

Robert and his wife Isabella Weir had ten children between 1841 and 1858. Robert was a prominent citizen in the local Mountsberg community, being a member of the Reserve Militia and Recording Steward and Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sabbath School. He also owned three additional properties in the area as well as one property outside Wentworth County.

Following Robert's death in March 1800, at the age of 49, the farm became the property of his son John R. Kerr and continued in the Kerr family ownership, until the death of Isabella Kerr in 1892. At this time, the property was purchased by Thomas Woolsey, who had originally came to the farm as a labourer, in the 1800's.

Thomas Woolsey and his family lived on the property until 1945, when Thomas died and the home was bought by one of his sons, Robert Garnet Woolsey. Another son, Stanley, continued to farm the property until the 1960's. When Robert Garnet Woolsey died, the ownership of the property was transferred to his daughters, Elizabeth Woolsey-Donatelli and Beatrice Woolsey, the current owners.

Throughout the entire history of the house, there have only been two family

names directly related to the ownership of the house, Kerr and Woolsey.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

99 Mountsberg Road is a one and one half storey building, with gable ends, constructed of rubble fieldstone. The house has a centre hall plan with two windows on either side of the entrance, each of which retains its original six over six sashes. The gable ends contain two large windows at ground level, with two smaller windows above. All the windows contain the original six over sashes, are capped by roughly dressed stone lintels and are finished with simple wooden sills. The front wall is capped with a box cornice with dentil moulding. Two original stone chimneys are located at the gable ends of the building.

While there have been several major alterations to the exterior of the building, including the addition of a central gable above the front entrance, the addition of an enclosed porch and the enclosure of the open veranda on the east side of the house, its simple Neo-Classical design survives. In addition, a number of original interior features remain, including carved wainscotting, grain painted doors and shutters, and wide pine floorboards.

The house represents an excellent example of the nineteenth century austere stone farmhouses found in rural Flamborough.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The features to be designated at 99 Mountsberg Road are the exterior walls, the original windows, the box cornice and the stone chimneys.

EXCLUSIONS

Excluded from the designation are the interior features and the land surrounding the house.

Flamborough

The Page-McCarthy Houses

374 Mountsberg Rd



Date: 1850
By-law: 2000-17

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The two farm houses were built by a member of one of the original families who had settled in the northern part of the former Township of East Flamborough in the 1830's.

The builder of both houses, Joseph Page, arrived in East Flamborough in 1835, with a group of English families. He originally built a one and a half storey log house on the north-east side of this 100 acre property, but this has not survived.

Following his marriage in 1841, and the arrival of further members of his family, Joseph Page built a new one and a half storey house, circa 1850, which is now 376 Mountsberg Road. This house, which was occupied by his sister and her family, was later enlarged and sided with red brick.

At about the same time, Joseph built a large new house for his own family, on the other side of the lane. This house is now 374 Mountsberg Road. Constructed of buff coloured brick hauled from Streetsville, the house was reputedly three storeys high and the largest in the Mountsberg area.

Following Joseph's death in 1892, the farm properties remained in the Page family until a disastrous fire largely destroyed the house at 374 Mountsberg Road in 1905. The Page family then sold the property to Jeremiah Hunt, who subsequently rebuilt the house, on a more modest scale. The Hunt family owned the farm property until 1914, when it was sold back to a member of the Page family.

In 1916, Charles McCarthy a second generation Mountsberg resident, purchased the property and lived at 374 Mountsberg Road with his family until his death in 1959.

The McCarthys, originally from Ireland, raised twelve children in the large house, some of whom lived in the smaller house for periods of time. Following

Charles McCarthy's death, the property was sold to one of his sons, who continued to live there until 1968. With the exception of a small severance which occurred in the 1960's the subject property is virtually the Crown Grant that Joseph Page settled on in 1835. Together, the two houses represent a rare example of two important houses constructed by the same family. They illustrate two distinctly different styles of architecture, which are indicative of the economic and style changes in Ontario in the nineteenth century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

376 Mountsberg Road is a one and a half storey house constructed circa 1850 in the simple, restrained "wilderness" Georgian style. The house, which is of timber frame construction clad in red brick, has a symmetrical three bay facade and a typical Georgian style entrance. The two front windows and the entrance are surmounted with flat arches of brick. While the shutters appear modern, the windows appear original and are divided into 6/6 lights. The wall is capped by a moulded frieze board and box cornice, continued on the gable end. There is a single storey brick ell at the rear of the building.

Original interior features include baseboards and door cases on the ground floor and wide pine plank flooring throughout the building. The stair case banisters and handrail and the second floor plank doors bear a remarkable resemblance to those on the second floor of the Riddle House in the former Township of Beverly.

374 Mountsberg Road has a symmetrical 5 bay facade and sits on a stone foundation. The house is two storeys in height and clad in buff brick, hauled from Streetsville. The use of this brick is uncommon in East Flamborough. While the original house was destroyed by fire, subsequently rebuilt and then altered over the years, the building has both Regency and Gothic Revival overtones.

While the entrance and windows are modern replacements, they are surrounded by flat brick arches, above which are a series of brick label or drip mouldings. These mouldings are the most unusual features of the house. Although the basement reveals the original timber frame construction, there are no original interior features remaining in the house.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The exterior features to be designated at 376 Mountsberg Road are the exterior walls, the Georgian style entrance, with its 6 panel door and 4 light transom above and the windows on either side. In addition, the flat brick arches above the entrance, and windows, the moulded frieze board and box cornice on the gable end are included.

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The exterior features to be designated at 374 Mountsberg Road are the exterior walls, clad in buff brick, and the decorative brick detailing, including the flat brick arches above the windows and the series of brick label or drip mouldings above the arches.

EXCLUSION

Excluded from the designation is the land surrounding each house.

The Brink Home

382 Moxley Rd



Date: 1821
By-law: 93-67

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Brink property is recommended for Heritage Designation for both its historical and architectural importance.

The original stone house, which may have been built before 1821, was owned by United Empire Loyalist John Green and his family, after whom the Village of Greensville was named.

The present owners have returned the surrounding landscape to its original configuration by preserving the old orchard and replanting extensive flower and vegetable gardens.

The stone house is an unusually fine example of the typical "Ontario Cottage" with its centre door and gable above. Much of the exterior and interior features have been left relatively undisturbed including early door closings, locks and wide board floors. The original front door, with sidelights and transom; the round-headed window in the gable above; and the typically symmetrical placement of the chimneys add to the carefully preserved architectural integrity of the house.

Flamborough

Beverly Township Hall

795 Old Highway 8



Date: 1850
By-law: 79-101

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The former Beverly Township Hall, located on Part Lot 20; Concession 4 (formerly Beverly Township) now Township of Flamborough - Old Highway #8, Rockton was built in 1850. The building is an excellent example of early public buildings in generally neo-classical style, with highly individual variations.

Special features worthy of preservation are:

- the arcaded porch,
- the well proportioned 12 on 12 windows, containing much original glass, and
- the dignified interior hall.

The brick extension, while of modern construction, not only contains a fine Council Chamber, but is essential to the current use of the original stone hall.

The Beverly Hall, with its varied additions has been the focus of political and social activities of the community ever since 1850.

Rockton Stone Barn

795 Old Highway 8



Date: 1850s
By-law: 82-81

Demolished:
Repealed: X
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The large stone, former livery stable circa 1850's on part of Lot 6 & 7 Plan 335, in Rockton - at the rear of the former Haley House Hotel is a rare example of the accommodation once provided on hotel property for the horses and conveyances of the settlers and others travelling any distance or attending to business or functions at the centre of a community (in this case, Beverly Township Hall).

Flamborough

Former James Home

428 Orkney Rd



Date: 1860

By-law: 86-88

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The window surrounds and the gable decorations are simpler and more elegant than in many houses of the same general design. The fine stairway, the two original marble fireplaces, and the original very wide board flooring are noteworthy features of the interior.

Colonel Dailley's Home

1965 Safari Rd



Date: 1850s

By-law: 85-117

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Dailley House, in Lot 16; Concession 7 (B) has undergone careful restoration to preserve the one-and-a-half storey centre hall stone cottage, typical of this early Ontario style.

It is an integral part of the Kirkwall Area, having been the home of the Menzies family for many years. William Menzies served as Deputy-Reeve of Beverly in 1878 and 1880 and Reeve in 1884.

Flamborough

Webster's Falls Bridge

5 Webster's Falls Rd



Date: 1938

By-law: 87-150

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The graceful arch design and cobblestone construction of this footbridge over Spencer Creek near Webster's Falls make this structure an aesthetically significant feature of the park landscape.

It is historically significant because of the important persons connected with the property on which it is located, and the prominent persons responsible for its construction and maintenance.

Glanbrook

Joseph Clark Farmhouse

2174 Nebo Rd



Date: 1841

By-law: 258-82

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

There is designated as being of architectural and/or historical value or interest the real property known as the farm house built by Joseph Clark, father of Maggie Clark, subject of the famous ballad "WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG MAGGIE", on the property owned by Mrs. Leora Johnson Part of Lot 13, Concession 5, 2174 Nebo Road, formerly Glanford now Glanbrook Township.

Hamilton

Late Victorian Brick Residence

105 Aberdeen Ave



Date: 1893

By-law: 89-292

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

president of the Chapman-Holton Knitting Company, remaining in the ownership of this family until Mrs. R. Holton died in 1988.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of this house are the original features of the north, east and west facades, including the brick masonry walls with matching sandstone sills and lintels; the slate roof with its dormers and chimneys; the bracketed wooden cornice; and the original windows, most notably those of the front bay and several round-arched windows on the north and west facades.

Reasons for Designation:

PRESENT CONTEXT

At the south-east corner of Aberdeen Avenue and Bay Street South stands the large, stately home erected in 1893-1894 for Hamilton lawyer, P.M. Bankier. Situated near the foot of the escarpment, this imposing late Victorian brick mansion overlooks the residential neighbourhood of Durand South, noted for its tree-lined streets and fine array of large, fashionable late 19th and early 20th century homes. 105 Aberdeen Avenue has a particularly commanding presence, attributable to the tower-like round bay of the front facade which is accentuated by the sloping site.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house represents a grand version of the restrained Queen Anne style adopted for the larger homes built in Hamilton around the turn-of-the-century. Characteristic of this style are the solid, massive form; the asymmetrical composition with projecting bays and wings; the complex roof silhouette featuring dormers, gables and tall chimneys; and the restrained classical ornamentation. Originally, a deep verandah with coupled columns and a bracketed cornice extended the full width of the Aberdeen facade.

The dominant feature of the present house is the tall, projecting round bay with its conical roof, tall double-hung sash windows with single curved glass panes, and horizontal band of smaller windows beneath the bracketed cornice. The verandah and long, broken flight of stairs leading to the front entrance were removed in 1964, at which time the main entrance was relocated to the Bay Street facade and the original doorway bricked in. The house has been owned and occupied by the families of three prominent Hamiltonians, two of whom were successful entrepreneurs in the city's important knitting industry. The original owner, Patrick M. Bankier, who occupied the house for only four years, was a partner in the well-known Hamilton firm of lawyers, Crerar, Crerar and Bankier, from 1886 until his sudden death in 1899 at the age of 39. The house was purchased in 1919 by Robert R. Moodie, vice president of the J.R. Moodie Company (formerly the Eagle Knitting Co.) and was sold in 1935 to M.B. Holton,

Hamilton

Brick Residence

112 Aberdeen Ave



Date: 1881
By-law: 89-297

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

PRESENT CONTEXT

The large late Victorian house at 112 Aberdeen Avenue was built in 1881-1882 for John Alexander. Located on the north-east corner of Hilton and Aberdeen, this stately brick home, with its ample front and side property, forms an important part of the Aberdeen streetscape. The streetscape is one of imposing Victorian houses and large lots, so characteristic of the Durand Neighbourhood.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architecturally, 112 Aberdeen Avenue is notable for its large-scaled composition which incorporates several distinctive features. The front facade of the house is dominated by a projecting off-centred bay that continues above the front cornice. This bay contains two double-hung paired windows and a half-round window at the roof line. There is a bay, in fact, on each of the three main facades - south, east and west. Of considerable interest are the two contrasting yellow brick bands running around the three main facades of the house, which form lintels for the segmental windows. The yellow brick arches over the attic window incorporate alternating voussoirs.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In its 107-year history, 112 Aberdeen Avenue has been home to only 5 families, all of whom inhabited the house for considerable lengths of time. The house was first occupied by John Alexander, a leather merchant, and remained in his family until 1907. The next occupant was Stephen Washington, followed by Alex Zimmerman and family, who resided there for 38 years.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 112 Aberdeen Avenue are the original features of the south (front), east and west facades.

Rock Castle

95 Arkeldun Ave



Date: 1848
By-law: 78-7

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The exterior of this property is recommended for conservation as property having historical and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, in the "Architectural Review and Evaluation Report" prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson, and in "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton", published by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and written by Professor A.G. McKay.

The building is of considerable architectural significance. Built in 1848, it was fashioned in the Picturesque style, incorporating Gothic Revival elements such as elaborately carved bargeboards, eave brackets, clustered chimneys and trefoil windows. The stonework is also notable as in the beautifully carved label molds over the windows. Rock Castle is irregular in its number of levels (three storeys on the bay side and two on the Mountain), and is set at a right angle to the street. A unique feature of the building is its free-standing two-storey privy, once connected to the house at the second storey level by an open bridge.

Rock Castle is of historical significance, having been owned originally by Alexander Carpenter of the foundry company, Gurney and Carpenter. The home was owned at various times by John Brown, the Honourable Donald McInnes, Frank Merrick and H.G. Paterson. When Thomas Paterson, M.P. (later Judge), owned the property, he changed the name to Rannoch Lodge in honour of his Scottish ancestry.

Hamilton

Late Victorian House

17 Augusta St



Date: 1895

By-law: 01-076

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The 2½ storey late Victorian brick house at 17 Augusta Street was built in the area of Hamilton known as Corktown (named after the city of Cork in Ireland). As early as the 1840s, many of Hamilton's Irish immigrants settled south of Main Street in the area between James and Catharine Streets. By the 1890s, Corktown had evolved into a densely populated residential area. Augusta Street between James and John was then continuously lined with 1 to 2 ½ storey houses. One block to the north was the new Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Railway line, with its Victorian railway station at the north-east corner of Hunter and James. In the block north of Augusta and east of Hughson was an open air market square known as the Hay Market.

Since the 1950s, the tightly-knit urban fabric of the northern part of Corktown has been steadily eroded by the demolition of 19th century buildings, with some sites left vacant (now parking areas) and others redeveloped for high-rise apartment and office buildings. Today the house at 17 Augusta Street forms part of a small enclave of historic buildings extending along Augusta east of James to Hughson and south on Hughson to Haymarket Street. These buildings largely comprise detached or semi-detached houses dating from the mid to the late 19th century and converted in recent years to restaurants and other commercial uses. This building cluster is now surrounded by parking lots and post-war construction. Notable landmarks in the immediate vicinity include the Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Station, completed in 1933 and renovated in the 1990s to serve as the Hamilton GO Centre, and the St. Charles Garnier Roman Catholic Church erected in 1966 at the south-east corner of Augusta and Hughson.

HISTORY

The house at 17 Augusta Street appears to have been erected in 1895 for Thomas J. Leatherdale, a photographer, who sold it to William Crowther Jr., a chiropodist, in 1897. The property was owned and occupied by the Crowther family until 1911, when it was sold to Frances Stephenson. It then underwent

several more changes of ownership before being purchased by the current owner in 1986. In 1989, the house was renovated and substantially enlarged by a one-storey rear addition for use as a restaurant.

ARCHITECTURE

17 Augusta Street is characteristic of the late Victorian brick houses and terraces erected in the Corktown neighbourhood. The configuration of the doorway and windows of the front facade, similar to the house next door at 19 Augusta Street, consists of a side entrance with a single door surmounted by a stained glass transom light, a projecting hexagonal bay window with stained glass panels above the three windows, and single and paired upper storey windows with segmentally-arched brick lintels and contrasting keystones (now painted the same colour as the brick masonry). The bay window is embellished with four colonnettes and a decorative moulding below the roof soffit. Typical of Hamilton's terrace housing are the parapet end walls with stone corbels and built-in chimneys, a less common feature of detached housing but not unusual in Corktown. The gabled dormer over the paired windows appears to be an early 20th century addition. More recent changes include the removal of the four chimneys built into the parapet walls, the replacement of the original wood sash windows on the second storey with fixed pane thermopane units, and the installation of a new front door in 1989.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 17 Augusta Street are the original architectural features of the front (south), east and west facades, including the four stained glass transom windows, but excluding the front door and any added or replacement windows.

Hamilton

Bastien House

433 Bay St N



Date: 1885
By-law: 85-177

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

433 Bay Street North is a two-storey, brick residence built in 1885 by Henry Louis Bastien for his son Louis. The home is located in the historic port community of the North End on a height of land that overlooks the western end of Hamilton Harbour.

The significance of the building derives in part from its location and its close associations with Hamilton's waterfront history. Original owner of the property H.L. Bastien was a nationally known designer and builder of sailboats, canoes rowboats, etc. The Bastien boatworks, founded in 1865, were located to the rear of the home.

The home remained in the Bastien family ownership for over 60 years until sold by his daughter Olevine in 1947.

Architecturally, 433 Bay Street North displays popular stylistic features of the period: notably, the bay window, contrasting brick trim, segmental arched windows and brackets.

The building is listed on Hamilton's Inventory of Architecturally and Historically Significant Buildings*. Of particular importance in the conservation of this building are the east and south facades.

*since renamed the Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest

Traditional Ontario Cottage Style

455 Bay St N



Date: 1890
By-law: 86-18

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Located near the northern end of Bay Street, #455 is a one-storey brick residence built in 1890 by Charles Irish, a shoemaker by trade. Designed in the traditional Ontario Cottage style, the house adds architectural character and a sense of continuity to the important residential streetscape of Bay Street North. The building presents a lively street facade featuring a central gable, circular window, brick ribbing, and large windows flanking the central doorway. From inside, the house also enjoys a waterfront orientation, as a lower storey is built into the steeply pitched slope at the rear.

The building was associated with the waterfront at the time when George Askew, of Askew Boat Works, lived in the house, from 1913 to 1937.

Important to the conservation of 455 Bay Street North is the preservation of the original features of the front facade.

Hamilton

Grant's Sail Loft

469 Bay St N



Date: 1869

By-law: 86-19

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Documents indicate that in 1869 William W. Grant, a sailmaker already in business on Zealand's wharf built a new Sail Loft at 469 Bay Street North. Located on a steeply sloped waterfront site, Grant's Sail Loft presents a one-storey gabled brick front to the street but from the bay, the structure has a tall three-storey facade, the first two stories built of coursed rubble.

Originally incorporated into a shoreline landscape of wharves, boathouses, shipyards and warehouses, the Sail Loft is significant today as the only survivor from the North End's flourishing 19th-century commercial waterfront. As such, 469 Bay Street North provides a tangible link with this notable period in Hamilton's history.

Architecturally, the Sail Loft, is significant as a relatively specialized building type, which determined its size, location, and construction, free of interior supports.

In use as a Sail Loft from 1869 to 1887, 469 Bay Street North subsequently housed a variety of occupants including a straw-goods company, a machine works and from 1921 to 1944, it served headquarters for Hamilton's naval reserve and sea cadets.

Important to the conservation of 469 Bay Street North is the preservation of the original features of the four exterior facades.

Former St. Mark's Anglican Church

130 Bay St S



Date: 1877

By-law: 95-13

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In 1877, construction of St. Mark's Anglican Church began at the southwest corner of Bay Street South and Hunter Street West. By January 1878, the church had its first service. Subsequently, a corner bell tower was erected on its Bay Street facade and, in 1925, the Sunday school was added to the west end of the sanctuary. The grounds in front of St. Mark's traditionally have been landscaped, creating a park-like setting for the church.

CONTEXT

In today's setting of high-rise apartment towers to the north, west and south, the St. Mark's property provides a welcome contrast with its open space and low-rise building. Situated across from the public grounds of Central School and City Hall, the church's front garden serves as an attractive amenity for the surrounding neighbourhood.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The church and Sunday school together create a single storey, L-shaped structure with an attached three-storey tower. It is the fifth Anglican church to be erected in Hamilton and the first to be constructed in brick. As originally built in 1878, St Mark's was a typical parish church building, designed in the vernacular Gothic Revival tradition. Characteristic of this late 19th-century version is the rectangular, one-storey, brick structure with gable roof, buttresses, belfry, and pointed arched windows. St. Mark's Church is distinguished in the use of brick corbelling and sets of triple arched windows which formerly contained stained glass. A bell tower, built later, adds a strong architectural feature to the east facade, while the gothic Sunday school and entrance porch of 1925 blend harmoniously with the original design of the church.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The parish of St. Mark's was founded in 1877 by The Reverend R.G. Sutherland as the first "free pew" Anglican church in the city. St. Mark's is said to be the first Anglican church in Hamilton to introduce "advanced ritual" or high

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church service, daily service, Gregorian music, as well as many other innovations. After over a hundred years of serving the Anglican community, the church was closed and disestablished in 1989.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Of particular importance to the preservation of the former St. Mark's Church are the original features of the east, north, and south facades; the original window openings and doors; the Sunday School addition; the bell tower and the entrance porch. Also important to the site is the retention of the open green space which provides the church with a unique setting among the city's downtown churches.

The Moorings

913 Beach Blvd



Date: 1891
By-law: 85-235

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The large two-storey frame house at 913 Beach Boulevard was built in 1891 as a summer residence for Francis Edwin Kilvert, noted local lawyer and politician.

Located on the beach strip south of the canal and directly on the lakefront, Kilvert's "summer cottage" bears witness to the time when the Hamilton Beach flourished as a fashionable summer resort area, at its height during the late Victorian and Edwardian eras.

The design is one of Hamilton's best examples of late 19th century resort architecture, essentially Queen Anne in style but entirely shingled over roof and walls in the manner of the east coast Shingle Style. Architectural details type of the Queen Anne style are the ornate, one storey verandah carried around the side of the house, the half timber work in the gables, and the complete massing of projecting gables and roofs. No. 913 Beach Boulevard represents a style not commonly found in this area today but the Hamilton Beach still retains nearly a number of such houses, some of which are located nearby.

The first owner of the summer house was Francis Edwin Kilvert, a local lawyer who served as an alderman (1873-74), as mayor of Hamilton (1877-78), and a Member of Parliament (1878-1887). The house was sold in 1915 to Walter Connelly, a bank manager, and from 1918-48 the Donald family owned the residence. It has been converted to year-round use.

Included in the designation are the original elements of the west and south facades and the verandah.

Hamilton

Burlington Canal Lighthouse and Keeper's Dwelling

1155 Beach Blvd



Date: 1858

By-law: 96-115

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The lighthouse and adjacent keeper's dwelling, built respectively in 1858 and 1857, are located just south of the Burlington Canal on the strip of land dividing Hamilton Harbour and Lake Ontario. The lighthouse, a recognized federal heritage building, marks the entry into the protected waters of the harbour. Once a prominent landmark on the Beach Strip, the still impressive 55-foot high circular stone structure is now overshadowed by the adjacent steel tower of the vertical lift bridge and elevated roadway to the east and the Skyway Bridge to the west. Gone from its turn-of-the century setting, when the Beach Strip was a popular summer resort, are the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club quarters (1892-1915), the hotels, boardwalk, and the road and railway swing bridges.

HISTORY

The lighthouse complex is closely associated with Hamilton's development as a major lake port, which began with the opening of the Burlington Canal in 1832. The first lighthouse and keeper's dwelling, both frame buildings erected in 1837, were destroyed by fire in 1856 and subsequently replaced by the present stone and brick structures. The lighthouse served as an important navigational aid for cargo ships and pleasure craft until 1961 when it was removed from service and superseded by a modern light erected on the new lift bridge. The house, moved a short distance to its present site in the late 1890s, was continuously occupied until 1991 by five successive lightkeepers. The lighthouse and keeper's dwelling are the oldest surviving buildings on the Beach Strip and together with the canal itself form the only remaining pre-Confederation link with Hamilton's early shipping trade in this area.

ARCHITECTURE

The lighthouse and keeper's dwelling together constitute one of few extant historic light stations in Ontario. Of the seven surviving lighthouses on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario, only Burlington Canal retains its original lightkeeper's residence. Moreover, relatively few Canadian lighthouses were

constructed of stone, most of which predate Confederation. Of eight known examples erected on Lake Ontario, the Burlington Canal lighthouse is now one of only four remaining.

Constructed of squared white limestone blocks laid in regular courses, the lighthouse features slit windows with cut stone sills, a round-arched doorway and a 12-sided iron-framed lantern (dating from 1891 when the original one was replaced). It was erected by the renowned Scottish mason from Thorold, John Brown, the builder of six similar lighthouses on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, known as "Imperial Towers" and all still standing.

The brick keeper's dwelling, a 1 1/2 storey, side-gabled structure with a three-bay facade and parapet end walls, is similar in form to the stone dwellings built in conjunction with the six Imperial Towers, some of which also have raised parapet walls with built-in end chimneys. A distinctive feature of the Burlington Canal lightkeeper's house is the corbel detail of the raised parapets, which is characteristic of Hamilton's 19th century worker housing. The large window openings are accentuated by cut stone sills and lintels. Minor alterations over the years include the replacement of the original six-paned window sashes with single-paned sashes; and the rebuilding of the raised parapets with narrower end chimneys and corresponding loss of decorative brickwork beneath the parapet coping. The front doorway, with its rectangular transom, is now obscured by an enclosed front porch, built in 1945 to replace a full verandah added after 1900.

The stone tower has been preserved virtually intact while the lightkeeper's dwelling has largely retained its original character, despite the changes identified above.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Burlington Canal lighthouse complex are:

1. The stone masonry tower and iron lantern, including the round-arched doorway and tall narrow windows.
2. All four brick masonry facades of the keeper's dwelling, including the parapet end walls, original doorways and window openings, and stone trim. Excluded are all later additions, including the front porch, and a rear shed and dormer.

Hamilton

Bellevue

14 Belvidere Ave



Date: 1848
By-law: 83-183

Demolished: X
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Located on Hamilton's mountain brow with a commanding view out over city and bay, Bellevue ranks among the city's finest example of historic residential architecture. This gracious dwelling at 14 Belvidere Avenue was built of locally quarried limestone in 1848-50 by John Bradley and closely resembles the McQuesten homestead of Whitehern both in style and construction.

Along with the contemporary limestone mansions of Inglewood, Ballinahinch, Rock Castle and Whitehern, Bellevue marked an important initial step in Hamilton's rapid transition from pioneer settlement to cosmopolitan centre at the middle of the nineteenth century.

Architecturally, Bellevue's compact and symmetrical Classical Revival design displays a fine sense of proportion and scale. The masonry and interior trim attest to the competence of local builders Melville, Herald and White. Embellished with a belvedere in the late 1800's, after which the street is named, the residence was one of the first in the city's tradition of escarpment estates.

Of historical importance to Hamilton's pioneer era was the original owner of Bellevue, John Bradley, who contributed not only through his commercial success but also through his political leadership to the growth of the community. George Gillespie, a resident of 14 Belvidere Avenue in the 1860s and '70s, was a successful merchant and industrialist who did much to promote Hamilton financial institutions. Of special significance are the north, east and west facades, together with the stone chimneys and belvedere of the building known as Bellevue.

Pasadena Apartments

27 Bold St



Date: 1914
By-law: 86-170

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Located at 27 Bold Street between MacNab Street South and James Street South the Pasadena Apartments were constructed in 1914 for Martin E. Smith, broker.

It was during the early 1910s that the apartment house made its first appearance in Hamilton as a specialized building type. The Pasadena is significant as one of the early and well-designed examples of a building type that by the 1920s had proliferated throughout the city.

The three-storey brick structure currently has a capacity of 17 residential units. Despite its size the building relates well in design and scale to its historic surroundings on Bold and MacNab Streets.

Stylistically, 27 Bold Street displays many features typical of this early form of apartment house--bay windows, bracketed eaves, porches, balconies, stone-and-brick pattern work, and a galvanized-iron cornice.

Similarly, the interior of the apartment house still retains the characteristic period decoration and old fashioned amenities, but the meal service delivered by dumb waiters from the basement kitchen has been discontinued.

Important to the preservation of 27 Bold Street is the retention of the original architectural features on all four decades and the interior central stairway, skylight, and hallways with their wood and cut-glass doorways, brackets and columns. The original front doorways and suspended canopy have been removed.

Hamilton

Former Princess Elizabeth School

235 Bowman St



Date: 1922

By-law: 92-031

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement: X

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The former Princess Elizabeth School at 235 Bowman Street, now the Irving Zucker College of Jewish Studies, is located on the eastern edge of the residential area of West Hamilton, near the foot of the escarpment. Set well back from the street on its original 3-acre piece of property, this distinctive early 20th century school building is surrounded by open space attractively landscaped with grass, shrubbery and mature trees. The school and its setting are enhanced by a panoramic view of the escarpment to the south and south-east.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The present school building comprises the original West Hamilton School erected in 1922, a one-storey, brick-clad, steel and reinforced concrete structure with four classrooms built around a central auditorium, and the second storey built in 1930 to provide five additional classrooms. The original school and the later addition were designed respectively by the partnership of Warren & McDonnell and F.W. Warren. Considered to be specialists in school design, these two architects were responsible for designing a number of schools in the Hamilton area and throughout the province. Princess Elizabeth was among their most architecturally distinguished commissions, which also included the W.H. Ballard School in Hamilton's east end, reputedly "the largest public school in Canada" when it opened in 1923, and the Elizabeth Zeigler School in Waterloo, opened in 1931.

Ranking among Hamilton's finest early 20th century school buildings, Princess Elizabeth is one of several outstanding examples of the Collegiate Gothic style. Characteristic of this style is the emphasis on horizontal lines (accentuated in Princess Elizabeth School by its low profile and stone banding) and the prominent central entrance with a Tudor-arched doorway and carved stone Gothic detailing. Of particular architectural interest is the unusual turreted frontispiece of the second storey addition, which is crowned by a crest displaying the symbol of learning: an open book.

The school building's obvious appeal to children stems from its inviting scale, the fanciful quality of its architectural detail, and the natural light and views provided by the large multi-paned classroom windows reaching almost to the floor. The architectural integrity of the exterior is remarkable: except for minor alterations to the two side entrances and the replacement of the original carved stone West Hamilton School sign, the three main facades (north, south and west), including the original front entrance doorway and the windows, have been preserved intact. Princess Elizabeth was one of relatively few early 20th century public schools in Ontario planned with the classrooms located around a central auditorium lit from above, a feature of only two other Hamilton schools: Memorial and W.H. Ballard. The original auditorium, a spacious two-storey multi-purpose hall designed to accommodate assemblies, indoor sports and athletics, concerts and lectures, and various other school and community activities, had an impressive interior space illuminated by a large central skylight. The coved ceiling still features the original grid of twenty amber glass panels, which diffuses natural or artificial light from above. The auditorium space was modified in 1930 by the addition of the second storey classrooms and corridor forming an open cantilevered balcony around three sides, and was further altered in 1971 by the enclosure of this balcony by a solid partition wall with small windows and the consequent obscuring from view of the ceiling cornice at the ground floor level.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built to accommodate children from the thriving Village of West Hamilton, the original West Hamilton School was commissioned by the Wentworth County Board in response to ratepayers' demands for a new facility to relieve the overcrowding at Binkley, the only public school then serving a large area encompassing the village. Following the annexation of the village by the City of Hamilton in 1930, the West Hamilton School (then under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton Board of Education) was doubled in size. Renamed Princess Elizabeth School in 1940, the building served as a public school until 1983, when its pupils were all transferred to Prince Philip School on Rifle Range Road. Leased for seven years to the Wentworth Montessori School, the building was purchased in 1991 by the Hamilton Hebrew Academy for use as a seminary.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the former Princess Elizabeth School are the original features of the west (front), north and south facades, and on the interior: the entrance hallway, two original stairways, corridors and auditorium. Included is the decorative stonework, the original steel-sash windows and wood doors (interior and exterior), the coved ceiling and skylight of the auditorium, the glazed wall tile and original woodwork. Excluded are the rear wall and the

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modern fire-rated partition walls enclosing the balcony and stairwells.

James Jobson Brick Rowhouse

207 Caroline St S



Date: 1887
By-law: 86-15/16/17

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The three brick row houses at 207-211 Caroline Street South, located at the southeast corner of Robinson Street, were built in 1887 by James Jobson. Originally from Dublin, Ireland, Mr. Jobson had purchased the property in the 1850s, moved into #211 in 1892, and built the house next door at #213 for his niece, Annie Morrow Treshman in 1910. Development of the family property was continued by his nephew James Morrow who built the two adjacent houses at #215 and #217 in 1904 and 1913, respectively.

Designed uniformly as a terrace, 207-211 Caroline Street South is Victorian in character, displaying such popular features as the one-storey bay window and contrasting brick and stone lintels. The buildings are further unified by a continuous verandah across the front façade, added shortly after construction. As a group, the terrace contributes a strong heritage element to the Caroline Street South streetscape.

Important to the conservation of 207-211 Caroline Street South is the preservation of the original features of the front and north façade.

Hamilton

Italianate House

74 Charlton Ave E



Date: 1878

By-law: 91-076

Demolished: X

Repealed: X

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Hancock's trustees to merchant George F. Glassco, who lived there until his death ca. 1932. The house was sold again in 1938 and was then subdivided to accommodate four tenants. After changing ownership several more times, 74 Charlton Avenue East was last purchased in 1977 by the current owner, the St. Elizabeth Home Society.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 74 Charlton Avenue East are the original features of north, east and west facades, including the decorative stone quoins, lintels and arches, and bracketed eaves

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

This two-and-one-half storey brick Italianate house, situated at the south-east corner of Charlton Avenue East and John Street South, was built in 1878-9 for merchant Joseph Hancock. The house now forms part of an isolated cluster of nineteenth century buildings on John Street South, whose focal point is the impressive Gothic Revival stone structure of the Church of the Ascension. Across the street stands a row of late Victorian brick houses and to the south, Joseph Hancock's house. This surviving group is important as representative of a far larger Victorian neighbourhood in Corktown which once extended to the foot of the escarpment.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

74 Charlton Avenue East constitutes a distinctive example of the Italianate style which gained widespread popularity for houses built across the country in the 1870's. Moreover, it is one of relatively few surviving in Hamilton and one of even fewer representing the classical interpretation of this style. Typical of Italianate houses are the tall round-headed windows and doorway, and the low-pitched hip roof with wide, bracketed eaves. Characteristic of the classical Italianate ones are the cubic form, symmetrical facade, and central projecting frontispiece with a pedimental gable roof. Noteworthy details include the stone lintels and caps with prominent keystones, the stone corner quoins, and the paired wooden eave brackets.

This well built and designed house still has most of its original exterior features intact, the only significant alteration being the removal of the original pairs of arched wooden entrance and vestibule doors, the latter of which displayed elaborate leaded and bevelled glass panels.

HISTORY

The house was occupied by the original owner, Joseph Hancock, until his death ca. 1887 and then by postmaster H.N. Case until 1895. In 1904, it was sold by

Hamilton

Kerr House

988 Concession St



Date: 1855

By-law: 90-337

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built around 1855 for John William Kerr, the 1½ storey stuccoed house at 988 Concession Street on the East Mountain stands overlooking the escarpment at the eastern end of Mountain Drive Park, a triangular park extending from Mountain Park Avenue to the point where Concession Street turns into the Mountain Brow Boulevard. Set well back from the roadway on a large lot amidst well-treed and attractively landscaped grounds, the Kerr house now forms part of a residential area developed largely in the 1950s.

The house originally stood at the north-east corner of Kerr's extensive property, whose frontage extended from Upper Gage along the "Mountain Top Road" to its eastern terminus. Here, at what became known as Kerr's Point, John Kerr built a road half-way down the escarpment to join the one built by Daniel Flock from his farm to the east down the Mountain to Ottawa Street.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Of particular historical interest is the association of 988 Concession Street with the original owner, John William Kerr, a well-known fishing inspector and leader in early initiatives to protect Ontario's valuable fish and game resources. After retiring as Chief Clerk in the Engineer's Office of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854, Kerr established a farm on his Mountain-brow property and by 1858 was living with his family in the present house, originally known as Inkermann Cottage.

Kerr's concern over the declining fish and game population in Hamilton Harbour and Burlington Bay led him to become a founding member of the Wentworth Society for the Protection of Game and Fish, established in 1860. Four years later, he was appointed a Fisheries Overseer (one of the first in Upper Canada) with jurisdiction over the lakeshore and rivers between Hamilton and Toronto. His territory was soon extended to the Niagara River and then along the shore of Lake Erie to Long Point. Kerr gained a reputation for his strict enforcement of the laws regulating fishing and game hunting, and also actively lobbied for the

creation of fishery reserves for sports fishing and fish hatcheries. Serving as Fisheries Overseer until the year of his death in 1888, Kerr was succeeded in this position by his two eldest sons Frederick and Charles. Throughout his life a staunch Conservative, John Kerr also took an active role in the political affairs of Wentworth County and Barton Township.

John and his wife Mary occupied the house until their respective deaths in 1888 and 1907, after which the property was deeded to their four living daughters who carried on the family farm. With the death of the last surviving daughter Louisa in 1930, the farm was subdivided among the heirs. The house was acquired by Charles Kerr and finally in 1942 to his son, Albert, neither of whom ever lived in it. Owned by the Kerr family for almost a century, the house was purchased in 1946 by Reginald and Ruth Dodson along with about ¾ acre of land; the property has since changed ownership only once, being sold in 1985 to the present owners.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Stylistically, the Kerr house represents a very unusual, and possibly unique, variation on the Ontario Regency cottage form: a one-storey structure of tall proportions, often stuccoed, with tall chimneys and casement windows. Atypical of the Regency cottage is its asymmetrical, L-shaped plan and corresponding roof form, and the large wall-mounted brackets supporting the flared eaves. Sprung from corbels and terminating in two pendants, these gracefully curved wooden brackets constitute the most distinctive and individualistic design feature. Also noteworthy are the four floor-to-ceiling, multi-paned casement windows, the original doorway with its four-panelled wood door and transom, and the four dormers (pre-1946) with curved roofs and casement windows. The only major alteration is the large horizontal window to the left of the front doorway, added when the house was extensively renovated in the 1940s.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 988 Concession Street are the original features of all four facades and rear summer kitchen wing, including the stucco finish, the original windows and doorways, and the hipped roof with its four pre-1946 dormers, tall chimney and decorative brackets. Excluded are these later alterations: the two horizontal windows (front and rear) and the dormer added at the rear.

Hamilton

Sandyford Place (Terrace Block)

35 Duke St



Date: 1856

By-law: 75-237

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition: X

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Board attended at the City Hall of the City of Hamilton on Thursday, August 21, 1975. A Public Hearing was conducted in order to determine whether civic numbers 35, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Duke Street should be designated as being of historical or architectural value or interest. The properties in question were referred to throughout the hearing and are herein referred to as Sandyford Place.

The City of Hamilton uses "neighbourhoods" as a planning unit. There are 114 of these of which the Durand Neighbourhood in which Sandyford Place is situate is one.

It is one of four comprising the downtown core of the city. The area is zoned "E-3" which permits high density multiple dwellings. By a decision dated June 26, 1975, the Ontario Municipal Board gave temporary approval to "DE-3" zoning which permits low density multiple dwellings restricted to three storeys. This approval lapses on the expiry date of the 180 days provided under The Ontario Heritage Act.

It should be noted that the owner of 35 Duke Street, the most easterly unit, did not object to the designation by City Council. It was further acknowledged by a city official that 47 Duke Street, a low rise apartment unit separated from Sandyford Place, was not included in the "DE-3" zone and no evidence was directed towards its preservation.

This Board sees its responsibility to be to consider the merit of Sandyford Place in the context of its historical or architectural value or interest. Historical considerations should include the social aspect of living in a particular structure at a particular point in time. This Board is examining only whether the municipality was correct, having regard to all the facts, to designate these properties. This Board is not dealing with the future of the building, the economic feasibility or viability of its preservation, or conservation, or its possible demolition. In that sense, the function of this Board is rather circumscribed.

The premises are part of a terrace block built in 1858 of Hamilton limestone. One architect called by counsel for the city commented that the buildings were classic Greek architecture via Scotland and reflected the Scottish heritage of Hamilton. Another noted it was one of the few stone terraces and the best in the city, and possibly in Canada, a view supported by all expert witnesses.

From the historical viewpoint, every structure is a visible manifestation of the history of that community. Sandyford Place is an indicator of the character of living and the aspirations of the citizens in mid 19th century Hamilton. A number of notable persons resided in these premises which were apparently designed by the builder to impress and give a sense of distinction. It is an example of the building era in the days before the large, single-family dwelling with grounds and gardens came into prominence. The builder sought street frontage and accommodation in accordance with his Scottish urban development experience. It is an indicator of the geographic expansion of the city from the commercial/ industrial waterfront area.

This Board had the opportunity to view the premises before and during the hearing and to tour the immediate area. Sandyford Place is located in a district that has the largest concentration of fine stone buildings in the city. With its prominent corner site, it is the anchor for preservation in the Durand Neighbourhood.

The expert evidence presented to the Board indicates the uniqueness of the premises in question. They have a simple, symmetrical, well-proportioned architectural aspect and appear to be the last terrace block of its kind in Canada. Many such buildings were built in England and Scotland, but only a few in Canada. Its intrinsic value lies in the fact that it is four separate units which create an architectural totality. A very competent builder has left Hamilton with a distinctive case study of earlier Victorian residential construction.

The ashlar stone work is of simple, plain lines. There was unanimity of the expert witnesses that the front facade was of prime importance for preservation. Attention was drawn to the window pediments, carved eave brackets, lintels, three-sided dormers with hipped roof and side lights and the cornice. As for the interior, reference was made to the staircases, fireplaces and undercut mouldings of plaster. All these elements create a building of exceptional architectural significance to the municipality, the province and, quite possibly to the nation.

It is noteworthy, and counsel for the owners was quite candid in acknowledging this fact, that the expert evidence presented by the City in support of its desire to designate was uncontroverted. From direct evidence of an officer of the owner corporations and the cross-examination of the experts called by the City, it was apparent that the thrust of the objections to designation related solely to cost of repairs to the electrical, heating and plumbing services, roof, front steps

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and dormers. It was suggested that such expenses could amount to \$50,000 per unit. No evidence, however, by either party was presented to establish such costs or to outline any potential structural weaknesses.

It is not relevant to the deliberations of this Board to know if potential purchasers are available to buy the buildings if the intention to designate is perfected by by-law, or to what uses the buildings could be put, or whether it is economically feasible to operate the buildings in any fashion. Such considerations are beyond the limited function assigned to this Board by the Ontario Heritage Act.

In resume, this Board finds that the Council of the City of Hamilton has acted in the historical and architectural best interests of the citizens of the community in designating Sandyford Place as a property of historical and architectural value and interest. We therefore, recommend that Sandyford Place be duly designated by by-law under the provisions of The Ontario Heritage Act.

Auchmar

88 Fennell Ave W



Date: 1855
By-law: 2000-37

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In 1852, Scotsman Isaac Buchanan, purchased property on the west mountain for an estate worthy of a successful wholesale merchant, civic leader, and aspiring political figure in the United Provinces of Canada. In 1855, he began building his country manor on lands totalling eighty-six acres. The entire property he named Claremont Park; the walled and landscaped portion he called Auchmar after his family's vast estate on Loch Lomond. This walled estate, consisting of approximately 9.6 acres, is located at the north-east corner of Fennell Avenue West and West Fifth Street.

1850's COUNTRY ESTATE IN HAMILTON

In Upper Canada during the pre-Confederation era, it was the fashion for wealthy gentlemen to leave their mark on the new country by building magnificent country estates. For over a century Hamilton was distinguished for its legacy of elegant country villas dating from this period, most of which have been lost with the city's expansion. Auchmar is one of only two such estates on the mountain to survive intact; the other being Chedoke on the escarpment brow.

In some ways, The Honourable Isaac Buchanan's country estate of Auchmar may be considered a sequel to Sir Allan MacNab's estate of Dundurn. Built twenty years later, on the mountain instead of the bay and in a later architectural style, Auchmar shares many of the same planning and design features found at Dundurn.

Essentially, both properties are modelled after the gentleman's country estate of Britain. Like Dundurn, the entrance to Auchmar was heralded by a gate-lodge, located on its northern-most boundary at the escarpment brow (still existing at 71 Claremont Drive). For the requisite scenic approach to the grounds, Auchmar's driveway was designed as a 0.5 kilometre treed alley (following today's streets of Arcade and Glenwood Crescents) passing through an arched entranceway (now closed) into Buchanan's secluded private grounds. The treed alley continued southwards towards the main focal point, Buchanan's manor house, a home with presence and dignity, enhanced by

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landscaped gardens. The drive proceeded to circle around to the south entrance facade of the house, designed as a perfect mirror image of the north garden face.

Buchanan's complex includes additional structures typical of a gentleman's estate: a carriage house, two arched passageways, high garden walls, and a square, two-storey dovecote, all constructed in stone. The first stone wall swings north-east from the archway at the carriage house around to the dovecote, creating a sizeable, south-facing walled garden. A second high stone wall extends along the east border of the property and partially across its north boundary, designed to provide privacy and a shelter for Buchanan's original orchard. Most of this orchard wall still exists as do a number of apple trees believed to be remnants from his original planting. A third low stone wall runs along the south border of the property at Fennell Avenue.

Today, this historic enclave, although little known to the outside community, represents a rare and significant cultural heritage landscape, dating from one of Hamilton's most illustrious building periods. In 1970, Buchanan's Auchmar and its gatehouse Claremont Lodge were recognized and plaqued as a property of Provincial significance.

PICTURESQUE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Like Dundurn, Auchmar survives today as a rare and outstanding example of a mid-nineteenth century Picturesque country estate, complete with manor house, outbuildings and landscape features. With its built and natural features integrated into a comprehensive design, Auchmar fully upholds the principles of the Picturesque: its setting is secluded and wooded; its structures and landscaping display an interest in movement and variety; and the choice of design capitalises on the play of light and shadow. The verandahs and terraces (now gone) once served to extend interior space outdoors into the garden, another key component of the Picturesque.

The architect of Auchmar is to date unknown; the landscape design is attributed to George Laing, a British landscape architect responsible for gardens at Dundurn Castle and Rock Castle in Hamilton, and Woodend in Ancaster (presently the HRCA headquarters).

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE

The manor house of Auchmar is considered to be an excellent, full-blown example of the Gothic Revival style in Upper Canada, characterised by the use of such features as multiple gables, bargeboard decoration, pointed arched windows, bay windows and clustered chimney stacks. The lively and intricate detailing of the Gothic style enhances the Picturesque effect of the whole.

By comparison to the more formal Gothic mansions in Hamilton, like Inglewood and Rock Castle, Auchmar takes the more informal, playful aspects of the Gothic Revival and expands them to the grand scale of a country mansion. Unusual, too, is its interior layout based on a Roman cross plan with the central hallway running the width of the house flanked by staircases at each end. Designing identical front and garden facades, likewise, provided an inventive solution to creating equally important facades: the approach (north) side and the formal entry (south) side.

The Gothic Revival style was also successfully integrated throughout the estate. The interior of the manor house shows gothic detailing in the rib vaulting of the hallway, pointed arched doors, decorative wooden shutters, plaster ceiling, fireplaces, etc. Gothic detailing also appears on all the outbuildings - in the matching diminutive gatehouse, in the carriage house's bargeboard and pinnacles; in the dovecote's bargeboard, cupola and traceried pigeon holes; and in the latticed garden pagoda (now gone).

THE HONOURABLE ISAAC BUCHANAN

The Honourable Isaac Buchanan (1810-1883) was a man of many achievements - in business, politics and church affairs. He became one of the country's leading wholesale merchants and together with several other businesses established Hamilton as an important wholesale distribution centre. Buchanan was one of Hamilton's major civic leaders from the 1850s to the 1870s, as a promoter of the railway and as a prominent figure in local politics and the Scottish Presbyterian community. He was also an influential figure in the politics of the United Provinces of Canada.

AS ENTREPRENEUR

Isaac Buchanan began his mercantile career in Glasgow as an apprentice with the trading firm, William Guild & Co. and moved to Montreal in 1830. By 1834, Isaac and his older brother Peter were able to establish their own firm, Peter Buchanan and Company, based in Glasgow. In 1840, the wholesale dry goods and groceries firm of Buchanan, Harris and Company was established in Hamilton, with a branch office in Montreal. With Isaac's fearless opportunism and his partners' managerial skills, the Buchanan enterprise expanded rapidly, becoming one of the largest and most profitable wholesale businesses in Upper and Lower Canada. Isaac Buchanan played an instrumental role in the formation of boards of trade, becoming first president of the Toronto Board and later the Hamilton Board (formed in 1864).

AS POLITICIAN

Throughout his life Isaac Buchanan was passionately engaged in politics. In the early 1840s, he served as representative for Toronto in the first Legislative

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Assembly of the Province of Canada. He later served several terms as Hamilton representative (between 1857 and 1867) and was also appointed president of the Executive Council in the 1864 Tache Macdonald administration. He also deserves much of the credit, along with Sir Allan MacNab, for bringing the Great Western Railway to Hamilton.

AS RELIGIOUS LEADER

As a man of religion, Buchanan gave liberally in time and wealth to Presbyterian causes and churches across the country. He was strongly committed to promoting the Knox "free" church, donating to the building fund for the first Knox Church in Hamilton (1845) and later bearing the major cost of erecting the MacNab Street Church (1856).

HISTORY OF SITE

The mountain estate of Isaac and Agnes Buchanan, with its spacious villa and landscaped grounds, provided a fitting setting to raise their large family, entertain dignitaries, and hold church and political functions. Unfortunately, their enjoyment of Auchmar was relatively short-lived. Isaac's increasingly speculative and unprofitable business ventures forced him to begin selling off portions of his landholdings as early as 1862. In 1873, a large parcel to the west was sold for the construction of the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane and the remainder of his property, including Auchmar, was sold the following year to pay his creditors.

After 1874, Auchmar and the remainder of Buchanan's property changed ownership a number of times and continued to be subdivided. Around the turn-of-the-century, Auchmar was owned and occupied by Captain Alfred Trigge and his family. The estate was then acquired by Elsie Buchanan, the youngest daughter of Isaac and Agnes, who in turn sold it to Alan Vernon Young in 1926. During World War II, Auchmar served as a convalescent hospital for the R.C.A.F. The 33-acre property was further subdivided before the remaining portion was sold in 1945 to the Sisters of Social Service, a Roman Catholic order originating in Budapest, Hungary. The Sisters acquired the original building complex and surrounding landscaped grounds (9.6 acres in size) with the intent of opening a novitiate for women studying to become members of the order. The original villa was enlarged in 1963 by the addition of a large rear wing (with a chapel and conference centre) to serve as a retreat house. In recent years, the Sisters have lived in the smaller modernized carriage house.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Many remnants still exist from the layout of Buchanan's original estate but only those features on the present-day Auchmar property are included in the designation.

The features important to the preservation of Auchmar include but are not limited to the following: built and natural landscape features: the manor house, carriage house, dovecote, garden walls (four), treed alley, orchard, walled garden and park-like setting with its open space and mature trees.

Significant features of the manor house include but are not limited to the following: all four original exterior facades - walls, gables, dormers, clustered chimney stacks, all original windows including the castellated bay windows, doors, mouldings, decorative bargeboard, pinnacles/pendants and brackets. Included also on the interior are the first and second storey hallways and vaulting, the staircases, and the original walls, doors, windows, shutters, fireplaces, wood and plaster mouldings, and wood panelling.

Significant features include the exterior facades of the carriage house - original stone walls, gables and dormers, and pinnacles; of the dovecote - the original stone walls, gables, bargeboard, traceried pigeon holes; the original stone garden walls with coping stones, openings and gates; and foundation remnants near the wooded area.

Excluded from designation are the attached garage and Holy Spirit Retreat Centre and any late 20th century additions to the building complex.

Hamilton

4 units of 5-unit Rowhouse

207 Ferguson Ave S



Date: 1886

By-law: 95-161

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

207, 211, 213, 215 Ferguson Avenue South make up four units of the five-unit rowhouse built in 1886-1887, just north of Charlton Avenue East. Situated in the historic Corktown neighbourhood, this brick terrace overlooking the grounds of Queen Victoria Public School is an integral component of a continuous streetscape of late 19th and early 20th century buildings extending from the base of the escarpment along the east side of Ferguson to Forest Avenue and westward along Forest to Walnut Street. Directly south of Charlton stands the designated High Victorian brick rowhouse at 219-227 Ferguson Avenue, and the former high level pumping station built in 1912. The open space opposite #207-215 was once occupied by a row of modest frame and brick dwellings, demolished when the new public school was built in 1963. To the rear of the terrace is a low-rise housing development, built recently on an industrial site formerly occupied by the Armstrong Cartage Company.

With the building of the Hamilton-Lake Erie Railroad in the 1870s, Ferguson Avenue became the city's major north-south railway corridor. Present-day Ferguson Avenue, now that the tracks have been removed, has the potential to be one of Hamilton's most important mountain-to-bay linkages for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The historic buildings along Ferguson Avenue take on additional significance due to their location on this major north-south corridor.

ARCHITECTURE

One record of Hamilton's rapid growth in the latter part of the 19th century is the proliferation of brick rowhousing which appeared in downtown neighbourhoods at this time. Typical of the more modest vernacular terraces erected in the 1880s and 1890s, 207-215 Ferguson Avenue South is one of relatively few surviving examples of this type in the Corktown neighbourhood, notable for its finely crafted wood detailing. Each unit features parapet end or dividing walls with built-in chimneys, two off-centred upper windows, and a single bay window with the hexagonal form characteristic of 1880s rowhousing. Its long front

facade, stepped slightly to accommodate the gently sloping site, is dominated by the five large bay windows, originally all featuring sash windows, colonnettes, and bracketed eaves. The exposed brick masonry of units #207 and #213 reveal the original segmental arches over the front doorway and second-storey windows, accentuated by contrasting brick key and corner stones. In their original form, the doorways were noteworthy for their arched transom lights and wood lintels embellished with rope moulding and fretwork (restored at #213). Beneath the soffits were decorative dentil bands (intact on only two units). Minor alterations have to some extent undermined the architectural integrity of the row as a whole: painting of the brick masonry, parging of parapet walls, replacement of original doors and windows, and removal or covering of decorative wood elements, but these changes are for the most part reversible.

HISTORY

Built as an investment property for Margaret McIntyre, the end unit at #207 was initially occupied by John McIntyre from 1887-1889. Following Margaret's death, the rowhouse was sold by the executors of her estate in 1919. It then changed hands three more times before being subdivided and sold as five separate units between 1920 and 1921.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 207, 211, 213, 215 Ferguson Avenue South are the original features of the west (front), south (#215), and north (#207) facades, including the roof and parapet walls, the doorways and window openings (excluding any modern replacement windows and all five doors), the bay windows, and any surviving original wood trim. Excluded is the added verandah at #215.

Hamilton

Corktown 5-unit Residential Terrace

219 Ferguson Ave S



Date: 1894

By-law: 85-177

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built in 1894, this five-unit residential terrace in the Corktown neighbourhood is situated on the east side of Ferguson Avenue South at the corner of Charlton Avenue East. It forms part of a continuous streetscape of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, including several rowhouses, which extends north to the railway yards and west along the north side of Forest Avenue bordering the grounds of Queen Victoria Public School. Directly south of the terrace is the former high level pumping station erected in 1912 at the foot of the escarpment.

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

219-227 Ferguson Avenue South represents the finest surviving example of a High Victorian brick terrace in Corktown, notable not only for the quality of its overall design and detailing but also for the extent to which its original appearance has been preserved. Typical in design of late nineteenth century rowhousing in Hamilton, each unit features a side entrance, parapet partition walls, a square bay, and a steep-pitched roof with a tall gable over the bay. A particularly distinctive element is the gable bargeboard which forms a decorative arch over the semi-circular attic window. Also noteworthy are the bracketed cornice over the round arched bay windows and the front doorway, the ornamental brick mouldings, and in the case of the two end units (#219 and #227), the original panelled wood door with its tall, arched glazed upper panels. The decorative wood porches over all five front entrances were recently removed.

HISTORY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The original owner, John Linder, retained possession of the terrace for less than a year, selling it in 1894 to William Edgar, who in turn sold it in 1895 to investor William Sparrow of Buffalo, New York. In the course of the early 20th century the rowhouse was subdivided among individual owners, several of whom were associated with well-known Hamilton businesses.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 219-227 Ferguson Avenue South are the original features of the west, south and north facades, including the ornamental wood trim, the original front doorways (excluding the doors of #221 and #225) and windows with their stained glass transoms.

Hamilton

Frederick J. Rastrick House

46 Forest Ave



Date: 1840s

By-law: 77-227

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The premises, 46 Forest Avenue, is recommended for conservation as a property having historical and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, and in the Architectural Review & Evaluation Report prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson.

The premises are of historical significance. Exact year of construction is not certain, but it is believed to be of the late 1840s, early 1850s period. From 1858 to 1898, the stone house at 46 Forest Avenue was the residence of Hamilton architect Frederick J. Rastrick and his family. His wife, Anna Mary Biggs, was the actual owner from 1865 to 1898.

Rastrick was a civil engineer and an architect. He had articulated in England to Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament in London. He immigrated to Canada and later moved to Hamilton from Brantford in 1853, when he was 33 years old.

Rastrick had a large family and two of his sons, Edward L. and Frank R. became architects. He designed several Gothic Revival houses in Hamilton in the 1850s and 1860s. His masterpiece was "The Castle" (also called Amisfield) at the southwest corner of James and Duke Streets. It was designed for lawyer Colin Reid, supposedly in imitation of Sir Walter Scott's "Abbotsford" in Scotland. Later Frederick and his son Edward practised as "F.J. Rastrick and Son, Architects" from an office at 36 James Street South.

After Frederick's death in 1897, Edward and his family took up residence at 46 Forest Avenue until 1909.

The premises are of architectural excellence, of great importance to Hamilton's heritage. The building is of general Renaissance design with some fine Classical Revival detailing. The building is well-scaled, square in plan, two storeys in height, and is constructed of limestone with an ashlar façade.

Church of the Ascension (Anglican)

64 Forest Ave



Date: 1850

By-law: 88-66

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Church of the Ascension, located at the corner of John Street South and Forest Avenue, is one of Hamilton's outstanding nineteenth century churches. The original Gothic Revival structure was designed by the firm, Cumberland and Ridout, and built in 1850-51 of local limestone.

The church was consecrated in 1875, shortly after the spire and gable-end pinnacles were added. Following a fire which gutted the church in 1887, the interior was rebuilt and the present chancel added. The church interior has since undergone numerous minor alterations. On the exterior, both original porches on the north and south transepts have been altered and an entrance vestibule facing Forest Avenue added on the west facade.

The present church complex incorporates a number of linked structures enclosing a secluded courtyard. Of particular interest are the two stone Sunday School buildings: the first designed by a prominent Hamilton architect, Frederick Rastrick, and built in 1872, and the second designed by local architect Charles Mills and built in 1901.

With its corner tower, soaring spire and gently sloping spire, the Church of the Ascension has a commanding presence on John Street South. Since the completion of its spire, this church has been a prominent landmark in the south-central part of the city and today provides a dramatic focal point for two surviving clusters of 19th century houses to the east on John Street and to the west between Forest and Charlton Avenues.

The Church of the Ascension is historically important as Hamilton's second Anglican Church and first permanent stone structure built to house an Anglican congregation. The first meeting was held in 1847 in the coach-house of Miles O'Reilly, Chief Judge of the Gore District Court from 1837 to 1854. The site for the present church was donated by Richard Juson, a successful Hamilton merchant who was the largest contributor to the new building.

One of the city's best examples of a mid-19th century Gothic Revival church, the Church of the Ascension is both unusual for the corner positioning of its bell

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tower and striking for its vigorous detail and strong vertical lines achieved by the tall spire and heavy buttresses culminating in dominant pinnacles. The church is also architecturally significant as a major work of one of Canada's leading 19th century architects, Frederick W. Cumberland, who designed St. James Anglican Cathedral (1850-53) and University College (1856-58) in Toronto as well as the Central Public School in Hamilton (1853).

Important to the preservation of the Church of the Ascension complex are:

1. the exterior facades and roofs of the entire building complex including the stone masonry walls, buttresses, pinnacles, and carved stone decoration, the spire, the pointed-arched, trefoil and rose windows, and the doorways;
2. the interior of the original church (nave, transept and chancel) including the three wooden galleries, the wood panelling, the stained glass windows and the open timberwork ceiling;
3. the courtyard;
4. the stone wall along John Street and Charlton Avenue and the wrought iron railing.

Georgian-style House

171 Forest Ave



Date: 1860
By-law: 77-287

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The exterior of this property is recommended for conservation as property having historical and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, and in the "Architectural Review and Evaluation Report" prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson.

Built in 1860, the house is styled in the Georgian tradition. The foundation, side and rear walls, are of rubble stone while the base course, lugsills and lintels are of cut stone. The facade is of red brick with quoins of yellow brick. The front entrance incorporates a four-paneled door, square-headed transom and side lights. The windows are six over six double-hung sash.

Situated in Corktown, one of the earliest residential neighbourhoods in Hamilton, the building represents the upper class housing of the area, and is typical of Hamilton homes common before the widespread introduction of picturesque Victorian forms. Originally owned by a police constable/tavern keeper, it later served as a female home, then went through a series of family owners.

Hamilton

2 units of 3-unit Rowhouse

72 George St



Date: 1873

By-law: 90-34

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Important to the preservation of 72-74 George Street are the original features of the south (front) and east facades, including the roof and visible parapet walls, the doorways (excluding the modern doors), the second storey double-hung sash windows (originally all two-over-two), and the ground floor window openings (excluding the modern bay windows).

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

72-74 George Street constitutes two units of a three-unit, two-storey brick rowhouse built in 1873-1874 for tailor Charles Foster. This terrace now marks the eastern edge of Hess Village, a cluster of Victorian houses in the four blocks bounded by Main, King, Queen and Caroline Streets, which was transformed into a small area of boutiques and professional offices in the early 1970s. Prior to this time, it was an integral component of a late 19th and early 20th century residential streetscape extending from Queen to Caroline, the easternmost section of which has since been lost.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Typical in form of terraces built in the city throughout the latter half of the 19th century, 72 and 74 George Street are three bay units with side entrances, separated by parapet walls with built-in chimneys. The doorways with both transom and sidelights are reminiscent of the city's stone terraces dating from the 1850s and 60s, as also are the cut-stone window and door sills and lintels. The eaves were originally embellished with wood brackets reflecting the influence of the Italianate style on Hamilton's residential architecture in the 1870s. The building has survived relatively intact, although the four original ground floor windows (including the stone sills and lintels) were removed and replaced in the early 1970s by large bay windows reflecting the change from residential to commercial use.

HISTORY

The terrace was erected on the west side of Charles Foster's own house at 68 George Street (demolished in the mid-1970s). By the late 1880s all three units were individually owned. Since 1974 the terrace has accommodated a variety of retail establishments and restaurants, with #72 reverting back to residential use in 1983.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

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Semi-detached House

107 George St



Date: 1870

By-law: 85-176/178

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

107-109 George Street are semi-detached brick houses constructed in 1870-1871 for noted Hamilton industrialist John Moodie. The buildings are listed on the Hamilton Inventory of Architecturally and Historically Significant Buildings and the immediate neighbourhood of Hess Village is listed as a Potential Heritage Conservation District.

Architecturally, the buildings exhibit a high quality of vernacular rowhouse design and historically, the buildings' connection with an important Hamilton citizen increases their heritage value. John Moodie was a leading entrepreneur of the late nineteenth century who is best known as one of the Five Johns, celebrated for their role in bringing hydro power into Hamilton from the distant site of De Cew Falls.

Important to the preservation of 107-109 George Street is the retention of the original features on the north, east, and west facades including but not limited to the central gable, brackets, the bay windows, the front doorway and the pointed arched window in the gable.

Stinson Street School

180 Grant Ave (at 200 Stinson St)



Date: 1894

By-law: 89-219

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement: X

Reasons for Designation:

The original Stinson Street School, erected in 1894-1895 on Stinson Street between Grant and Ontario Avenue, is now part of a building complex which occupies a full block bounded to the south by Alanson Street. It is the major landmark in the Stinson neighbourhood, a residential community composed mainly of late 19th and early 20th century houses. The original school was built at the outer edge of the residential development east of Corktown and stood at the foot of the escarpment close to the Wentworth Street Incline Railway, also opened in 1895.

The original 1894-1895 school building and a second building erected to the rear in 1915 were both designed by local architect Alfred W. Peene, best known for his design of the former Hamilton Public Library (now the Unified Family Court). Stinson Street School was one of Peene's first major commissions and the earliest of five City public schools which he designed.

Stylistically, Stinson Street School marked a departure from the High Victorian design of the public schools built in Hamilton during the 1870s and 1880s. Both the original building and later addition were designed in a Romanesque Revival style inspired by the work of the American architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, which became the favoured style for public and institutional buildings designed by Canadian architects in the 1890s. The characteristic Richardsonian Romanesque features of Stinson Street School are its bulky square proportions and rugged quality, its rusticated ashlar sandstone base and its semi-circular rusticated stone archway over the recessed main entrance. The transomed windows, massive octagonal chimney and tall parapeted gable with a triple window and flanking chimney-like elements (echoing the pinnacles of more elaborate buildings of this style) are also distinctive Romanesque features.

Stinson Street School is the last surviving Richardsonian Romanesque public building in Hamilton. The outstanding example, the old City Hall designed by James Balfour and built in 1888, as well as two other important buildings erected in the 1890s, Central Collegiate Institute and the former Y.M.C.A. building, have all been demolished.

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Stinson Street School is also one of only three remaining 19th century Hamilton public schools, the other two being Central Public School (1853) and West Avenue School (1885).

Of these, it is the only one fully used for educational purposes.

The architectural integrity of both the exterior and interior has been preserved to a very large extent. Aside from a relatively unobtrusive gymnasium addition (1959) linking the 1894 and 1915 buildings, no significant exterior changes have been made. The interior of each building has undergone only one major alteration of an unsympathetic nature, the enclosure of the two stairways between the ground and second floors. The wood floors and wainscotting, the original wood staircases of the earliest building and the wood and iron staircase of the later one, and most of the tall panelled wood doors and moulded frames are still intact and in good condition.

Important to the preservation of Stinson Street School are:

1. (exterior) the facades of both the 1895 and 1915 buildings, including, the five original entrances, the double-hung wood sash windows, and the slate roofs with their gables, dormers and chimneys, and excluding the gymnasium addition,
2. (interior) the central hall spaces of the first and second floors; original interior features of the halls and stairways, including the classroom doorways, the four main staircases, and the wood floors and wainscotting.

Manse

51 Herkimer St



Date: 1858
By-law: 77-21

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The interior and exterior of this property are recommended for conservation as property having historic and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, in the "Architectural Review & Elevation Report" prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson, and in "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton" published by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and written by Professor A.G. McKay.

This building is of considerable architectural merit, representing a transition between two Ontario design periods. Its basic form and its restraint in decoration is of Georgian derivation, but its massing, roofline, bargeboard, bay window, and stone label mouldings over windows on the principal facade and its interior woodwork give it a distinctively Neo-Gothic spirit, a modern departure for Hamilton at mid-century, and the shape of things to come. The use of Hamilton limestone for basic wall construction, faced with imported ashlar-finished white sandstone is typical of the better buildings of the period.

The structure was built in 1858, by Donald Nicholson, the builder of Sandyford Place, as the residence for the Reverend Robert Burnett, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, whose outstanding church building (today, St. Paul's) had been completed the previous year under the direction of architect William Thomas. It is a manifestation of the high-quality residential environment that developed as characteristic of much of Durand Neighbourhood. Today, this building stands as one of a mere handful of buildings of its era and character in the City of Hamilton.

Hamilton

2-storey Brick Dwelling

172 Hess St N



Date: 1858
By-law: 84-250

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The two-storey brick dwelling located at 172 Hess Street North was built in 1858 by Thomas Peat, carpenter. The house stands on a rise of land, overlooking the bay and, when built, was the northernmost residence on Hess Street.

Features of architectural distinction are its prominent siting, tall proportions, high end-chimneys, and the unusual detailing found over the door and under the eaves. Unique are the carved faces decorating the end brackets.

From 1858 to 1886, 172 Hess Street North served as the home of Thomas Peat, listed as carpenter and builder, and of Seth J. Whitehead and his family for the following twenty-five years. Born in England, Mr. Whitehead was first in the iron business there, then in America from 1858 to 1878, and after coming to Canada, he became a leader in the metal industry as superintendent of the Hamilton Iron Forging Company, founded 1879. He was responsible for the establishment of the rolling mill in 1885. From his house, he could overlook the iron works below located on the block bounded by Hess, Barton, Queen and Stuart Street.

Included in the designation are the front facade, roof, the end chimneys and architectural trim.

Hamilton GO Centre (former TH&B Railway Station)

36 Hunter St E



Date: 1933
By-law: 94-125

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The former Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo (TH&B) Railway Station, situated on Hunter St. East at the head of Hughson Street, ranks as a major architectural landmark of Hamilton's downtown core. The station was constructed in 1931-33 by the TH&B Railway to serve as both a passenger/freight terminal and the company's headquarters. In 1977, Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) bought control of the railway line and in 1981, the station ceased to function as a passenger terminal. Current plans are to restore and convert the station into the new GO-Transit Centre for rail and bus transportation. In 1991, the former TH&B Station was designated under the federal Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act.

The TH&B headquarters were designed by the New York architectural firm of Fellheimer and Wagner in a streamlined modernist style known as Art Moderne. Well-known for their spectacular railway stations in Buffalo and Cincinnati, the firm provided Hamilton with a high-styled modernist structure which was at the forefront of railway station design in Canada.

CONTEXT

The importance of the downtown railway terminal, located just three blocks south of the city's central Gore Park, was recognized in its siting. The station was placed on the cross-axis of Hughson Street, and Hunter Street was re-aligned to curve out in front of the building.

In a larger context, the TH&B Station's location at the southern end of Hughson Street corresponds to the Canadian National Railway (CNR) Station's location at the northern end. Both stations face towards the city centre and both were built in the same period, the CNR Station having been completed in 1931, just as construction began on the TH&B Station.

HISTORY

The 102-mile railway link between the three major cities came about in 1895 as a result of pressures to introduce competition to the Grand Trunk Railway; to

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provide the shortest land route to American rail lines; and to give new service along the Hamilton-Niagara corridor.

*The former TH&B Station re-opened as the Hamilton GO Centre in 1996.

Established originally as a through-line for passenger and freight service, the TH&B Railway in 1899 constructed a beltline to the city's new industrial lands at the east end, thereby facilitating Hamilton's major industrial expansion of the early 20th century. So profitable was the freight traffic - business increased tenfold between 1901 and 1917 - that the company could elect in the middle of the Depression to build new facilities to replace the Victorian structure of 1895.

ARCHITECTURE

Built of a steel frame construction with a cut-limestone exterior, the structure combines a central, stepped headquarters tower six-stories high over a two-story railway station, which extends laterally in low, rounded projecting wings. Concrete retaining walls stretch out horizontally from the station to connect to the bridges at James and John Streets.

Stylistically, the building achieves a unique combination of the modernist elements popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Characteristic of the avant-garde International Style are the stepped office tower configuration and bands of windows which wrap around corners, a hallmark of the curtain wall construction made possible by the use of structural steel. Likewise, the smooth planar walls devoid of any traditional ornamentation, and, in particular, the curved walls of the lower stories, are typical of the streamlined Art Moderne style. Art Deco influence can be seen in the decorative treatment above the central vertical strip window.

The two-storey station, on the other hand, stands as a rare example of a pure Art Moderne public building. On the exterior and throughout the interior can be found the curved forms, polished metals and sleek machined detailing of this streamlined version of the modernist movement. In the central focal point, the two-story concourse, the design of the architecture and the design of the interior fittings (fixtures, furnishings and signage) achieve total integration, inspired by the same lean industrial aesthetic.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Of importance to the preservation of the former TH&B Railway Station are the original features of all four exteriors, including the limestone walls; windows; entranceways; doors and porticos; original signage; architectural ornamentation and flagpole; the concrete retaining walls; the platform structures; and the interior entrance lobby and semi-circular concourse, including the mezzanine and all original interior design features, including but not limited to the terrazzo floor, walls, ceiling, doors, columns, steel decoration, lighting and accessory fixtures, clock, wickets, signage, etc.

Hamilton

Central Public School

75 Hunter St W



Date: 1851

By-law: 78-79

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The exterior of this property is recommended for conservation as property having historic and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, in the "Architectural Review and Evaluation Report" prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson, and in "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton" published by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and written by Professor A.G. McKay.

The building is of considerable architectural significance. The finely proportioned original dressed stone structure, designed in 1851 by the firm of Cumberland and Ridout, incorporated both classical and Egyptian-inspired elements. It was altered to conform to more Victorian tastes in 1890, by James Balfour, the noted Hamilton architect, through the creation of a more "romantic" roof profile, the provision of a clock tower, and in the introduction of Romanesque windows.

Central Public School is of historical significance as it was the first building owned by the Hamilton Board of Education and the first large graded school in British North America, following the educational ideology of Egerton Ryerson. It was opened in May 1853 with John Herbert Sangster as Principal. It shortly had expanded the educational system in Hamilton sufficiently that local feeder schools were sending their upper grade pupils to Central.

"Whitehern" - McQuesten House

41 Jackson St W



Date: 1850

By-law: 77-239

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition: X

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The interior and exterior of this property are recommended for conservation as property having historical and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Committee of the City of Hamilton, on the "Architectural Review and Evaluation Report" prepared by Professor Anthony Adamson, in "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton" published by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and written by Professor A.G. McKay and by the Historic Sites Board of the Department of Northern Affairs.

The building is of architectural significance as it is fine example of a stone mansion occupied by a prosperous family in a Canadian town. The building was constructed in 1848 of limestone which had been quarried in Hamilton. The facade is essentially Georgian with an emphasis on symmetry, a graceful Ionic porch, small-bracketed eaves and a classical entablature. The balustrade and round-headed key-stoned window are of the Italianate style.

Whitehern is of historical significance, having been occupied by members of the McQuesten, an immigrant foundryman from New Hampshire, bought the home from its original owner Richard Duggan, industrialist. Upon the death of Dr. McQuesten, in 1885, his son Isaac moved into Whitehern. Isaac's son, the Honourable T.B. McQuesten, was the most notable member of the McQuesten family, serving as Hamilton Alderman, member of the Parks Board, Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works. T.B. McQuesten died in 1948 and Calvin, his brother and the last surviving member of the family, died in 1968, leaving Whitehern and the grounds to the Parks Board of Hamilton.

Hamilton

Lister Block

28 James St N



Date: 1923

By-law: 96-175

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The imposing six-storey retail/office building known as the Lister Block has been a prominent downtown landmark since erected in 1923 at the north-east corner of James Street North and King William. Its height, corner location, large double street frontage, and assertive architectural design have all contributed to its dominant character. An anchor block on both streets, its strong presence has been further accentuated in recent years by two major changes to the historic James North streetscape: the replacement of the four and six-storey T. Eaton Co. department store (1916-1920) to the north-west by the lower Eaton Centre (1990) and the large gap created by the demolition of the 1929 Zeller's building to the south.

The Lister Block originally stood in the heart of Hamilton's civic core, directly across from the City Hall (1888) and Market Square, and just south of the Federal Building (1856-1920). The downtown urban renewal scheme, initiated by the opening of the new City Hall in 1960, however, gradually shifted the focus of civic and cultural activity away from James Street North, resulting in the loss of two major Victorian landmarks: the old City Hall and the Grand Opera House (1880) located two blocks to the north.

From an urban design perspective, full advantage was taken of the corner site. Equal architectural emphasis was given to the six and eight-bay street elevations, with entrances provided to the L-shaped arcade from both James and King William. The use of the traditional truncated corner served to orient the building both to the intersection of James and King William and the open space beside City Hall, known as Market Square. Despite changes to the original street pattern and built forms, the Lister Block still relates very well to its setting and maintains a commanding presence.

HISTORY

The Lister Block site is noteworthy for its long-term association with the Lister family, dating back to the 1850s when the original four-storey stone commercial

block was erected for Joseph Lister. Following a devastating fire in 1923 which left the structure in ruins, plans were immediately drawn up for a larger, six-storey fireproof building by his son and manager since 1911, J.E. Lister. It was Lister's proclaimed ambition to provide the most up-to-date and central accommodation for small merchants at the lowest possible rents: stores facing James and King William, a two-level interior shopping arcade and office suites on the upper four floors. Within several years, Lister's ambitious project proved to be a success, attracting a variety of retail stores as well as service-oriented businesses and agencies (e.g. cafes, barber shops, beauty salons, medical practitioners, accountants, real estate agents, building societies, and charitable organizations). Joseph and J.E. Lister were both successful businessmen who demonstrated the family's confidence in and commitment to Hamilton through their respective Lister Block developments.

The present Lister Block remained largely occupied until the mid-1970s. Long-standing tenants included the Tait-Gibson Optical House at #44, one of the first and last occupants; the former White Grill Restaurant at #40 for over forty years; and the Anne Foster Music Shop located at #36 from 1942 until 1995, when the building was closed.

ARCHITECTURE

The Lister Block is significant as Hamilton's oldest surviving major retail/office complex with a large interior arcade. It also ranks among the city's best surviving examples of the decorative use of terra cotta. Moreover, it is one of the most distinctive buildings designed by the local architectural firm of Bernard Prack & Co. (later Prack & Prack), whose achievements included the tall Gothic-inspired 1929 Pigott Building. Typical of early 20th century office buildings, the Lister Block combined technically advanced fire-proof construction with traditional architectural materials and forms. Stylistically, it followed the Renaissance Revival precedent adopted for Hamilton's pre-modern tall buildings, such as the Royal Connaught Hotel (1916), and was similarly characterized by the tripartite division of its facades into base, shaft and capital, all articulated by classical elements and details. The massing of the Lister Block, however, more closely resembled that of the early 20th century department store, with its bulkier proportions and horizontal emphasis (as exemplified by the original T. Eaton Co. building).

To the architect's credit, the Lister Block is distinguished by the clear architectural expression of its dual function, the skilful handling of Renaissance Revival forms, and high-quality materials employed in a visually effective manner. The building consists of a reinforced concrete frame clad in brick, terra cotta and sheet copper. The white glazed terra-cotta facade of the lower two stories of retail space comprises fluted pilasters supporting an entablature punctuated by decorative medallions aligned with the capitals. Set within this classical framework are the individual storefronts and wide display windows

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above. In contrast, the facade of the four stories of office space above is divided into bays of tall sash windows and copper spandrel panels by piers of dark brown rug brick. Crowning the facade is a white glazed terra-cotta entablature similar in design to the lower one, but more elaborate.

The L-shaped interior arcade, claimed at the time of its opening to be the first in Hamilton with a second level of shops, is also noteworthy for its architectural treatment: corridors with marble and patterned terrazzo flooring lined with varnished wood and plate-glass storefronts, and at street level, decorative plasterwork in the form of arches sprung from classical pilasters, and square skylights (originally domed on the interior).

The Lister Block has, to a large extent, preserved its original architectural character. Most of its original exterior and interior features are intact; and exterior alterations have mainly occurred at ground floor level: most noticeably, the partial removal of two corner pilasters. Only the former music shop front at #36 still stands unaltered.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Lister Block are the original architectural features of:

- the two street facades (west and south), including all original windows, the one original storefront at #36, and the decorative terra-cotta and copper work, but excluding recent alterations to the storefronts and arcade entrances; and
- the two-level interior arcade, including the shopfronts, decorative plasterwork, marble and terrazzo flooring, and skylights (excluding the recent bubble domes).

Tivoli Theatre

108 James St N



Date: 1875
By-law: 90-255

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Built in 1875 as a carriage factory for J.P. Pronguey, the building at 108-112 James Street North has served primarily as a theatre since 1908. In 1924, the building was substantially enlarged by an auditorium added to the rear to accommodate the Tivoli Theatre, the name by which the building has since been known.

CONTEXT

With its architecturally impressive facade, dominant corner tower, and high visibility, the Tivoli Theatre is a major contributing component of the James North Heritage streetscape. It also provides a dramatic visual terminus to the block extending from Cannon to Wilson Street. The adjacent site at the north-east corner of James and Wilson was, for many years, occupied by the Grand Opera House and Hotel, erected in 1880 and demolished respectively in 1960 and 1986.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In the course of its history, the building at 108-112 James Street North has served many different uses: a carriage works (until 1901), a bowling alley on the second floor (1908-1964), various restaurants and retail businesses at street level (most recently the Union Furniture Co.), and of particular significance, a succession of theatres: the Wonderland (1908), the Colonial (1910-12), and the Princess (1913-23), all located in the space which became the lobby of the Tivoli Theatre, and finally the Tivoli itself.

The Tivoli has an important place in Hamilton's theatre history. The Wonderland was reputedly the city's first film theatre while the Tivoli, a vaudeville theatre and motion picture house, was the first theatre to introduce sound movies in the late 1920s. Of the numerous theatres built in Hamilton during the early 20th century, the Tivoli counted among the seven largest and grandest, the most resplendent of which were the Capitol and the Palace. All but the Lyric (now the Century) and the Tivoli have been demolished; and of these two only the Tivoli has retained any part of its original interior decor.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

EXTERIOR:

Clearly intended to make a bold statement of Pronguey's entrepreneurial ambitions, the original carriage factory was designed by Hamilton architect Albert H. Hills in the popular Second Empire style. Characteristic of this style are the steeply-pitched mansard roof with dormers, the bracketed cornices, and rich classical detailing. Noteworthy features of the Tivoli facade include the round-arched windows with two-over-two sash windows and ornate moulded surrounds, the gabled dormer windows, and the tall mansard-roofed tower. This convex-shaped tower displays narrow, paired arched dormers surmounted by circular windows and a bracketed cornice, originally crowned by ornamental iron cresting.

The later Tivoli Theatre entrance originally featured an octagonal ticket office and an ornamental sign marquee, above which was a vertical "Tivoli" sign projecting at right angles to the street. Only the basic structure of the marquee, however, survived the major alterations made to the entrance in 1954.

INTERIOR:

The Tivoli Theatre was greatly admired for its sumptuously decorated "Italian Renaissance" interior, designed by Toronto architect, B. Kingston Hall. While a significant proportion of the original decor was removed or covered in the course of renovations undertaken in 1943, 1947 and 1954 (when the most extensive remodelling occurred), the main architectural features of the auditorium are still largely intact. These include the proscenium, the ceiling with its elliptical design, the decorative cornice and frieze below, and along each side wall: a colonnade comprising five round arches sprung from coupled pilasters. The two arches on either side of the stage still contain the original bronze statues of Caesar Augustus and the goddess Minerva. At the base of each of the other eight arches are medallions depicting the four seasons.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Tivoli Theatre are:

1. the original architectural features of the front (west) and side (south) facades, including the upper-storey arched windows, moulded surrounds, bracketed cornice, and slate-covered mansard roof with its dormers and corner tower.
2. the original architectural features of the lobby and auditorium, including the ceilings, proscenium, colonnades, statuary, and other decorative wall elements. Excluded from designation are the more recent additions, such as the floor covering, seating and stage curtain.

Christ's Church Cathedral and Schoolhouse

252 James St N



Date: 1852
By-law: 86-313

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Christ's Church Cathedral, located on James Street North, has served as the cathedral church for the Anglican Diocese of Niagara since 1875 and is considered an important ecclesiastical centre for the Niagara Peninsula.

Built on the site of the first Anglican church in Hamilton (1835), the present cathedral was begun in 1852 with the construction of the east end of the church as designed by William Thomas. The building was brought to completion in 1873-75 when the front facade and west end of the nave were erected under the supervision of architects Langley & Burke. Subsequently, the only major change to the structure was the rebuilding of the chancel in 1924 where architect W.P. Witton incorporated the original East Window in the new design.

The Cathedral is a prominent landmark in that city, notable for its 19th century Gothic Revival style of architecture, stone construction, scale, and quality of design. Set back from the street, the church has an imposing presence on James Street North, and as such, is a major focal point in one of the city's most significant heritage streetscapes. The interior, with its high central nave and elaborate chancel, well illustrates the gothic essence of strong verticality and decorative detailing.

In 1985, the church was awarded a provincial historical plaque in honour of its 150-year history by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Of significance to the conservation of Christ's Church Cathedral are:

- (1) the original elements of all four exterior facades, including but not limited to the stone walls and buttresses, tracery windows, doors, chimneys and such decorative features as pinnacles and mouldings;
- (2) the original architectural features of the interior of the nave, including chancel and side aisles; namely, the ceilings, piers, walls, pointed arches, tracery windows, stained and painted glass and decorative mouldings; and
- (3) the wrought iron fence across the front of the property.

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CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL SCHOOLHOUSE

Located on the north side of Christ's Church Cathedral, the schoolhouse was designed in 1870 by the Hamilton architect William Leith and completed before the Gothic Revival Cathedral was built next door in 1875. The original schoolhouse was articulated by pointed-arched windows and doorway, which were removed by a later enlargement of the building.

Linked together by a recent addition, the schoolhouse is an important part of the church complex forming the north side of the open forecourt and relating harmoniously to the Cathedral in style, scale and stone construction. In the context of James Street North, the schoolhouse with its characteristic belfry adds considerable architectural interest to this Victorian commercial streetscape, one of the most significant example of its type in Hamilton.

Of significance to the conservation of Christ's Church Schoolhouse are: the original architectural features of the front (east) and side facades, including but not limited to the stone walls and belfry.

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co. Building

255 James St N



Date: 1873
By-law: 87-176

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Standing opposite Christ Church Cathedral at 255-265 James Street North is the former Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co. building erected in 1873 and enlarged in 1889-1891. It constitutes a major block in the James Street North streetscape, an area recognized today as one of the City's most important heritage districts.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The original central portion of the building, built in 1873, served as Forster Brothers' brass foundry until 1888. The building was then sold to W.A. Freeman, a local coal and building supplies dealer, and the brass foundry was incorporated as the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company, Ltd. Located at these premises until 1912, this firm was an important Canadian manufacturer of office, bank and church brass fittings and was reputedly the first Canadian manufacturer of cash registers, which were introduced in 1896 and sold internationally.

After serving principally as a brass foundry for just over 40 years, the building was adapted to commercial and residential use: the ground floor was converted to individual stores in 1919 and the upper floors to apartments in 1924.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

255-265 James Street North is architecturally significant as a three-storey, fifteen-bay, industrial/commercial block that fits harmoniously into the James Street North streetscape.

Continuity with the streetscape is achieved through the use of brick construction, similar proportions, scale and rhythm, and typical double-hung sash windows.

Special features of the present-day building, notably the large round-arched windows of the north corner, the terra-cotta panels and medallions, and the carriageway, are surviving elements from the major redesign of the block

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completed in 1891. At this time, the building was enlarged into a monumental High Victorian edifice incorporating two massive corner towers four stories high, that were topped with pinnacles and pyramidal roofs. A major fire in 1903 resulted in the loss of the towers and tall roof, and their replacement with a flat roof. Subsequently, the facade at ground level was subdivided into individual storefronts and some of the upper-storey windows were modified when the building was converted into apartments.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 255-265 James Street North includes but is not limited to the following: original features of the two east (James) and north (Colbourne) facades, including the brick walls, the round-arched window and the carriage entrance facing Colbourne Street, the terra-cotta ornamentation, and the double-hung sash windows.

Hamilton CN Railway Station

360 James St N



Date: 1930
By-law: 95-115

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition: X
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Erected in 1929-1931 along Hamilton's oldest rail corridor, the grand CN Station occupies a prominent site at the north-east corner of James and Murray and effectively anchors the northern edge of the historic James North business district. Its high visibility stems from the open space surrounding it on all four sides: notably, the original grass-covered plaza in front, which provides an unobstructed view of its impressive Beaux Arts facade.

The predecessor of the CN Station, built in 1875 for the Great Western Railway and located west of Bay Street, was acquired by the Canadian National Railways in 1923. The construction of the James North station complex and five new bridges over the lowered tracks was initiated to replace the inadequate existing facilities and also to provide a more convenient terminal with improved traffic circulation and freight/passenger services. Hamilton's long-awaited new facility rose as a symbol of CNR's early prosperity and optimism. Increasingly underutilized in recent years, however, the CN Station was finally closed in 1993.

The CN complex consists of the two-storey station facing Murray Street with two lower levels opening onto the south embankment of the rail cut; the concourse extending from the rear of the main floor lobby out over the tracks; and the one-storey express building on the east side at track level. Designed by CNR architect, John Schofield, the Hamilton station represents a relatively late example of Beaux Arts Classicism, distinguished by its restrained elegance. Typical of Beaux-Arts buildings erected in Canada during the early twentieth century, it displays classically-inspired detailing and rich materials fused with contemporary Canadian motifs. The symmetrical two-storey facade, clad in Queenston limestone, is dominated by a monumental Doric entrance portico. Over the three doorways are ornamental bronze grilles and bas relief stone panels depicting transportation scenes across Canada. Inside, the stately grandeur of the lobby, featuring a terrazzo floor, marble wainscoting, Ionic half-columns and pilasters, decorative bronzework, coffered ceiling, and large skylights, contrasts with the modern simplicity of the concourse: practical glazed brick on the lower walls, exposed steel trusses, unobstructed floor space, and an abundance of direct natural light.

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Along with the former Bank of Montreal (1928-1929) and the former Hamilton Public Library (1913), the CN Station is one of Hamilton's finest surviving Beaux-Arts Classical buildings. As one of Schofield's most successful station designs, it ranks among Canada's most distinguished early 20th century railway stations of comparable size and has been recognized accordingly through designation under the Federal Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the CN Station are:

1. the original features of all four facades of the main building and attached concourse, including the limestone and brick masonry walls; original windows and doors (some of which, including the front entrance doors have been replaced); the pedimented portico; the ornamental stone and bronze work; and the two remaining ramp and stair wells at the north end of the concourse.
2. the original features of the main floor lobby areas (main, ante and check lobbies) and ramp, including the terrazzo flooring, decorative coffered ceilings, marble wainscoting, classical columns and motifs, ornamental bronzework; and the undivided open space of the concourse, with its glazed brick, large windows and visible roof trusses.

Pigott Building and Lobby Windows

36 James St S



Date: 1928

By-law: 84-68

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

36-40 James Street South was built in 1928-1929 in the Hamilton downtown core by J.M. Pigott's construction company for his realty company. Architects for the building were Prack and Prack, a local firm that specialized in industrial buildings.

As the city's first and only pre-modern skyscraper, the Pigott building records the arrival in Hamilton of this revolutionary new building type and, as such, serves as an important milestone in the city's architectural development.

Towering over its contemporaries, the eighteen-storey structure dramatically altered the traditional building scale of the downtown. The Pigott's lofty, set-back silhouette became the focal point of the Central Business District and the crowning element of the James streetscape. Lighted at night for special effect, the Pigott tower immediately became a popular landmark. It gave greater status to the downtown and a progressive image to the city.

It is significant that a building noted for its modern innovations, could also relate successfully to its older, established setting. Traditional, Gothic Revival detail and the standard building alignment provided a continuity at street level; set-backs, unbroken vertical piers and sculptured finials gave free expression above to the skyscraper's exhilarating new height. This was a theatrical interpretation rather than a structural one and belonged to a short-lived movement centred in New York City. In Hamilton, the Pigott is the only one of its kind and, because the Depression followed half a year after construction, the movement is not widely represented in Canada.

The success of the Pigott building must be credited to architects Prack and Prack, who excelled in the only skyscraper they ever designed, and to owner J.M. Pigott, who undertook the construction of the city's first skyscraper with the best material and workmanship available. This partnership produced a building which combined the traditional business arts with the new technology. On the exterior, tyndall limestone sheathing and decoration covered the new steel skeleton construction and, on the interior, the entrance lobby, containing the most up-to-date elevators was richly decorated in the traditional manner with

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marble, brass, gothic arches, and coffered ceiling.

While no longer the highest point in the city, the Pigott tower today still functions as a dramatic and distinguished component of the Hamilton downtown, provided, as well, a welcome stylistic variety and a valuable historical dimension. As the headquarters of an important Hamilton firm and the work of local architects and builder, the Pigott building always had considerable meaning for the city; as an outstanding example of its type, Hamilton's first skyscraper is considered to be of provincial significance.

Sun Life Building

42 James St S



Date: 1905
By-law: 84-67

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In 1905-1906, the Federal Life Assurance Company expanded its home office with the construction of a new eight-storey facility on the northwest corner of James and Main Streets. Designed by Montreal architects Finley and Spence, this imposing and dignified edifice injected a new degree of monumentality and stature to the city's major intersection, that was continued in the later Mercantile Bank and Bank of Montreal.

Typical of the early twentieth-century office blocks, the architectural design is derivative of old-world models, in this case Florentine palaces, but freely re-interpreted to suit the needs of an office building. A contemporary architectural journal admired the Federal Life design as "the proper way to escape monotony of book renaissance and give our buildings both the touch of the individual designer and the touch of our own generation".

There is little to indicate on the exterior that this building made history as Hamilton's first modern steel skeleton construction. Concealed behind a facade of granite and terra cotta is the load-bearing skeletal framework which splayed at the top for the over-hanging eaves. Now gone, this original, over-sized cornice, constructed of pressed metal and embellished with enormous brackets and mouldings, once provided a dramatic terminus to the building and a bold definition to the corner. Likewise, the two ground floors of rusticated granite with central doorway have been altered, leaving only the upper walls, windows, string courses, and wreathed circular windows of the original design intact.

Historically, the Federal Life Assurance Company is significant as one of a few major financial institutions to originate in Hamilton. Begun in 1882, the company had developed into a 28 million dollar business by the time Sun Life Assurance Company purchased it in 1915. As Sun Life's divisional headquarters from 1915 to 1976, 42 James Street South played an important role in the city's financial activity. In addition, the spacious, two-storey public room on the top floor served as the U.S. Consulate from 1928 to its closing in 1953.

In summary, the Federal/Sun Life building is considered to be of local significance. Today, Hamilton has only a few reminders left of an era when

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office buildings were once designed in an elaborate manner, and when a number of institutions still had their headquarters in the city.

Landed Banking and Loan Company Building

47 James St S



Date: 1908
By-law: 86-271

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Located at 47 James Street South on the north east corner of Main Street, the three-storey Classical Revival bank was built originally for the Landed Banking and Loan Company in 1908. In 1944, the building became the branch office of the Canada Permanent bank and from 1972 to 1985, it housed the Mercantile Bank of Canada.

The building is considered a major architectural landmark of the downtown core. Its significance derives in part from the exceptionally skilful use of Classical Revival features - the limestone corinthian columns and pilasters, the large-scaled entablature and the rooftop balustrade, all of which still retain their original appearance. Behind the historic facade is a modern steel-frame construction.

Although attributed to local architect Charles Mills, the bank is a close copy of New York City's Knickerbocker Trust and Safe Deposit Bank, which was built in 1904 and designed by the acclaimed leaders of the Classical Revival style in North America, McKim, Mead and White. Now that the original New York bank has been demolished, the Hamilton example acquires greater significance.

Historically, the Landed Banking structure is now the oldest bank building still standing in the city's original financial centre.

Of importance to the preservation of 47 James Street South is the retention of the original features on the west and south facades, including but not limited to the Indiana limestone columns and pilasters, the wall panels, fenestration, doorways, entablature and balustrade.

Hamilton

Bank of Montreal

52 James St S



Date: 1928

By-law: 79-222

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This main Hamilton building of the Bank of Montreal, in a monumental and magnificent classical mode, was designed by the Montreal architect Kenneth G. Rea, FRIBA; construction began in 1928 through the Hamilton firm of Pigott Construction. The main facade on James Street is of Queenston dolomite set on a Stanstead granite base. The central motif of this facade is composed of four graceful Corinthian columns supporting a pediment incorporating the bank's coat of arms. The three flanking bays are fenestrated with soaring windows separated by Corinthian-headed pilasters. This flanking design and its materials are carried to the north and south facades. The rear elevation is unfinished.

The interior is dominated by the expansive volume of the 35-foot high banking hall. It is classically-decorated with 28-foot Ionic columns in solid red Levanto marble, pilasters against a finely-chiselled Tennessee marble wall and a ceiling spanned by coffered ornamented girders in polychrome.

The September 1929 issue of the trade magazine *Construction*, in a major spread on this "magnificent new building... on this historic site", calls it "a splendid example of the best type of Bank Architecture...one of the finest bank premises in Canada..." The article particularly notes the "rich materials and some from great distances", the stone capitals of the exterior columns, the pediment and the pilaster heads, all hand executed on the job, "an example of the stone carver's art of particular interest in the present period of much cast stone detail", and notes with pleasure the choice of a Canadian contractor. The closing remarks of the article are as applicable today as in 1929:

"Altogether this elegant and commodious building is well fitted to render efficient banking service for many years to come and is one of which the Bank of Montreal and the City of Hamilton may justly be proud of."

This structure is a critical component of a set of classical buildings clustered around the Main and James intersections and should be seen, therefore, not only as a monument complete in itself, but also as an integral part of this special financial district of downtown Hamilton.

Hamilton

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church

64 James St S



Date: 1854

By-law: 86-263

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition: X

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church located on James Street South at Jackson Street is one of Hamilton's outstanding architectural monuments. Originally known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the Gothic Revival structure was designed by architect William Thomas and built in 1854-57 of local limestone by stonemason George Worthington.

Architecturally, St. Paul's is considered "still the best Decorated Gothic Revival Church in Ontario" according to Marion MacRae and Anthony Adamson in *Hallowed Walls*. The Church is a masterpiece of Gothic Revival detailing, executed in both stone and wood, and an outstanding example of local limestone construction. Since its completion, the church has acquired additions but the integrity of the original design has survived intact.

With its stone spire reaching a height of 180 feet, St. Paul's is an important component in the monumental and historic streetscape of James and Main Streets and a distinctive landmark of the city's downtown skyline.

The church is significant also as a major work of one of Canada's leading nineteenth-century architects, William Thomas.

Historically, the building of St. Paul's marks the point when the local Presbyterian church as well as the City of Hamilton itself had become established as a permanent and growing community.

Important to the preservation of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church is the retention of the four exterior facades and the interior of the original church; the exteriors of the stone chapel addition built in 1877 by architect Peter Brass, and enlarged, in 1909 by Frank Darling; and the chancel extension on 1909 by Hugh Vallance. Designation includes but is not limited to the masonry walls, buttresses and spire; the pointed arch-windows and doorways; the roof and dormers, the decorative wooden porches, tracery windows, wooden doors, stone pinnacles mouldings and carved decoration; and on the interior, the narthex and sanctuary including the chancel, pulpit, gallery, stained glass and tracery windows, timberwork ceiling, lighting fixtures, carved woodwork, pews

excluding the ones in the transept, and the original Communion Table.

Hamilton

James Street Baptist Church

96 James St S



Date: 1878

By-law: 90-33

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement: X

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The James Street Baptist Church, constructed in 1878-1882, is located in the Central Area of Hamilton at the south-west corner of James and Jackson Streets. Situated to the south of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church has long been recognized as an important downtown landmark in its own right as well as a major component in the James-Main historic streetscape which includes St. Paul's, the former Bank of Montreal, the Sun Life and Pigott buildings, all of which are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The church is designed in the Gothic Revival Style; its massive stone construction and complex, monumental composition are indicative of a later, High Victorian phase of the style.

Unique among Hamilton churches, the James Street church is particularly distinguished for its use of rock-faced masonry walls, dominant corner tower and heavily buttressed facades. At ground level, the building is characterized by the solidity of its raised stone basement penetrated only by the central and tower entrances and by the small openings of lancet windows and circular quatrefoil decorations (the basement windows were a later addition).

In contrast, on the second story where the tall sanctuary is located, the pointed-arch, traceried windows are the dominant features. Of special interest is the elaborate rose window at the west end of the nave and the immense, six-partite, Decorated Gothic window of the front facade.

The exterior displays a vigorously articulated composition of projecting transepts, aisles, narthex, pinnacles, buttresses and corner tower. Likewise, the surfaces continue the richly modelled effect in the rock-faced texture of the masonry, the contrasting cut-stone decoration, ornamental mouldings and stepped profile of the buttresses.

Architect of the church, Joseph Connolly, is well known as the designer of a number of Roman Catholic churches in Ontario, including St. Patrick's in Hamilton (1877); Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception in Guelph (designed 1863; built 1876-1926); St. Mary's and St. Paul's (1887-89) in Toronto; and St. Peter's Cathedral (Basilica) (1885) in London, Ontario. James Street Baptist Church is considered to be Connolly's only protestant church design in Ontario.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The James Street Church is the oldest, surviving Baptist church in Hamilton. Their first church had been erected on Park Street North in 1846 and enlarged in 1862, but the James Street structure marks the construction of the Baptists' first major, monumental church building in the city.

During its 107 year history, the James Street Baptists have founded as many as 15 missions, a number of which have developed into permanent churches including Wentworth, Stanley Avenue, Trinity, King Street, Bethel, MacNeill Memorial, and Westmount.

In 1930, when McMaster, originally a Baptist university, relocated to Hamilton from Toronto, the James Street Baptist Church donated funds to the move and welcomed the faculty into their membership.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the James Street Baptist Church are the original features of the exterior facades, including the slate roof, masonry walls and detailing, all windows including the stained glass, and the door openings, but excluding the recent alterations of new doors and the new glazing of the front entrance.

Hamilton

Hamilton Conservatory of Music

126 James St S



Date: 1905

By-law: 86-20

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Founded in 1897 by Dr. C.L.M. Harris, the Hamilton Conservatory of Music completed construction of its imposing new premises at 126 James Street South in 1905. Situated on an elevated site just south of the railway underpass, the three-storey brick and stone structure serves as a significant component in one of the city's most important streetscapes. Architecturally, the Conservatory is a specialized building type, the only one of its kind to be erected in Hamilton. The architect was A.W. Peene, who later designed the Carnegie Library building on Main Street West.

During its eighty-three year history as the centre of musical education for Hamilton and the surrounding area, the Conservatory was a well-known and highly respected professional institution. With the closing of the school in 1980, this landmark, although converted to another use, continues to provide a tangible record of the Conservatory's important role in the musical development of Hamilton.

Important to the conservation of 126 James Street South is the preservation of the original features of the front facade, the brick and stone construction, the front entranceway, the fenestration, and decorative trim.

James Street South Stone Terrace

142 James St S



Date: 1854

By-law: 85-177

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built between 1854 and 1860, the ten-unit stepped stone terrace extending along the west side of James Street South between Bold and Duke is a landmark and major anchor block in the James South heritage streetscape. Beginning in the 1850s, James Street South evolved as part of the city's most desirable residential area, noteworthy for its prestigious stone mansions and terraces, and later large Victorian homes. Today, this long stone terrace dominates a row of historic buildings just south of the T.H. & B. railway underpass; opposite, on the east side of James, the 19th and early 20th century buildings have been largely displaced by office towers.

HISTORY

Built for three separate owners: merchant John Mackenzie (142-144), contractor George Murison (146-154), and manufacturer Alexander Gordon (156-160). All ten units were originally rented as single-family dwellings to prominent businessmen and professionals. After 1900, an increasing number of doctors and dentists took up residence and opened home practices in the terrace. Since the 1950s the terrace has served a mixed commercial/residential use accommodating a variety of stores, galleries, restaurants, professional offices, and upper floor apartments.

Of particular historical interest is the association of George Murison and Samuel Mills with the stone terrace. Murison, a well-respected contractor, was appointed in 1858 as builder of the Custom House and also played an active role in local politics. Samuel Mills, owner of the Gordon buildings in the 1860s, was a highly successful businessman who gained political recognition as a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada and later a senator.

ARCHITECTURE

The stone terrace on James Street South is one of few surviving pre-

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Confederation rowhouses in Hamilton. Of the relatively few terraces built of stone, dating from the 1850s and 1860s, a number of fine examples have been lost. In the area south of Main Street (known today as the Durand Neighbourhood) where the concentration of stone terraces was greatest, only four are still standing - Sandyford Place on Duke Street, Herkimer Terrace, 122-126 MacNab Street South, and the James South terrace. The latter is distinguished by its unrivalled length, the forceful simplicity of its design, and its finely crafted limestone ashlar facade.

On the whole, the James South stone terrace has survived remarkably well; the only major change has been the replacement of the first storey stone facade at 156 by a projecting brick addition with a modern glazed storefront.

NOTE: The unit at 158 James Street South is already designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law No. 86-21).

James Street South looking north towards TH&B railway underpass; view from top of Medical Arts Building, September 1955. Shows stone terrace on west side of James South and low-rise residential/commercial buildings on the east side.

NOTE: Three stone mansions located on James Street South, in addition to "Ballinahinch": "The Castle" (now defaced and obscured from view), "Oakbank" (lost), "Marygrove" (lost).

The 1850s, a decade of explosive growth in Hamilton, gave rise on James Street South to some of the City's most noteworthy stone buildings, including St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, several mansions (of which only "Ballinahinch" has survived largely intact), and three rowhouses. A second building spurt at the end of the century filled in the streetscape with stylish late Victorian residences; and from the 1900s through the 1920s James Street South took on the appearance of a broad tree-lined, predominantly residential street with a unique blend of distinctive stone and brick buildings. The first dramatic changes took place in the 1930s with two major construction projects: the TH&B underpass, which disrupted the visual continuity of the streetscape, and the imposing 8-storey Medical Arts Building, a precursor of the present high-rise commercial and residential development.

Part of James Street South Stone Terrace

158 James St S



Date: 1850s

By-law: 86-21

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The rowhouse at 158 James Street South is part of the historic stone terrace situated between Bold and Duke Streets. Constructed in the 1850s, the block is one of the most notable examples to survive from Hamilton's pre-Confederation era. Its stone construction, simplicity of design and high quality masonry work are hallmarks of this important mid-century building period. Although built by three different owners, the terrace is unified into one overall design, each structure a vital component in the total scheme. As a whole, the block constitutes a rare and well-preserved example of an early Victorian neighbourhood. It is also a major anchor block in the historic streetscape of James South.

158 James Street South was built for Alexander Gordon, a shoe manufacturer, between 1853 and 1858. In 1861, MP Samuel Mills, a noted Hamilton politician, entrepreneur and philanthropist, acquired the property. It remained in the Mills family ownership for over seventy years.

Important to the conservation of 158 James Street South is the preservation of the original features of the front façade.

Hamilton

Balfour House

250 James St S



Date: 1880

By-law: 85-174

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

250 James Street South is considered one of Hamilton's finest examples of a Second Empire Style residence. The home was built in 1880 for the Hamilton Real Estate Association and was designed by James Balfour, a local architect noted for his plans for the Detroit Art Museum and the Hamilton City Hall (1889).

Located at the northwest corner of Herkimer Street, Balfour's house is a vital component in the James South streetscape. Its construction was a part of a late 19th century expansion which resulted in a fashionable and coherent Victorian neighbourhood along James South. Despite later changes, this historic streetscape continues to be a prominent urban feature of Hamilton today.

Architecturally, 250 James South displays the tall proportions and decorative detail characteristic of the Second Empire Style, namely, the slate mansard roof, arched windows and doors, shutters, brackets, dormers, corner quoins and elaborate chimneys.

Of historical interest is the long-term occupancies of two noted Hamiltonians: merchant William J. Waugh, active in the Y.M.C.A., and physician John F. Houston. 250 James Street South is listed on the Hamilton Inventory of Architecturally and Historically Significant Buildings and is included in the Adamson Survey and in the publication, "Victorian Architecture in Hamilton" by A.G. McKay.

Important to the preservation of 250 James South is the retention of the original features on the east, south and north façades.

Griffiths Palatial Home

252 James St S



Date: 1891

By-law: 86-313

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

At the south-west corner of Herkimer and James Street South, business magnate Tunis B. Griffith erected a palatial home in 1891 that superbly exemplifies the bold and flamboyant character of the late Victorian architecture.

Designed by noted local architect W.A. Edwards, 252 James Street South is an outstanding example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture - the finest of its kind in Hamilton. Characteristic of this style are the wide, rounded arches set on short columns, the projecting round and square towers, the steeply pitched roofs, and the solid masonry walls enlivened by rock-faced stone and terra-cotta trim.

Inside, the spacious entrance hall and stairway reflect an elegance of decoration in the elaborately carved woodwork and the colourful stained glass panels.

Owners of the home have all been prominent men of the community. The original owner, Tunis B. Griffith, achieved success as manager of the Hamilton Street Railway; Sir John S. Hendrie, businessman and politician, owned the home during the time he served as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and his son, Major William Ian S. Hendrie, a distinguished military man and president of the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, inherited the home from his parents. In 1937 the building was sold to Sam Henson and subsequently converted into apartments.

Important to the preservation of the building are the original features of the east, north and south façades, including but not limited to the masonry walls, the hipped roof with cross gables, the slate roofing, the high, patterned chimneys and projecting towers, the windows and doorways, and the carved terra cotta and sandstone trim; and, in the interior, the vestibule and entrance hallway with its fireplace, doorways, stairway, and stained glass windows.

Hamilton

Coburn Queen Anne Revival Style Home

262 James St S



Date: 1892
By-law: 86-313

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Number 262 James Street South was built in 1892-1893 for the president and manager of one of Hamilton's leading industries, Henry P. Coburn of Sawyer and Massey Company Limited, manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

Construction of the house immediately followed the completion of the Griffith mansion next door to the north, and Coburn's fashionable new home relates well to both its high-styled neighbours. Together, the group has a major impact on the historic character of the James South streetscape.

Representing a restrained urban version of the popular Queen Anne style, 262 James Street South nevertheless displays a lively composition of gables, octagonal bay, and hipped roof. Characteristic of the style are the combination of different materials and the delightful richness of details evidenced in the picturesque spindlework balcony, the polygonal dormer with tent roof, and the variety of window shapes. The original front verandah that extended from the octagonal bay, across the facade and down the south side of the house has been removed.

Following the Coburns' residency, the home continued as a single-family dwelling until 1941, when it was converted into apartments by Sam Henson.

Important to the preservation of 262 James Street South are the original features of the east and north facades and the south gable wall, including but not limited to the hipped roof with cross gables, the slate roofing, the high patterned chimneys, the original dormers, the brick walls with decorative sandstone and terra cotta trim, the spindlework balcony, the shingled gables, the original windows, doors and sunburst brackets

Charles Counsell Home

268 James St S



Date: 1894
By-law: 86-313

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In 1894-1895, the successful Hamilton financier Charles Counsell had his new residence constructed at the corner of James Street South and Markland Street. The eminent local architect, James Balfour, designed the stately home in the fashionable Queen Anne style, giving equal importance to both principal facades. Seen in the context of its 1890s neighbours, Counsell's home is a dynamic and forceful partner in a group that contributes substantially to the historic character of the streetscape.

Architecturally, 268 James Street South is a notable example of its kind, displaying the characteristic complex composition of projecting gables, porches and bays. Contemporary fascination with different materials found expression in the use of rock-faced ashlar, brick and patterned wood shingle to delineate each storey. Prominent architectural features are the porches, which are supported by classical columns set on raised foundations of stone. The Counsell residence is one of a few buildings still existing that are the work of James Balfour, who was well-known for his design of Hamilton's old City Hall.

Typical of the period, the house expresses the financial success of its owner, Charles Counsell, who made his fortune by investing in real estate, stocks and private banks. Subsequently, in 1923, the home was purchased by Robert Innes, a leading industrialist who headed Dominion Cannery Limited and Zimmerkneit Limited, and who served on boards of other manufacturing and financial firms. In 1953, Sam Henson purchased the property, which had already been converted into apartments.

Important to the preservation of 268 James Street South are the east, south and north facades, including but not limited to the front-gabled roof with cross gables, the masonry walls, the shingled gables, the porches, the original dormers, windows and doorways.

Hamilton

Ballinahinch

316 James St S



Date: 1849
By-law: 85-175

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Ballinahinch, the stately stone mansion located at 316 James Street South where Aberdeen Avenue intersects, was built originally in 1849-50 as the residence for Aeneas Sage Kennedy, a Scottish dry goods merchant. Known as the Wilderness, Kennedy's home was rebuilt after a fire caused major damage in 1853. When lawyer Edward Martin purchased the residence in 1870, he renamed the home Ballinahinch after his grandfather Humanity Martin's estate in Ireland. He also added such baronial attributes as the family coat-of-arms over the front entrance. Designer of the original building was William Thomas, a well-known architect of the mid-19th century.

316 James Street South has been rated a building of architectural excellence in the Adamson inventory. It is highly valued as an outstanding example of the country villa style, showing both Italianate and Gothic features, and as a work of an important early Canadian architect. It is significant also as a rare survivor from one of Hamilton's most distinguished building periods, the era of limestone architecture (1840s to 1850s), when manorial estates populated the rising slopes of Hamilton mountain.

Ballinahinch formerly served as the private home of such leading Hamiltonians as Edward Martin, founder of the Martin and Martin law firm, publisher William Southam and industrialist Frank McKune. In 1944, 316 James South was converted into apartments and in 1980 into condominiums.

Of importance is the conservation of the original features of Ballinahinch, particularly on the east and south facades, including but not limited to the main tower, slate roof, the stone walls and decorative architectural features as well as the interior staircase, entranceway, and central hall.

Stewart Memorial Church

114 John St N



Date: 1848
By-law: 93-089

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

A landmark for Hamilton's Black community, Stewart Memorial Church on John Street North has a distinguished history as the city's oldest surviving Black congregation. With the influx of fugitive slaves into Upper Canada from the 1820s onward, emerged distinctive Black communities. For these early settlers, the church became a central focus, fulfilling both religious and social needs. By the late 1830s, Hamilton's Black population was large enough to support the establishment of both a Baptist and a Methodist church (the only denominations to establish churches especially for Blacks). The earliest is believed to be St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, founded in 1835 under the authority of the (American) African Methodist Episcopal Body and situated in the north-east section of town, where the highest concentration of Blacks lived. According to the historical account passed on orally from generation to generation, the congregation was first housed on Rebecca Street in a small log structure, which was later replaced by a larger building. This location was, however, abandoned in 1879 when the structure was badly damaged by fire and the present church building, formerly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, was acquired.

Faced with financial difficulties during the Depression years, St. Paul's AME Church was saved from closure through the efforts of its congregation and Reverend J. C. Holland. The decision made in 1937 to sever ties with the Mother Body resulted in the formation of a non-denominational Black church named Stewart Memorial Church in honour of Reverend C.A. Stewart, whose death in 1936 ended many years of dedicated service to the congregation of St. Paul's. His successor Reverend Holland was voted Hamilton's "Citizen of the Year" in 1953, in recognition of his instrumental role in keeping the church open and long service to the church and community (1936-1954).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building now occupied by Stewart Memorial was erected in 1848 to serve as the Methodist Episcopal Church. Originally a simple frame structure with

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clapboard siding and a front-gabled roof, the building was substantially altered in the first decade of this century. According to available documentation, the original structure was re clad with brick masonry and the facade remodelled in the Gothic Revival style (circa 1905). Characteristic features include the pointed-arched window and door openings, the blind oculus in the gable front, and the flanking buttresses with tall pinnacles. Extensive interior renovations completed in 1908 included the installation of semi-circular pews, chandeliers (since removed) and an attractive, pressed-metal ceiling with Gothic-inspired, patterned tiles. Further renovations in the 1950s resulted in the removal of the original altar, certain elements of which have been preserved by the congregation.

CONTEXT

Situated on the east side of John Street North in the centre of the block between Wilson and Cannon, Stewart Memorial Church is located within a mixed commercial/residential area, where buildings are now interspersed with expanses of vacant land. Standing opposite a large parking lot, the church today has a highly visible presence on the street.

In the early twentieth century, St. Paul's AME Church formed part of a continuous streetscape comprising a mix of houses, industrial buildings and churches (including the Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1878 at the south-west corner of John and Wilson).

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of Stewart Memorial Church are the original features of:

- the west (front), north and south facades, including the brick masonry with its decorative arches and detailing, the buttresses and pinnacles, and the door and window openings (excluding the modern doorway and windows),
- the sanctuary space, including the decorative pressed-metal ceiling and curved wood pews.

John Sopinka Court House

10 John St S



Date: 1935
By-law: 93-011

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The Dominion Public Building was erected in 1935-1936 on John Street South between King and Main Streets to serve as Hamilton's main Post Office and federal office building. Located on a major site in the downtown core, the front facade of this monumental six-storey edifice faces John Street; its south facade is an integral part of the Gore Park streetscape and its north facade faces the Courthouse grounds. As such, 10 John Street is recognized as an important city landmark.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Erected on the site of the earlier 1886 Post Office, the new Dominion Public Building was built to accommodate not only the post office but also customs and excise, national health, immigration and various other federal departments, all consolidated for the first time in Hamilton under one roof.

The John Street Building belongs to the group of large office blocks built by the Federal Government across the country during the 1920s and 1930s; the Hamilton structure was erected as part of a Depression works program introduced by the government in 1934 under the Public Works Construction Act.

While many of the other federal offices have since moved out, the main Post Office has been located in this building for over fifty years.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Hamilton's Dominion Public Building has been ranked as one of the three best examples of the large federal public buildings which were erected across Canada between 1934 and 1939.

In accordance with the government's current policy, a local architect rather than the Public Works Architect was commissioned to design the building. The Hamilton firm of Hutton and Souter, well known for other major works such as

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the Cathedral of Christ the King, provided the plans.

In terms of architectural style, Hutton and Souter's design can be described as "modern classical", used also in the five other federal buildings erected at this time. Classical inspiration is visible in the use of pilasters, engaged columns, symmetry, the rectangular block form, and the general horizontal divisions of base, shaft and cornice.

These traditional elements, however, are given contemporary expression, typified in the use of smooth, crisp planes; bold, simple masses; and contrasting linear-patterned ornamentation which accentuates the main architectural features of the building.

This richness of decorative detailing is found throughout the building; on the exterior in the stone ornamentation at the cornice and belt-course, the crowning narrative relief of the frontispiece, in the coat-of-arms over the front door, as well as in the bronzework of the window and door panels; and in the interior in the use of marble wainscoting and flooring, as well as bronze grillwork, mosaics and painted ceiling.

The Hamilton building is considered to have the finest interior of any federal public building erected from the mid-to-late 1930s. The main entrance, postal and elevator lobby areas and the main stairwell demonstrate the extensive use of costly materials and quality craftsmanship.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Dominion Public Building are the original features of the east (main), north, and south facades, including the masonry work, windows, doorways and all ornamental decoration; and the interior spaces of the entrance, postal and elevator lobby areas and main stairwell, including all original decorative elements such as the marble cladding and flooring, bronze decorative work on doors and windows, painted ceiling, light fixtures and mosaic.

The Right House

35 King St E



Date: 1890
By-law: 84-31

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In 1890 to 1893, Hamilton merchant Thomas C. Watkins built the new premises for The Right House on Gore Park, heralding the arrival in the city of a contemporary innovation - retail marketing on the grand scale. The Right House was bigger, bolder and better equipped than any of its neighbouring rowhouse stores. Architect William Stewart & Son had been able to translate this new merchandising spirit into architectural terms with considerable success and a good measure of Victorian flamboyance.

In the interest of promoting its "modern" aspect, The Right House design employed many of the fashionable features of the day: running arcades, columns and stone arches busily articulated the street facade; contemporary pressed-metal work provided the crowning decoration to eaves and parapet (now gone); window openings contained so much plate glass that the building was nicknamed the Crystal Palace; and modern conveniences such as the elevator offered an added degree of comfort and class to shopping excursions. In terms of subsequent architectural developments, Watkins' building was not only the first but it is now also the last of the large nineteenth century department stores to survive intact in the city. As such, The Right House is a unique example of its kind in Hamilton.

That entrepreneur Watkins chose to locate on the Gore was in keeping with a city tradition, for the Gore was the commercial focus of Hamilton for both retail and wholesale business. Furthermore, Gore Park was a major city attraction for Hamiltonians at the turn of the century; its lush mature trees, flower beds and graceful fountain provided a setting not only pleasant for people but also highly complimentary to the surrounding architecture. Then, as today, Watkins' store related well to the site, for its design was both harmonious and distinctive, and its size was scaled appropriately for people and open square. While the Gore streetscape has continued to evolve (new buildings have replaced old and facades have changed according to fashion), the Right House has maintained its place of prominence. The building still serves as a major anchor block on the Gore, and, except for minor changes, retains its original appearance and vitality.

Of particular significance are the south and east facades on the exterior and the

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cast iron columns on the first floor of the interior.

Historically, building, business, architect and entrepreneurs all belonged to Hamilton. The building itself, which bears the inscription of "1843 Thomas C. Watkins 1893" in fact commemorates the fifty year celebration of Watkins' own business life. Likewise, architect William Stewart & Son were leading Hamiltonians in the late nineteenth century, responsible for the designs of such noted Victorian structures as the TH&B Station, the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, and the YWCA, all since demolished. As a result, The Right House rates as one of the most important works surviving from this office. Furthermore, The Right House as a business is also considered a Hamilton institution, founded as it was in the city, owned by the local Watkins family until 1909, and continued on by later owners under the same name. For the first time in its long history, the doors have been closed this year (1983), its fate as yet undetermined.

In terms of the significance of the architectural design, its importance as an anchor block on the Gore, and its role as an integral part of Hamilton history, The Right House is a landmark of major importance to the City and an architectural monument worthy of protection and preservation.

Victoria Hall

68 King St E



Date: 1887
By-law: 84-249

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

68 King Street East, known originally as Victoria Hall, was designed and built in 1887-1888 by architect William Stewart for Alexander Bruce, a local barrister employed many years by the Canada Life Assurance Company.

The property is listed on the City's Inventory of Architecturally and Historically Significant Buildings and is located in the Gore Park district, considered to be one of the most important streetscapes in the city.

Victoria Hall has the distinction of being the only known example in the downtown of an applied metal facade, dating from the 1880s. The building counts among the last of the robustly decorative, High Victorian commercial blocks that once were prominent on the Gore. The elaborate metal decoration, designed to imitate highly ornate stone carving, kept pace with splendidly baroque masonry work of the Post Office, erected next door just the year before, (demolished 1930s). Originally, the building had an ornamental parapet across the front that read "1887 Victoria Hall".

Located on the south side of King Street East between Hughson and John Streets, 68 King East belongs to a row of seven pre-modern structures which together form a sizeable heritage nucleus that exerts a considerable impact on the Gore streetscape.

During its long history, Victoria Hall has housed a number of businesses, including Heintzman Pianos, the Scott Paint Store and Foster's Fashion Shop.

Of particular significance is the north front facade which includes roof, walls and foundation.

Hamilton

Castle Dean

233 Locke St N



Date: 1830s
By-law: 86-124

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

233-235 Locke Street North, located at the corner of Tecumseh Street, traces its origins back to the 1830s - 1840s era when Sir Allan MacNab erected a diminutive stucco-covered brick structure at the north-east boundary of his Dundurn Castle estate. This first structure, articulated by the same round-headed windows, arches and detailed cornice found in the Dundurn buildings, forms the historic nucleus of the present-day structure, now vastly expanded.

Early records refer to this building as St. Mary's Lodge and identify Tecumseh Street as St. Mary's Street. By the 1850s, the land along Locke Street had been sold and subdivided but St. Mary's Lodge retained a sizeable lot enclosed by a fence. Subsequently, the lodge served as a modest residence until 1908 when Robert Anderson radically enlarged the premises by the construction of the southern half of the present building. With this addition of a central turret and rounded corner bay, 233-235 Locke Street North acquired the look of an eclectic historic mansion and the name of "Castle Dean".

The building today derives its significance primarily from its historical associations with one of Upper Canada's major leaders, Sir Allan MacNab, and from its architectural origins as a lodge on the Dundurn Castle estate.

Important to the preservation of the building are the original features of the east, south and north facades, including but not limited to the stucco walls, arched portico, round-headed windows, towers, decorative detail, chimney and hipped roof, but not including the enclosed porch on the east facade and the aluminium siding on the north facade.

Twentieth Century Club Building

172 Locke St S



Date: 1905
By-law: 90-249

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built in 1905-1906 to serve primarily as the headquarters of the Twentieth Century Club, this distinctive two-storey brick building now forms part of a row of low-rise commercial buildings on the west side of Locke Street South between the railway bridge at Hunter Street and Herkimer Street. One of the earliest retail districts outside the downtown area, Locke Street South evolved after the turn-of-the-century into a thriving and largely self-contained shopping area for the surrounding residential neighbourhood, then the city's west end. It also became a focus of social activity, with several churches, a movie theatre (the Regent), a billiard hall and the Twentieth Century Club.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Founded in 1901 as a combined political, social and recreational club for young male members of the Conservative Party, the Twentieth Century Club was reputedly the first of its kind in Hamilton. The club was located in temporary quarters on Locke Street South before erecting a permanent facility on land purchased in 1905. Owned by the Twentieth Century Club until 1947, the building at 172-176 Locke Street South continued to house the club for two more years, when it appears to have closed. In the course of its half century history, this successful club counted among its members such prominent citizens as Charles H. Peebles, clerk of the division court, who was one of its organizers and secretary-treasurer for twenty-two years, and Henry New, head of the Hamilton Pressed Brick Co., and one of the club's first presidents.

The club's assembly hall was located on the second floor of the building, with the ground floor being divided into a front section comprising two stores and a rear section, which was originally part of the club facility but was later converted to two apartments. Of the various types of businesses accommodated over the years, two are noteworthy for their longevity: the fruit market at 174 from 1918 to the late sixties and the drug store at 176 from 1907 to the late fifties.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Hamilton

Designed by F.J. Rastrick & Sons, the Twentieth Century Club is one of few known surviving buildings designed by the two sons of the noted Hamilton architect, Frederick J. Rastrick: Edward Llewellyn and Francis Reginald, who were in partnership together from 1898 until 1931. Characteristic in style of the smaller scale late Victorian commercial blocks erected in the city during the early 1900s, the Twentieth Century Club building is one of the best examples on Locke Street South. Of particular interest is the design of the three-bay upper facade, articulated by brick pilasters terminating in paired brackets which support an ornamental bracketed cornice. Above is a brick parapet and arched pediment displaying the club name and date of construction, which used to be crowned by six sheet metal finials and other ornaments. Also noteworthy is the window treatment: a tall central window set into a round-arched stone frame, which is flanked by slightly bowed tripartite windows with stone frames. Apart from the recent loss of the sheet-metal ornamentation and the modernization of the club entrance, the original facade has been preserved largely intact, with only minor alterations to the two store fronts.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 172-176 Locke Street South are the original features of the main (east) and south facades, including the original windows, the stone trim, the sheet-metal cornice and the brick parapet.

Commercial Block

63 MacNab St N



Date: 1856
By-law: Notice of Intention to Designate approved by Council (1979)

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

ARCHITECTURAL

This is the finest surviving Pre-Confederation commercial building in the City. The corner section was built in 1856 and the northern section in 1881. The architectural design, related to the Renaissance inspired styles fashionable in Europe, is of high quality. There is a centred courtyard, slightly projecting three-bay corner sections, and stylistic features such as arched windows, pilasters, and brackets under the cornice. It exhibits the skill of Scots stonemasons. The two street facades are finished whirlpool stone and decorated with carved stone trim. The elaborate stone chimney is unusual. The large scale, well balanced proportions and massive stonework reveal the character of the building which reflected the optimism Hamilton experienced with the arrival of the railway in 1854.

HISTORICAL

Important commerce has been associated with the building throughout most of Hamilton's history. For almost a century, wholesale grocery and clothing manufacturing have operated here. The corner section was built in 1856 by John Young. He came to Hamilton in 1832 and opened one of the first general stores. He was a successful dry goods merchant, an early promoter of the cotton industry, the Canada Life Assurance Company, and the Great Western Railway. He contributed generously to the building of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. His son-in-law, R.A. Lucas, an important figure in the wholesale grocery business, built the northern section. He and two sons of John Young founded the Hamilton Group, still associated with the Young family. The company will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1980. Many other important Hamiltonians have been associated with the building, including a former mayor, George Copley.

Hamilton

2 units of 6-unit Brick Rowhouse

256 MacNab St N



Date: 1879

By-law: 89-176

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

256-258 MacNab Street North represent the two centre units of a six-unit, 2½ storey brick rowhouse built in 1879-80. Located two blocks south of the Custom House between Murray and Barton Streets, this outstanding Victorian terrace is a well-integrated component of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential area surrounding St. Mary's Church. The unusual design and flamboyant character of the MacNab Street North terrace, however, sets it apart from its neighbours and from other Victorian rowhouses in the city.

ARCHITECTURE

Designed by the noted Hamilton architect, James Balfour, the terrace at 252-262 MacNab Street North is one-of-a-kind in this city. Its brick masonry construction, gabled bays and segmentally arched windows are characteristic of rowhouses built in Hamilton from the 1880s through the 1910s. Its highly ornate square wooden bays decorated with bracketed cornices separating the first and second floor windows and pilasters framing the tall paired windows, however, appear to have been inspired by the all-wood Italianate houses and rowhouses built in San Francisco and other west and east coast American cities throughout the 1870s. The charm and uniqueness of the MacNab terrace derives from Balfour's skilful blending of forms and details borrowed from two quite distinct vernacular row housing traditions. The first two floors of the wooden bays, strikingly similar in design to San Francisco Italianate houses, are crowned by steep-pitched gables decorated with bargeboard, a typical High Victorian Gothic feature characteristic of 1880s row housing in Hamilton. The roofline is also punctuated by steep gabled dormers. The roofs and railings of the porches set between the square bays do not appear to have been part of Balfour's original design. A distinguishing feature of the centre two units is the carriage entrance, which separates them at the ground floor level and visually divides the terrace into two three-bay segments.

HISTORY

Historically, the row is important for its association with Henry J. Larkin, a barrister and developer who built the fine Renaissance Revival commercial block on James Street North known as Treble Hall (originally Larkin Hall), also designed by James Balfour and erected in 1879. The MacNab Street North terrace was owned by the Larkin family until 1889 and remained under single ownership until it was subdivided amongst five owners in 1942.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 256-258 MacNab Street North is the street facade, including the carriage entrance, ornate wooden bays, dormers, bargeboard, original doorways and windows, and roofs and chimneys (but excluding the later porch additions).

Hamilton

1 unit of 6-unit Brick Rowhouse

260 MacNab St N



Date: 1879

By-law: 89-298

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

260 MacNab Street North is one unit of a six-unit, 2½ storey brick rowhouse built in 1879-1880. Located two blocks south of the Custom House between Murray and Barton Streets, this outstanding Victorian terrace is a well-integrated component of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential area surrounding St. Mary's Church. The unusual design and flamboyant character of the MacNab Street North terrace, however sets it apart from its neighbours and from other Victorian rowhouses in the city.

ARCHITECTURE

Designed by the noted Hamilton architect, James Balfour, the terrace at 252-262 MacNab Street North is one-of-a-kind in this city. Its brick masonry construction, gabled bays and segmentally arched windows are characteristic of rowhouses built in Hamilton from the 1880s through the 1910s. Its highly ornate square wooden bays decorated with bracketed cornices separating the first and second floor windows and pilasters framing the tall paired windows, however, appear to have been inspired by the all-wood Italianate houses and rowhouses built in San Francisco and other west and east coast American cities throughout the 1870s. The charm and uniqueness of the MacNab terrace derives from Balfour's skilful blending of forms and details borrowed from two quite distinct vernacular row housing traditions. The first two floors of the wooden bays, strikingly similar in design to San Francisco Italianate houses, are crowned by steep-pitched gables decorated with bargeboard, a typical High Victorian Gothic feature characteristic of 1880s row housing in Hamilton. The roofline is also punctuated by steep gabled dormers. The roofs and railings of the porches set between the square bays do not appear to have been part of Balfour's original design.

HISTORY

Historically, the row is important for its association with Henry J. Larkin, a barrister and developer who built the fine Renaissance Revival commercial

block on James Street North known as Treble Hall (originally Larkin Hall), also designed by James Balfour and erected in 1879. The MacNab Street North terrace was owned by the Larkin family until 1889 and remained under single ownership until it was subdivided amongst five owners in 1942.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 260 MacNab Street North is the street facade, including the brick masonry wall and stone lintels, ornate gabled wooden bay, original windows and doorway, and roof and dormer (but excluding the later porch addition).

Hamilton

Hamilton Carnegie Building

55 Main St W



Date: 1909

By-law: 87-250

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Carnegie Building at 55 Main Street West was built in 1913 as Hamilton's main public library and is currently, in 1986, in the process of being converted into the province's Unified Family Court.

Located directly east of City Hall, the Carnegie Building is a significant component in Hamilton's redeveloped Civic Square block, providing an imposing architectural presence as well as a valued historic dimension to the complex.

As one of more than a hundred libraries built in Ontario by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie during the early 20th century, the Hamilton building is considered to be one of the finest in the province. Having served as the main public library for 67 years, the building is an important landmark of the city's cultural heritage; it is particularly significant as one of the few historic civic buildings still standing in Hamilton.

Local architect A.W. Peene won the international competition for the new library, which is considered to be his best work in the city.

Limestone ashlar was used in the construction, following local building tradition, and the structure was given a prominent site, set back from the street and raised on a grassy bank, with a formal central stairway providing the approach.

Designed in the neo-classical style of architecture, 55 Main Street West displays a forceful composition of classical features, an imposing monumentality and a formal symmetry that are hallmarks of major public buildings of the period. The design displays a stripped or stylized version of classical detailing.

Important to the preservation of the three stone facades are the building original features, including but not limited to the two-storey pilasters, massive corner piers, the entablature with dentilated cornice, the projecting front entranceway, the large recessed multiple windows, the decorative stone mouldings and panels, the exterior stairways and doors, the two flanking free-standing stone

walls and the parapet wall.

The Carnegie Corporation's stipulation that the space inside the building be kept unobstructed was successfully followed in the Hamilton library. The open, well-lit interior is articulated by rows of free-standing columns that support a grid work of dentilated ceiling beams. A central two-storey atrium with marble balustrade, double staircase and skylight unifies the interior and provides a spacious and elegant entrance lobby that is a valuable architectural resource of the city.

Important to the preservation of the interior are the original architectural features, including but not limited to the open atrium, the marble double staircase, dado and balustrade, the skylight, the composite columns, wall pilasters and piers, the multiple windows with transoms of lavender-coloured glass, and the dentilated ceiling beams.

Hamilton

McMaster University Historic Core (notice of intention to designate)

1280 Main St W



Date: 1930
By-law: Notice of Intention to Designate approved by Council (1998)

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The historic core of the main campus of the present-day McMaster University comprises a cluster of five Collegiate Gothic brick and stone buildings opened in 1930 (University Hall, Hamilton Hall, the Refectory, Wallingford Hall, Edwards Hall and the Alumni Memorial Building, built 20 years later in a similar style). Placed informally in partially enclosed quadrangle configurations, these stylistically unified buildings loosely follow the irregular edge of the heavily wooded ravine area forming the northern boundary of the campus. Though not part of the original complex, the modestly scaled Alumni Memorial Building (1951) fits unobtrusively into its setting, standing on a triangular pocket of sloping land bounded by the ravine to the west, University Hall and Hamilton Hall to the south, and Edwards Hall to the east. With the exception of the greenhouse added in the late 1960's, the historic core has essentially retained its original character, notably, the harmonious relationship between the buildings and landscape.

The planners for the original Hamilton campus of McMaster University envisaged a seat of higher learning set in park like surroundings, a concept developed as part of a larger beautification scheme encompassing Cootes Paradise, the Royal Botanical Gardens and a grand north-western entrance to Hamilton. The original landscaping plan for the McMaster campus by Dunnington-Grubb, one of Ontario's foremost landscape gardening and design firms, carefully sited the buildings to take full advantage of the natural setting, described at the time as "one of the most beautiful natural ravines in Canada".

HISTORY

McMaster was founded in 1887 in Toronto as a small Baptist university devoted to arts and theology, named after its founder and first benefactor, Senator William McMaster. A campaign to bring McMaster University to Hamilton concluded successfully in 1927, when McMaster accepted the City's donation of a magnificent site just west of the emerging suburb of Westdale, to be landscaped by its Parks Board, together with a gift of \$500,000 from the

citizens of Hamilton to build a science building.

The transplanted McMaster University re-opened in 1930 with Howard P. Whidden as its first chancellor and a combined faculty and student population of about 650. It soon ranked as one of the principal institutions of higher learning in the province, becoming a non-denominational institution in 1957.

The original cluster of five buildings, all erected in 1929-1930, comprised University Hall (arts and administration building), which included a library and auditorium (Convocation Hall), Hamilton Hall (science building), Edwards Hall (men's residence), Wallingford Hall (women's residence), the Refectory (dining hall and central heating plant). Erected in 1949-1951, the Alumni Memorial Building was built largely with funds pledged by alumni and undergraduates to honour the 54 students and graduates who lost their lives in the first and second world wars. It originally housed a cafeteria (the Buttery), men's and women's lounges, a common room (Memorial Hall) and offices for the Alumni Association.

ARCHITECTURE

Designed by the noted architect, William Lyon Somerville, in association with J. Francis Brown & Son (original complex) and Bruce Brown and Brisley in collaboration with W.L. Somerville (Alumni Memorial Building), all six buildings rank as very good examples of the Collegiate Gothic style. The architects followed a stylistic precedent established for new buildings on other Canadian university campuses, which took their inspiration both from the medieval colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the late 19th early 20th century American campus buildings influenced by this tradition. The McMaster buildings are cited in a recent national survey of Collegiate Gothic architecture, along with several other important examples. The two main buildings, University Hall and Hamilton Hall, were described by the art historian and McMaster graduate, Robert Hubbard, as "probably the best Gothic group in Canada", after parts of Victoria College and Hart House. They are distinguished by their stone exteriors: rock-faced ashlar with dressed stone trim and carved ornamentation. The other four buildings are brick masonry with stone trim.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The boundaries of the designated property extend from the west side of Wallingford Hall to the east side of University Hall and Edwards Hall and from Scholar's Road to the ravine edge and the north side of Edwards Hall; it also includes Hamilton Hall, the Refectory and the Alumni Memorial Building.

Important to the preservation of this cluster of six buildings are:

- the original architectural materials and features of the façades and roofs of all six buildings, including the stone ashlar and brick masonry walls; cut stone

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door/ window surrounds, mullions and tracery; stone entrance steps, carved stone ornamentation, wrought-ironwork (notably the entrance doors of University Hall and Hamilton Hall).

- the landscaped open space within the boundaries defined above, including the low stone wall with the Tudor archway linking University Hall and Edwards Hall.

Also important to the preservation of University Hall, the Refectory and the Alumni Memorial Building are the interior spaces identified respectively as Convocation Hall, the Refectory Dining Hall and Memorial Hall and all of their original architectural finishes and features.

John H. Park House

65 Markland St



Date: 1884
By-law: 89-295

Demolished:	X
Repealed:	X
National Recognition:	
OHF Easement:	
Municipal Easement:	

Reasons for Designation:

PRESENT CONTEXT

Standing on Markland Street at the head of Park Street is the stately home built in 1884-5 for John H. Park, a successful Hamilton businessman. Situated in the heart of Durand South, a residential area noted for its tree-lined streets and large, distinguished late Victorian homes, this imposing 2 1/2 storey brick mansion surrounded by mature trees is a neighbourhood landmark.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

65 Markland Street represents a relatively early and grand-scaled example in this city of the popular Queen Anne style. Though more restrained in character than its flamboyant successors of the 1890s, it nevertheless displays all the main characteristic features of this style: irregular massing and fenestration; window bays; a steep, slate-covered hipped roof animated by tall, decorative chimneys, dormers, and gables trimmed with bargeboard; and a tower. The tall, dominant square tower crowned by a steep pyramid-shaped roof with a bracketed cornice and elongated dormer provides a dramatic focus to the design. Two large triple windows are framed by a round brick arch capped with a stone moulding. Of particular interest are three glass transom lights with hand-painted bird motifs in the second storey window. Other noteworthy exterior features include the two curved bays on the east and west sides of the house, the three gables with gingerbread trim, and the brick corbelling beneath the tower cornice.

Two alterations affecting the exterior of the house were made in 1957 when the house was duplexed. An original open entrance porch with fluted columns was enclosed and the double entrance doors moved to the front of the new vestibule. A verandah extending along the east side of the house was replaced by a large two-storey sunroom addition (recently removed). The house was triplexed in 1980.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Hamilton

For over 70 years of its history, 65 Markland Street was home to the families of two prominent Hamiltonians. The first owner, John H. Park, was a partner in one of the City's leading wholesale grocery firms, Lucas, Park & Co. located in the stone commercial block at 63-73 MacNab Street North. Upon his death in 1900, the house was bequeathed to his two sisters who remained there until 1914 when it was sold to Sydney Chilton Mewburn.

Bestowed with the title, Major-General the Honourable S. C. Mewburn, this distinguished Canadian was prominent for more than half a century in the legal, financial, political and military affairs of the country. Mewburn combined a respected law practice with service on the boards of some of the country's largest companies as well as an active military and political career.

Appointed in 1917 to the position of acting adjutant general of the Canadian Militia with the rank of major-general, Mewburn subsequently held the post of Minister of Militia and Defence (1917-20) and was twice elected Member of Parliament for Hamilton East. One year after his death in 1956, at the age of 93, the Mewburn family home at 65 Markland Street was sold to Sam Henson Apartments Ltd. and converted to a duplex.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 65 Markland Street are the original features of the north, east, and west facades, including the brick masonry walls with stone trim, the slate roof with its gables, dormers and chimneys; the wooden gable trim and bracketed tower cornice; and the original windows and doors, notably the double entrance doors moved from their original location; and surviving elements of the original porch. Excluded are the rear wing, added at a later date, and the entrance vestibule.

Queen Street Pumping Station (engineers residence)

188 Markland St



Date: 1892

By-law: 86-22

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The one-storey brick cottage at 188 Markland Street was built in 1892 by the Government of Ontario as a residence for the engineer in charge of the Queen Street Pumping Station located next door. This pumphouse had been built in 1879 in order to provide a water supply for the recently opened Hamilton Asylum for the Insane, now the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. In response to neighbours' request, the Department of Public Works under the supervision of provincial architect Kivas Tully made improvements to the pumphouse grounds by fencing the premises and building the engineer's residence. At the same time, a new fire hall at the hospital was erected and the contract for all the work was awarded to J. & E. Dickenson of Hamilton. 188 Markland Street is historically significant as the only one of these three buildings to have survived. Architecturally, the house is a noteworthy example of the Second Empire style, characterized by the slate mansard roof, dormers, bay window and arched doorway.

Important to the conservation of 188 Markland Street is the preservation of the original features on the front and east façades.

Hamilton

Century Theatre

14 Mary St



Date: 1913

By-law: 01-023

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The former Century Theatre at 14 Mary Street is located directly behind the landmark 1881 Copp Block which spans the entire block from Mary to Walnut Street. The theatre building originally stood in the midst of a thriving retail and entertainment district in the downtown core, just steps away from the busy King Street East commercial thoroughfare. Tucked away on a narrow street, its impressive four-storey façade with a crowning cornice arching over the semi-circular sign bearing its original “Lyric Theatre” name was only ever visible to visitors approaching the theatre from King Street at the intersection of Mary Street because of the continuous row of three-storey commercial buildings lining King. Today the building is much more visible from the north than it would have been in the early 20th century as many commercial/industrial buildings and houses along Mary Street and King William Street have since been demolished and the vacant land turned into parking lots. Even though the theatre building is vacant and in disrepair, its imposing five-storey brick and cast stone façade still maintains a commanding presence. The new owners of the former Century Theatre intend to convert it into residential units on the upper floors with commercial space on the ground floor, conserving and restoring as many of the original features on the Mary Street façade as possible.

HISTORY

Opened as a vaudeville theatre in 1913, the Lyric Theatre was hailed at the time to be the largest theatre in Hamilton with a seating capacity of over 2000. It was built for Dominion Theatres Limited to offer “top-class” Loews Vaudeville and moving pictures to the citizens of Hamilton. At a time when this form of entertainment was extremely popular, the Lyric Theatre was one of the seven largest and grandest theatres of its type to be built in Hamilton, three of which were located in the immediate vicinity: the Temple, the Capitol and the Palace. In 1914, the Lyric was sold to the Canadian United Theatre Company of London, Ontario, and became the Keith Vaudeville Circuit’s permanent home in Hamilton. The theatre underwent extensive renovations in 1922, making it “one

of the most palatial amusement centres in the Dominion”. Purchased in 1940 by 20th Century Theatres it was fully modernized to serve as a state-of-the-art movie house. In 1967, the Century underwent yet another complete refurbishing and continued to operate until closing in 1989 when the new multi-theatre complex opened in Jackson Square. Today, the Century and the Tivoli on James Street North are the only two of Hamilton’s grand early 20th century theatres to survive with their auditoriums.

ARCHITECTURE

The Lyric Theatre was originally built with a four-storey wrap-around brick masonry façade designed in a Renaissance Revival style. It featured six pilasters with cast stone capitals supporting a cast stone moulding that was originally surmounted by an elaborate crowning cornice (almost certainly fabricated of galvanized iron) with a central round arched section framing a semi-circular metal sign panel. The symmetrical front façade was divided by four brick pilasters into three window bays. The wood-framed sash windows originally provided natural light for the offices located on the three floors at the front of the building.

In 1922, the building was extensively remodelled with an “elaborate new entrance, modern balcony and beautiful mezzanine floor”. In 1940, the building underwent more major changes, which most likely included the fifth floor addition at the front. The architects, Kaplan and Sprachman of Toronto, reputedly designed many outstanding pictures houses across Canada. Claimed to be the first theatre in Canada to have the modern convenience of year-round air conditioning, it was decorated with sensational new fluorescent carpet never before seen in Canadian theatres. Fluorescent paint was applied to the ceiling and wall panels in modernistic designs and illuminated with black lighting. The entrance was again altered to include a new marquee, stainless steel box office, vitrolite cladding and neon lighting. Many of these elements were lost when the theatre was again renovated in 1967. The only decorative feature of the 1940 interior to survive was a series of identical abstract Art Deco panels painted on the side walls of the auditorium, which are now faded but still visible.

Today, the upper façade retains its original brick masonry facing and cast-stone trim, and its original window openings with some of the wood sash windows (now hidden behind metal cladding) and cast-stone lintels. Although the decorative cornice has been removed, the painted metal “Lyric Theatre” sign has survived, now badly faded but with the lettering still just discernible. The only surviving original feature of the street level façades is the cast stone lower cornice which wraps around the sides of the building, where it is still visible and partially intact. The front section may be intact, or partially, behind the aluminium fascia panel. Even in its neglected condition, the former Lyric/Century Theatre continues to stand as a significant example of Hamilton’s early 20th century theatre architecture.

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DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the former Lyric/ Century Theatre is the west (front) façade and the 20-foot sections of the north and south walls which echo the architectural treatment of the front façade. Included are the six brick pilasters; the cast stone capitals, sills, upper string course and surviving sections of the lower cornice; the semi-circular metal sign panel; the original window openings and any surviving wood sash windows. Also included are the 1940 painted panels in the auditorium.

William Pring House

158 Mary St



Date: 1855
By-law: 87-246

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The stone house at 158 Mary was built in 1855-1856 for customs surveyor William Pring. Located at the north-east corner of Mary and Cannon Streets, the house originally backed onto Archibald Ferguson's farm. Since the late 19th century, it has been surrounded by residential and industrial buildings, with a row of Victorian houses to the north and a manufacturing complex to the south.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

William Pring only lived in the house for about four years, moving to Port Colbourne in 1860 to serve as customs officer. He sold the stone house in 1871 to Duncan MacNab who rented it for the duration of his thirty year ownership.

The house was purchased in 1908 by William B. Hopkins, a physician, and was owned and occupied by his family until 1940. His son, Beamer W. Hopkins, had a particularly distinguished career as a politician, judge and public servant, serving at various times as alderman, controller, vice-president of the Parks Board, police commissioner and city magistrate.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

158 Mary Street is a relatively rare example of pre-Confederation stone architecture in Hamilton. Representative of the substantial, two-storey stone residences built in the city during the 1850s, this four-bay house features a simple gable roof, parapet end walls with built-in double chimneys, a dressed stone front (west facade) and coursed stone end wall (south facade), corner quoins, double-hung windows which originally had six-paned sashes, and a semi-circular attic window in the end wall.

Somewhat unusual is the distinctive Renaissance Revival entrance, which comprises a wide doorway flanked by stone columns supporting a semi-circular voussoir arch and traceried fanlight.

Of special interest are several interior features, notably, an elegantly proportioned spiral wooden staircase and the two rounded corners of the dining

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room with their curved panelled doors.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 158 Mary Street are the original features of the west and south facades, including but not limited to the stone masonry, the original window openings, the front entrance (excluding the present front door and the 20th century porch addition), and the interior spiral staircase.

Raich House

179 Mary St



Date: 1840s
By-law: 91-070

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 1½ storey frame clapboard house at 179 Mary Street was built for, and possibly also by, Thomas and Peter Fitzpatrick, both carpenters by trade. The house is unique in the Hamilton area in that it is both a rare surviving example of pre-Confederation frame construction and the Classic Revival style. Features characteristic of Classic Revival houses in Ontario include its centre-hall plan, symmetrical facade, medium-pitched, side-gabled roof with returned eaves, prominent end chimneys, six-over-six double-hung sash windows and transomed doorway. 179 Mary Street combines a simplicity of design with an elegance of detailing most evident in the finely crafted doorway comprising a pair of Ionic columns supporting a full entablature with projecting end blocks, above which is a five-paned rectangular transom light. Also noteworthy is the original wooden mantelpiece in the living room (north wall), which echoes the design of the front entrance.

The house represents a local vernacular adaptation of the Classic Revival style in its use of the raised basement (originally housing the kitchen), a common feature of houses built in Hamilton at the time.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Associated for much of its history with the Raich family, the house was first acquired around 1865 by Anthony Riche, a carpenter and wagonmaker. The last surviving Raich, Louisa, sold the house in 1942 to George Shannon and his wife.

CONTEXT

Located in the block between Cannon and Robert, a residential streetscape composed largely of later 2½ storey Victorian brick houses and terraces, the Raich House stands out visually as an exceptionally early and particularly distinctive building, owing to its contrasting scale, design and construction.

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DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 179 Mary Street are the original architectural features of the front (west), north and south facades, including the wood siding, two end chimneys, original doorway (excluding the concrete stairs and modern front door), and the living room mantelpiece.

Zion United Church

69 Pearl St (210-214 Napier St)



Date: 1874
By-law: 91-185

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Situated at the north-west corner of Pearl and Napier Streets, the Zion Tabernacle Methodist Church was erected in 1874-75 on what was thought to be the highest point of land north of the escarpment. The design, by architect Joseph Savage, chose to emphasize this hilltop site with a corner tower rising to a height of 125 feet. Zion's graceful spire became the most visible feature of the city's West End and traditionally served as an orientation point for ships in the harbour. The church was and still is a dominant structure in the surrounding low-rise residential neighbourhood, dating primarily from the 19th century.

ARCHITECTURE

The church is designed in the Victorian Gothic style, a later stage of the Gothic Revival which put greater emphasis on picturesque and decorative qualities. Typical of this style is the asymmetrical design with corner towers of contrasting height, as well as the colourful, alternating red and yellow banded brickwork found over the pointed-arched windows and under the front gable.

Upon completion, Zion Church was described as "the first of the kind... erected in the Dominion" (Canadian Methodist Magazine, April 1875). This distinction refers to the interior plan of the church, a 80' x 90' amphitheatre, featuring a floor that sloped from all three sides down to the central pulpit on the west side. Reputedly inspired by the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City, this innovation afforded each of the 900 seats a clear view to the speaker.

Zion Tabernacle represents the one significant local work by Joseph Savage, who was at the time in partnership with the Toronto architect Windeyer. In 1875, within a month after the church was dedicated, architect Savage died at the young age of 37 years.

Due to increasing attendance, two Sunday Schools were added to the Napier Street frontage, the first (directly adjacent) designed by Charles Mills in 1892 and the second by G.T. Evans in 1930. Together they form a well-integrated

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church complex, despite the shift in architectural style to the rounded arches, popular at these later dates.

HISTORY

Major events within the national Methodist church, including its 100th anniversary in 1868 and important consolidations in 1874 and 1883, had a profound effect at the local level. Combined with other favourable conditions, Hamilton experienced a proliferation of substantial Methodist church edifices. Six were constructed within fifteen years, four of which still remain: the Primitive Methodist, now St. Johannes Lutheran (1867); Centenary (1868), Zion (1875) and Hannah Street, now First Christian Reformed (1882). The name of Zion Tabernacle Methodist Church was changed to Zion United Church following the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925.

Zion church grew out of the need for a Methodist representation in the West End, where the Great Western Railway had located - then the largest employer in the city. The present structure is Zion's third, following "the little Main Street church" established in 1855, and a small brick structure known as Mount Zion built in 1867 at Pearl and Napier Streets.

The high value placed on education by the church is evidenced in the substantial Sunday Schools, the later one having provided one of the earliest gymnasiums in the city. At present, these buildings are used as the Kirkendall-Strathcona Neighbourhood House.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important for the preservation of this building is the retention of the original architectural features of the east front façade and south side façade (Church and Sunday Schools), including the brickwork of walls, towers and buttresses; the spires, the arched doorways and windows; and the window mouldings, decorative brickwork and stone trim.

Gartshore-Thomson Building

Pier 4 Park (at the foot of Bay St N)



Date: 1870
By-law: 94-094

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Donated to the City by the Fracassi family and moved to its present location in 1992, the Gartshore-Thomson building is now a focal point of the new Pier 4 Park at the foot of Bay Street North, just west of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club. This one-storey late Victorian brick building presently serves as a multi-purpose waterfront park facility. Occupying a prominent hillside site, it commands a panoramic view of Hamilton Harbour; and fitting comfortably into its new park setting, the Gartshore-Thomson building also relates well to the 19th century residential streetscape above to the south, dominated by the 1869 Sail Loft.

Built around the turn-of-the-century as offices for the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Co. Ltd., the building originally stood at the south-west corner of the company property, diagonally facing the intersection of Stuart and Caroline Street.

HISTORY

In the early part of this century, the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Co. was not only one of Hamilton's leading industries; it was also the largest pipe manufacturer in the country, recognized nation-wide for its high-quality cast-iron water and gas pipes. Established in 1870 by Alexander Gartshore (whose father established the Gartshore Foundry in Dundas, which manufactured the machinery for the 1860 Pumphouse) and Thomas Cowie as the Canada Iron Foundry and Pipe Works, the firm first manufactured cast-iron pipes and general iron castings. Incorporated in 1896 as the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company Ltd., the firm was by then specializing in the manufacture of pipe for water mains and gas distribution, and was soon supplying the country's major waterworks systems with water mains and other castings. In 1933, it was claimed to be the only manufacturer of "Sand-Spun" cast-iron pipe, a technically superior pipe formed centrifugally in sand-lined moulds.

Bought out in the 1940s by Canada Iron Foundries Ltd. (later Canron Ltd.) and

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operated as a foundry until the mid-1980s, the property was last owned by Philip Environmental Inc., which used the small corner building as an engineering office.

ARCHITECTURE

This modest brick structure is representative of a building type associated with late 19th century industry - the small, separate office building modelled on a house form - and is one of few surviving examples of its type in Hamilton. The residential scale and character of the Gartshore-Thomson building derives from its prototype: the one-storey hip-roofed Ontario cottage; while the detailing is predominantly Classical Revival (e.g. the simulated corner quoins, pedimented gable, bracketed eaves underscored by a continuous dentil course, and the carved keystone and egg-and-dart pilaster mouldings). The tall, round-arched doorway features a semi-circular brick and stone arch sprung from brick pilasters, a solid panelled wood door with sidelights and a segmental transom; above is a distinctive arched wood panel carved with a maple leaf pattern. The new set of wide curved stairs rising from the pedestrian walkway to a generous landing in front of the main entrance complements the symmetry and detailing of the facade.

The original character of the interior has been well preserved in the central space and adjacent offices on the west side of the building. The central room displays a decorative beamed wood ceiling, with panels of diagonal tongue-and-groove boards, moulded beams and cove, and a dentil course below the frieze.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Gartshore-Thomson building are:

- the original features of all four facades, including the brick masonry, brick arches, stone lintels, decorative wood and stone elements, panelled wood doors and large single-pane sash windows, but excluding the new doorway on the east facade and the painted steel roofing,
- and the original interior features of the central room and two offices, including the doorways (with moulded wood frames, panelled and glazed wood doors, and transom lights), wood wainscoting and beamed ceiling, as well as all original window mouldings.

Ontario Cottage Style Brick House

150 Queen St S



Date: 1873
By-law: 84-251

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The brick house at 150 Queen Street South was built in 1873 for Andrew Greenhill and was originally one of a row of four similar houses all belonging to the Greenhill family.

The one-storey height, hip roof and corner quoins are features of the "Ontario Cottage" style, so named because of its popularity in Ontario. It was a style favoured by British colonists but not commonly used in the U.S.

The house is reached by a set of stairs, originally wooden, which leads up to a front porch, supported by four wooden columns. By the mid-1870s, this height of land on the west side of Queen Street was built up with a row of housing, at a time when the land to the east, south and north was still undeveloped. That 150 Queen Street South still today is a part of that original row mutually strengthens the impact of all of them and provides an effective contrast to the high-rise buildings erected across the street.

Included in the designation are the east and north facades - walls, roof, foundation, porch and stairs.

Hamilton

Canadian Westinghouse Head Office

286 Sanford Ave N



Date: 1917
By-law: 88-202

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The Canadian Westinghouse head office at 286 Sanford Avenue North was erected in 1917, directly south of the company's main plant. Designed by the Hamilton architectural firm of Prack & Perrine, the original five-storey brick and stone clad building had a dignified presence in the city's rapidly growing industrial east end. With the increased height gained by the addition of two more stories in 1928, the building acquired a taller, narrower profile while retaining all of its original architectural features. Today the Westinghouse office building dominates the surrounding low-rise buildings and open spaces and is a prominent landmark in the Barton Street/ Sanford Avenue area.

ARCHITECTURE

Designed by the predecessor of Prack & Prack, architects of the Pigott Building (1929) and the Lister Block (1923), the building is representative of the industrial office buildings designed by Canadian architects in the early 20th century. The Westinghouse head office was an attractive and functional building designed to accommodate the company's needs as well as to project a successful corporate image. The advanced reinforced concrete construction is expressed in the grid-like composition of the building's two end sections. Emphasis is given to the top and bottom floors, through the use of a decorative stone cornice, string courses, and arched window and door surrounds with prominent keystones. Another noteworthy feature of the original design was the suspended ornamental metal canopy over the main entrance doorway (removed in 1969 or 1970). Decorative plaques between the arched openings of the first storey feature the Westinghouse initials.

HISTORY

The City of Hamilton was selected as the site of the Canadian Westinghouse headquarters following the company's incorporation in 1903. The erection of a large head office building symbolized its impressive growth from a small railroad air brake manufacturing firm established at this location in 1897 by

George Westinghouse to one the country's leading manufacturers of electrical equipment. The 1928 addition to the building following the first major expansion of the company's production facilities - the completion in 1924 of its west end plant. Throughout its history, the Canadian Westinghouse Co. (now Westinghouse Canada Ltd.) has played a major role in Hamilton's industrial growth and made an important contribution to the development of new types of electrical apparatus: notably, transformers, hydro-electric generators (used in Ontario Hydro stations on the Niagara River), radios, stoves and refrigerators.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Canadian Westinghouse head office building are the original architectural features of all four exterior facades, including the brick masonry walls, stone trim and wood-framed, double-hung windows, but excluding the modern entrance doors on the east and west facades.

Hamilton

St. Paul's Ecumenical Church

109 Smith Ave



Date: 1906
By-law: 88-209

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

St. Paul's Ecumenical Church and the Lincoln Alexander Community Centre at the south-west corner of Smith Avenue and Barton Street East comprise the former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church built in 1906 and its Sabbath School built in 1894. The church property was sold in 1984 to the Canadian Caribbean Christian Ecumenical Communion Inc.

The church itself, designed by Hamilton architects Stewart and Witton, is representative of the city's early twentieth century Presbyterian churches. Its relatively low profile, simple rectangular block form, medium-pitched roof, late Gothic Revival detailing, and entrance facade with a large Tudor arched traceried window and two projecting square towers are all typical features. The earlier Sabbath School building, possibly designed by W.A. Edwards (the architect for the first church building on this site in 1887), is a good example of the High Victorian Sunday school buildings erected in Hamilton during the 1880s and 1890s. The gable end of the characteristically steep-pitched roof frames an attractive upper storey arcade of pointed arched windows, with stone mouldings.

Of historical interest is the origin of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church as the Wentworth Mission, built in 1850 near J.M. William's large railway locomotive plant on Wentworth Street to serve the workers who built their homes around the factory. The Wentworth Presbyterian Church was founded in 1885 and two years later a brick church was built on the present site. Renamed St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in 1904, the church proper was rebuilt in 1906.

The new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was one of a number of churches built just after the turn-of-the-century to meet the different denominational needs of the rapidly growing population of Hamilton's east end. The St. Andrew's church complex formed an integral component of the emerging Barton Street East business district and the existing residential neighbourhood to the south.

Important to the preservation of St. Paul's Ecumenical Church are the north, east and west facades of the church and the east facade of the Sunday school.

Hamilton

Pioneer Homestead

28 South St



Date: 1840s

By-law: 86-23

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

28 South Street is the pioneer homestead for a seventy-acre farm that originally extended from Aberdeen Avenue south to the escarpment and from Dundurn Street east to Locke Street, comprising part of Lot 18 in the 4th Concession of Barton Township.

The property was subdivided in 1881, annexed by Hamilton in 1891 and now consists of ten residential blocks. The farmhouse has been incorporated into the present street pattern, but its orientation has been reversed. Built c. 1840s, 28 South Street is important as a tangible record of Hamilton's origins as a farming community.

Notable is the building's stone construction, a material locally available primarily during the 1840s and 1850s. Originally, the one-storey north facade was the front of the house, with the entranceway off Aberdeen Avenue.

Little is known of the first settlers other than John Ashbaugh, a yeoman of British origins, farmed the land in 1841 and Thomas Bush owned the property from 1848 to 1881.

Important to the conservation of 28 South Street is the preservation of the original features of the front, east and west façades.

Fearman House

90 Stinson St



Date: 1863

By-law: 93-124

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The substantial stone residence at 90 Stinson Street was built in 1863 for Frederick W. Fearman and was later enlarged in 1875 and 1890. Today, with its prominent, three-storey entrance tower marking the head of East Avenue South, this commanding Victorian mansion stands out as an important neighbourhood landmark and as one of the city's finest stone mansions erected in the pre-Confederation era.

CONTEXT

When constructed, the home was situated on an acre of land near the south-east limits of the city, almost a mile from its centre. The house occupied a scenic location at the foot of the mountain, with a vista overlooking the open fields to the bay beyond.

By the 1890s, urban development had spread eastward, encompassing the Fearman property, and transforming the area into a prosperous residential neighbourhood. The entrance lane to 90 Stinson Street had by then become a tree-lined avenue of stately Victorian homes. This vista up East Avenue toward the dominating entrance tower of the Fearman home (a feature which enhances the impact of both streetscape and mansion) is one of the few examples left in the city of a once-prevalent Victorian urban form.

In the late nineteenth century, major public buildings were situated in the immediate area: in 1876, the Hamilton Boys Home, featuring a central clock tower, was located one block east of the Fearman House on Stinson Street; in 1895 the Stinson Street School was erected five blocks to the east; and in the following year the new Central Collegiate Institute, an extraordinary, monumental structure resembling Toronto's old City Hall, dominated the neighbourhood from its site one block to the west at Victoria and Hunter Streets. Today, Stinson Street School and the Fearman House are the primary monuments which recall the neighbourhood's heyday at the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURE

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Frederick W. Fearman's house is considered a true product of the Victorian era, built in stages from 1863 to 1890, as his architectural tastes and circumstances changed. Its pre-Confederation origin is indicated by the use of local stone, which was rarely employed in Hamilton for houses after the 1860s. Stylistically, 90 Stinson Street displays the hallmarks of the popular Gothic Revival style: pointed, lancet windows, a steeply pitched roofline with dormers, and decorative bargeboard at the gable ends.

and decorative wood bargeboard and brackets.

Later, and with considerable finesse, an imposing central entrance tower of combined Italianate and Gothic derivations was appended to the front facade of the original home, transforming it into a highly fashionable Victorian mansion, appropriate to Fearman's growing economic and social status. "Ivey Lodge", as it was known, was originally embellished with look-out balconies on the tower, shutters on the upstairs windows, and a charming landscaped garden with climbing vines. Today, 90 Stinson Street retains most of its original features and is unique among the mansions inherited from Hamilton's pioneering industrialists.

HISTORY

Original owner Frederick William Fearman built his stone house on Stinson Street when he was thirty-eight years old and still working as a grocer and meat-curer in the downtown. He was to live in the same home for another forty-three years, during which time he bought a small meat-packing company at Rebecca and Wellington Streets and developed it into one of the foremost packing houses in Canada. Fearman is credited with pioneering new techniques and organizing all meat-packing operations for the first time into one plant. His "Star Brand" products were shipped from a railway siding off the Grand Trunk Railway on Ferguson Avenue and distributed all across North America, and eventually to the Caribbean and Europe.

Not only was F.W. Fearman a founding member of the Pork Packers' Association, but he also provided local civic leadership as a member of City Council, Hamilton Public Library, Board of Education (1867-84), Public Parks Board, and Wentworth Historical Society. Present-day evidence of his public works contributions includes the City's Waterworks, the tree-planting program for city streets, and the purchase of Dundurn Castle by the City in 1899. The Fearman family occupied 90 Stinson Street for a total of sixty-three years until 1926 when Robert S. Hart purchased the premises.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Of importance to the preservation of 90 Stinson Street are the original features of the front (north) facade and the east and west side facades, including but not limited to the stone walls, roof, chimneys and dormers, central tower, original windows including the bay windows and circular trefoil window, original doors,

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Barton Stone United Church (notice of intention to designate)

21 Stone Church Rd W



Date: 1845

By-law: Notice of
Intention to
Designate
approved by
Council (1993)

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built in 1845-1847 on the main road from Hamilton to Caledonia, just north of the hamlet of Ryckman's Corners, Barton Stone United Church now stands at the busy intersection of Upper James and Stone Church Road West. Encroaching commercial and residential development as well as increasing traffic have dramatically changed its rural setting in recent years. The green open space of the adjacent cemetery, with its peaceful atmosphere, wide variety of grave markers, and several trees, complements the church building and provides a welcome buffer to the south.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Barton Stone United Church has the distinction of being the oldest building to have continuously served as a Presbyterian (and later United) Church within the present-day boundaries of the City of Hamilton. It also has direct ties with the first Presbyterian congregation in this area, founded in 1811 by William Rymal, one of the earliest settlers in Barton Township. The two-storey frame meeting house, which he had built adjoining the cemetery plot on the eastern border of his farm (now St. Peter's Cemetery on Mohawk Road West), was shared by two congregations (initially Lutherans and Presbyterians and later Anglicans and Presbyterians) and was thus named Barton Union Church. When this building was condemned as unsafe in 1844 and later demolished, each denomination erected its own stone church at separate locations: Barton Presbyterian (now Barton Stone United) and St. Peter's Anglican, built in 1852-1853 near the site of the original church and demolished in 1922.

Served for almost fifty years by itinerant pastors, Barton Presbyterian obtained its first settled minister in 1886, shared with the Locke Street Presbyterian Church. Shared arrangements with other churches continued until 1920, when the minister of Barton Wesley Methodist Church was engaged and the congregation joined with Barton Presbyterian, formally merging in 1922. Three years later the congregation became part of the United Church of Canada (formed in 1925) and was then renamed Barton Stone United Church.

ARCHITECTURE

Barton Stone United Church is an architectural landmark on Hamilton's Mountain, where it is the oldest surviving church, and reputedly the only remaining 19th century church building. Moreover, it ranks as one of the oldest stone buildings and possibly the earliest church still standing in the present-day City of Hamilton.

The original church, a modest vernacular building, is noteworthy for its rubblestone construction, pleasing proportions and Gothic Revival detailing. The simple front facade, unusual for its absence of fenestration, features a pointed arched doorway with double panelled wood doors and a solid wood transom. On the south and north walls, seven of the eight original window bays with paired lancet windows set in rectangular frames are still intact. The one at the eastern end of the south wall was recently altered by the removal of the lower half of the window and stone masonry below to install double fire doors (thereby allowing the permanent closure of the original front doorway facing Upper James).

The existing rear stone addition was built in 1972 to house the church offices, choir room, vestry, and a new main entrance facing the parking lot to the west. It replaced two earlier additions: the Sunday school room added to the west end in 1916 and a larger hall built to replace it in 1937. The Sunday school function is now accommodated within the Christian Education Building erected in 1957 on the west side of the church property facing Stone Church Road.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of Barton Stone United Church are the original exterior features of the east, south and north facades of the 1847 building, including the stone masonry, the original main doorway, and the original windows on the north and south facades (excluding the new fire doors).

Notice of Intention to Designate approved by City Council in 1993.

Hamilton

Former Strathcona Fire Station

37 Strathcona Ave N



Date: 1897

By-law: 89-271

Demolished:

Repealed: X

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

PRESENT CONTEXT

The former Strathcona Fire Station, erected in 1897, stands at the north-west corner of Strathcona Avenue North and Head Street facing Victoria Park. This small two-storey building fits comfortably into the surrounding residential area, composed largely of late 19th and early 20th century housing. Its handsome brick and sandstone facade is the most distinctive feature of the tree lined residential streetscape forming the western boundary of Victoria Park and contributes to the scenic character of the park itself.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The last of five permanent neighbourhood fire stations built in Hamilton during the late 19th century, Strathcona Firehall is now one of only three still standing. Built to replace the volunteer station established on the Crystal Palace grounds in 1880 to service the City's West End, it was initially used by the Hamilton Fire Department as a storehouse and did not become an operating fire station until 1902. Strathcona Fire Station remained in active use until 1959, when it was replaced by a modern facility at the corner of George Street and Ray Street South. The following year, the redundant firehall was leased by the City to a local theatre company whose headquarters it remained until the property was sold in 1985.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by Hamilton architect, Lucien Hills, Strathcona Firehall was modelled on the prototype for three of the four earlier neighbourhood stations: a long, narrow two-storey brick structure with a flat roof and entrance facade featuring a central engine doorway flanked by a doorway and window, a row of windows on the second floor, and a decorative cornice with prominent end brackets. The facade of Strathcona Firehall is distinguished by its Richardsonian Romanesque treatment, evident in the combined use of red brick and rock-faced sandstone, transomed windows and round arches. The detailing of the stone masonry is particularly striking. The rusticated sandstone lower facade

terminates in a sill course for the upper storey windows while the upper brick facade features rusticated sandstone bands and window lintels. Also noteworthy are the arches over the engine entrance and lower storey window and doorway. The rows of five double-hung sash windows feature rectangular transoms with decorative borders of small coloured square panes. The segmental arch over the engine doorway originally framed a stained glass transom light, which was removed before the station closed in 1959. Also gone are the original panelled wood doors of the engine entrance and doorway, as well as the round-arched transom lights over the doorway and window. The large concrete block rear addition was erected in the late 1960s to accommodate a rehearsal and meeting hall for Hamilton Theatre Inc.

HISTORIC SETTING

Strathcona Firehall is one of the few remaining historic commercial or public buildings which serviced the West End community, and the only survivor of three important public buildings bordering Victoria Park, all erected on its west side. Lost are the Normal School, built in 1908 and destroyed by fire in 1952, and Strathcona Public School, built in 1894 and demolished in 1984. Victoria Park, one of the City's earliest and largest public parks, was developed in the 1890s on the grounds of the Crystal Palace, following the razing in 1891 of this monumental iron-and-glass exhibition building erected in 1860.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the 1897 firehall are the east (front) and south (Head Street) facades, excluding the rear concrete block addition.

Hamilton

Former St. George's Anglican Church/Sunday School

137 Strathcona Ave N (10 Tom St)



Date: 1890

By-law: 96-148

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built in 1890, St. George's Anglican Church is situated at the north-west corner of Tom Street and Strathcona Avenue North between Victoria Park and Dundurn Park. This attractive, unpretentious Gothic Revival church and its adjacent Sunday school fit comfortably into the surrounding late 19th early 20th century residential neighbourhood, with its pleasant mix of modest one-storey frame houses and larger two-storey brick dwellings. The low-rise character of the church setting is interrupted only by the apartment tower to the south-east of St. George's, built on the large site of the former Semmens & Evel Casket Company.

ARCHITECTURE

Built in the Gothic Revival style, St. George's is typical of the Anglican parish churches erected in the late 19th century to serve Hamilton's expanding neighbourhoods. The characteristic steeply-pitched roof, belfry, buttressed brick facade, and pointed-arched windows of St. George's can also be found in St. Luke's in the north end (1889); St. Mark's (1878) and St. John the Evangelist (1892) in the south end; and St. Matthew's (1887, demolished) and St. Peter's (1892, later rebuilt) in the east end. Although simple and unadorned, this form of the gothic parish church has its roots in the rich tradition of English church architecture.

Credited to Hamilton architect J.H. Young, the church was constructed in 1890 and extended easterly by two bays in 1902, creating a new facade on Strathcona North with corbelled brick decoration and a triple gothic window. The interior sanctuary consists of one, entirely open space, featuring exposed roof trusses, and some fine stained-glass windows. In 1925, the entrance vestibule was added to the front facade. Taken altogether, the pleasing simplicity of design and the balance of proportions make St. George's an architecturally distinguished neighbourhood landmark.

In 1911, the Reverend Frederick E. Howitt, noted both locally and

internationally for his work in religious education, undertook the construction next door of a major Sunday school. Set back from Tom Street, the Sunday school building is a tall, brick structure comparable to the church in height and scale. Its exterior treatment is unusual with elaborate brick corbelling on the gable front and widely spaced Tudor-arched windows; the interior Sunday school layout consists of a large, two-storey open room containing classrooms and a mezzanine on three sides. Although the church schoolhouse was a popular addition in the 1890's, St. George's example is unusually large for the size of the church; as a free-standing church school, it is a relatively rare building type today. Formerly accommodating as many as 900 children, the school stands as a testimony to the value that St. George's parish placed on education.

These two brick buildings, church and school, are situated at right angles to each other around a grassed forecourt. Together, they form an interesting architectural complex which enhances the urban character of the neighbourhood.

HISTORY

Opened as St. George's Chapel of Ease, the church was built to serve parishioners in the west end of the Parish of All Saints. Only three years later, St. George's became a separate parish, defined as the area westward from Locke and Locomotive (Ray, north of York) Streets to the Ascension (Hamilton) Cemetery and from Main Street to the harbour. By the turn of the century, St. George's Church was an important institution within the thriving West End neighbourhood.

The period of major expansion for St. George's Church and Parish corresponds to the thirty-one year ministry of its third rector, Reverend Frederick E. Howitt, appointed in 1895 and made a canon in 1914. St. George's prominence within Hamilton's Anglican community may be largely attributed to his dedicated and inspirational service. As a gifted preacher and teacher, Canon Howitt attracted large audiences to regular services at St. George's and gave religious instruction to classes throughout the city. Moreover, Howitt's influence extended far beyond the local Anglican community through his work as a missionary and speaker across Canada and the United States.

Another prominent figure in the history of St. George's was its sixth rector, the Reverend Donald H. MacLennan (1941-1966), who made a substantial contribution to the missionary and religious education work begun by Canon Howitt and subsequently associated with St. George's.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of St. George's Anglican Church are the original

Hamilton

features of all four facades of the church, including the brick masonry walls and stone foundation, buttresses, belfry, pointed-arched windows with stone sills, the stained glass windows, doors; the interior sanctuary, including the walls, windows, interior roof trusses and original wood panelling; and all four exterior facades of the adjacent Sunday school, including walls, windows, and the interior open space with its classrooms and mezzanine.

Hamilton Customs House

51 Stuart St



Date: 1858
By-law: 79-218

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition: X
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Custom House ranks as a heritage building of prime importance to the city and the province. Commissioned by the United Province of Canada Legislative Assembly, it was built in 1858-1860 as a Custom House, a relatively uncommon building type in nineteenth century Ontario.

It is the oldest and now the only major public building in the city of Hamilton that has survived relatively unaltered from the past century. It reflects the city's role as a major Great Lakes port and an important station on the Great Western Railway. It stands as a monument to Hamilton's prominent role in the development of trade and commerce during the formative years of this country.

This beautifully proportioned and composed building stands as one of the finest examples from the city's brief but highly productive period of stone architecture dating from the 1840s to the 1860s. It was designed in the Renaissance revival style of architecture popular at the time, with the unity and regularity of a palazzo block, the horizontal emphasis of uninterrupted string course and cornice, and the pedimented windows with side pilasters. The rhythmic progression of arched and pedimented windows, the elaborate treatment of the central bay and the finesse of the classical decoration contribute to the artistic success of the building. The high quality of workmanship is still clearly evident in the masonry on all four facades.

Hamilton

Gardener's Cottage

25 Tecumseh St



Date: 1856

By-law: 87-245

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Important to the preservation of 25 Tecumseh Street are the original features of the north, south and west facades, including but not limited to the brick masonry, the one-storey rear wing, the three chimneys, the original window openings and multi-paned double-hung sash windows, and the flat arch over the front entrance which originally had sidelights and a rectangular transom (removed c. 1930s).

Reasons for Designation:

Known as the Gardener's Cottage, the two-storey brick house at 25 Tecumseh Street (formerly St. Mary's Lane) was built in 1856-1857 for Sir Allen MacNab's gardener, William Reid. Situated adjacent to Dundurn Park, overlooking Hamilton Harbour, the house originally stood facing the MacNab family burial plot at the north-west corner of MacNab's survey. Its property included the three northernmost lots on the west side of Inchbury Street (Lots 57, 58 and 59).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

William Reid was hired by Sir Allen Macnab in 1834 to lay out the grounds of Dundurn and to plant and tend his crops and gardens. The building of the gardener's own residence coincided with the landscaping improvements planned for MacNab's estate by George Laing, a Scottish landscape architect engaged in 1856.

The property comprising the brick house and the three lots (with a 200 foot frontage on Inchbury Street) were leased for life to William Reid in 1862, shortly before MacNab's death. Reid lived there for only about five more years but the property remained in the MacNab family until 1907. It was then sold to railway engineer Joseph A. Nelligan who subdivided it, selling the Gardener's Cottage in 1911 to Thomas J. Baker, father of the present owner.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Gardener's Cottage represents a distinctive pre-Confederation vernacular house type, of which there are relatively few surviving examples in the Hamilton area. This narrow two-storey, three-bay house features a simple gable roof, parapet end walls with single built-in chimneys, double-hung sash windows (six-over-six paned on the ground floor) with flat-arched lintels, and a central doorway. An unusual feature is the six-over-three paned windows of the second storey.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Hamilton

John R. Marshall House

33 Undermount Ave



Date: 1916

By-law: 90-106

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Built in 1916-1917 for lawyer John R. Marshall, the house at 33 Undermount Avenue is located in the Kirkendall South Neighbourhood, an early 20th century, upper middle-class residential area extending south of Aberdeen Avenue to the escarpment and west to the Chedoke Civic Golf Course. Typical of this area, Undermount Avenue is a pleasant, tree-lined street with a homogenous mix of 2½ storey brick houses.

The properties on either side of Undermount Avenue, a north-south street just west of Locke Street South between Aberdeen and Glenfern Avenue, comprise the survey laid out for Williams, Powell & Francis and sold to the Cumberland Land Co. Ltd. in 1909. The uniform size, quality and set-back of the houses may be attributed to building restrictions in the form of restrictive covenants registered on the original deeds to the lots.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Of historical interest is the association of 33 Undermount Avenue with the original owner, John R. Marshall, who owned and occupied the house until 1943.

John Roy Marshall was a noted corporate lawyer in partnership for fifty years with Major-General the Honourable S.C. Mewburn. Marshall joined the firm of Mewburn & Ambrose in 1906, becoming a full partner in 1916. In the course of his distinguished legal career, he served for 25 years as a bencher for the Law Society of Upper Canada, subsequently being made a life bencher, and in 1933 was appointed a King's Counsel.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This residence, one of the most distinctive on Undermount Avenue, features roughcast masonry walls, a broad symmetrical facade with a central doorway protected by a round-arched canopy, a side-gabled roof with deep flared

returned eaves, and multi-paned casement windows. Its individuality stems from the eclectic combination of classical proportions and symmetry with elements borrowed from contemporary English domestic architecture: the roughcast walls, casement windows, and absence of revivalist detail.

An unusual feature of the simply detailed interior is the ornate curvilinear marble mantelpiece in the living room.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 33 Undermount Avenue are the original features of the west (front), north and south facades, including the casement windows and canopied entrance, and the living room mantelpiece.

Hamilton

Veevers Home

22 Veevers Dr



Date: 1850s
By-law: 94-126

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The former home of Ronald and Bertram Veevers, generously donated by the two brothers to the City of Hamilton in 1985, comprises an enlarged 1850s stone farmhouse and attractive 1.5 acre garden situated near the base of the escarpment just east of the Red Hill Creek Valley. The subdivision of the original 200-acre farm in the 1960s and early 1970s reduced the Veevers property to a total of 12 acres, including a separate 10.5 acre parcel of undeveloped escarpment land.

Up until the 1950s, the farmhouse stood in its original form atop a hill surrounded by rolling pastures, woodland and orchards. Landscaping around the house, largely completed in the 1950s and 1960s, created a park-like setting of special horticultural interest featuring lawns with alleys of trees, rose and tulip beds, and a rockery. Now enclosed by a high iron fence, this garden oasis effectively buffers the house from the engulfing 20th century suburban development, dominated by single-family homes to the north and east and high-rise apartments to the west.

HISTORY

Today the Veevers Home stands as a vestige from the pioneer farming era, dating back to the early settlement of Saltfleet Township, when it was closely associated with two important pioneer families: the Deans and the Gages. The original 200-acre crown grant to John Thatcher was purchased in 1834 by James Dean, who erected the present stone farmhouse between 1851 and 1861. Sold in 1871 to John Gage, the house and farm remained in his possession until 1912. The property then changed hands three more times before it was purchased in 1934 by Ronald, Bertram, Cyril and Raymond Veevers and occupied by all eight members of the Veevers family.

The Veevers brothers ran a large and successful fruit and dairy farm, raising a sizeable herd of Holstein cattle, and up to the 1940s operated their own dairy. Farming activities were subsequently scaled down and only the two elder

brothers, Ronald and Bertram, remained on the farm. The surplus land was sold for development and the last 12 acres, including the farmhouse and 1.5 acre garden, was deeded to the City of Hamilton for public use. The two brothers retained the use of the house and garden until the death of the last surviving brother in 1993.

ARCHITECTURE

This 1½ storey house, built of rough-hewn stone quarried from the escarpment, is a relatively rare example of a pre-Confederation stone farmhouse in the Hamilton area and, in its original form, a very good example of its type. It has the fine masonry work, wide horizontal proportions and restrained ornamentation characteristic of early settlers' houses dating from the 1820s through the 1850s. The well-proportioned, symmetrical five-bay facade originally featured a wide doorway with a panelled wood door and sidelights, and a somewhat unusual row of low square, upper storey windows. As a result of extensive renovations undertaken in 1968, these square windows were replaced by higher and taller dormers and the doorway was modified. Despite these alterations and two modern additions, the house is in excellent condition and retains much of its original character, at least on the exterior.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of 22 Veevers Drive are the original features of all four facades of the 1850s farmhouse, including the stone masonry walls, end chimneys, flat-arched lintels and solid stone sills, the denticulated returned eaves, and the original door and window openings. Excluded are the two-storey wing and garage added to the rear (south-east corner), the glass conservatory (rear), and the modern front door and dormer windows.

Hamilton

Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital (Century Manor ORC)

100 West 5th St



Date: 1884

By-law: 97-198

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The large High Victorian building, located on the grounds of the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital and now known as Century Manor, was erected in 1884 as the second major building built for the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane, a rapidly expanding complex of provincially owned buildings devoted to the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

Century Manor is the focal point of a cluster of auxiliary buildings situated on the western half of the hospital property, where the main complex of asylum buildings was located until the early 20th century. Of the 19th century buildings located on the present hospital grounds, Century Manor is by far the largest and architecturally most distinguished (vacant since 1995).

HISTORY

Officially opened in March 1876 for the treatment of individuals suffering from mental illness, the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane was the sixth "insane asylum" in Ontario, following those opened in Toronto (1841), Kingston (1850), Amherstburg (1859), Orillia (1861), and London (1870). The emergence of these institutions reflected the 19th century trend for government to provide special care facilities for the mentally ill. Typically, the Hamilton asylum was planned and developed as a largely self-sufficient community. Much of the labour for maintaining the grounds, growing and harvesting crops, and new construction was provided by the patients.

By 1878, further expansion was based on the "cottage system", whereby patients were housed separate smaller buildings providing a more home-like atmosphere. The first so-called "cottage", East House (since renamed Century Manor), was designed to house 60 patients; the second and much larger Orchard House (built 1887, since demolished) could hold up to 300.

The function of East House evolved to meet the hospital's changing needs. Initially intended for the reception and treatment of acute cases of mental

illness, the building was subsequently adapted for the care and safekeeping of "criminally insane" patients, a use which it served until 1921. From that time on, East House/Century Manor accommodated regular patients and/or various treatment facilities, including the Mental Health Clinic (1929-1960), a therapeutic centre for adolescents (1968-74), a Forensic Unit (1972-78), and most recently, a day program for chronic psychiatric patients (1981-95).

ARCHITECTURE

Century Manor is a rare surviving example of a special-purpose building designed to house mentally ill patients, originally referred to as a "cottage". Its design was based on the Kirkbride Linear Plan, the 19th century American prototype for new purpose-built asylum facilities, which was adopted as the standard for Ontario asylums. Century Manor is the only surviving building of its kind in Hamilton and one of few still standing in the province.

Century Manor also ranks among the finest High Victorian institutional buildings remaining in Hamilton. This large, imposing brick building, with a symmetrical facade, comprises four visually distinct yet stylistically unified components: a three-storey square centre block with tanking two-storey wings and a rear kitchen wing added in 1895. The elaborate centre block features a low-pitched hip roof with a pedimented gable over the projecting frontispiece, eaves embellished with modillions and paired brackets (terminating the corner piers), and paired windows above the entrance with round or segmental arches and prominent keystones. Punctuating the long facade of each wing is an octagonal bay with single eave brackets marking the four corners; the end of each wing is terminated by a square gabled bay echoing the design of the frontispiece. The architectural detailing of the centre block and wings is very similar, with sills and string courses made of stone and contrasting yellow brick used to accentuate the segmentally-arched window lintels, corner piers and quoins (lintels now painted white). The existing raised portico, though not original, still enhances the front entrance, with its coupled wood columns rising from cut stone plinths. The once impressive doorway with ornate glazed double doors, narrow sidelights and transom light has been replaced.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of Century Manor are the original features of all four facades, including the window openings, sills and lintels; the decorative brickwork; the stone sills and string courses; the brick chimneys; the decorative wood eave brackets and modillions; and the entrance portico. Excluded on the front facade is the existing central doorway and two fire exit doorways in the gabled bays terminating each wing.

Hamilton

The Parsonage

1073 West 5th St



Date: 1858
By-law: 83-182

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The stone dwelling at 1073 West First Street, Hamilton, was built in Barton Township in 1858 as a parsonage for The Reverend George A. Bull, the newly appointed rector to both St. Peter's Anglican Church, Barton, and to St. Paul's Anglican Church, Glanford. Architect for the house was William Farmer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bull.

Located far back from the mountain's edge on a country site convenient to both parish churches, the parsonage was distinguished architecturally for its use of limestone construction, particularly since this local stone was to become a rare commodity by the 1860s.

Historically, the parsonage is significant for its direct connection with St. Peter's Anglican Church, Barton, an important landmark in the architectural development in Upper Canada, built in 1852-1853 and demolished in 1992. This country church was designed by the internationally known leader of the Gothic Revival style, Frank Willis, and represented one of the earliest examples of the bell-cote parish church in the province. The parsonage first occupant, The Reverend George A. Bull, was a well-known figure in Victorian Hamilton, not only as a dedicated leader and cannon in the Anglican Church, but also as a superintendent of school for 30 years and founder of the Ontario Historical Society. His brother-in-law, William Farmer, designer of the parsonage, became a successful architect and engineer in charge of numerous gas works projects throughout the U.S.

In summary, the parsonage at 1073 West Fifth Street is of considerable importance to the City of Hamilton, both architecturally, as a pre-confederation residence of limestone construction and, historically, for its close connections with The Rev. A. Bull, William Farmer, and St. Peter's Anglican Church, Barton. Recommended for preservation by designation under the Ontario Heritage Act is the west front facade, and north and south side facades.

West Avenue School

255 West Ave N



Date: 1885
By-law: 88-182

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The present West Avenue School building, which includes the original 1885 school and several later additions, is situated at the south-west corner of West Avenue North and Barton Street East, across from the Hamilton General Hospital. This Victorian school is an important local landmark on the commercial thoroughfare of Barton Street East and the residential street of West Avenue.

The original West Avenue School was designed by Hamilton architect Lucien Hills. Its basic design - the cubic form, hipped roof and central tower - was typical of the public schools designed by Hamilton architects in the 1870s and 1880s. A unique feature of Hills' design is the arched pediment which originally had bracketed eaves. Other noteworthy features include the bracketed wooden cornice, the decorative brick quoining, corbelling and string courses, the stone framed circular window and the tall open belfry (removed in 1952).

The original school was substantially enlarged, in 1921, by a compatible rear addition (four classrooms) designed by Witton & Walsh. The building's attractive facade has, however, since been obscured by the addition of a gymnasium (1952) and a metal-clad stairwell (1974). Other significant alterations include the removal of the belfry and changes to the arched pediment, which entailed shortening the returned eaves and removing all the brackets.

West Avenue School was the fifth of eleven public schools built in Hamilton during the nineteenth century. It was also the first to be erected in the city's rapidly growing north-eastern section, characterized by industrial development to the north of Barton Street and residential development to the south. Across from West Avenue School on the north side of Barton Street was the first City Hospital (now part of the Hamilton General complex), completed in 1882 and also designed by Lucien Hills.

West Avenue School is one of only four nineteenth century Hamilton public schools still standing. The original school building, with its 1921 addition, has survived largely intact despite insensitive additions and alterations to the main

Hamilton

facade.

Important to the preservation of West Avenue School is the retention of all four exterior facades, excluding the gymnasium and stairwell additions, but including the hipped roof with its cupola and dormers, the central tower with its arched pediment, circular window and carved stone "West Avenue School" sign, and the two-over-two, double-hung windows.

Church of St. Thomas

16 West Ave S



Date: 1869
By-law: 92-239

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

The Church of St. Thomas, built in 1869-1870, is located at the south-west corner of Main Street East and West Avenue South in the Stinson Neighbourhood. Although little remains along this section of Main of the former streetscape of late 19th and early 20th century buildings, which once included First United Church (now the site of the high-rise development known as First Place), the Church of St. Thomas still serves as an important neighbourhood landmark. Today, the church presents its best appearance from West Avenue South, a residential street characterized by a pleasant mix of late Victorian housing, including the former 1870s brick rectory directly south of the church, and several early 20th century, low-rise apartments.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by Hamilton architect, Albert H. Hills, the Church of St. Thomas is one of the city's major 19th century Gothic Revival churches and among the last to be constructed of stone. With its asymmetrical form featuring a square corner tower, this church is very similar in design to All Saints Anglican Church, erected three years later. Exterior additions to the original church include the Sunday school added to the rear in 1874 (now the parish hall), the upper section of the tower completed in 1883, and the extension of the chancel in 1908. These additions, all executed in stone with Gothic Revival detailing, together with the original church form a visually unified complex which has been preserved intact.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historically important as the third oldest Anglican Church in Hamilton, the parish of St. Thomas was founded in 1856 as a mission of Christ's Church to serve Anglicans from the city's growing east end. When the congregation outgrew its first church building, erected in 1857 at the corner of Wilson and Emerald Streets, the present church was built on land donated by Ebenezer Stinson.

Hamilton

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Church of St. Thomas are the original features of the north, south and east facades of the 1870 church building, including the stone masonry walls, buttresses, chimneys and carved mouldings, the windows and stained glass, and the doorways. Excluded is the former Sunday school addition on the west side of the church.

Hamilton Waterworks (Pumping Station)

900 Woodward Ave



Date: 1913
By-law: 86-310

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The 1913 Pumping Station at 900 Woodward Avenue is a component of the Hamilton Waterworks complex, located near the lakefront at the east end of the city.

The one-storey brick structure of 1913 stands directly east of the nationally important 1859 Pumphouse, now the Museum of Steam and Technology. The exterior is articulated with similar large-scaled round-arched windows and doorways, characteristic of Classical Revival Waterworks architecture.

Designed by Hamilton architect W.A. Edwards and City Engineer Andrew F. Macallum, the pumping station is a low horizontal building with a flat roof, ornamental cornice and balustrade. The interior has a large, open, unobstructed and well-lit gallery, designed for housing electric, and later, steam-powered turbines.

The building functioned as a pumping station from 1914 to 1951 and has survived today relatively unaltered. Current plans are to convert the building into additional exhibition space for the adjacent museum.

Architectural significance of the 1913 Pumping Station derives from its context, its stylistic treatment and its association with a well-known local architect. Built during the period of the city's rapid industrial growth, the building is of historical interest as the fourth pumphouse in the Hamilton Waterworks, two of which have been demolished.

Important for the preservation of the 1913 Pumping Station is the preservation of the original features on east, south and west facades, including but not limited to, the brick walls, rounded-arched windows, the doorways, transoms, pilasters, iron cornice and brick balustrade, and on the interior, the open main gallery with its oak ceiling and travelling crane.

Hamilton

Hamilton Waterworks (Pumphouse)

900 Woodward Ave



Date: 1859

By-law: 84-30

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition: X

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

At the east end of the city, near Confederation Park, are located the original structures of Hamilton's first pumping station on the property of the region's present waterworks.

Built in 1857-1860, the historic waterworks, the system as well as the architecture, was designed by Thomas C. Keefer, one of the country's most important civil engineers and a leading proponent of Canadian railroads, canals, and public works projects.

Of major significance is that entire complex - the pumphouse along with its engines, flywheels and pumps, the boiler house, the woodshed and the chimney stack - all survived in excellent condition and relatively unaltered, thanks to the devoted and careful stewardship of city and regional engineers. Today, these rotative Woolf compound beam engines are the only surviving operating beam engines in situ in North America. In 1982, the National Sites and Monuments Board of Parks Canada designated the pumping station as a "Site of National Importance".

In terms of industrial architecture, the waterworks dates from the end of Hamilton's limestone era and from the beginning of the region's industrial expansion. Keefer's pumphouse design combines the massive masonry construction of Classical Revival style with the streamlined gleaming machinery of the new industrial age. The interior is a stunning and masterful synthesis of the two. The machinery, of English design, was a milestone in Canadian industrial history for it marked the first time that such large-scaled works were manufactured in this country, successfully executed by the John Gartshore Iron Foundry of Dundas.

Historically, Keefer's waterworks represented a major step forward in Hamilton's evolution into a modern city and considerable credit is due such farsighted leaders as Adam Brown. In keeping with its civic tradition, the original complex will be opened to the public in 1983 as a regional waterworks and steam museum.

*By-law no. 84-30 was amended by By-law no. 86-25 to correct the municipal address, which appeared in the original by-law as 800 Woodward Avenue.

Hamilton

Dundurn Castle

600 York Blvd



Date: 1835
By-law: 77-239

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition: X
OHF Easement: X
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The interior and exterior of this property are recommended for conservation as property having historic and architectural value or interest by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Hamilton, in *Victorian Architecture in Hamilton* published by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and written by Professor A.G. McKay, and in *The Ancestral Roof: Domestic Architecture of Upper Canada*, written by Marion MacRae and Anthony Adamson.

The building is of architectural significance as it is the largest and finest house in Ontario left standing from the days of Upper Canada and Canada West. Dundurn Castle was built in 1832 and is constructed of stuccoed brick in the Regency style. The architect, Robert Charles Wetherell, added many Italian embellishments such as the twin watch towers, balustrades, glazed doors, ornamental brackets, Greek mouldings, a Doric porch and elaborate chimneys to the design. These features transformed the building into one of the first and largest Italianate Tuscan villas in North America. The treatment of the interior is of a more classical style. Included in the Castle complex are a dovecote and cockpit, with stables being added at a later date.

Sir Allan Napier MacNab, the first Prime Minister of the United Province of Canada, had the mansion constructed as his home and resided there from 1834 until his death in 1862. He purchased the land on which the castle stands from Colonel Richard Beasley, and incorporated Beasley's brick home into his own. MacNab was named Upper Canada's first Queen's Counsel, served as the Tory representative for Wentworth County in the House of the Assembly for 26 years, was knighted for his service to the Crown in helping crush the rebellion of William Lyon MacKenzie, and brought the Great Western Railway to Hamilton in 1854.

The present owner of Dundurn Castle, the City of Hamilton, had it restored in 1967 as a Centennial project.

Hamilton Cemetery Gatehouse

777 York Blvd



Date: 1854
By-law: 99-167

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

Marking the main entrance to the Hamilton Cemetery, this mid-19th century stone gatehouse is located on the west side of York Boulevard opposite Harvey Park, which abuts the grounds of Dundurn Castle. Situated on the high strip of land between Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise known as Burlington Heights, the Hamilton Cemetery occupies a long irregularly-shaped 100-acre piece of land bounded by York Boulevard, the bluff overlooking Princess Point, and the Strathcona residential neighbourhood to the south. Its extensive landscaped grounds containing a multiplicity of tombstones and monuments as well as an exceptional variety of trees and shrubs create a picturesque park like setting for the gatehouse. The Hamilton Cemetery is an excellent example of the "garden cemetery", popular throughout North America from the mid-19th to the early 20th century, and characterized by its informal layout, naturally contoured terrain, winding roadways and, attractive landscaping of grass, trees and shrubs.

HISTORY

The Hamilton Cemetery was the first public cemetery in Hamilton and is claimed to be the first municipally owned and controlled cemetery in Canada. It opened in 1848 on a tract of land acquired from Christ's Church (part of a larger parcel purchased from Sir Allan MacNab in 1847) and was initially named the Burlington Cemetery. The cemetery was progressively enlarged by the acquisition of additional parcels of land, including 24 surveyed lots originally owned by MacNab on the west side of York Street and property owned by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hamilton known as the "Bishop's Field". In 1892 the City assumed control of two burial grounds to the south owned respectively by Christ's Church and Church of the Ascension; with this amalgamation its name was changed to the Hamilton Cemetery.

The gatehouse was erected on a parcel of land in front of the cemetery: Lots 10 and 11 purchased by the City from W.H. Dickson in 1854. Identified on the original architectural drawings as the Gate Lodge, this modestly-scaled building

Hamilton

was designed to house a “public waiting room” (later referred to as a mortuary chapel) and caretaker’s residence. After the last resident superintendent resigned in 1900, the building functioned as an office and chapel. In recent years, it has served as the administrative headquarters for the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries.

ARCHITECTURE

The Hamilton Cemetery Gatehouse constitutes one of only two architecturally distinctive 19th century cemetery buildings in the Hamilton area, the other being the 1889 stone mortuary chapel at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Burlington (excluding churches with attached burial grounds). It also represents an early example in Ontario (and possibly also Canada) of a building intended to serve one or more functions associated with the operation of a cemetery. Its design is attributed to William Hodgins, an architect/civil engineer who appears to have prepared the plans in 1854 while employed as the City Engineer. The building was completed some time between 1855 and 1862. Hodgins achieved a masterful adaptation of the Gothic Revival style to a dual-purpose building combining the functions of chapel/waiting room and dwelling.

This combination of uses appears to be quite unusual, at least within a Canadian context: cemetery buildings in this country were more often designed to serve a single purpose, such as a mortuary chapel or caretaker’s house.

Architecturally, the Hamilton Cemetery Gatehouse is notable for its rock-faced ashlar construction with dressed stone trim, its picturesque silhouette, and its fine Gothic Revival detailing. The dominant buttressed corner tower is now crowned by an intricately carved open stone structure with finials. Designed by architect Gordon Hutton and erected in 1920 to replace the wood spire (as rebuilt in 1904), it was intended to have a copper spire, which was never built. The 1894 bell from the original tower is presently displayed on a stone platform beside the entrance driveway. Also noteworthy are the two original chapel and dwelling entrances with arched wood doors, the windows with Tudor-arched openings and hood mouldings sprung from carved figure heads, the two large chapel windows with stone tracery, and the three circular openings with quatrefoil windows.

A later one-storey stone wing on the north facade, designed by the local architectural firm of Stewart & Witton and added in 1913, is in keeping with the Gothic Revival design of the original building.

The small but imposing chapel interior is distinguished by an arched beamed ceiling supported by wood trusses sprung from wood columns resting on widely projecting plaster brackets, two large traceried leaded glass windows, wood-panelled wainscoting and Tudor-arched wood-panelled doors.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of the Hamilton Cemetery Gatehouse are the original architectural features of:

- 1) all facades of the original building and 1913 addition, except for the new stuccoed frame wall with a doorway and window on the west facade. Included are the stone masonry walls and chimneys, stone belfry, carved stone details, the slate roofing with round-cut ornamental slates, and the doorways and windows.
- 2) the former chapel/ waiting room interior with its wood trusses, beams, wainscoting, and doorways (including the one originally located at the north end of the west wall but recently moved to create a new doorway linking the chapel and office).

This designation by-law is restricted to the gatehouse building; it does not include any other built or landscape features on the Hamilton Cemetery grounds: i.e. the fencing, roadways, trees, outbuildings, tombstones, monuments, vaults, etc.

Hamilton

Thomas B. McQuesten High Level Bridge

York Blvd (over the Desjardins Canal)



Date: 1932

By-law: 86-272

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The construction in 1932 of the High Level Bridge was the result of an international competition held by the Hamilton Parks for the "Improvement of the North-western Entrance to the City of Hamilton".

Architect John Lyle, the engineering firm of James, Proctor and Redfern, and the City's Engineering Department collaborated on a design of a short span steel cantilever bridge which was erected by the Hamilton Bridge Company.

Of particular significance is Lyle's architectural design of the bridge which featured a pair of monumental pylons at each end, connected by an ornamental metal balustrade and, originally, ornamental steel light standards (since removed). The open design of the bridge takes advantage of its unique location on Burlington Heights by affording views east to Hamilton Bay and west to Cootes Paradise.

As the major architectural element at the north-west entranceway, the gateway scheme which also included the development of the Royal Botanical Garden's Rock Garden and Memorial Garden.

Historically, Lyle's structure is the fourth and culminating High Level bridge to span the Desjardins Canal since the canal was cut through in the 1850's. The bridge is of provincial significance and is included on the Ontario Heritage Bridge List.

Important to the preservation of the High Level Bridge is the retention of the following original features: the steel structure, the stone-faced pylons with their decorative elements and ornamental lanterns, and the metal and concrete balustrade.

Stoney Creek

Ingledale House

1489 Baseline Rd



Date: 1815
By-law: 3494-91

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

original masonry foundation walls. Also important to the preservation is the interior woodwork in place on the main floor of the house including all original baseboard, window and door trim, panelling, doors, flooring and in particular, the panelled wall located in the older wing of the house. Also included are a built-in desk and cupboard, staircase and closet.

Reasons for Designation:

The property upon which “Ingledale” now stands was originally owned by John Green, who with his wife, Mary Davis, emigrated to Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1787 as United Empire Loyalists. First settling at Forty Mile Creek, now Grimsby, they hosted Governor John Graves Simcoe, and Lady Simcoe in their home about 1795. In 1813 Mr. Green registered the purchase of Broken Front Concession, Lot 1, Saltfleet Township and in 1815 sold the property to John Inglehart, who erected the first house shortly thereafter.

After John Inglehart’s death in 1835, his son built the south addition to the original home, creating the home known as Ingledale. Close to half of the first building was removed in the process, retaining what was left as a kitchen. With the passing of John’s son, Jacob Inglehart, in 1853, the property was passed on to his son, Hiram Fred Inglehart. In 1870, Hiram sold “Ingledale” to Henry Magill, thus ending the Inglehart association with the property.

In 1890, Mr. Magill sold the property to Jonathan Carpenter who tore down the east wing to accommodate farm buildings for the raising of Jersey cows and horses. “Ingledale” continued in the Carpenter family until 1971 when, through funding arrangement with the Province of Ontario, the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority acquired the property. Today “Ingledale” stands as part of the Fifty Point Conservation Area.

Today, only part of the original home constructed by John Inglehart sometime between 1815-1820 remains.

“Ingledale” eloquently demonstrates fine Loyalist-inspired Architecture characteristic of the first half of the 19th Century. It embodies both Georgian concepts of beauty and propriety and neoclassic treatment of architectural detail. It consists of the original home and the neoclassic addition which was added in the 1840’s.

Important to the preservation of the Ingledale House are the original features of the façades of the original house, as well as the south addition including verandas, the original windows, shutters, doorways, and the roof, chimneys and

Stoney Creek

Glover House

199 Glover Rd



Date: 1888
By-law: 4325-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Built in 1888, the Glover House is a fine example of Picturesque style which has many of the fancy intricate decorative elements of Gothic Revival origin as clearly exemplified in this house. The house is built of red limestone quarried at Queenston and drawn by horse and wagon to the site. This stone is visible on the north and east façades.

Of architectural interest are the gables which are decorated by finely-detailed foliated chain link bargeboards accented by a turned finial at each of the three peaks. The front façade of this house is interesting with its central doorway, two symmetrically-placed bay windows and the intricately detailed verandah.

The verandah exemplifies the Picturesque decorative elements with its wood railings, turned columns and fanciful treillage below the mansard roof.

Important to the preservation of the Glover House are the exterior stone façade and foundation, as well as the windows, front door, bargeboards, verandah columns and decorative fretwork frieze.

John Glover, born on January 31, 1770, was the son of Francis and Rebecca Glover. In 1795 he married Mary Birge and moved to Canada with her in 1805. John Glover settled in Saltfleet Township and engaged in the selling of farm products, as well as raising and treating horses. In 1823 he purchased Lot 13, Concession 2 and Lot 13, Concession 3, west of the road that now bears the family name.

Alexander Stewart Glover Sr., grandson of John Glover, married Margaret E. Dean in 1863. In 1888 they built the Glover House. Alexander Glover Sr. engaged primarily in fruit farming, growing cherries, plums, grapes and pears. He sent cars of fruit over to the E.D. Smith farm for widespread distribution.

Herbert D. Glover, son of Alexander Glover Sr. and Margaret Glover, was a successful fruit farmer and became active in municipal politics. Having been elected to Saltfleet Council in 1925, he was chosen as Warden of Wentworth County in 1932. He served in a number of capacities including President of the

Ontario Agricultural Council and Chairman of the Wentworth County Police Commission.

The Glover House remained in the family until 1966. Soon afterward it was converted into a convalescent facility, first known as Resthaven, then Brodie Nursing Home and currently known as the Stoney Creek Lifecare Centre.

The Glover family has connections with a number of Saltfleet pioneer families, including the Pettit, Orr, Dean, Green, Biggar, Stewart and Smith families.

Stoney Creek

Jacob Smith House - "Langside"

982 Highway No. 8



Date: 1847
By-law: 4356-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Built in 1847, The Jacob Smith House - "Langside" consists of the original stone building and several later wooden frame additions. The structure, that is the original building and porch addition (circa 1920), represents a sympathetic and successful compromise to a difficult design problem and in that sense is unique.

The great sloping roof over the porch, supported by short, stout columns on the front façade, tends to mask the symmetrical stone façade behind.

The stone structure incorporates elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style in a vernacular context. This is made apparent by the raised base on which the walls rest, the strong horizontal barge board at the roof and the eave return. Further suggestion of Neo-Classical detail is shown by the curved topped window in the gable over the entrance as well as the symmetrical placement of windows on the front and side elevations.

During the Revolutionary War, Jacob Smith Sr. served with the New Jersey Volunteers, a detachment loyal to the British crown. Jacob and Elizabeth Smith came to Niagara in 1787. For his services during the war Jacob was granted Lot 4, Concession 1, thus becoming the first settler in Glanford Township. In 1796 he petitioned and was granted Lot 8, Concession 1 and 2, and one chain (66 feet) of Lot 9, Concession 1 and 2 in Saltfleet Township, together with 35 acres in Flamborough (Beverly) Township.

A son, Jacob Jr., born in 1768, married Susannah, daughter of Jacob Beam of Beamsville. The fifth of six children born to Jacob Jr. and Susannah was John Smith who was born on January 19, 1800. Having married Jane Atkins, he lived on Lot 9, Concession 2, which had been granted to his father Jacob Jr. in 1816. In 1847, to the west of the family log home, he built the stone house that still stands on that site.

John Wesley Smith, born in 1843 to Jane (Atkins) and John Smith, married Jane DeWitt. Together with Ira E. Van Duzer he operated a business providing nursery stock to fruit farmers. Howard B. Smith, son of John Wesley and Jane

(DeWitt) Smith, added a wide verandah to the front of the stone house. The name "Langside House", after a Scottish battlefield, was added to the home at this time.

John Reid Smith, the son of Howard B. Smith, served as a Trustee on the Saltfleet District High School Board. His son, Roger DeWitt Smith, presently resides at Langside House, thus continuing the ownership by successive generations of the Jacob Smith family.

Important to the preservation of The Jacob Smith House - "Langside" are the original stone façades, the roof, the linear frieze and mouldings, as well as the windows and foundations. The structural wood framing is significant as is the porch.

Stoney Creek

Pettit House - "Evanleigh"

1317 Highway No. 8



Date: 1856
By-law: 4150-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

This brick structure exhibits a fine example of the Queen Anne Architectural style which was popular in Ontario in the late 1800's.

The Pettit family has been connected with the history of Saltfleet Township at least as early as 1796 when Nathaniel Pettit was granted land in the township. The Pettits were part of the first group of United Empire Loyalists to come to this area having arrived at The Forty, now called Grimsby, from New Jersey circa 1787. On October 12, 1796 several family members petitioned Governor John Graves Simcoe and were granted Loyalist status having proved their loyalty to Britain during the American Revolution.

Charles Pettit, who had married Mary Smith, took up residence in Saltfleet about 1787 and was granted several hundred acres of land in Saltfleet in 1798. He was appointed Commissioner of Roads at a Land Board meeting held on March 31, 1790. He was involved with the building of St. Andrew's Episcopal (Anglican) Church in Grimsby, allowing his home to be used for a communion service in 1803.

His son, John Charles, also settled in Saltfleet about the same time and gave the land upon which St. John's Anglican Church in Winona is built. A plaque to this memory is located in the church.

A number of other family members have resided in Saltfleet including Catherine Gage Pettit, a daughter of Charles and Mary Pettit. A part of her wedding trousseau is found in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto including a Jacquard quilt loomed in the early 1800's with "Catherine Gage Pettit, 1853" woven in the corner and another quilt with the embroidered date "1860-1865".

The Pettit family is connected with many of the early pioneer families of the former Saltfleet Township. The names of several Pettit family members are also found in the War of 1812 muster records, having served in that conflict.

The original brick one and one-half storey house was built in the Gothic style in

1856. The main part of the present structure consists of the two-storey addition built to the east of the original house in 1898. A further one-storey addition erected to the north side in the 1960's has no particular architectural merit.

The main structure presents a pleasing harmonious exterior with an elaborately detailed two-tiered porch which exhibits wood turned posts and decorative fretwork supporting the spindle frieze.

The large varieties of different decorative elements commonly displayed in buildings of this architectural style are demonstrated in this structure. The two different semi-circular arches over the windows on the south façade, the semi-circular window on the east façade and the chimney on the east façade, which is embellished with patterned brickwork, are typical examples.

The south façade is anchored by the projecting, three-sided, two-storey bay typical of the Queen Anne style. The bay is accented by an intricately patterned gable which is supported on each side by delicately cut-out wood brackets.

Important to the preservation of the Pettit House are the exterior brick of the original façade, the windows and the original foundations and chimneys.

Also important to the preservation are the gable and wood brackets, as well as the two-tiered veranda, including the soffit, fascia, posts, wood brackets and spindles.

Stoney Creek

Fred B. Henry House - "Spruceway"

1420 Highway No. 8



Date: 1916
By-law: 4422-96

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

James Henry was born in 1757, married Catherine House about 1785, and died January 12, 1827 in Clinton Township, east of Beamsville. According to family tradition, fourteen year old James Henry was taken prisoner by Indians while he was travelling with his father through the Allegheny Mountains in search of land. He escaped by crossing the Niagara River in a canoe where he was met by Colonel John Butler in whose care James remained until he was old enough to own land. The list of disbanded soldiers in 1787 in the district of Niagara includes James Henry, his wife and one child.

As a United Empire Loyalist, James Henry was granted 800 acres in Clinton Township about two and a half miles east of present day Beamsville. By 1787 he had cleared 14 acres with 8 acres sown in wheat. He became one of the first members of the Masonic Lodge at The Forty (Grimsby) in 1799 and served as a Captain with the 4th Lincoln Regiment militia during the War of 1812. Eight children were born to James and Catherine, including twin boys James R. and Robert. The eldest son, John B. Henry, born January 1, 1787, would have been the child listed with his parents in the 1787 list of disbanded soldiers. He married Ann Walker and after her death married Catherine Fortner. Another son, Harmon, born in 1791, married Elizabeth Carpenter, the daughter of Alexander Carpenter Sr. of Saltfleet Township. A daughter, Margaret, born in 1794, married Jonathan I. Pettit, the son of Squire John Pettit of The Forty.

Robert Henry, born January 23, 1809, was the eldest of nine children raised by John B. and Ann Henry. He married Margaret Willson, daughter of Hugh Willson Esq. Other children included Sarah Maria, who married Alexander Carpenter Jr., and Issac Brock Henry, who married Penelope Lewis, daughter of James Lewis. Three sons were born to Isaac Brock and Penelope. They were George C. Henry (1844-1930), Alfred Lewis Henry (1853) who died in infancy, and J. Edgar Henry (1855-1937). The latter married Ada B. Carpenter. Their only son Lewis Brock Henry, born in 1892, a captain in the 77th Regiment, was killed in action at Nun's Alley, France, on August 30, 1917.

Fred B. Henry was born to George C. and Evelyn M. Henry in 1860. He married Jennie P. Smith, daughter of R.R. Smith, a descendent of Silas Smith U.E. Fred

B. Henry worked in the fruit business selling fruit in western Canada on behalf of local fruit growers. He was also involved in politics as a Councillor on the Saltfleet Township Council in the 1920's and played a part in the transfer of cemeteries to the municipality. He built at least two houses, including the Cudney House at 336 Fifty Road and Spruceway located at 1420 Highway No. 8 which was built about 1916. Spruce trees can still be seen lining the entrance drive to the property. Fred B. Henry died in 1937.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The James Henry family and its ancestors have played an important and long-lasting part in the development and growth of the former Saltfleet Township. In particular, the residence at 1420 Highway No. 8, although in itself not of noteworthy architectural significance, does have a firm connection to the Henry family through its builder, Fred B. Henry. Therefore, this home has been designated on the basis of the historical significance of the Henry family.

Stoney Creek

The Van Duzer House

1446 Highway No. 8



Date: 1895
By-law: 3638-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Van Dusens, Van Duzens and the Van Duzers are descended from Jacob Van Dusen who came to America about 1621 from Amsterdam, Holland.

Research has shown that Jacob Van Dusen came from Holland on the second trip of the Mayflower as a member of the crew.

The Van Dusens of the Hamilton district were millers and farmers during their 180 years at New Amsterdam (currently New York City). Levinus Van Dusen was born near Hillsdale in New York State about 1750 and married Sarah Humphrey in the year 1773. They lived between Albany and Hudson. At the time of the American Revolution they were Loyalists and, as their property was taken from them, they migrated in 1800 to Upper Canada with nine of their eleven children. They brought in a mill and settled south of Red Hill near Albion, five miles east of the present city of Hamilton. Sarah and Levinus Van Dusen were buried on their own land in 1848 and 1842 (or 1833) respectively.

Throughout the years, the children of the Van Duzer families have married for the most part into other United Empire Loyalist families and remained on the land as growers or entered various professions.

Ira E. Van Duzer was one of those who continued to farm. He married the former Eleanor J. Longmire. Together they owned a large acreage on Highway No. 8 at Winona. The existing brick residence on the property was the family home for three generations and was built in 1895 under Ira Van Duzer's supervision.

Ira Van Duzer was one of the original pioneers in the fruit growing industry in the Niagara Peninsula. Ira Van Duzer started as a nurseryman growing his own trees from seedlings and was the first to export fruit from the area.

His son, John Byron Van Duzer, was born in Winona on March 9, 1892. He attended school at Winona and the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. After graduating he farmed with his father as I.E. Van Duzer and Son. After Ira E. Van Duzer died in 1922, John Van Duzer took over the intensive fruit cultivation

operation and controlled all the properties.

Besides farming, J.B. Van Duzer was active in community affairs. He served well in education, his church and several Saltfleet Township services. The Van Duzer descendants continue to serve the public in law and education.

The Van Duzer home was built in 1895, under the supervision of Ira Van Duzer, at a cost of \$4,000. The residence formed part of a 45 acre fruit farm known as Pomona Orchards. The dwelling was constructed in the Victorian vernacular style characterized by elements of Gothic and Classic Revival. The Van Duzer home has many unique and significant architectural qualities. The many steep pitched roofs and the exposed stone foundation serve to frame the brick façade. The main entrance is identified by a two storey projecting bay, capped by a Serlina or Palladian window, in a pedimented gable supported by ornate brackets. The pediment is echoed at the first floor verandah.

The secondary entrance, at right angles to the main, exhibits a similar treatment with the gingerbread verandah connecting both points. Here the less formal flat façade replaces the two storey bay. The pedimented gable with a Serlina window is still in evidence, as is the pedimented gable below.

The verandah continues beyond the secondary entrance to the rear, supporting a second storey verandah along half its length. The second-storey verandah may have been subsequently added to the original structure.

A dining room window on the west façade, with a semi-circular leaded glass segment above, is unique to the fenestration of the structure.

The interior trim is stately in design and executed in Georgia Pine. Massive newel posts with robust motifs accentuate the staircase, which is finished to the third floor. This is unusual as the third floor was not considered habitable space, but used for storage.

The banisters meeting the newel posts at each floor offer an interesting solution to railing continuity and make a unique detail.

Important to the preservation, of the Van Duzer House are the original features which include the verandah which connects two entrances at right angles to each other, the leaded glass window on the west façade, and the interior trim and staircase. The exposed stone foundation, the brick façade and the wooden windows are all of interest. The pedimented gables are also of merit.

Stoney Creek

Fifty United Church

1455 Highway No. 8



Date: 1869
By-law: 3771-93

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The church, which was completed in 1869, is an excellent example of the vernacular Gothic Revival style church. The church is built of red brick and is highlighted by pointed arches which are distinguishing feature of the smaller rural churches built in Ontario in the late 1800's.

The front elevation exhibits two tall stained glass gothic style windows accentuated with pronounced brick hood-moulds. The main entrance is distinguished by its pointed stained glass transom window. The three point window in the front gable is also noteworthy.

The east and west elevations have simple painted lancet windows containing stained glass. The red brick masonry detailing at the eaves and south gable embellishes this simple structure. An addition was made to the north end of the building in 1923.

In 1796 Methodist settlers at Fifty Mile Creek began to meet for worship in homes of the area. Silas Smith, U.E., ancestor of E.D. Smith, was a local Methodist preacher who held meetings and Sunday School classes in his home until a church was built. Fifty Mile Creek was a part of a circuit riding extending from Fort Erie to Queenston to Binbrook.

On November 28, 1820 land was deeded to the Trustees of the Methodist Church by Levi Lewis (Lot 1, Concession 2, Saltfleet Township) for the building of a church. At the same time land was also deeded for an adjacent cemetery. Signatories to the original deed included High Willson, John Willson, James Lewis, Silas Smith, John Smith and William Nixon. In 1825 Egerton Ryerson preached at an Easter Sunday service at The Fifty. The second Canada Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at The Fifty on September 14, 1825.

The present church building was constructed in 1869 at a cost of \$3,100 paid in full at that time. The church was built in Gothic Revival style with stained glass windows and seating for 400 persons. The pulpit, platform, altar and aisles were carpeted. The new cabinet organ was also installed at that time. The building

was dedicated on February 14, 1869. At that time the original chapel was still located on the site.

In 1923 a Sunday School hall was erected. The old stoves and stove pipes were removed and new furnaces, pews and hardwood floors were installed. The name "Fifty United Church" is taken from the creek which runs nearby the site. This term was used as early as May 1, 1802, in connection with the church.

Important to the preservation of the Fifty United Church are the original brick façades, the stone foundations, the stained glass windows and frames, and the roof.

Stoney Creek

The Institute Building

32 King St E



Date: 1901
By-law: 3626-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Institute Building was built in 1901. It is a fine example of vernacular Edwardian Classicism which was a period from 1900 to 1930. It is the only commercial building in Stoney Creek of this style. Very characteristic of the Edwardian Classicism style is the recessed banding around the first storey of buildings. Every sixth row of brick is recessed which results in a channelled or banded effect.

This building which was erected at the corner of King Street and Mountain Avenue by 6 shareholders in 1901 included members of the Nash, Orr and Dickenson families and was first known as "The Institute".

Also typical of the Edwardian style are the projecting brick keystones above the windows. The rounded top front window over the doorway represents the classical influence. The parapet cornice with the round top pediment is also a noteworthy feature of the balanced front façade of the building. A waiting room for the H.G. & B (electric) Railroad was at some point located at the west side of the first floor. In 1940 the building was purchased by W.S. Milmine Insurance and became known as "The Milmine Building."

The first floor was originally a bank and the insurance agency was on the west side of the building. The Mountain Avenue entrance was the former Saltfleet Township council chambers (until 1967) and the police station. The second floor contained a stage and was used as a community hall for many years. The second floor was also used for church meetings in the 1950's. The third floor was used as a Masonic hall.

In 1987 the building was purchased and refurbished by the G. Heeringa family. The site was renamed "Century Square".

Important to the preservation of The Institute Building are the original features of the brick façades, the wood cornice at the roof level and the detailed wood cornice at the top of the ground storey wall. Also important are the original stone foundations.

Battlefield Cemetery - "Smith's Knoll"

70 King St W



Date: 1813
By-law: 4329-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

In the afternoon of June 5, 1813, an American force of several thousand marched from Forty Mile Creek (Grimsby) encamping near the James Gage homestead, now known as Battlefield House. On a prominent hill just east of the creek that flowed by the Gage farm at least four American artillery pieces were positioned so as to guard against a possible attack from the west by a British force.

About 2 a.m. on June 6, 1813, a company of 704 British regulars of the 8th (Kings) and 49th Regiments, under the leadership of Colonel John Harvey and guided by nineteen year old Billy Green, engaged the American forces in a surprise encounter lasting approximately 45 minutes.

As the American field guns were brought into action, Major Plenderleath and a small force of thirty British regulars charged the enemy cannons putting them out of action. Two of the guns were spiked and pushed down into the ravine beside the knoll. Brigadier - General John Chandler, one of the two American commanding officers taken prisoner during the battle, was likely captured during this skirmish at Smith's Knoll.

Later that day, after the American forces had retreated to Niagara, the dead of both sides were buried. Those who had fallen during the attack on the American guns were interred in Smith's Knoll where they had fallen while the remainder were buried beside the Methodist church that stood to the west of the Gage farm.

The monument consists of a 4.0 metre high truncated pyramid constructed of uncoursed fieldstone laid in cement mortar. The base of the pyramid measures 4.6 metres by 4.0 metres and the top measures 1.4 metres by 1.8 metres. With the exception of the front, three faces of the pyramid are accented by four bands of projecting stones, one at the base and the others at one metre vertical spacing. The front, or south face, has one projecting band of stones just below the inscription stone. The top of the truncated pyramid is capped with a profile cut limestone slab which supports a carved sandstone lion facing south-west.

Stoney Creek

At the top of the south face of the monument, the stonework is cut and laid in such a fashion that it depicts the Union Jack.

Below the Union Jack is mounted a marble stone measuring 1.2 metres wide by 0.9 metres high with the following inscription:

The Battlefield Cemetery

6th June 1813

in memory of 20 good and true King's men who
in fighting in defence of their Country, died and
were buried on this Knoll.

This revised inscription and stone re-dedicated

June 6th 1956 by

Her Majesty's Army & Navy Veterans' Society of
Hamilton

In addition to the monument to the British soldiers, a gravestone for the United States soldiers is located to the east of the monument.

The gravestone measures approximately 480 mm by 620 mm and the inscription reads:

TO COMMEMORATE AND HONOUR
THOSE UNITED STATES COMRADES
WHO FELL IN THE WAR OF 1812
LAID IN 1972 BY THE
AMERICAN LEGION POST 18

The monument site is protected by a mortared fieldstone retaining wall with a concrete cap located to the south of the site along King Street. The construction, as well as the material of the fieldstone retaining wall, is similar to that of the monument. The wall varies in height from 0.9 metres to 1.2 metres along King Street while the back of the wall rises to 0.6 metres above grade.

Important to the preservation of Battlefield Cemetery - Smith's Knoll is the monument itself including the stone lion, fieldstone pyramid base and the inscription stone. Also important are the six cannons located on the site and the stones commemorating the United States soldiers. In addition, the fieldstone retaining wall and the wrought iron gates at the south perimeter of the site are also important to the preservation of the site.

Battlefield House, Park and Monument

77 King St W



Date: 1796

By-law: 3419-91

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition: X

OHF Easement: X

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Stoney Creek Battlefield Site and its environs is the most significant historical site in Stoney Creek. Because of its inherent archaeological value the entire site consisting of the Battlefield House, Monument and Park needs to be protected so as to preserve the integrity of archaeological and historical remains yet to be unearthed on the site. The designation also serves to ensure that the site's development is appropriate.

BATTLEFIELD HOUSE

Battlefield House was constructed about 1796, first as a rough-hewn log house, and later as a storey-and-a-half frame house, it was the home of the widow Mary Jones Gage and her two children, James and Elizabeth, who had journeyed to the area from New York State in 1790.

On June 5, 1813, the Gage residence was forced to become the headquarters for the invading American troops who had occupied the house. Generals Winder and Chandler and a force of several thousand U.S. soldiers marching toward the capital at York had camped there for the night. During the evening a 19 year old local lad, Billy Green, warned the British forces at Burlington Heights and successfully led a party of about 700 British regulars under the leadership of Col. John Harvey in a night attack on the U.S. troops.

In the ensuing skirmish both U.S. generals were captured and the invading forces put to flight as they retreated to Fort George. The Battle of Stoney Creek is regarded by many historians as a significant turning point in the War of 1812 as it marks the furthest extent of American advance into Upper Canada during the conflict.

At various times, Battlefield House has been funded by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society and the Niagara Parks Commission.

Stylistically the Battlefield House represents the Georgian colonial home. It is a two-storey frame structure of uncluttered design with symmetrically balanced windows and door openings. Atypical of the Georgian style are the twelve over

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twelve multi-paned sash windows with flat window heads. The steep roof, large chimney and verandah are other noteworthy features. Important to the preservation of the Battlefield House are the original features of all four façades, including the verandah, the original windows, shutters and doorways, the roof and chimneys.

BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT

On June 6, 1913, the stone monument erected at the site by the Dominion Government to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the battle, was dedicated.

The monument is unique in Canada. It has a height of 30.5 meters and is constructed of Queenston limestone. The architect of the monument was Edward Rastrick of Hamilton and it is a copy of the Nelson Monument, Calton Hill, Edinburgh. It was completed in 1913. Important to the preservation of the monument are the original stone façades, entrances and windows. Also important to preservation is the interior stairway which allows visitors access to the top of the tower, as does the interior staircase.

Nash-Jackson House - "Grandview" (relocated)

77 King St W



Date: 1818
By-law: 5055-00

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Nash-Jackson House, known as "Grand View", represents a significant part of the history of the Township of Saltfleet and provides insight into two of the earliest families of the area. This house was moved from its original site at the north-east corner of King Street East and Nash Road in the City of Hamilton (within property formerly known as Lots 26, 27 and 28, Concession 3, Saltfleet Township) on November 7, 1999 to Battlefield Park in order to preserve it.

The house, as it is today, was built in 1818 or 1819 in grand Georgian style which was favoured during this period. The Classical Revival porticos were installed about 1930.

William Gage Sr. (1744-1820) and Susannah Jones Gage (1751-1821) emigrated to Upper Canada circa 1789 and probably took up residence and began improvements upon Lots 26, 27 and 28, Concession 3, Saltfleet Township about that time. On July 8, 1794, William was granted title to those 600 acres. A small wooden structure was built on the site about this time but was removed in the early 1900s.

Susannah's sister, Mary, arrived in Upper Canada about 1790 with her two children James and Elizabeth and received a land grant for the present day site of Battlefield House.

Samuel Nash Sr. (1777-1850) arrived in Upper Canada about 1800 and in 1810 he married Susannah Gage (1788-1833). Based on the Census Record for 1819 it appears that the present Georgian style home was constructed about 1818 or 1819 by Samuel Nash.

Samuel and Susannah had two sons and four daughters. Samuel Nash Jr. (1822-1892) married Anna Catherine Munn (1830-1909) in 1850 and occupied the house with their five sons and four daughters. During the 1870's or 1880's a one and a half storey structure was added to the eastern portion of the house and the multi-pane windows in the main house were replaced by simpler ones.

After his father's death, Joseph Williamson Nash (1859-1925) married

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Catherine Elizabeth Macdonald and occupied the house along with his mother and his sister Ada Nash. Anna and Ada lived in the west half of the house while Joseph and Catherine occupied the east wing along with their only daughter Jennie Leone (1900-1996). With the death of Anna Nash in 1909, the original dwelling/kitchen was demolished and replaced with a two-storey porch.

In 1927 Jennie Leone Nash married Angus Jackson and occupied the house with their three children Catherine Rosemary, Roger Nash and Owen Angus. About 1930 the “gingerbread” porches at the front of the house were replaced by the Classical Revival porticos that exist today. Jennie Leone Jackson continued to occupy the home until her death. The house was then donated to the City of Stoney Creek.

Important to the preservation are the brick chimneys at the east and west gables of the main house, the bevel siding and shutters, as well as the porticoes, entrance doors and sidelights at the main entrance and east wing addition.

Isaac Land House

72 Lake Ave



Date: 1912
By-law: 4498-97

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Built in 1912, this finely detailed farm house is one of the finest examples of early 20th century Picturesque styles in Ontario. The house displays a mixture of decorative elements of Gothic Revival origin manipulated into an imaginative visual display. The home has strong ties to the Robert Land family one of the first, if not the very first, Loyalist families to settle at present day Hamilton. As a result, it has strong historical ties to the local communities and is worthy of designation on historical grounds.

Walter Land, a descendent of Robert Land Sr., was born at Bartonville in 1856. His son Isaac Lorne Land, born in 1886, married Annetta Smith, the daughter of John Barney Smith of Stoney Creek, on May 27, 1914. About the time of their marriage a home was built for the couple on land that had been originally deeded to Stephen Jones, the brother of Augustus Jones, chief surveyor of Upper Canada (Ontario). Isaac and Nettie Land raised fruit and market garden crops on the land, selling their produce at the Hamilton market. Isaac Land died in 1966 and Nettie Land in 1985. About 1984 the property was sold outside the family.

The L-shaped floor plan, the multi-sloped roofs and the two front gables are typical of Victorian Gothic Architecture. Of exceptional interest are the decorative verandas at the front and side, and the intricately carved bargeboards or gingerbread with finials. In addition, the west and south elevations are accentuated with bay windows. The exterior walls are finished white clapboard siding.

Each window sash is topped by a segmental arch and the windows are adorned by green louvered shutters. The second floor addition was constructed in 1985 on the south-east corner of the house above the kitchen.

Important to the preservation of the Isaac Land House are the original exterior features of the house including the foundation, main roof and mansard roof on the front veranda, the clapboard siding, original windows, doors, bargeboards and verandas.

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Levi Lewis Homestead

265 Lewis Rd



Date: 1843
By-law: 3420-91

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Levi Lewis homestead occupies a very prominent site on Lewis Road. As United Empire Loyalists, the Lewis family left New Jersey to take up land in Upper Canada around 1780. Both the father and grandfather of Levi Lewis were members of the First Municipal Council of Upper Canada held in Grimsby on April 5, 1790. Levi's father was also a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada to which he was elected in 1808. Both Levi and his son George were elected as Reeves of the Township of Saltfleet.

The Lewis home was built in 1843 by Levi Lewis himself. The bricks used in construction of the home were made on the original farm, while the pine timbers used in the framework were cut on the Lewis farm and on the nearby mountain brow. The Lewis House represents a Georgian style colonial, two-storey home with its principal front to the south and a formal elevation to the road on the east side. Important to the preservation of the Lewis House are the original features of all four facades, the porches each with four octagonal columns, the entrances with six panel doors and transom lights, as well as the false wall, chimneys, shutters, original windows and roof. Levi Lewis and his early homestead have both enjoyed a very noteworthy position in early history of Winona and Saltfleet Township and that the Lewis House should rightfully receive LACAC designation as a site of historical importance to the City.

William Horton Jones House

11 Manor Place



Date: 1850
By-law: 5000-99

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

Joseph Petty Sr., a sergeant serving with the Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution, first occupied Lot 23, Concession 3, prior to 1791. He received the Crown Patent to that parcel of 100 acres of land on July 10, 1801 and an additional 200 acres comprising all of Lots 22 and 23. Concession 4. In 1803 the entire 300 acres were sold to John Austin and in 1820 Stephen Jones, who arrived in Upper Canada in 1797, acquired all of Lot 23, Concession 3.

That section of Lot 23 located south of present day King Street was first severed from the original 100 acres in 1844 and was eventually purchased by William A. Lottridge. The 86 acre parcel between King Street and Highway No. 8 was acquired by William Horton Jones from his father Stephen Jones Jr., in 1842, although the transaction was not registered until 1851.

William H. Jones, the eldest of six children, was born in 1814. The great nephew of Augustus Jones and Mary Jones Gage, William Jones married Salome Moore (1806-1845) in 1830. His second wife was Catherine Gage (1822-1896). Finding no evidence to the contrary, it is surmised that the farmhouse on the site was likely built by William H. Jones circa 1850. William Jones played a prominent role in the community as Treasurer of Saltfleet Township from 1854 to 1876. He moved to Adamsville, Pennsylvania in 1887 where he died in 1901. William Jones had a son, William Ira Case Jones; a grandson, Alva Edgar Jones; and two spinster great-granddaughters, Hattie and Lottie Jones.

In 1887 the 86 acres were sold by William H. Jones to John Gage Nash. The Nash family had arrived in Upper Canada circa 1800 from Bedford, Connecticut. In 1801 Samuel Nash (1778-1850) was called to serve as a member of the Grand Jury at a fraud trial in York, present day Toronto. In 1810 he married Susannah Gage and settled at what is now the intersection of Nash Road and King Street East in Hamilton. The eldest son, William Gage Nash (1813-1892) married and became the father of John Gage Nash who purchased the Lot 23 parcel of land in 1887.

In 1903 John G. Nash sold that part of Lot 23 upon which the 11 Manor Place

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house is located to his son Oliver M. Nash. The remaining part of Lot 23 north of King Street was later granted to Oliver M. Nash by John Gage Nash in 1921. In 1927 a portion of these lands were deeded to the High School Board of the Township of Saltfleet by Margaret E. Nash, sister of Oliver M. Nash, for the construction of the original Saltfleet High School. In 1938 another portion was sold to George A. Dawson who established the Stoney Creek Dairy on that site. Various other portions of Lot 23 were sold during that era and in the 1940's the entire land parcel ceased to be owned by the Nash family. In time, parcels were sold for home building as well as the construction of Collegiate Avenue School and the Skyway Drive-in Theatre.

This house was built by one of the pioneer families of Stoney Creek circa 1850. The house is a two-storey structure of timber frame construction with wood siding. The proportions and visual elements of this house are clearly influenced by vernacular Georgian and Queen Anne architectural styles.

Although the east elevation provides the streetscape on Manor Place, the front façade of the house faces south toward King Street and until the 1950's was known as 97 King Street East. The south elevation, which contains the principal entrance, displays an intricately detailed veranda graced with segmental arches together with decorative treillage below the roof. The roof of the veranda is supported on turned wood columns. Bracketed eaves support the shallow-pitched hip roof of the house.

The second floor has retained the original wide cut pine floor boards and the staircase from the main entrance is a fine example of the workmanship of the period.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The William Horton Jones House is being designated on the basis of the two pioneer families who have held long associations with this property: Stephen Jones Jr. and William H. Jones (1820-1887); and John G. Nash, Margaret E. Nash and Oliver M. Nash (1887-1940s).

Important to the preservation of 11 Manor Place are the foundation walls, veranda, eave brackets and main staircase.

Corman House

7 Placid Place



Date: 1810
By-law: 3608-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The former George Corman House represents a significant part of the history of Stoney Creek and provides insight into one of the early families of the area. Built in 1810, the Corman House, with its Vernacular Neoclassical style is represented in tile classical elements such as the columns supporting the portico, the multi-paned entrance sidelights and the door surround with its thin pilasters and shelf-like projecting cornice. The house is one and a half storeys with a low sloped gabled roof and centre gable over the main door. The windows are single two over two sash type windows with shutters. A large chimney dominates the east elevation.

John George Corman was brought to Maryland in 1740 as a blacksmith's apprentice. He was later sold as an indentured servant to the grandfather of President William H. Harrison. He eventually married the aunt of the future president of the United States. During the American Revolution, John Corman moved to Kentucky but was burned out. His son Isaac was born in 1778.

The Cormans arrived in Upper Canada in 1793 settling in Stoney Creek on a 200 acre land grant as United Empire Loyalists (Lots 21 and 22, Concession 3, Saltfleet Township). Isaac Corman married the sister of Billy Green.

At first, the Cormans built a log cabin near the base of the Escarpment. In 1810 a 30 by 50 foot storey and a half frame house was built on a stone foundation over two feet thick. In 1813 Isaac Corman was taken prisoner by the invading U.S. troops. He gained knowledge of the U.S. password since he was related to U.S. General W.H. Harrison. He gave the password to Billy Green who later the same night led the British troops to attack the Americans at the Battle of Stoney Creek.

Several members of the Corman family have been involved in politics. William Edward Corman served as Reeve of Saltfleet Township. Burton Corman served on Saltfleet Council. Ellis Corman was a Member of the Federal Parliament.

Important to the preservation of the Corman House are the original windows and the stone foundation, the pine floors, the original staircase, the hand hewn

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beams and joists on the interior, as well as the stone smoke house. Also important to the preservation of the house is the original stone smoke house located in the rear yard of the property.

Billy Green House

30 Ridge Rd



Date: 1820
By-law: 3683-92

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The former Billy Green House and its surrounding out-buildings occupy a very prominent site on Ridge Road.

Its architectural beauty and image are a credit to this City and to Southern Ontario. The home represents a significant part of the history of Stoney Creek and provides insight into one of the early families to the area. It is a site having historical worthiness as it related to the early history and establishment of Stoney Creek and to the critical role played by Billy Green in one of the decisive battles of the War of 1812.

On June 5-6, 1813, Billy Green led the British regulars, under General Vincent, in a surprise night attack on American troops near the Gage House (now Battlefield House) in Stoney Creek.

On April 22, 1815, Adam Green willed to his son Billy Green part of Lot 24, Concession 4 and all of Lot 25, Concession 5, in Saltfleet Township. In approximately 1820, Billy Green built the home which still stands on the present day Ridge Road site. The two front rooms of the existing house were built by Billy Green and consist of a red brick structure with a wide pine plank floor. There were originally 2 chimneys in this section of the house. The breakfront cupboard made by Billy Green is still found in the house. In 1899 an addition was constructed to the rear (east) of the original two room house as chronicled in a diary dated 1899 and still in the possession of the Green family. Billy Green died on March 15, 1877.

Adam Green, U.E., arrived in Saltfleet Township from New Jersey in 1793 with his wife Martha and ten children. He purchased 100 acres of land at Stoney Creek upon arrival. William (Billy) Green, his son, was born on February 4, 1794, at Saltfleet Township. Adam Green petitioned Lieut. Governor J.G. Simcoe and was granted 300 acres on June 28, 1794, in Saltfleet Township (Lot 24, Concession 4 and Lots 25 and 26, Concession 5). On April 9, 1810, the Executive Council of Upper Canada, by order of the Lieut. Governor, added Adam Green's name to the official list of United Empire Loyalists.

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On July 30, 1868, Freeman Green, son of Billy Green, secured Patent #489 on "Freeman Green's Canadian Spinning Wheel".

In 1967 the Green Farm was declared a Century Farm by the Government of Canada during Centennial Year.

The Billy Green House represents the Gothic Revival Style home. It was built originally as a one and a half storey cottage in the typical style of that day. The back part of the house was a later addition added circa 1899.

The house is a one and a half storey brick structure with its principal front facing west and a secondary and similar elevation facing north. The front is distinguished by its steep pitched brick gable with a round top window above the main door. The north elevation of the rear addition is identical to the front elevation of the house.

Important to the preservation of the Billy Green House are the original features of the brick façades, the stone foundation, the original windows and the roof. Also of interest are the wide plank pine floors in the two front rooms.

Also important to the preservation are the two original barns located to the north of the house with their stone foundations.

Spera House

228 Ridge Rd



Date: 1874
By-law: 4134-94

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The Spera House is an excellent example of the combination of Gothic Revival "Ontario Farmhouse" and Classical Revival architectural styles probably in vogue at the time of construction.

The resulting synthesis exhibits a comfortable, restrained formality, which suggests a place of retreat, contemplation and enjoyment in harmony with the natural setting. Fruit trees abound on three sides contrasted with vistas of the lower city and the lake beyond.

The Spera family has long been associated with the Saltfleet and Stoney Creek area. The land upon which the Spera House now stands may have been the site of the original Adam Green log house where Billy the Scout, hero of the Battle of Stoney Creek, was born. The Spera family is also connected to other important families in the Saltfleet area including Green, Nash, Davis, Lee, Beemer, Utter and Pottruff.

Henry Spera is said to have emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania, then migrated to Upper Canada in 1828. Henry and his wife Barbara Gohrman, who was born in Pennsylvania, settled on top of the escarpment in 1828. Henry died in a ploughing accident in 1833 and is buried in Hamilton. Barbara and Henry had 8 or 9 children. Barbara later married Samuel Nash bearing 7 more children.

The 1859 map shows Henry Spera, son of Henry and Barbara, as land owner. William, and perhaps John Spera, built the house that now stands on the site, circa 1874. The infant Arthur Harris Spera was brought to the house at that time when he was only three days old.

He later planted the orchard, known as Montmorency Farm, because it produced Montmorency cherries. It was at the time the largest cherry farm in the area producing 75 to 100 tons of cherries annually as well as plums, grapes and pears. Harry Spera, son of Arthur Harris Spera, was born in the house.

The two-storey Gothic Revival "Ontario Farmhouse" in the vernacular is clad in

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with horizontal wood siding. The gable over the main entrance partially encloses a window with a circular head. This shape is unusual.

The floor plan closely follows the typical model, with the central staircase leading to bedrooms on the upper floor. The ground floor with the sitting room and dining room/parlour on each side of the main entranceway is typical. The original kitchen was probably adjacent to the dining room.

The single-storey addition at the rear is quite utilitarian in appearance and consists of a bedroom and kitchen with a small porch.

Of interest is the verandah, added later, which serves quite well to give formality and grace to an otherwise quaint pedestrian structure. The proportions and wrap-around configuration create a comfortable transition from the main entrance to the garden or outdoor entertainment area. The verandah exhibits the Classical Revival style (probably early 20th century) in the vernacular. Typical is the low sloped roof supported by truncated quasi Etruscan columns on rusticated concrete block piers. The playful tracery just below the handrail on the railing being decorative in purpose is not in context.

The pediment over the entranceway is quite typical and serves to unite, by echoing the gable above, the distinct architectural styles. The pine floors in the interior retain their appearance and construction, as do the beaded wood mouldings around the doors and windows.

Important to the preservation of the Spera House are the exterior façades including the foundation, cladding, windows and roof, as well as the verandah including the floor, railings, and columns. The interior pine floors and beaded mouldings around the doors and windows are also important to the preservation.

Erland Lee (Museum) Home

552 Ridge Rd



Date: 1801
By-law: 4324-95

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

'The Erland Lee (Museum) Home represents a significant part of the history of Stoney Creek and this historic house is one of the best preserved examples of "Gothic Revival" in Ontario: the white board and batten house with its bay windows, green shutters and hand carved maple barge boards running along the gables. The barge boards have an original pattern resembling a paper chain of maple leaves. The back part of the house may have been built in 1801 and the front part was built in 1873. The site also includes a drive house which was constructed in the 1870's.

Important to the preservation of the Erland Lee (Museum) Home are the exterior features including the foundation, the original board and batten façades of the house, the windows, shutters and barge boards, as well as the lace work at the front porch and bay windows. Also important is the preservation of the drive house with its original interior hand hewn timbers.

James and Hannah Lee arrived in Saltfleet Township from Maryland in 1792. Their eldest son, John, married Mary Moore. Mary Lee received the deed for Lot 17, the present site of the house, from the Crown in 1844. John Lee served in the 5th Lincoln Regiment in 1812 during hostilities with the U.S.A.

In 1873 Abram, the youngest son of John Lee, built the front part of the existing house. Erland Lee, born in 1864, inherited the family farm. He was a charter member of the Farmer's Institute and secretary-treasurer of the Saltfleet Agricultural Society. Erland Lee was the Saltfleet Township clerk for nearly 20 years.

In 1897 Erland Lee invited Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless to speak at Ladies' Night of the Saltfleet Farmer's Institute. On February 19, 1897, the first Women's Institute in the world was organized at Squire's Hall, Stoney Creek. The original by-laws and constitution were drawn up by Erland Lee, Senator E.D. Smith and Major F.M. Carpenter. The first president was Mrs. E.D. Smith and Mrs. Janet Lee was one of the first directors.

In 1961 a memorial plaque was unveiled on a large granite boulder in front of

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the house. In 1967 the Historic Sites Board of Ontario also unveiled a plaque at the site. In 1972 the site was purchased by the Provincial Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario during the 75th Anniversary Year of Women's Institutes.

Wood/Ferrell House

172 Seventh Rd E



Date: 1807
By-law: 3914-93

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The stone structure, which sits on property deeded from the Crown to Alexander Wood in 1807 is, architecturally, a fine example of an Early Gothic Revival Interpretation of the stately farm house in the vernacular.

The single storey frame structure was probably built around 1807. The property was sold to Isabel Ferrell in 1854 and it appears that the two-storey stone dwelling was constructed at that time. The stone dwelling was built at 90 degrees to the original north-south frame structure.

The floor plan follows the Christian cross layout with the north-south wing at 90 degrees to the east-west wing. An original front porch over the main entrance would have completed the configuration. The asymmetrical plan along the east-west axis is unusual.

Architectural elements typical of the Gothic Revival, as exhibited in the structure, would include the plinth at the foundation, the symmetrical elevations, the steeply sloped roof (1:1) with gables, the dormers over the second storey windows, the elongated windows with slightly arched architrave, as well as the decorative bargeboard or gingerbread at the gables and dormers.

Proportional and visual elements closely follow the Gothic tradition. The bay windows on the west façade anchor the building and form the base of a triangle, with apex formed by the second storey window. This shape is echoed by the second storey dormer. A similar condition exists on the north façade. The width of the west façade and the north façade of the east wing are approximately the same, which is twice the depth of either wing.

The fenestration on the north and south façades is repeated on the west façade. Four elongated four-pane windows are placed symmetrically about a central axis which intersects the peak of the roof. A decorative circular attic vent can be seen on the north and south façades along the symmetrical axis.

The main staircase is robust in design and construction, and the interior is accentuated with heavy wood trim. The interior woodwork at the main entrance

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is of significant note. The plaster cove mouldings, medallions and ceiling decoration in the two main front rooms of the first floor are fine examples of the period.

Important to the preservation of 172 Seventh Road East are the exterior façades of the stone building including the foundations, walls, windows, doors, soffit and fascia, bargeboards and attic vents, as well as the chimneys.

Also important to the preservation are the interior wood trim, staircase, plaster cove mouldings, plaster medallions and ceiling decoration in the two main rooms and entrance on the west side of the first floor.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

Calder House, Ancaster

537 Carluke



Date: 1866

By-law: 03-046

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORIC VALUE

The historic value of this house is attributed to its early association with agricultural settlement in the Scotch Block of Ancaster and specifically the three generations of the Calder family (James A. Calder, John Bernard Calder and Adam Butter Calder) who lived and farmed on this Ancaster property for approximately 130 years, from 1842 to 1969. Members of the Calder family also played prominent roles in local community life, serving in Township and County Councils and as Carluke postmasters.

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

The Calder House is of architectural value as a rare surviving example of pre-Confederation, rural, stone construction in the Ontario Gothic Revival style. Constructed in 1866 of cut, rock-faced stone with quoins, the Calder House is an example of rural Ontario Gothic Revival architecture. The Ontario Gothic Revival in domestic residential building is typified by a centre-gable, with the principal building mass often possessing a 'tail' to the rear with its own central gable and a second porch. The Calder House is one and one-half stories and has an L-shape, centre-hall plan with a side gable roof (see right). Brick chimneys are located at the east, west and north gable ends. The Calder House possesses other character-defining features of the Ontario Gothic Revival such as decorative vergeboard.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the roof including all facades, entranceways, porches, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials of stone, brick, wood and glazing, and building techniques as follows:

Front (South) Façade

The front façade comprises a symmetrical arrangement of three bays with an entranceway located in a slightly projecting central bay. The central front gable contains a round-headed window with 2/2 sashes, tooled stone sill, voussoirs, keystone and decorative vergeboard. There are rectangular windows with 2/2

pane sashes on either side of the door. The doorway has sidelights, tri-part transom and a tooled stone lintel. The stonework on the south elevation is regularly coursed.

Side (East) Elevation

The east façade comprises the building mass and the tail. The coursing of the stone is slightly irregular on this elevation. Two rectangular windows on the lower storey and two on the upper storey distinguish the east façade of the principal building. Most have 2/2 pane sashes and stone sills and lintels. The tail elevation features a rounded-headed window in the centre gable with 2/2 sashes, tooled stone, sills and voussoirs. The gable has a decorative vergeboard. The first floor contains an entranceway flanked to the south by a single sash window with transom. A prominent feature on this façade is a verandah with a pent roof supported by a simple square post. A one-storey enclosed room is incorporated into the verandah and has one rectangular 1/1 sash light and a square single pane light. The basement windows have stone voussoirs with keystones.

Side (West) Elevation

The west façade comprises the principal building mass and the tail. Stonework is irregular coursed on this elevation. Two rectangular windows on the lower storey and two on the upper storey distinguish the west façade of the principal building. Most have 2/2 pane sashes and stone sills and lintels. The tail elevation features a rounded-headed window in the centre gable with 2/2 sashes, tooled stone, sills and voussoirs. The gable has a decorative vergeboard. The lower floor contains two rectangular windows: a narrow opening with 2/2 pane sashes and a window comprising 6/1 pane sashes. The basement windows on this elevation have stone voussoirs with keystones.

Rear (North) Elevation

The stonework in the rear elevation of the tail is irregularly coursed. On the lower floor this elevation features a deeply recessed entrance and one segmentally arched window with stone voussoirs, stone sill and 6/6 pane sashes. Three smaller windows are located above with a small pointed arch vent located immediately below the gable vertex.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

Stone Building

166 Charlton Ave W



Date: 1856

By-law: 03-075

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

This 1856 stone residence was designed to a vernacular interpretation of the Regency style and originally built to an L-plan. "Vernacular" refers to a building has been constructed by local builders using local materials. The Regency style was influenced by the English taste for the picturesque in painting and gardens and by architectural forms in British colonies. Characteristic features of the Regency style include: symmetrical facades; one or one-and-a-half stories; hipped or gable roofs with broad eaves; Classically based windows and entrances, and French doors. Because it is of a vernacular form of the style, 166 Charlton Avenue West possessed some, but not all of the typical features. It retains some of these features including a symmetrical facade and French doors that open out to the rear yard. The builder of 166 Charlton may have favoured some features of the Regency style such as a hipped roof, but perhaps preferred a more simple window design than those with a Classical influence. The exterior is local limestone with a tooled stone beltcourse along the top of the foundation on three sides of the house.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the roof including all facades, entranceways, porches, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials of stone, wood and glazing, building techniques, and interior features as follows:

South (Front) Facade

The front facade of the house is symmetrical with 3 bays and is built with grey rock-faced limestone blocks. This elevation also consists of a secondary entrance set back at the northwest corner of the main house. On the front facade of the main house, there is a central entrance consisting of the original panelled wood door and a tri-light transom above. The door reveals are also panelled. The entrance is sheltered by a small portico with a flat roof supported by square posts. On either side of the entrance are rectangular 1/1 sash lights with 12-pane storm windows, wooden shutters and tooled stone sills. The front roof elevation contains two hipped roof dormers with two small double pane windows each. Decorative wood shingles clad the sides of the dormers. The

secondary entrance is contained within a rear frame addition with a wood door and two-pane transom. The lean-to frame addition features wood vergeboard on the half-gable.

East (Side) Elevation

The east elevation consists of the main house, the original ell and a one storey wood frame addition. The elevation of the main house is built of cream-coloured limestone rubble. The raised mortar joints have been patterned to create the appearance of stone blocks. The mansard roof contains one hipped dormer with a single pane of glass. An interior stone chimney is also located here. The ell portion features one entrance containing the original wood panelled door and hardware. The door has 2 rectangular lights and a tri-light transom above. The exterior is of limestone rubble with flush mortar joints, made to resemble squared masonry units. The corner of the front and rear sections of the house is finished with a small, second-storey sunroom. The east elevation of the addition is board and batten with two rectangular 2/2 windows.

North (Rear) Elevation

The north (rear) elevation comprises the rear of the main house, the stone ell and a one storey frame addition. This side of the main house has an entrance with wooden French doors with a single-light in each leaf and a single light transom above. The rear of the ell is limestone rubble with the same block pattern using mortar joints as the east and west elevations. There are two main floor windows with 6/6 double hung sashes. There is a shed roof dormer on the second floor with a 1/1 sash window. The rear of the frame addition has no window or door openings.

West (Side) Elevation

This elevation comprises the main house and a one storey frame addition. The main house is built of cream-coloured limestone rubble made to resemble blocks with raised mortar joints. The mansard roof contains a hipped dormer clad with wood shingles containing four small 1/1 pane sashes. There is an interior stone chimney and a centred 6/6 sash window with wooden shutters on the main floor. This elevation of the frame addition is board and batten with one 2/2 sash window at the northwest corner.

Interior

Interior features include a marble fireplace and French doors in the double living room, tiled fireplace in the morning room and the original staircase. A window pane in the dining room has the name Mary Sangster scratched into the glass. There are also original wood doors and hardware throughout the house. The front door is original with brass hardware.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

The Cellar, Mohawk College

135 Fennell Ave W



Date: 1891

By-law: 02-308

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

PRESENT CONTEXT: THE SETTING OF MOHAWK COLLEGE

Constructed in 1891 as a root cellar for the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane, this low stone building located on the grounds of Mohawk College now serves as a pub known as The Cellar. It is part of the Student Centre, which is maintained and operated by the Mohawk Students' Association. The Student Centre comprises three distinct but connected buildings surrounding an enclosed sunken courtyard, known as Mitchell Terrace. It is situated at the north-east corner of the main building complex on the east side of Governor's Boulevard, the main entrance to the campus from Fennell Avenue West.

The campus of Mohawk College is located on the north side of Fennell Avenue between West Fifth Street and Hillfield-Strathallan College directly across from St. Joseph's Centre for Mountain Health Services (former Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital). The Fennell campus was inaugurated late in 1967 and construction of the first buildings commenced the following year. The Students' Association then discovered the old root cellar, which was adapted for use as a pub when the first adjoining student centre (now Alumni Hall) was built in 1974. The entire complex was known as the Arnold Centre, the name still on the sign over the north entrance to The Cellar. When the new Student Centre was constructed in 1985- 6, the root cellar building was connected to it at the south end (see Adaptive Re- Use). After the larger pub in the lower level of the Student Centre (The Arnie) was opened, the original pub was closed and for about six years the root cellar space was used first as a study hall and then offices. By popular demand, it was subsequently turned back into a public restaurant, re-opened in 1992 as The Cellar, which has since provided a quieter, more intimate setting than The Arnie.

HISTORICAL VALUE: THE HAMILTON PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL FARMS

Both Mohawk College and Hillfield-Strathallan College were built on farmland previously owned by the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. The existing hospital buildings occupy the Mountain-brow site of the original building (demolished) erected in 1875 as the Asylum for Inebriates. In 1876, this building was

converted to and renamed the Asylum for the Insane. As the institution grew numerous more buildings were erected; the name was changed in 1920 to the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton and in 1968 to the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital.

Psychiatric hospitals throughout North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were usually located away from built-up areas in quiet, salubrious rural environments. Such institutions were planned and functioned as self-sufficient communities; hence, agriculture was essential to their operation. To meet the food requirements of patients and staff, farming activities ranged from raising livestock (for meat and dairy products) to growing grains, fruit and vegetables. The first farm buildings, including a wood root house, were located south of the main building on the north side of the road which is now Fennell Avenue West. When the original Asylum property was found to be insufficient for farming purposes, additional land was purchased to the south: 95 acres in 1888 and 8 acres in 1890. The latter included the Andrew homestead, which was most likely the two-storey farmhouse located to the west of the root cellar. The first three farm buildings to be constructed in 1891 were the root cellar, horse stable and barn. An orchard and vegetable garden were situated to the west. Just after the turn-of-the-century, this building cluster included a slaughterhouse constructed of brick, a stone implement shed, a metal cattle barn, two stone silos and some smaller outbuildings. In 1909, 176 acres of farmland, known as Hickory Farm, was acquired to the south. When agricultural activities ceased in the early 1960s, the redundant farmland was sold off and buildings demolished to make way for new development. The root cellar and the potting shed (on the present-day hospital grounds) are the only surviving remnants of the agricultural component of the hospital's operation. The root cellar is also one of only two remaining historic buildings associated with the former Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital and now located on the grounds of Mohawk College. (The other one is a substantial 2-storey brick dwelling facing Fennell Avenue and located close to the western boundary of the hospital property, near Hillfield-Strathallan College.)

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOT CELLAR

Before the widespread use of refrigeration the root cellar, along with the ice house and the spring house, were common types of food storage facilities. Primarily used for the storage of root vegetables, apples and other garden produce suitable for long-term storage, the root cellar was designed to maintain a fairly constant temperature: cool in summer and above freezing in winter. To provide this insulation, root cellars built as freestanding structures were usually burrowed partially or entirely underground and were commonly built with exterior stone walls. Some of the more elaborate structures had vaulted brick or stone interiors designed to maximise the insulation value of the cellar.

The former Hamilton Asylum root cellar was an extremely well-built structure

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

designed by the well-known Department of Public Works Ontario architect, Kivas Tully. It was built to a rectangular plan and oriented on a north-south axis to Fennell Avenue. The building form comprised a long, low, one-storey structure with wings at each end (originally serving as entrance and exit ramps for wagons bringing in and taking out garden produce) and a continuous wide-eaved, shallow-pitched gable roof. The exterior walls are rubblestone masonry. The existing corrugated steel roof installed in the late 1970s replaced an asphalt-shingled roof, which was an earlier replacement for the original wood-shingled roof. The main section of the building was sunk about five feet below grade for better insulation value. The most significant architectural feature of the building is its impressive vaulted interior construction. A brick barrel-vaulted ceiling is sprung from two rows of nine barrel-vaulted alcoves, which originally served as storage bins. Each round arch comprises three rows of brick masonry sprung from piers measuring 1 and 1/2 bricks in width and the exposed stone foundation walls at each end.

The Cellar is one of only a few surviving institutional root cellars in the province, and possibly the only one with a vaulted interior. Two other known examples connected with other psychiatric hospitals in Ontario are a largely underground root cellar built for the Brockville Asylum and a similar one built for Lakeshore Mimico Asylum (both without vaulted interiors).

ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF THE ROOT CELLAR AS A PUB

Gerrie & Butler, the architectural firm responsible for the design of the first campus building complex, also designed the first student centre and the conversion of the root cellar into a pub. As the structure was well-suited to this new use, only minimal alterations/additions were required, such as the creation of entrance stairwells at each end, the installation of concrete flooring and exposed mechanical ductwork. Since the new Student Centre was built in 1986, the stone root cellar has formed the east perimeter wall of Mitchell Terrace. An outside entrance to this courtyard from the main entrance driveway was created by the installation of a doorway on the west façade of the south wing. The east wall was entirely removed and a new wall section with a set of double doors built at the south end of the main structure. This entrance has been permanently closed since 1998. The original north entrance is now a fire exit and secondary entrance.

The adaptive re-use of the root cellar as a pub/restaurant resulted in a number of interior alterations. The main entrance is now from the lower level of Alumni Hall (in the centre of the east wall of The Cellar). A secondary entrance at the lower level was created by extending the space beyond the new upper south wall to connect The Cellar to The Arnie. Non-heritage components added in 1974 or 1985-6 are identified below (see exclusions in Designated Features). There has been only one structural change to the barrel-vaulted masonry: the removal of one section of the long barrel vault at the south end (pub entrance)

undertaken at the time that exterior alterations were made to link the root cellar to the new Student Centre and create an outside entrance to the enclosed courtyard.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

The former root cellar at 135 Fennell Avenue West is designated for those historical and architectural values described in the forgoing, notably as a rare surviving example of an institutional root cellar associated with the historical development of an asylums in a rural settings and the architect Kivas Tully.

Important to the preservation of the former root cellar are:

- The original building form including the architectural features of the north, east and west facades, comprising the stone masonry walls with arched windows, the wood-framed entrance opening on the north facade, and the broad gabled roof with wood fascia and soffits. Excluded are the modern fixed pane windows, all aluminium and glass entrance doors, and the corrugated steel roofing.
- The barrel-vaulted interior space with its long central vault sprung from two rows of barrel-vaulted alcoves, the brick masonry piers, arches and walls, stone walls of the alcoves (hidden by bench seating and mirrors) and exposed stone foundation walls at each end. Excluded are all modern additions and finishes, including the concrete floor, mirrors and built-in wood benches fixed to the original stone walls of the alcoves, mechanical ductwork, bar counter, lighting fixtures, the platform supported on stainless steel posts (originally terminated by a stairway), and the three sets of modern interior entrance doors.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

Stone Semi-detached House

34 Hess St



Date: 1853

By-law: 03-211

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

The architectural value of 34-36 Hess Street South is attributed to its Classical Revival architecture, pre-Confederation brick and stone construction and its contribution to the streetscape of Hess Street South.

The subject building, constructed as two semi-detached residential units circa 1853, comprises a brick structure with tooled limestone ashlar applied to the east facade. The building comprises six bays, both units having three bays each. The front facade and foundation are stone with a watertable above the foundation. The main floor windows and entrance doors are capped with triangular stone pediments with brackets. Classical hood moulds with brackets are situated atop the second floor windows. All of the windows have stone sills. The original entrances contain double leaf wood doors and transoms.

The side gable roof has chimneys at each end and side brick parapet walls extending slightly above the gable and roofline. The building has a box cornice with simple moulded wood fascia.

The Reasons for Designation apply to the front (east) elevation, the roof and forecourt including all entranceways, window openings, stairs and retaining walls together with construction materials of wood, tooled ashlar, brick and stone, and all associated building techniques.

Pinehurst

163 Jackson St W



Date: 1850

By-law: 03-052

Demolished:

Repealed:

National Recognition:

OHF Easement:

Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORIC VALUE

Pinehurst, constructed circa 1850 is of historic value being associated with a number of prominent people, notably local entrepreneur Tristram Bickle who built and lived in Pinehurst from 1851 to 1875; Bishop Fuller, the first bishop of the newly formed Diocese of Niagara who renamed the dwelling Bishophurst and lived here from 1875 until his death in 1884; and nationally renowned publisher, entrepreneur and philanthropist William Southam who resided at Pinehurst from 1891 until his death in 1932.

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

Pinehurst is of architectural value as a rare surviving example of pre-Confederation stone construction originally designed to a vernacular adaptation of the Neo-classical style and later transformed into a Second Empire residence circa 1875. Pinehurst, together with Fonthill located immediately opposite, also contributes to a significant grouping of mid-nineteenth century building construction in an area that has experienced considerable change.

Pinehurst, constructed circa 1850, was designed to a vernacular adaptation of the Neo-classical style. Evidence of its former composition are found in the basic rectangular plan, symmetrical front facade with slightly protruding centre bay, cut limestone walls with prominent quoining, and the front porch with Ionic and square columns. Pinehurst was transformed into a Second Empire residence circa 1875 when purchased by Bishop Fuller. Key characteristics of the Second Empire style include mansard roofs, metal cresting, polychrome slate roofing, dormers, and heavy wood brackets. In addition to these features a number of other decorative features and additions were introduced, including: modillions, decorative fascias, a verandah on the east facade, a recessed wing on the west facade and ground floor bay windows. Of these features added in 1875, the main floor bay windows on the front facade, metal cresting and the verandah on the east side are no longer present.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the mansard roof

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including all facades, entranceways, porches, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials and building techniques, as follows:

North (Front) Façade

The front facade of the main house is symmetrical and divided into three bays with three dormers, each with fixed double panes, located in the mansard roof. The mansard roof is finished with decorative slates. The central bay projects slightly from the main wall. The first floor windows on the front facade are tri-lights with 4-pane storm windows. The second floor windows of the main house have single lights with 4-pane storm windows. Both first and second storey windows (as on all elevations) have decorative stone lintels and smooth stone sills. The front entrance is accentuated by an enclosed Classical portico capped by a flat roof with a dentilated cornice supported by 2 slender Ionic columns and 2 larger square columns. There is a rectangular window on the east and west side of the portico containing leaded glass. The front door is of contemporary wood construction with a large single leaded glass light, above which is a leaded glass transom.

East (Side) Elevation

The east elevation has a first and a second floor single sash window near the northeast corner with 4-pane storm windows. The east roof elevation has 2 dormers and two stone chimneys.

West (Side) Elevation

The west side of the house incorporates a 2 1/2 storey, 4-bay, single pile wing that is set back from the facade of the original house. The wing has a mansard roof with decorative shingles and a dormer, paired wooden brackets and a stone parapet at the end. The west wall of the wing is built of rough uncoursed stone with a single second floor 1/1 sash window. There are four single sash windows with 4-pane storm windows on the main floor and three windows of the same design with 4-pane storm windows on the second. One stone chimney, similar to those on the east facade of the main building, and a single dormer are located at the west facade of the original house.

South (Rear) Elevation

This elevation has been altered the most with the introduction of recent studio facilities. The surviving features on this elevation include the mansard roof with two dormers, decorative slate roofing, and stone walls. There is a first and second storey window near the southeast corner. They have single panes of security glass with 4-pane storm windows.

Westfield Heritage Village

1049 Kirkwall Rd



Date: 1800s
By-law: 02-270

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

The property known as Westfield Heritage Village located within the Westfield Heritage Conservation Area comprises a collection of approximately thirty-five (35) structures relocated from various sites in the Counties of Brant, Wellington and Halton and the municipalities that comprised the former Regional Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth.

Eight (8) structures that were previously located in the former Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth are considered to be of historic and architectural value or interest as examples of rural, vernacular, building construction primarily associated with early Euro-Canadian settlers. These associations include their rural craft traditions, use of building materials, construction techniques and settlement activities. These activities include farming, house building, rural commerce and industry, religious worship and transportation.

The eight buildings, including all facades, entranceways, porches, windows, chimneys and roofs, together with construction materials and building techniques subject to this designation are:

1. The Queen's Rangers (Settler's) Cabin: a circa 1793, single storey and a half, side gable, squared White Oak log structure;
2. The Bamberger House: a circa 1820, two storey, side gable, Pine log house;
3. The Blacksmith House: a circa 1828, single storey and a half, side gable, round log structure;
4. The Misner House: an 1832, single storey and a half, side gable, timber frame house clad in clapboard;
5. The Marr Cabinet Maker's Shop: a circa 1840, single storey and a half, front gable, timber frame barn and carpentry workshop clad in board-and-batten;
6. The McRobert's Dry Goods Store: an 1850, storey and a half, red-brick, commercial building with boom-town front with pitch roof;
7. The Mountsberg Episcopal Methodist Church: an 1854, single storey, timber frame church clad in clapboard; and
8. The Jerseyville Railway Station: an 1896, single storey, timber frame, board-and-batten clad structure.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

Harmony Hall

335 Lima Court



Date: 1816
By-law: 03-047

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

HISTORIC VALUE

The historic value of this house is attributed to its association with local landholder and military figure, Israel Dawdy (1769-1851). Dawdy constructed Harmony Hall between 1816 and 1819, living there with his wife Anna until his death in 1851. Harmony Hall is also a rare surviving example of early nineteenth century brick construction.

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

Harmony Hall is of architectural value as a surviving example of pre-Confederation, rural, brick construction. It is noteworthy for its architectural evolution; originally having been designed in the Georgian style and subsequently changed to Gothic Revival during the mid to late nineteenth century.

The Reasons for Designation apply to all elevations and the roof including all facades, entranceways, porches, windows and chimneys, together with construction materials of brick, wood and glazing, and building techniques as follows:

Front (South) Facade

The front facade has a central doorway with the original portico having a semi-elliptical shaped roof supported by Doric columns. The door has upper sidelights and a semi-elliptical transom with decorative muntins. A central gable with decorative vergeboard contains a round-headed louvered attic vent. There are nine rectangular windows, four on the first floor and five on the second. All of the windows contain the original 6/6 pane sashes, stone sills, brick voussoirs and the original wood shutters.

Side (West) Elevation

The west elevation comprises of the side gable and a rear addition. Both the main house and the addition are two bays wide. The gable end contains a half-circle window, an interior brick chimney and is decorated with wood vergeboard.

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

There are three rectangular windows with 6/6 pane sashes, vertical brick soldier coursing, stone sills and wood shutters. A window on the first floor at the southwest corner was converted into a door. The west elevation of the rear addition consists of two second storey windows with 6/6 pane sashes, brick soldier coursing, stone sills and wood shutters. A large enclosed porch with a shed roof is attached to the main floor and has 4/4 sash windows and a wood door with window. A board and batten clad garage with a front gable roof is attached to the north side of the enclosed porch. It is estimated that the rear addition and frame garage were constructed between 1882-1902.

Side (East) Elevation

The east elevation is two bays wide and consists of the side gable with a half circle window in the gable end. There are two 6/6 sash windows on the second storey, one 6/6 sash window on the main floor and a doorway at the southeast corner. This elevation is obscured by heavy mature vegetation.

Rear (North) Elevation

The rear elevation comprises the facade of the main house and the projecting tail. There is one 6/6 double hung window on the second storey of the main house facade. The projecting rear addition comprises a blind second storey. A frame board and batten garage, a later addition, has a horizontal window with two 8-pane lights. A door is located at the east end with a small square 4-pane window to the right of it.

St. Albans The Martyr (Anglican) Church, Rockton

758 Old Highway 8



Date: 1869
By-law: 02-243

Demolished:
Repealed:
National Recognition:
OHF Easement:
Municipal Easement:

Reasons for Designation:

CONTEXT

St. Albans Anglican Church and Cemetery is located on Old Highway 8 just south of the Village of Rockton, in the former Town of Flamborough (now the City of Hamilton). Its small burial ground is located on the north side of the church. Adjoining the church property is a larger triangular-shaped burial ground to the east, originally known as the Morden (Methodist) Cemetery and now owned and operated by the City as Rockton Cemetery. The rural character of the village is still largely undisturbed. Opposite the church on the other side of the road is a 19th century Ontario farmhouse. Limited suburban development in the vicinity of the church consisting of well-spaced, and for the most part modest-sized houses has not undermined the pastoral setting.

HISTORY

The church, located on Lot 21, Concession IV, in the former Township of Beverly, stands on lands that were originally part of a two-hundred acre Crown Grant to Philip Carter in 1796. Following the transaction the property passed through several owners with a number of parcels of the original 200 acres being sold off. A half-acre parcel was eventually sold for \$75 by Margaret Blackburn to the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto on March 3 1869.

In that year, the present church, known as "St. Albans the Martyr", was built and a burial ground established to the north-east. The church was consecrated in 1871 and the first rector was Reverend R.J. Harrison. From 1869 to 1889, services were held twice daily on Sundays. During the first half of the twentieth century, the congregation slowly declined; and by 1949, services were held only once a month and ceased altogether in 1950. Since then the church has been occasionally used for services and concerts.

Prior to construction of St. Albans Anglican worship originated in the Township as a small congregation or mission at Romulus, near Sheffield, where Reverend Boomer of Galt held services. Anglican services in Rockton likely commenced in the late 1850s in the Beverly Township Hall, where they

The City of Hamilton (2001 - present)

continued to be held until 1869 when St. Albans was erected. Only St. Albans, Grace Church (Waterdown) and Christ Church, (at Bullock's Corners in the former Township of West Flamborough) remain as examples of Anglican churches from the former townships of Beverly, East Flamborough and West Flamborough. St. Albans is now a rare surviving example of a rural Anglican church.

The small burial ground has 28 graves with approximately 25 standing markers of granite or marble. Interments date from 1871 (John Anderson) to 1983 (Hannah Abel). The gravestones bear the names of some early settlers to the area, including the Riddell, Alardyce, Vingo, and Rayner families. The most prominent individual buried here is Robert Kernighan a local poet and writer (1855-1926), whose grave is marked by a cairn.

ARCHITECTURE

Constructed of locally quarried stone and designed in the Gothic Revival style, St. Albans is a simple but handsome example of a rural Anglican parish church. Its cruciform plan was typical of Anglican parish churches although many of the smaller rural churches were laid out with a simple rectangular plan. The main axis of the church has a very steeply-pitched gable roof echoed by the smaller roofs over the transepts and entrance vestibule, all with exposed rafters. The roof is crowned by a wood belfry with a spire-like roof positioned above the transepts. The main entrance to the church on the west facade is through a vestibule with a Gothic-arched doorway with a pair of solid wood doors. Flanking the entrance vestibule are lancet windows; just below the roof peak is a triangular vent (plastered over on the interior). The side and end walls of the transepts feature paired lancet windows; the rear altar wall has a triple lancet window. All of the lancet windows have sloping stone sills; all but the chancel windows are filled with diagonally-paned leaded glass.

The sparsely decorated interior has plain plastered walls above pine wainscotting and pine flooring. It is furnished simply with wood pews, a pipe organ, altar railing and furnishings (table, two reading stands, bishop's chair and bench) and three chandeliers for oil burning lamps. The plastered gambrel ceiling is articulated with wood ribbing. The focal point is the three stained glass windows in the chancel representing Faith, Hope and Charity, which were a gift from Chief Justice Harrison (brother of the Rector) from Toronto. On the north wall is a memorial plaque honouring Robert Kirkland Kernighan. Due to its occasional use only since 1950, the interior has never been serviced with electric lighting or a heating system.

DESIGNATED FEATURES

Important to the preservation of St. Albans Church and Cemetery are:

- the original rubblestone walls and buttresses, cut stone sills, lancet windows, three doorways with plain vertical board doors, the steeply-pitched gable roofs with exposed rafters, and wood belfry with bell.
- the interior space, finishes and all built-in features: plastered walls and ceiling, wood ribbing, leaded and stained glass windows, wood pews, altar furnishings, chandeliers, and Kernighan plaque.
- the burial ground with its marble and granite grave markers.



Hamilton

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Development and Real Estate Division
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