

## **Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Peterborough**

Under Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, a property is significant for its cultural heritage value or interest and is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is

- a) a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
- b) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
- c) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it,

- a) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
- b) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
- c) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The property has contextual value because it,

- a) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
- b) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
- c) is a landmark.

The following properties have been identified as having met at least one of the criteria.



**The Cherney House**  
**99 Roper Drive**

The Cherney House was designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler for Harry Cherney of the furniture company, Cherney Brothers limited. Constructed between 1957 and 1958, Zeidler's design for the suburban split level home features open interior spaces, exposed cedar and a western elevation defined by floor to ceiling

glass and characterizes the new sub-urban development in mid-century Peterborough.



**The Hamilton House**  
**640 Walkerfield Avenue**

Hamilton House was constructed in 1955 for CGE executive Richard A. Hamilton by architect Eberhard Zeidler. Zeidler's first residential project in Canada, he was awarded the Massey Medal for Architecture for the design which integrated his Bauhaus training into an open plan home with integrated carport.



**344 Simcoe Street**

The frame house at 344 Simcoe Street was constructed between 1843 and 1846 and occupied by Irish immigrant Patrick Kelly. It is an excellent and rare example of early residential design in Peterborough.



**Canadian Hood Haggie Co.  
250 Wolfe Street**

This building was erected around 1917 as the Peterborough office and warehouse of the English rope-making company, R. Hood Haggie and Sons. It was located adjacent to the CNR line and was designed in such a way that a door could be opened to the train line for loading and unloading. It is important to the wider industrial character of the area.



**543 Downie Street**

The house at 547 Downie Street was built at the same time as its neighbour at 543 Downie Street for David Dumble as a rental property. It features an asymmetrical gable in the Arts and Crafts style which makes it a unique late nineteenth century design in Peterborough.



**547 Downie Street**

The house at 547 Downie Street was built at the same time as its neighbour at 543 Downie Street for David Dumble as a rental property. It features an asymmetrical gable in the Arts and Crafts style which makes it a unique late nineteenth century design in Peterborough.



## Appendix A PACAC18-010: Proposed List of Properties for Inclusion on the Heritage Register



### **555 McDonnell Street**

555 McDonnell Street was built in 1947 by contractor George Heffernan and is an extremely rare and unique example of Art Moderne architecture in Peterborough. It is particularly unique because of the cues it takes from the revival styles of the American Southwest prevalent around this time and which are particularly evident in its massing and the detailing on the portico and built-in garage.



### **386 Downie Street**

386 Downie Street is an important example of a brick Regency cottage in Peterborough. It was constructed prior to 1875 and, unlike many similarly structures which were often modified using late Victorian decorative features, retains the classical massing of a Regency cottage, including the two chimneys and symmetrical front elevation.



### **159 Rubidge Street**

159 Rubidge Street was constructed around 1890. It is an excellent and highly unique example of the Queen Anne style in Peterborough with a highly decorative two-storey porch on the front of the house and a large, original window with coloured glass on the north elevation.

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### **643 Bethune Street**

This house was designed by John Belcher in 1885 using a simplified version of the Victorian Gothic style and featured in the *Evening Review* in October 1886. It is an excellent example of Gothic domestic design, as well as of Belcher's work in the mid-1880s.



### **Lundy Shovel and Tool Co./Canadian Raybestos Co.**

#### **270-280 Perry Street/275 Rink Street**

The factory complex at 270-280 Perry Street and 275 Rink Street was constructed in 1905 for the Lundy Shovel and Tool Company, eventually becoming the factory site of the Canadian Raybestos Company in 1921. An integral aspect of Peterborough's industrial heritage, the factory is also architecturally distinctive in its own right. Notable elements include the main building's

diagonal northwestern wall, oriented to accommodate the existing rail line, and the boiler room's stepped gable.



### **GE Canada**

#### **107 Park Street N**

The General Electric factory complex dates back to 1891 and is an integral part of Peterborough's industrial heritage. Architecturally, the GE complex typifies late nineteenth and early-twentieth century factory design through its integration of late Victorian design features onto the exterior of its industrial spaces. The complex features work from a number of Ontario architects, including Walter Strickland, George

Martel Miller and George Gouinlock.





**200 O'Carroll Avenue**

200 O'Carroll Avenue was designed by architect W.R.L. Blackwell in 1932 and was occupied by him and his family, until his death in 1957. The house is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture, with its asymmetrical massing, leaded glass windows and jettied second storey.



**678 Bethune Street**

678 Bethune Street was constructed in the late 1850s for millwright William West. It is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century Ontario Gothic cottage executed in wood and brick, with a steeply pointed central gable featuring an arched window and wide verandah with decorative woodwork.



**682 George Street N**

682 George Street North was constructed between 1884 and 1887 for James Edgecombe, who ran a grocery store from the premises. It is a well-preserved example of the late-nineteenth century corner store, particularly with regard to its upper story which features decorative brickwork and an overhanging cornice on its east and south elevations.

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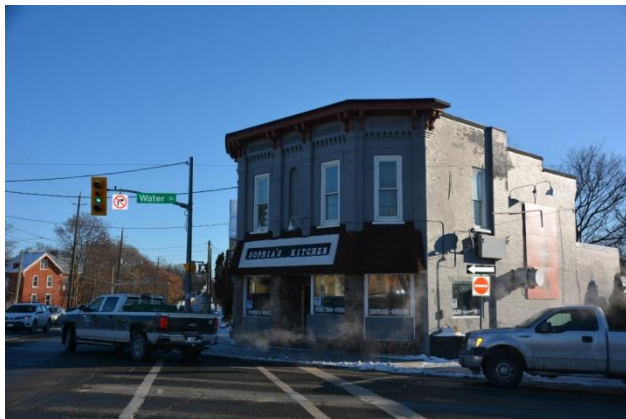
### **718 George Street N**

718 George Street N was constructed in the late 1890s as a grocery store for John Braund, who would eventually go on to run several grocery locations across Peterborough with his son Ernest. The store at 718 George Street North was designed as both a store and apartments for the Braund family and is typical of a late nineteenth century corner building design outside Peterborough's downtown core.



### **465 Park Street N**

465 Park Street N was built prior to 1888 as a corner store location with rental accommodation on the upper storey. Throughout the 1890s, the commercial space was occupied by both a barrister and a florist. It is a good example of a corner building outside the downtown core with both commercial and residential usage and retains its original massing, including its multiple entrances on both Park and Hopkins Street to accommodate its varied uses.



### **724 Water Street**

724 Water Street was built in the late nineteenth century as a corner grocery store. It is an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture outside the downtown core, featuring well-preserved pilasters, decorative brickwork and a bracketed cornice on its upper storey.



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### **352-360 Stewart Street**

352-360 Stewart Street was constructed around 1888, likely by local builder William Aldridge who owned the property. It is a unique example of late-nineteenth century bay and gable terraced housing in Peterborough.



### **261-267 Hunter Street W**

261-267 Hunter Street W was built around 1885 for George A. Cox and James Stevenson and is an excellent example of late nineteenth century terraced housing. Featuring a mansard roof, decorative brickwork and a wide verandah, the new building was explicitly noted in the *Daily Examiner* for its up to date amenities when it was constructed, including gas, water and sanitary facilities.



### **Nicholl's Oval Gates**

#### **725 Armour Road**

The gates at Nicholl's Oval were constructed in the 1920s and are an excellent example of early twentieth-century park architecture in the Rustic style. Drawing inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement, the gates reflect a new approach to park construction projects during this period which sought to harmonize manmade and natural features in urban and non-urban

recreation areas through the use of naturalistic styling and materials.



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### **Canada Cordage/Nashua Paper 25 Aylmer Street N**

The Canada Cordage factory at 25 Aylmer Street N was built around 1902 and was also the site of first site Nashua Paper's Canadian plant, beginning in 1920. It is an important surviving industrial building in what was then the southern end of the city and retains many of its original features, particularly on its western elevation.



### **1333 Leighton Road**

1333 Leighton Road was constructed in the early 1960s as a single family home and is a particularly well-executed example of mid-century housing. Built on an unusual floorplan to accommodate the shape of the lot, it features a sunken, integrated garage and recessed front entrance which emphasize the house's massing and internal,

split-level layout. It is a unique design in a neighbourhood which primarily features L-shaped and rectangular plans.



### **438 Park Street N**

438 Park Street was constructed between 1860 and 1865 by carpenter Giles Webber and is a typical example of a nineteenth century Gothic cottage. It retains its original massing and is notable for its ornate gingerbread on the north elevation.



**352 Mark Street**

352 Mark Street is a one and a half storey Gothic cottage constructed prior to 1875. It is a good example of this style of mid-nineteenth century dwelling in Peterborough, with a wide verandah, steeply pitched centre gable with a projecting finial and brick quoins.



**168 Antrim Street**

168 Antrim Street was erected by local builder David Carlisle prior to 1860. It is a unique piece of domestic architecture in Peterborough because of the decorative treatment of the south elevation which transform a house with a basic Georgian layout into a structure which responds to the pervasive architectural tastes of the mid-nineteenth century. These elements include the pointed arches of the lower storey windows and doors, the contrasting quoins in buff brick, and the extended vestibule.



**483 Park Street N**

483 Park Street North is the former Park Street School, constructed in the late nineteenth century to respond to Peterborough's growing population and extension of its neighbourhoods to the west. This two-storey, buff brick building is an excellent example of urban educational architecture, on a more modest scale than facilities such as the Central School but employing similar design strategies in its multi-storey layout and use of contemporary architectural decorative features.





**Sacred Heart Stone Wall**

**210 Romaine Street**

The stone wall behind Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church is an integral part of the landscape of both the Catholic church and the local area. Constructed to demarcate the boundaries of the church property, it originally contained a door, now enclosed, which led to the house in which the incumbent lived, prior to its replacement by the 1920s manse.



**Sacred Heart Rectory**

**208 Romaine Street**

208 Romaine Street was constructed as the rectory for Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman Catholic Church in the early 1920s. It is an excellent and subdued example of 1920s Tudor Revival architecture, integrating a half-timbered gable, accentuated windows surrounds and a neo-medieval entrance porch into an asymmetrical design.



**241 Dublin Street**

241 Dublin Street was constructed as a bakery for Nehemiah Lush and Sons around 1907 and is an important example of early twentieth-century commercial architecture outside of Peterborough's downtown core. This premise was constructed to accommodate their business selling what they termed in their advertisements as 'machine made bread', which was manufactured on premises. Its positioning next to the rail line where it

crossed Dublin Street resulted in its unusual, diagonal orientation within the lot.





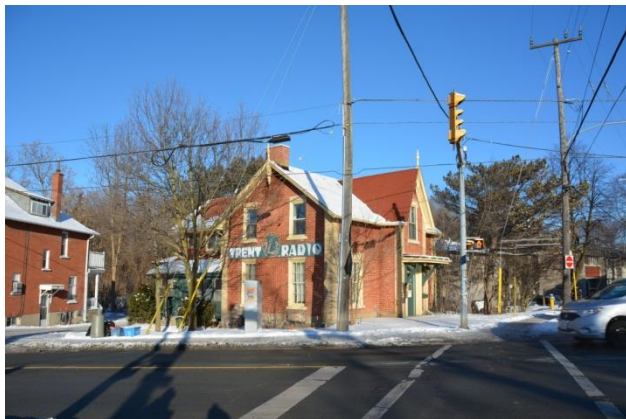
**4567 Guthrie Drive**

4567 Guthrie Drive is an excellent example of a nineteenth-century Gothic farmhouse and displays a high level of craftsmanship in its execution. Originally constructed outside the city limits, the wrap around verandah sets this house apart from similarly Gothic cottages built within the urban context.



**595 Aylmer Street N**

595 Aylmer Street is a good example of a Gothic cottage with excellent retention of original wooden features. These include the bargeboard trim and finials on both the gable end and centre gable as well as the wide verandah and paired brick chimneys.



**715 George Street N**

715 George Street North is an excellent example of a later Gothic cottage which retains many of its original features including its paired chimneys and wooden finials. Its centre gable is particularly steeply pitched for this type of building in the Peterborough area and speaks to an understanding on the part of the builder to a wider understanding of the Gothic Revival style in domestic design. The centre gable also features a unique double arched window and retains the

arrangement of transom window and side lights composed of small panes of glass around the entrance which is typical of the style of house.



**617 Rubidge Street**

617 Rubidge Street was constructed between 1875 and 1880 and is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival house in Peterborough. Employing the characteristic asymmetry of this style, the house displays a high level of craftsmanship in its overall design, including in its overall massing and the distinctive decorative bargeboard.



**585-587 George Street N**

Constructed in the 1880s, 585-587 George Street North is an intact example of a late nineteenth century bay and gable semi-detached dwelling. In particular, it displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its entrance porch and second-storey sunroom which boasts well-preserved original elements, including a distinctive frieze and window surrounds.



**286 Hunter Street W**

286 Hunter Street is a good example of Edwardian classicism in Peterborough. It is particularly notable for the clear integration of classical elements into the overall design. These include the rusticated foundation, the pediments above the southern and eastern entranceways and the gable window, and the Tuscan order columns and entablature with dentils on the southern porch.





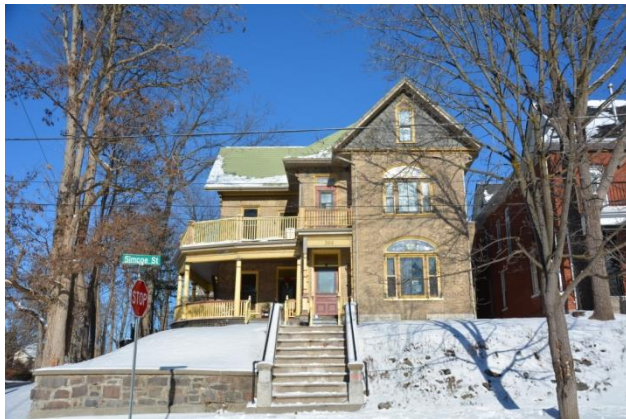
**351 Park Street N**

351 Park Street North is an excellent and intact version of a late Victorian bay and gable house on a corner lot. This configuration allows for a repetition of the bay and gable feature on both the east and south elevations of the house. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship in the surviving iron work on the roof as well as in the rear verandah which features turned spindles and highly decorative spandrels.



**345 Park Street N**

345 Park Street N is a significant example of a Queen Anne residence in Peterborough. Its most distinctive feature is a north east corner tower which sets it apart from contemporary domestic structures in the surrounding neighbourhood. It also displays a high quality of craftsmanship in the matching geometric woodwork on the entrance porch on the east elevation and the two storey porch on the north elevation.



**366 Simcoe Street**

366 Simcoe Street is an excellent example of a simplified Queen Anne style domestic structure. It shows a high degree of craftsmanship in the surviving elements which include original wooden doors, original wooden window surrounds, decorative brackets, and colour glass panels in the projecting bay.



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### **738 Aylmer Street N**

738 Aylmer Street is a unique example of a 1930s Tudor Revival domestic structure set apart from other contemporary houses in the local neighbourhood through its use of both half timber on the western gable and rough stone on the entrance and the window surrounds. It is one of a limited number of Tudor Revival houses constructed in Peterborough in the 1930s.



### **273 Rubidge Street**

273 Rubidge Street was constructed in the early 1890s and is a good example of a late nineteenth century bay and gable single family detached home. It is notable for the unique pebble dash finish on the front gable, which is rare in Peterborough, as well as its ornate brackets.



### **226 Edinburgh Street**

226 Edinburgh Street is a brick-clad structure constructed by William Fitzgerald for Robert Kinghorn in 1880. It is a good example of a vernacular farmhouse style dwelling, with small bays distinguished by gables on the east elevation and the verandah which extends around two sides of the building. The round topped windows on the upper storey are typical of this period.



#### **61-65 Hunter Street E**

61-65 Hunter Street E is a good example of commercial architecture serving the community of Ashburnham in the late nineteenth century. It is an important part of the commercial streetscape of Hunter Street East which has a distinctive character from Peterborough's commercial core.



#### **657 Bethune Street**

657 Bethune Street was constructed in the 1880s and was the long time residence of William Hill, the central Ontario manager of Sun Life Insurance. It is a good example of Italianate architecture in Peterborough featuring wide overhanging eaves, dog tooth top course, and rusticated quoins.



#### **559 Downie Street**

559 Downie Street is a good example of a Queen Anne style house from the early twentieth century. Completed around 1911, it was briefly occupied between 1912 and 1914 by David Dumble. It retains some good examples of Queen Anne features including the fish scale shingles in both gables, decorative bargeboard and original window mouldings.





**337 Downie Street**

337 Downie Street was built as a double tenement for James L. Hughes in about 1887. This buff brick structure is a unique example of a late nineteenth-century multi-residential complex in Peterborough because of the unique, symmetrical orientation of the eastern elevation which features a deep central gable, allowing the creation of two separate porches and entrances on front of the building.



**290 Hunter Street W**

290 Hunter Street was constructed in about 1915 and is a good example of the gradual move towards revival styles occurring in architecture in the first decades of the twentieth century. Its defining circular bay window and shaped parapet gable are unique elements which demonstrate this shift and separate the house from its Edwardian Classical and Victorian neighbours.

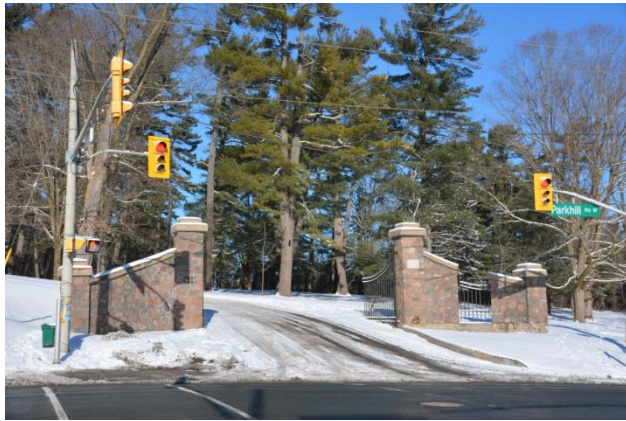


**Colonial Weaving Building**

**294 Rink Street**

294 Rink Street was constructed around 1910 as the premises of the Colonial Weaving Company which moved into the building from a site on Water Street. Located in the same area of the city as a number of other important manufacturers, the Colonial Weaving Building is an important, surviving piece of Peterborough's industrial heritage.





**Jackson Park Gates**  
**610 Parkhill Road West**

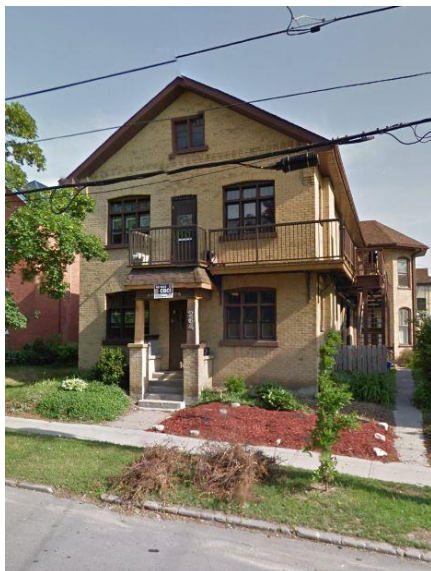
The entrance gates for Jackson Park at Parkhill Road are an integral aspect of the Jackson Park landscape which included both manmade and natural elements. Constructed to replace an older set of gates constructed in the 1920s, they were rebuilt in their present location after the widening of Parkhill Road in the 1960s. Like park gates and structures in other areas of

Peterborough, they are constructed in the Rustic style associated with natural landscape park in Canada during the early and mid-twentieth century.



**374 Hunter Street W**

374 Hunter Street W was constructed in about 1925 for Reginald Turner, of J.J. Turner and Sons. It is a good example of a late Arts and Crafts style house, constructed in stucco and brick with a unique semi-octagonal dormer window on the and leaded glass throughout.



**264 Hunter Street W**

264 Hunter is a unique example of a late nineteenth century multi-residential complex. Its design, which includes a rear bay facing on Bethune Street, is reflective of its usage as apartments, as opposed to terraced or semi-detached houses found in the immediate area.



**Parkhill Road Gates**

**90 Facendi Drive**

The set of gates on Parkhill Road at Facendi Drive are an excellent example of the Rustic style of architecture prevalent in early and mid-twentieth century park design. Although not associated with a park setting, the use of irregular river stones place these gates within this tradition.

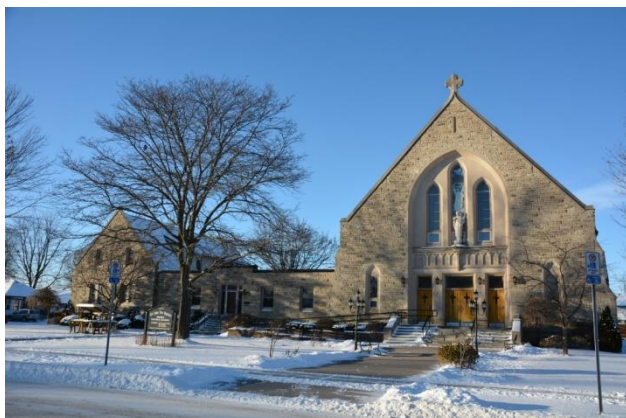
**Churches**



**Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church**

**386 Rogers Street**

Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church was designed in 1914 by ecclesiastical architect Arthur William Holmes, who trained under George Edmund Street and Joseph Connolly and is well-known for his buildings executed for the Catholic Church throughout southern Ontario. Although not fully completed until 1930, Immaculate Conception forms an integral part of a small set of neo-classical churches designed by Connolly and Holmes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and the only one in Peterborough.



**St John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church**

**300 Wilson Street**

St. John the Baptist Church is a rare and late example of a mid-twentieth century Gothic Revival church in Peterborough and is likely the work of architect James Haffa, whose work for the Catholic Church in the 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s was both prolific and stylistically conservative. The church is notable for its recessed frontal arch, use of grouped single lancets and formal symmetry.





**St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church**  
**1066 Western Avenue**

St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church is an excellent and unique example of a mid-century church in Peterborough. Its curving northwestern wall accommodated a driveway around the building to allow covered access to the entranceway, a distinctly modern consideration in the middle of the twentieth century. Its panels of geometric coloured glass emulate traditional

ecclesiastical window design and placement, modified to suit a building in a mid-twentieth century style.



**Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman Catholic Church**  
**210 Romaine Street**

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was designed by architect John Belcher and erected by Peterborough contractors William Langford and Richard Sheehy. Opened in 1909, the church was one of architect John Belcher's final projects. Erected by Peterborough contractors William Langford and Richard Sheehy, the church is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Peterborough.



**St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church**  
**859 Barnardo Avenue**

St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1957 and 1958 to a design by O'Gorman and Associates of North Bay, a firm which undertook extensive projects to the Catholic Church in northern Ontario from the 1910s to the 1950s. It is a distinctive example of mid-century church design and is defined by its use of multiple gables, particularly on the

southwestern elevation, and deep valleys creating strong geometric lines throughout the structure.





**St. Luke's Anglican Church**  
**566 Armour Road**

St Luke's Anglican Church was constructed in 1961 as a replacement for the parish's original 1877 church on Rogers Street which burnt in a 1959 fire. It is an excellent example of mid-century ecclesiastical architecture and possesses a unique western window with coloured, geometric glass that fills the entire gable end.



**All Saints' Anglican Church**  
**235 Rubidge Street**

All Saints' Anglican Church was constructed between 1909 and 1910 to replace an original 1891 building which was retained as the parish hall. The church is an excellent example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical design through its use of simplified neo-medieval features including paired lancet windows, a frontal, crenelated tower, and stepped buttresses.



**St. Barnabas Anglican Church**  
**1029 Hilliard Street**

St. Barnabas Anglican Church was designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler between 1959 and 1960. It is unique among Zeidler's Peterborough churches for its shallow pitched roof, designed to accommodate the window arrangement.



**Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church**  
**463 Highland Road**

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church is an excellent example of a modern church from the 1950s. Its design draws from traditional church design in the steeply pitched roof of the nave and dormer windows that illuminate the sanctuary and altar, but remains consciously modern through its treatment of material in the exposed timber and brick on the interior and the Crucifixion panel above the altar. It is the only Lutheran church in Peterborough.



**Mark Street United Church**  
**90 Hunter Street E**

Mark Street United Church was designed by W.R.L. Blackwell between 1928 and 1929. It is an excellent and late example of a Gothic Revival urban church in the Methodist, and later United, Church tradition, which eschewed the traditional cathedral and parish church models in order to respond to a town or city streetscape.



**St James' United Church**  
**221 Romaine Street**

St. James United Church was completed in 1917 and is a good example of Gothic Revival church architecture in the early twentieth century. The building draws inspiration from the Baronial Gothic tradition, which is evident through its use of crenellated towers, heavy massing, a parapet gable on the north elevation and the asymmetrical placement of multiple chimneys. It is unique in Peterborough in this regard.





**Grace United Church**

**581 Howden Street**

Grace United Church was designed by Eberhard Zeidler between 1953 and 1954. Constructed of brick, wood and stone, it is notable for its use of glulam arches which increase in size towards the sanctuary and support the cantilevered roof.



**Park Street Baptist Church**

**16 Park Street N**

Park Street Baptist Church was designed by Toronto architecture John Francis Brown in 1907. It forms an important part of the streetscape through its crenellated corner tower with contrasting string courses and silver spire. To the north end of the lot is a well-integrated mid-twentieth century addition.



**St. Giles Presbyterian Church**

**785 Park Street S**

St. Giles Presbyterian Church was designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler between 1953 and 1954. It is important for its use of light and illumination through both the split gable which allows for the illumination of the communion table and the creation of a clerestory along the nave and the eastern nave wall composed of glass panels and timber slats.



**Northminster United Church**  
**300 Sunset Boulevard**

Northminster United Church was constructed in 1959, with the main sanctuary added in 1967. A good example of mid-century ecclesiastical architecture in Ontario, it is integrated into its suburban context through its forms and massing and is distinctive for the coloured geometric glasswork on its street-facing gable ends.



**St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church**  
**1140 St. Paul's Street**

St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church opened at the end of the 1960s in a building constructed on a square plan with a tented roof. It is an important mid-century structure in Peterborough as it unique from other mid-century modern churches in the city due to its plan and massing as well as its lack of emphasis on glass.



**Beth Israel Synagogue**  
**775 Weller Street**

Beth Israel Synagogue was designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler between 1963 and 1964 in response to the growth in Peterborough's Jewish community following the Second World War and their desire for a dedicated, purpose-built worship space. It is notable for its use of a courtyard as a transition zone into the main synagogue with entrance gates designed by prominent Canadian sculptor Ted Beiler.





**Edmison Heights Bible Chapel**  
**393 Hilliard Street**

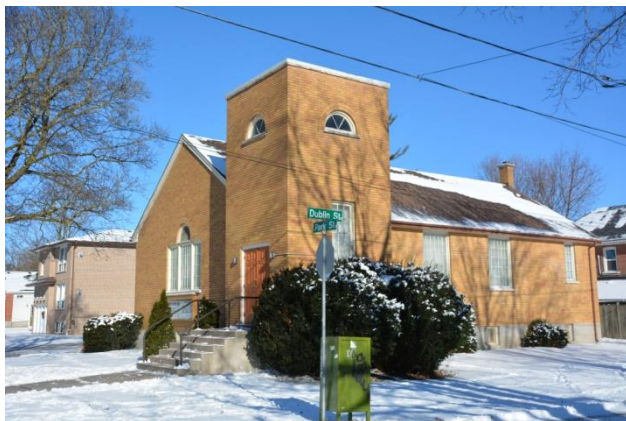
Edmison Heights Bible Chapel was completed in March 1965 to service a growing population of evangelical Christians in Peterborough's new northern subdivisions. Although its distinctive roofline and geometric glass in the gable ends set it apart from secular architecture, its lack of monumentality differentiates it from the mid-century architecture of the mainline Christian

denominations and speaks to the evangelical understanding of worship space in the middle of the twentieth century.



**Auburn Gospel Hall**  
**897 Armour Road**

Auburn Gospel Hall is an excellent example of early twentieth century evangelical architecture. Recognizable in the early twentieth century as a church structure, the building nevertheless lacks the decorative features of churches constructed for mainline denominations around this period and reflects the sparse approach to ornamentation and iconography prevalent in the growing evangelical movement.



**Park Street Gospel Hall**  
**592 Park Street N**

Park Street Gospel Hall opened in 1950 as Park Street Alliance Church, a new building for the congregation of Bethany Tabernacle located on George Street North which was constructed primarily by its congregation. Drawing from the architectural tradition of the gospel hall, the church is consistent with early twentieth century structures erected by Christian and Missionary Alliance member churches which often used traditional church forms, such as a corner tower

and a gable roofed meeting space, in a simplified manner. This is a good example of this type of building in Peterborough.