

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

Index: Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Peterborough

Albertus Avenue	
1310 Albertus Ave.	p. 15
Anson Street	
136 Anson St.	p. 10
Armour Road	
823 Armour Rd.	p. 22
Ashburnham Drive	
Canadian Pacific Railway Swing Bridge Number 25	p. 18
Aylmer Street	
193 Aylmer St.	p. 35
206 Aylmer St.	p. 18
235 Aylmer St. N.	p. 41
Belmont Street	
408 Belmont St.	p. 40
Bethune Street	
413 Bethune St.	p. 23
Brock Street	
172 Brock St.	p. 33
196 Brock St.	p. 27
232 Brock St.	p. 39
271 Brock St.	p. 14
298 Brock St.	p. 23
Burnham Street:	
239 Burnham St.	p. 11
318 Burnham St.	p. 27
Charles Street	
27 Charles St.	p. 21
Charlotte Street	
327 Charlotte St.	p. 33
Clonsilla Avenue	
777 Clonsilla Ave. – Kawartha Golf and Country Club	p. 41
Dennistoun Avenue	
25 Dennistoun Ave.	p. 27
Dickson Street	
505 Dickson St.	p. 38
Douro Street	
104 Douro St.	p. 28
Dublin Street	
114 Dublin St.	p. 39
Dufferin Street	
114 Dufferin St.	p. 17

Fleming Place	
1, 5, 11 Fleming Place	p. 6
George Street North	
521 George St. N.	p. 30
567- 569 George St. N.	p. 13
733 George St. N.	p. 28
Gilmour Street	
494 Gilmour St.	p. 35
521 Gilmour St.	p. 29
528 Gilmour St.	p. 30
566 Gilmour St.	p. 22
Hunter Street East	
68-72 Hunter St. E.	p. 37
Hunter Street	
Hunter Street Bridge	p. 4
Hunter Street West	
34 Hunter St W – Quaker Oats	p. 5
116 Hunter St. W.	p. 26
129 Hunter St. W. – Commerce Building	p. 7
131-137 Hunter St. W.	p. 37
134 Hunter St. W.	p. 20
134-138 Hunter St. W.	p. 20
164-172 Hunter St. W.	p. 26
188-190 Hunter St. W.	p. 29
233 Hunter St. W.	p. 34
297 Hunter St. W. – Ridley Cottage/St. Peter's Stone School	p. 13
359 Hunter St. W.	p. 23
487 Hunter St. W.	p. 17
493 Hunter St. W.	p. 34
King Street	
270 King St.	p. 38
Kingan Street	
32 Kingan St.	p. 17
London Street	
51 London St. – Generating Station	p. 12
293 London St.	p. 21
300 London St.	p. 16
310 London St. – Crawford House	p. 36
310 London St. – Wallis Hall	p. 39
McDonnel Street	
182 McDonnel St.	p. 37
204 McDonnel St.	p. 20
208 - 210 McDonnel St.	p. 40
Monaghan Road	
1400 Monaghan Rd.	p. 14

Murray Street	
14 Murray St.	p. 36
106 Murray St.	p. 12
114 Murray St – Victoria Park	p. 6
120 Murray St - St. Paul's Presbyterian Church	p. 5
175 Murray St - Murray St Baptist Church	p. 3
220 Murray St - Peterborough Armoury	p. 2
Park Street North	
351 Park St. N.	p. 31
Parkhill Road	
Inverlea Bridge	p. 9
Reid Street	
360 Reid St. – Trinity United Church	p. 8
459 Reid St.	p. 29
479 Reid St.	p. 24
Rubidge Street	
246 Rubidge St.	p. 25
314 Rubidge St.	p. 19
325 Rubidge St.	p. 8
441 Rubidge St - St. Andrew's Church	p. 2
458 Rubidge St.	p. 32
504 Rubidge St.	p. 31
507 Rubidge St.	p. 34
Sherbrooke Street	
694 Sherbrooke St.	p. 11
Simcoe Street	
123 Simcoe St.	p. 36
175 Simcoe St.	p. 30
181-183 Simcoe St.	p. 24
216 Simcoe St. – Stevenson Hall	p. 22
219 Simcoe St. – Salvation Army Temple	p. 10
292 Simcoe St.	p. 31
Stewart Street	
303 Stewart St.	p. 7
357- 359 Stewart St.	p. 12
376 Stewart St.	p. 25
378 - 388 Stewart St.	p. 38
415 Stewart St.	p. 32
591 Stewart St.	p. 9
603 Stewart St.	p. 32
Water Street	
375 - 379 Water St.	p. 15
376 - 380 Water St.	p. 33
381- 395 Water St.	p. 7
470 Water St – Courthouse Jail	p. 3

543 Water St.	p. 16
813 Water St.	p. 40
1230 Water St. – Pumping Station	p. 19
Weller Street	
507 Weller St.	p. 25
Welsh Street	
281 Welsh St.	p. 28

220 Murray St. – Peterborough Armoury

Heritage Value:

An excellent representative example of a Class B armoury from the third phase of drill hall construction in Canada (1896-1918) and one of the largest and best designed examples from the period 1907-1909. The building was designed by David Ewart, Chief Dominion Architect from 1896 to 1914. It is home to the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment of the Canadian Armed Forces (Reserve).



The armoury is built in the Romanesque Revival style, and is set in a prominent location in downtown Peterborough. The structure features a rough-faced stone foundation and stone accents that contrast with the red brick walls and a gable-roofed drill hall with a high arched window that balances the horizontal emphasis of the principal façade. The main entrance has a monumental quality with troop doors under a heavy arch set with cannonball trophies. The Peterborough Armoury is a National Historic Site.

441 Rubidge St. – St. Andrew's Church

Heritage Value:

The present building, located at the northern end of 'Church Row', was designed by Henry Bauld Gordon and constructed in 1885 (opened in 1886) to replace an earlier stone structure (the manse, which is now Hospice Peterborough).

The small frame Sunday School was also replaced in 1875 with a brick building that still serves as the central auditorium and stage of the Sunday School today. The land on which the church was built was donated via Crown Grant in 1835. The church was changed from a Presbyterian church to a United church in 1925.



It is an excellent example of ecclesiastical neo-gothic architecture and its position at the head of Brock St. makes it a landmark building in the community. Charlotte Nicholls donated \$5,000 towards its construction and laid the cornerstone. St. Andrew's was officially opened in 1886. It was also the first church in Peterborough to have electricity.

175 Murray St. – Murray St. Baptist Church

Heritage Value:

Built in 1911 in the Gothic Revival style and designed by Edmund Burke of Toronto a nationally renowned ecclesiastical architect who designed 27 Baptist churches across Canada during his career. Burke is also the architect of the Bloor Street Viaduct. Burke was assisted by local architect Fred Bartlett, the designer of Queen Mary and King George public schools. The memorial windows are by Robert McCausland of Toronto. This building replaced an earlier structure purchased by the Baptists from the Methodists in 1885.



470 Water St. – Peterborough Courthouse

Heritage Value:

Considered one of the finest examples of courthouse architecture in Ontario, the cornerstone was laid in 1838 with stones quarried from what is now Jackson Park. Construction was completed in 1840. The design is attributed to Joseph Scobell, a contractor from Kingston, who supervised the construction of nearby St. John's Anglican Church. In 1879, noted architect John Belcher (Market Hall) designed a major addition. The Quaker Oats fire of 1916 caused considerable damage to the building. Architect Walter Blackwell oversaw repairs to the building in 1917. In 1950, internationally renowned architect Eberhard Zeidler designed an addition to the south side of the building.



The courthouse was made the headquarters for Peterborough alone in 1862. It was previously the headquarters for Colborne County (1838), for the County of Peterborough (1850), and for Peterborough County, Haliburton County, and Victoria County (now the City of Kawartha Lakes).

470 Water St. – Courthouse Jail

Heritage Value:

In June of 1838 the Magistrates for the District of Colborne authorized the construction of a courthouse and jail for the Town of Peterborough. It was completed in 1842 to the design of Joseph Scobell, a Kingston contractor. The jail was redesigned and re-built to the designs of T.F. Nicholl in 1864 when residences were added for the jailer and turnkey. In continuous operation until 2001, when it closed after a prison riot, the jail is closely associated with the social history of Peterborough and is a reflection of the societal attitudes towards crime and punishment in Canada in the 19th and 20th centuries.



In 2016 the jail was partially demolished to create a ruin in a park setting for interpreting the history of the site.

Hunter St. Bridge

Heritage Value:

The current Hunter Street Bridge is the fifth at the Hunter Street location joining the east and west banks of the Otonabee River. The structure was designed by noted concrete bridge designer Frank Barber (Toronto) and architect Claude Fayette Bragdon (New York). This bridge is one of the most significant concrete arch bridges in Ontario. At the time of its construction it had the longest clear span arch in Canada and was considered a technical masterpiece. The bridge features ornate railings and lamp standards and a large central open spandrel arch flanked at each end by a series of five shorter arch spans. Some sources suggest that the main span arch is unreinforced, but it is reinforced in some sections.



The first bridge (a three-span wooden bridge) was replaced in 1847 with a Howe truss bridge. This in turn was replaced by a cast-iron bridge which collapsed in 1875. A wrought-iron bridge was built in its place and was replaced with the current arch bridge in 1920. The construction of the current bridge was a condition that the City of Peterborough had to meet in order for Quaker Oats to agree to rebuild the factory after the 1916 explosion. The Hunter St. arch bridge underwent a comprehensive restoration in 2012.

120 Murray St. – St. Paul's Presbyterian Church

Heritage Value:

The original church was built in 1859 with additions in 1883 by the prominent architect Henry Bauld Gordon who designed more than 20 Presbyterian churches across Ontario. The land on which the church was built was donated in 1857. Its location on the corner of Water and Murray Streets places it as an anchor building to Victoria Park and its proximity to City Hall and Confederation Square contribute to its status as a community landmark. A modern addition on the east side of the church, by Eberhard Zeidler, was built in 1959. The church also features several stained glass windows by the Robert McCausland Company of Toronto.



34 Hunter St. W. – Quaker Oats

Heritage Value:

In 1902 the American Cereal Company established a large processing plant in Peterborough designed by Port Hope-born architect George Martel Miller.

In 1916 a dust explosion in the Oatmeal Cleaning Room destroyed virtually the entire plant. In 1917 reconstruction began and the new factory was more than double the size of the original. A memorial plaque commemorating the 1916 explosion and its victims was erected at the plant in 2006. It became Quaker Oats in 1943 and during the Second World War between 40 and 50 trainloads of food per day were shipped out of the Peterborough plant for the forces overseas.



114 Murray St. – Victoria Park

Heritage Value:

Victoria Park (originally Courthouse Park) dates to 1842 and is Peterborough's oldest park. The land was deeded to the County in 1847 by the Colborne District Council on the condition that it was not to be sold or built on. It was the site of the annual agricultural exhibition from 1843 to 1861 and during those years also served as the local cricket grounds. The current fountain was installed in 1951 and replaces a stone fountain constructed by local stone mason Fred Tulley at the turn of the last century.



1, 5, 11 Fleming Place

Heritage Value:

The buildings at Fleming Place were constructed in 1897 for Sir Sandford Fleming to the designs of renowned architects C.H. Acton Bond and Sandford Fleming Smith, of Bond and Smith Architects, Montreal. Smith was the grandson of Sir Sandford Fleming and articulated under Walter R. Strickland, son of Samuel Strickland, and William L. Symons, the grandfather of Professor T.H.B. Symons, the founding president of Trent University.



The three buildings form a terrace along a private, treed lane and are an excellent interpretation of the Edwardian architectural style. The homes were designed for the upper middle class with state of the art features of the time such as central heating, electric lighting and complete indoor plumbing. The buildings were featured in the August 1897 issue of *Canadian Architect and Builder* and the October 1897 issue of *Canadian Contract Record*.

Sir Sandford Fleming was a renowned Canadian engineer who first proposed worldwide standard time, designed Canada's first postage stamp, engineered much of the Trans-Canada Railway and founded the Royal Society of Canada and the Royal Canadian Institute.

381- 395 Water St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1884 by George A. Cox, this commercial row is an integral part of a highly intact 19th century streetscape on Water Street between Hunter Street and Simcoe Street. The block itself is virtually intact including original windows, carriage way and an ornate metal cornice. Most importantly, the block retains its original cast iron storefronts, with large plate glass windows, which represent a significant point in history when advances in building technologies led to major changes in concepts of advertising and commerce in urban centres.



129 Hunter St. W. – Commerce Building

Heritage Value:

129 Hunter St. W. anchors the corner of one of the busiest intersections in downtown Peterborough. This four storey brick building is an excellent example of a commercial building in the Italianate style. Rebuilt by George Dunsford in 1892, after a fire in 1881 destroyed the block, to the design of John Belcher, 129 Hunter St. W. was home to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for more than 100 years.



303 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1877 for Robert Hall, a prominent local businessman, this is one of Peterborough's largest houses in the Italianate style. The home also shows French Second Empire influences in the design of the main façade. It retains many of its original architectural details, including the iron cresting on the porch and the paired brackets supporting the roof.



360 Reid St. – Trinity United Church

Heritage Value:

The Church at 360 Reid has value as an architectural landmark known for its stained glass windows and a Casavant Frères pipe organ.

Trinity United Church started as the Charlotte Street Wesleyan Methodist Mission in 1872, south of the present site. It became the Charlotte Street Methodist Church in 1884. By 1914 they began building the current church at nearby 360 Reid St. which was completed in 1916. Trinity Methodist became Trinity United in 1925. Additional halls, offices and meeting rooms were added in 1952 and 1955.



325 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1868 for David W. Dumble, a lawyer and Police Magistrate, the house at 295 Rubidge St. has excellent cultural heritage value as the residence of a prominent Peterborough citizen in addition to its connection to Trent University. It is an excellent example of Gothic Revival residential architecture.

The house has had several additions and modifications over the years, most significantly with the addition of a new wing in 1879, and alterations made by Ron Thom in the 1960's when the building was purchased by Trent University as part of Trill College.



Inverlea Bridge

Heritage Value:

The Inverlea Bridge was constructed in 1908 to the designs of T.A.S Hay, City Engineer and grandson to Frances and Thomas A. Stewart. Originally designed to be a steel structure, the bridge was re-designed in the City Beautiful style. It was the first reinforced concrete bridge in Peterborough and one of the earliest in Ontario. The February 1910 Contract record called the bridge “...the most important concrete arch bridge yet attempted in Canada”.



The tender was originally to be awarded to George A. Begy & Company of St. Catharines, but when they withdrew their bid the contract was awarded to the Peterborough company of E and F Conroy. The bridge consists of three arched spans with a total length of 385 feet. The bridge was featured in the February 1911 issue of the Engineering and Contract Record as “A Noteworthy Reinforced Concrete Bridge”.

591 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

An excellent example of the sympathetic adaptive reuse from a spacious Regency Cottage to an educational institution outfitted with classrooms and offices.

591 Stewart St. was constructed in 1853 for Thomas Hutchinson, a well-known tin merchant in Peterborough. In 1870, Edgecombe Pearse, the County Clerk for over 30 years, purchased the house. At this time the north addition of the house was constructed and the original house was renovated and clad in brick. The house stayed in the Pearse family for almost 100 years before becoming part of the Trent University campus.



219 Simcoe St. – Salvation Army Temple

Heritage Value:

The Salvation Army Peterborough Temple was founded in 1885 with Captain Esther Mills as the first officer. In 1888, the corps moved to its present day home at the corner of Aylmer and Simcoe Streets. In January 1923 the church building caught fire. Plans were announced for its reconstruction in the March 21, 1923 Contract Record identifying W. J. Braund as the builder and a re-construction budget of \$28,000. The citizens of Peterborough contributed generously and the temple was rebuilt by early 1924. The building is likely the design of Brigadier Gideon Miller, the staff architect for the Salvation Army at the time, with features typical of his citadel designs including square towers, battlements and crenellations.



136 Anson St.

Heritage Value:

The Peterborough Protestant Home, founded in 1861 by the Peterborough Relief Society, was the first institution of its kind in Peterborough and operated from 1861 to 1931, providing relief to the deserving poor. Built in 1912 to the design of Toronto architect Sandford Fleming Smith, nephew of Sir Sandford Fleming, on the grounds of the former Hilliard Farm, the building is an excellent early example of Edwardian institutional architecture. 136 Anson Street was the third and final location of the Protestant Home. In 1931 it was named Anson House and converted into a care home for the elderly.



694 Sherbrooke St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1837, 'Clonsilla' is an excellent local example of the Regency style of architecture and one of the oldest remaining residential structures in the City. The two story stone house was built for Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, a prominent barrister, judge and Captain in the Second Northumberland Regiment and later the Seventh Provisional Battalion of Peterborough. Kirkpatrick acted as chairman of the building committee for St. John's Anglican Church and Church warden between 1836 and 1838.



In 1875 the property passed to Robert A. Morrow, a prominent citizen who built the Morrow Building at the corner of Brock and George Streets, and as a benefactor of the Agricultural Society, donated the land for Morrow Park. In 1912 Robert Morrow's son inherited the property from his father. Harold A. Morrow, a civil engineer, was a partner in Morrow and Beatty, Ltd. a major contracting firm responsible for the construction of key hydroelectric projects including Abitibi, Grand Falls and Red Lake.

239 Burnham St.

Heritage Value:

"Bellevue" was built in 1866 for John Burnham, son of the Reverend Mark Burnham. John Burnham studied law under Charles A. Weller, a County judge, and was called to the bar in 1865. A prominent citizen, he was a Captain of the 57th Battalion, founding director of the Peterborough Waterworks Company, Reeve of Ashburnham from 1878-189, elected M.P. for Peterborough East three times between from 1878 to 1896 and Director of the Peterborough Horticultural Society. In 1917 Alfred Ernest Dawson made extensive changes to the layout of the building but retained the Neo-Classical styling of the original property.



51 London St. Generating Station

Heritage Value:

Constructed in 1902 the London Street Generating Station is a significant heritage resource designed by the noted engineer Charles H. Keefer. It combines Victorian/Edwardian architectural features with an innovative use of concrete and housed then state of the art turbine generator and electrical technology. The station was originally constructed to supply power to The American Cereal Company (Quaker Oats). Peterborough Utilities acquired the station in 1975.



106 Murray St.

Heritage Value:

Noted for its age and construction method, 106 Murray Street, constructed ca. 1855, is one of only 70 brick structures listed in the 1861 Census, when wood frame was still the dominant building form in Peterborough. The house was built by James T. Henthorn, an early Peterborough land owner who developed all of the property north of Hunter on the East side of George Street from the 1830-1870s. In 1854, Henthorn was appointed First Lieutenant of Peterborough's first Fire Brigade and was also a member of Town Council.



357- 359 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

This Gothic Revival residence, the home of Fredrick Ferguson, appears on the 1875 Shober Bird's Eye map of Peterborough. Ferguson was one of the original shareholders in the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company incorporated in 1846 and by 1862 he was the General Manager.



297 Hunter St. W. – Ridley Cottage/St. Peter's Stone School

Heritage Value:

Dr. Robert Ridley acquired the Crown Patent for this property in 1844 and built the stone Regency Cottage at 297 Hunter Street West in 1845. The building is one of the earliest stone cottages in the City. After Ridley's death in 1851 his widow

Elizabeth operated a boarding house here until marrying Dr. John McNabb, the coroner and jail surgeon, in 1858. In 1867 the property was sold to William Hall, proprietor of Nicholls and Hall Dry Goods, who lived there until his death in 1875. Ridley Cottage was also the childhood home of Flight Officer Gerald William Fitzgerald who was killed in action when his Wellington bomber was shot down over Hamburg during a night raid on August 3, 1943.



567- 569 George St. N.

Heritage Value:

567-569 George Street North is significant for its age and construction methods unique to its period of construction. The structure, built as a single family home, appears on Sandford Fleming's 1846 map. Accordion lathe, hand hewn roof boards and a heavy timber frame date the structure to the first few decades of the 19th century, making it a contemporary of Hutchison House (1837), with which it shares several design features. Originally finished in roughcast stucco it was clad in brick around the turn of the 20th century however remains an excellent and rare example of early residential design in Peterborough.



1400 Monaghan Rd.

Heritage Value:

1400 Monaghan Road was built in 1930 by local builder Henry T Hickey, for Herbert S Martin, co-owner of Martin-Hewitt Containers, Ltd. The house is a unique blend of architectural styles including Georgian Revival and the stucco, rounded archways and brick accents that are typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Hickey also worked on the old Hunter Street Post office in 1906, built the duplex at 5 Fleming Place in 1916, and was lead superintendent for concrete work on the Hunter Street Bridge in 1920.



271 Brock St.

Heritage Value:

Built in the early 1860s for Robert Kingan, a local hardware merchant and lumber dealer, this spacious vernacular Georgian house sits on the brow of the Jackson Creek Valley. Robert Kingdon was a prominent businessman and his home, set in a neighbourhood of comfortable houses, represents the growing prosperity of the merchant and middle class as Peterborough flourished as a manufacturing centre in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



375 - 379 Water St.

Heritage Value:

The building at 375-379 Water St. was built in 1864-65 by William Hall and Robert Nicholls and is a contributor to one of the oldest remaining blocks of commercial structures in the City. In addition to being a professional building, 375 Water Street housed the Post Office and Customs Office from 1865-1870, reading rooms for the Mechanics Institute in 1888, and by 1900 it had become the Public Library.



1310 Albertus Ave.

Heritage Value:

1310 Albertus Avenue (Moir Hall) was designed by prominent Peterborough architect John E. Belcher in 1876 for Lucy Cottingham following the death of her husband William, owner of the Omeme Mill, as a home for her nine children.



After Her death in 1882 the building was bought by then Mayor, George A Cox, to be used as the Barnardo Home. When the property proved unsuitable for this purpose it was sold to Charlotte Nichols who donated the property as the City's first hospital. Having outgrown that use within a few years, it was sold to prominent businessman Thomas Bradburn and became the family home for nearly half a century.

300 London St.

Heritage Value:

Originally built for Thomas and Jane Robinson in 1882, to the designs of architect and engineer, John E. Belcher, 300 London St. is an excellent example of Belcher's Victorian adaptation of Italianate design.

Adam Hall, the owner of a prosperous stove and tin ware dealership, moved into the house in 1883 and remained there until 1916. In 1963 the building was sold to Trent University for its downtown campus and at that time an addition to the north, designed by renowned architect Ron Thom was added. The building still retains many of its original features.



543 Water St.

Heritage Value:

William Cluxton built this house for his family as early as 1845 at the northwest corner of Water and McDonnell Streets. He and his wife Ann would raise nine children in the house. Its construction on a Georgian plan of stack plank covered in roughcast is an excellent example of the building technology and design of the day.

Cluxton was a young manager of a dry goods store when the house was built but would rise to own a chain of stores and eventually become one of the richest men in Canada as president of the Midland Railway Company, Little Lake Cemetery, the Port Hope and Peterborough Gravel Road Company, the Peterborough Water Works Company and the Lake Huron and Quebec Railway Company. He represented Peterborough West in the Canadian House of Commons from 1872 to 1874 as a Conservative member, was a local magistrate and an officer in the 57th regiment. The building was moved to its present location in 1870 for the construction of George St. United Church.



487 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

487 Hunter St. W. was built for Alva W. Cressman, President of the H. W. Cressman department store to the design of Toronto architect Stephan Burwell Coon in 1916. Other notable owners have included Dr. Herbert Yelland and Ian McRae, the first president of the Canadian Nuclear Society. The house is an excellent example of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style of architecture. It is rare in Canada and 487 Hunter Street is a unique example in Peterborough.



32 Kingan St.

Heritage Value:

The house at 32 Kingan St. is an excellent example of a regency style cottage. The short road off Benson Avenue, now known as Kingan St., does not appear on the 1875 map but is present by 1896. The earliest reference to the property is the 1893 City Directory, although the style suggests that it was constructed earlier. By 1895, 32 Benson St. as it is known, was the home of Mary Ann Rutherford, the widow of Arthur Rutherford one of the most prolific contractors of the 19th century in Peterborough. From 1965-1982 Dr. Barclay and Lorna McKone resided here.



114 Dufferin St.

Heritage Value:

Built between 1887 and 1893 possibly to the design of John Belcher, 114 Dufferin Street is an excellent vernacular example of the Queen Anne Style with an offset tower creating a balanced asymmetry in the front elevation. As the oldest house on the street, the original setting backing on Nichols oval would have provided the idyllic park setting that was a hallmark of the Queen Anne style.



Canadian Pacific Railway Swing Bridge Number 25

Heritage Value:

The local section of the Trent Canal was built in 1897-98 and this bridge was built as a swing bridge over the canal, just downstream of the Peterborough Liftlock. This bridge is an outstanding example of a center pier railway swing.

The bridge is of riveted construction as a through-truss, consisting of two equal arm sections, connected by an "A" frame tower over the turntable. Originally built as a manually operated bridge, it was later converted by Canadian Pacific Railway to be electrically operated. It is one of the few remaining through-truss bridges in Ontario.



206 Aylmer St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1837 as a two storey frame house with hand hewn timbers and covered with roughcast plaster, 206 Aylmer is noted for its age and association with several prominent Peterborough citizens.

Built by Napoleonic War veteran Robert Madge, other owners include: Ivan O'Beirne, lawyer and school superintendent; Thomas Menzies, Mayor; and James R. Stratton Publisher of the Peterborough Examiner and Liberal MP.



314 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

Built by 1906 for Rupert Bradburn, 314 Rubidge has heritage value as an excellent example of the Bay and Gable architectural style. Worth noting are the tall windows and detailed fish scale pattern within the gable inset and the original garage on the south side.



The Bradburn family was responsible for building the Bradburn Opera House in 1875. Rupert was responsible for running the opera house in Peterborough, but also theatres in Port Hope and Cobourg. Dr. Tom Symons, founding president of Trent University, used the house as an office while heading a commission on Canadian Studies from 1972-1984.

1230 Water St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1911, the pumping station at 1230 Water Street is the City's third waterworks plant, replacing the building completed in 1893. The plant was designed by consulting engineer William Kennedy Jr. of Montreal to have a capacity of 10.5 million gallons a day. Tenders were received in June of 1909 and the contract was awarded to Bishop Construction Company of Montreal with a bid of \$117,000. The project was supervised by Mr. A. W.



Ellson Fawkes, City of Peterborough Engineer. The pumps from the earlier pump house were to be refurbished and a new pump from the Hamilton Foundry was installed as well. The building holds excellent architectural value as an early example of concrete building construction and was considered one of the finest pieces of such work in Canada at the time of its construction.

134 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

Designed by architect John E. Belcher in about 1886 for George A. Cox, 134 Hunter St. W. is one half of an excellent example of a commercial building in the Italianate style. It features prominent brackets at the eaves and fine decorative brickwork.

134 Hunter Street W. was the location of a hardware store for 100 years, first as Mucklestone and Company, and then Campbell and Best Hardware.



134-138 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

Designed by architect John E. Belcher in 1886 for George A. Cox, 138 Hunter St W is one half of an excellent example of a commercial building in the Italianate style. The neighbourhood consists largely of three and four storey commercial buildings, the majority of which were constructed in the 19th or early 20th century. This block included professional offices on the upper floors.



204 McDonnel St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1895, 204 McDonnel St. was designed by Fredrick Bartlett, who is also known as the architect for Queen Mary and King George schools. It was built for W. H. Manning, a prominent dental surgeon operating in Peterborough for several decades.

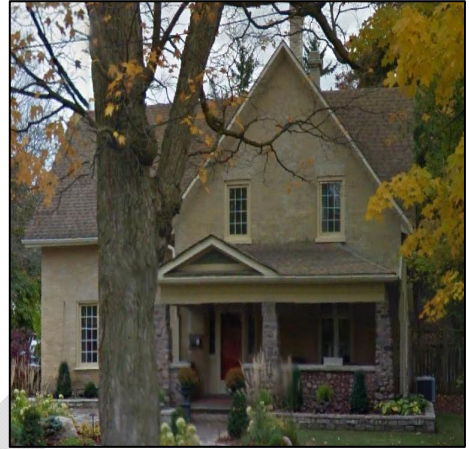
Among the trades Bartlett employed on the project was mason James Bogue, the contractor who completed the intricate stonework at 565 Water Street (Harstone House).



27 Charles St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1860 for Henry Thomas Strickland, grandson of Robert Reid and nephew to Catherine Parr Trail and Susanna Moodie, the interesting series of gables on this house make it one of the best examples of Ontario Gothic style in Peterborough.



During the late 1850's and early 1860's, Strickland was engaged in the lumbering business with his brother-in-law, Harry C. Rogers. During this time, the two also ran a dry goods store in Ashburnham. Later owners of the house include Canada's first female Progressive Conservative Senator, Iva C. Fallis, and Hockey Hall of Fame's Dit Clapper.

293 London St.

Heritage Value:

Constructed ca. 1863, this large Victorian Gothic was built for Wilson Conger, first sheriff of the District of Colborne. Conger sold the house to Thomas Bradburn, local merchant, in the 1870's. Bradburn's widow continued to live in the house until 1909. It was then sold and became St. Vincent's Orphanage, and later the Balmoral Lodge Nursing Home. In 1983 it became part of Trent University's downtown Catharine Parr Trail College.



823 Armour Rd.

Heritage Value:

The property at 823 Armour Road is significant for its associations with the Stewarts, one of the earliest families to settle Douro. It is a vernacular regency structure of stack plank construction that dates between the 1850s and the 1870s. Located on a uniquely large lot in an area of small workers' cottages, the house was the home to the daughter of Thomas Stewart and then Samuel Fowlis, his nephew. The property has further associations with the Auburn Woollen Mills.



216 Simcoe St. – Stevenson Hall

Heritage Value:

Stevenson Hall was built in the late 1850s for prominent local businessman James Stevenson. The building, while much altered today, is a unique example of Neo-Classical or 'Greek Revival' design in Peterborough. Stevenson was an outstanding booster of Peterborough in the 19th and early 20th centuries whose political career included 18 years on Council including 10 as Mayor, 55 years on the school board and 49 years on the Town Trust Commission. Sir John A. MacDonald was a frequent guest at Stevenson Hall as Stevenson was elected twice as the MP for the Peterborough West riding.



566 Gilmour St.

Heritage Value:

566 Gilmour St. is a Georgian Revival style residence built ca. 1880 for James Stratton. Stratton, and later his son J.R. Stratton, owned and published the Peterborough Examiner for nearly 50 years. At the time the house was constructed, James Stratton was the Collector of Customs.



298 Brock St.

Heritage Value:

Built before 1860, 298 Brock St. retains its original windows and front entrance. In 1860, the "Old Scotch Church" (where St. Andrews stands now) is listed as the owner and Richard White, proprietor of the *Peterborough Review*, is a tenant. The *Peterborough Review*, first published in 1853 was Peterborough's longest running newspaper until it was purchased by the *Peterborough Examiner* in 1920.



359 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

359 Hunter St. W. is the finest example of Second Empire residential design in Peterborough. The house was built ca. 1885 to the design of Thomas Hanley, an architect prominent for his work in the Second Empire style and the designer for 'Glanmore', in Bellville, Ontario (now a National Historic Site).



The October 16, 1885 Peterborough Daily Examiner noted that the mansion was built for George A. Cox to be occupied by J.H. Roper, Manager of the Bank of Toronto. Later the house was owned by Robert Neill, owner of Neill's Shoes and later James F. Strickland, MPP for Peterborough.

Also of note, the carriage house was the home of Eberhard Zeidler, the renowned Canadian modern architect whose career began in Peterborough in the middle of the 20th century.

413 Bethune St.

Heritage Value:

413 Bethune St. appears on the 1846 Fleming Map. In the 1861 Census, Robert Rowe is listed as a carpenter, aged 43, living in a 1 1/2 storey frame house. Rowe was the building inspector for the George Street United Church additions in 1873 and 1874.



479 Reid St.

Heritage Value:

The building at 479 Reid Street is the last remaining building of the *William Hamilton Manufacturing Company* that occupied the entire block between Reid and Downie Streets at Jackson Creek. The foundry was the City's largest employer in 1888, supplying industry across North America with steam engines, grist and sawmills machinery, threshing machines, plows and other agricultural implements.



Among its notable designs was the Gilmour Tramway built in 1894 for the Gilmour Logging Company. The 5,800 foot long tramway and sluice system moved 10,000 logs a day over the highlands at Dorset, Ontario from Lake of Bays to Raven Lake and into the Trent drainage system. The company also built steamship boilers and high capacity pumps for Peterborough's early pump houses.

181-183 Simcoe St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1849 by Richard Winch, 181-183 Simcoe St. is significant as one of the few remaining stone structures of the early settlement period in Peterborough, and the only remaining commercial structures constructed of quarried stone. The adjoining three storey brick building was erected in 1852 to house the Commercial Bank, operated by William Cluxton. It later became part of the hotel.



The property was in continuous operation as a hotel from its construction until 1985 when it was converted to apartments. In 1865, Edward Phelan became the manager of the hotel, adopting the name Phelan's Hotel. Phelan operated the hotel until 1907. Phelan was a prominent landowner who, in his younger days as a logger, is reputed to have piloted the first log drive down the Otonabee River to Peterborough. In 1907, Frank Montgomery purchased the property and ran the Montgomery Hotel until 1939. The Hotel was also the location of the murder of Constable Norman Maker on May 3, 1928.

376 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

376 Stewart Street was built in 1860 by an early Cavan settler, James Mitchell. The house was once owned by Augustus Sawers, President of the Gravel Road Company in 1854, Mayor of Peterborough in 1860, and co-founder of the Peterborough Examiner. Sawers also owned a saw-mill and woolen factory.



246 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

246 Rubidge, on the corner of Rubidge and Sherbrooke Streets, was built in 1871 as the South Central School. A 1901 addition was designed by William Blackwell. In 1964, the building was renovated and enlarged by Rom Thom to serve as the first home of Trent University.



507 Weller St.

Heritage Value:

Built ca.1887, 507 Weller Street has important associations with both the Morrow and Cox families. The house originally functioned as the caretaker's lodge for the George A. Cox estate and was sold to William Morrow (Cox's nephew) after his death. Morrow founded the Peterborough Lock and Manufacturing Company and was also Mayor of Peterborough in 1910-1911. 507 Weller St. is an excellent example of the Ontario Gothic style. In particular, the ornate bargeboards remain unaltered since construction.



164-172 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

164-172 Hunter St. W. is an intact commercial block in the Italianate style. The second and third storey windows of 164 Hunter St. W. are topped with unique window surrounds with centre keystones.



Robert Kingan, a hardware merchant, purchased the land and was the original owner of 164-166 Hunter St. James Lynch, pharmacist and founder of the Doctor Norval Medical Company, was the original owner of 168-172 Hunter Street. He was also the director of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Toronto. Previous tenants of note include: the Peterborough Review, the Department of Agriculture, the Catholic Order of Forresters, and the Knights of Columbus. The exterior of the building has recently been renovated to more closely reflect its original look and purpose.

116 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1855 on land leased from the Rev. Mark Burnham, Rector of St. John's Church, and taking its current form in the 1880s, 116 Hunter St. W. is a simple building of triple brick construction. The 'cottage' style roof, false half timbers and side porch are unique features for a commercial building in the heart of the downtown area.



Over time, the building was occupied by persons of provincial and local influence. Robert Dennistoun and his son, James F. Dennistoun, both practised law at 116 Hunter St. W., eventually forming a partnership with Fairbairn and Cassels. In 1873, Edward H.D. Hall joined the firm and over the years that followed the firm was known at various times as Dennistoun Bros. & Hall; Hall & Hayes; Hall, Hayes & Hall; Hall & Hall; Hall, Hall & Stevenson; and Hall & Gillespie.

25 Dennistoun Ave.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1890, 25 Dennistoun Ave. is a two and a half storey, bay and gable brick structure. The front gable has a unique "pebble dash" finish that is rare in Peterborough.

The house is associated with Andrew Rose, a prominent early dentist, and Walter J. Francis, the engineer who aided R. B. Rogers in the design of the Lift Lock. Francis graduated from the University of Toronto in 1893, and began work on the Trent Canal in 1898. He was also assistant engineer in charge of the design and construction of Union Station in Toronto.



196 Brock St.

Heritage Value:

196 Brock Street is associated with a number of Peterborough physicians during the early to mid twentieth-century, including Dr. A Moir, one of six founders of the Peterborough Clinic. It is also believed to have been home to Dr. Thomas Hay, son-in-law of Thomas A. Stewart, who lived there as early as 1845. Edward Duff operated a private school in the building in the mid-1880s.

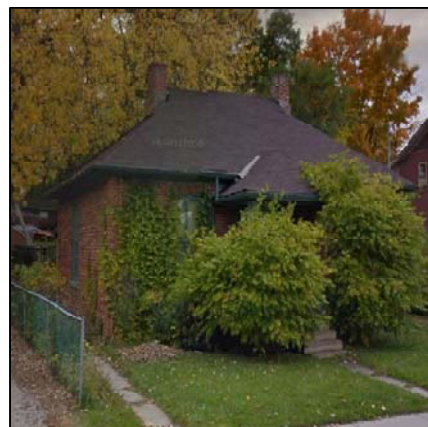


318 Burnham St.

Heritage Value:

318 Burnham Street is an excellent example of the regency cottage architectural style. The house was built in 1867 by the founder of Ashburnham, Rev. Mark Burnham, for his son, Dr. George Burnham.

Dr. George Burnham was an active community member in both Peterborough and Ashburnham, serving as a member and then chairman of the Board of Education. He was also the founding chairman of the Board of Health and a Justice of the Peace.



733 George St. N.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1855 by T.G. Hazlitt for his bride, Mary Anne Dickson, daughter of lumber baron Samuel Dickson, 733 George St N is an excellent example of a Regency which may have had a central dormer added to create an Ontario Gothic Cottage. In 1875, the property was purchased by Henry Denne, member of Town Council and the Public School Board, for his daughter. Denne owned the Blythe Mill and the Sperry flour mill built on the site of Adam Scott's old mill. In 1967 Trent University purchased the house and for many years it served as the office of Founding President Thomas H.B. Symons.



281 Welsh St.

Heritage Value:

Originally fronting on McFarland Street, Lumber baron John Ludgate built this Italianate style mansion ca. 1870 and lived here with his wife and five children until 1894. The house retains many of its original exterior features including its prominent central belvedere with paired windows on all sides. After Ludgate's death in 1886, the building was owned by another prominent lumber merchant, William Irwin, and later by Claude Rogers, son of James Zacheus Rogers, founder of the Ontario Canoe Company



104 Douro St.

Heritage Value:

104 Douro Street was constructed ca. 1890 by James Zacheus Rogers the son of Robert David Rogers, County Warden and an early Ashburnham merchant and miller. A colonel in the 57th Regiment, James inherited his father's business skill and in 1883 formed the Ontario Canoe Company, eventually becoming manager of the Peterborough Canoe Company. 104 Douro St is reputed to be the first home in Ashburnham to be wired for electricity.



188-190 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

The current edifice at 188-190 Hunter St is the unification of a series of structures that comprised Daniel Belleghem's Furniture Works. The oldest section of the structure dates to ca. 1875 when George Tanner, a cabinet maker, purchased the property and a building on it. In 1881 Daniel Belleghem, an apprentice of Tanner's, purchased the site and erected a substantial factory complex and showroom including a parlour for undertaking and embalming. In the early 20th century the front of the complex was unified as one commercial frontage. The property remained in the Belleghem family until 1954.



459 Reid St.

Heritage Value:

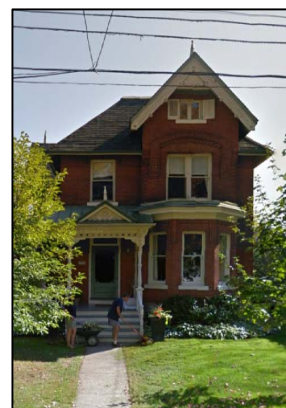
459 Reid Street is a restrained Italianate mansion constructed circa 1880 for William Hamilton. Hamilton was born in Swinton, Berwickshire, Scotland and emigrated to Canada in 1844, working in Cobourg, Hamilton and the U.S. before coming to Peterborough in 1856 where he purchased a plough factory from James Harvey and established the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company. With a workforce of over 120 men in the late 1880s, Hamilton was the City's largest employer prior to the arrival of Edison Electric and the American Cereal Company.



521 Gilmour St.

Heritage Value:

This two and a half storey Queen Anne "Bay and Gable" brick house retains many of the features defining late Victorian design including a large bay window, fish scale tiles, and decorative vergeboard on the veranda. Built by contractor James Taylor as his home about 1893, it was from 1902 until 1951 home to William Campbell and his wife. Campbell, in partnership with Ray and Ernest Best owned Campbell & Best Hardware, Stoves and Tinware at 134 Hunter St. W.



528 Gilmour St.

Heritage Value:

Andrew Douglas acquired the property on which this well proportioned vernacular house is situated in the late 1860s from John Babb who had purchased the land from the Reverend Gilmour. Douglas was a contractor but the current house on the site appears to date to the late 1880s. It was occupied by a succession of successful businessmen over the years including J.J. Turner, Martin Owain , owner of the Owain and Stanley Piano Company, Richard W Errett, a leading insurance agent at the turn of the century, and George Walter Green a manufacturer of saw, shingle and lath mill machinery.



521 George St. N.

Heritage Value:

Built between 1875 and 1880, this well proportioned, solid brick two storey commercial building was a typical mid to late 19th century commercial design, with two long and narrow commercial spaces on the ground floor, and living quarters above. An integral part of the landscape of Confederation Square, 521 was may have been constructed by merchant and businessman, Thomas Bradburn. The earliest reference to a tenant is Alfred Humphrey's confectionary in 1883.



175 Simcoe St.

Heritage Value:

The building at 175 Simcoe St is a commercial storefront in the Late Victorian architectural style.

The building is associated with William Adamson and Louis Dobbin, who established their business Adamson & Dobbin here in 1903 selling furnaces, stoves, hardware and tools. The building retains its storefront in nearly original condition and the vestige of their painted advertisement is still visible on the west wall.



351 Park St. N.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1880, 351 Park St. N. is an excellent example of a late Italianate residence featuring iron cresting on the roof intricate filigree on the verandah and detailed vergeboards. The property was home to Thomas H. G. Denne and his father Harry. Thomas Denne was Mayor of Peterborough in 1901-1902. His father was a mill operator and served as a City Councillor. Roland Denne, a younger son of Harry Denne, served as alderman and was Mayor from 1928-35.



292 Simcoe St.

Heritage Value:

Built before 1860, 292 Simcoe St. is a good representation of a regency style brick cottage and has value for its association with George Hazelhurst and the *Peterborough Despatch*, an early news publisher in Peterborough.



George Hazelhurst began printing the *Peterborough Despatch* in 1846. In 1856, the files and equipment of the *Despatch* were purchased by the owners of the *Peterborough Review*, Robert Romaine and his brothers-in-law, Thomas and Richard White. That same year, Augustus Sawers established the *Peterborough Examiner* as Peterborough's reform paper, taking over from the *Despatch*.

504 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

Built in the mid 1850's, this simple labourer's cottage has significant heritage value for its age and construction methods. John Tagney, a labourer, built this one storey post and beam frame cottage and lived here for nearly 50 years. The floor joists are large, hand-hewn, 12x14 inch beams.



415 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

415 Stewart St. was built in 1885 in the Second Empire architectural style for William Lech of Lech Furriers, with designs from Ranney and Blackwell, a Peterborough-based architecture firm. An imposing two storey structure with a stone foundation and built of yellow brick, it was converted into two dwellings in the 1950s.



603 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

603 Stewart St. was designed for William Smith in the Italianate style by prominent Peterborough architect John E. Belcher, with Arthur Rutherford as contractor. The property is also notable for its associations with David Dumble, lawyer and real estate broker; Francis M. Haultain, who was elected to the 7th Parliament of the Province of Canada in 1861; and John C. Turnbull, the owner of J.C. Turnbull Co.



458 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

458 Rubidge Street is a two storey white brick-clad house constructed prior to 1860. From the mid-1860s to 1890, it was the home of George Edmison, a barrister and judge, who rented the property from the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church across the street.



376 - 380 Water St.

Heritage Value:

This three bay block is a very early commercial structure and one of two remaining buildings from the mid-19th century in this block of Water Street. The building was constructed in 1873 by John Hall using cast iron components from William Helm's foundry at Simcoe and George, including ground floor columns and unusual iron lintels above the second and third floor windows.



172 Brock St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1882 to the design of John Belcher, and built by Richard Carveth for Mr. John Moloney, 172 Brock Street is a well-preserved example of the French Second Empire architectural style. The building retains its mansard roof and maintains the rhythm and massing of its neighbour to the east, but with more restrained ornamentation.



327 Charlotte St.

Heritage Value:

327 Charlotte St. is an early modernist building, originally constructed in 1920 with later additions dating to 1951, 1968, and 1972.

Doctors George Cameron, John Havelock Eastwood, John Burritt Mann, Archibald Moir, Joseph Malcolm McCullough, and Frank Neal undertook planning for the Clinic in 1919. The Standard Surgical and Medical Clinic was the first multi-disciplinary partnership in Ontario, and was the first such clinic in Canada to occupy a distinct medical building that was managed by a collection of doctors who operated the building as a financial partnership.



233 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

Originally the Albion Hotel and constructed ca. 1870, by the mid 1880s this Second Empire commercial block was a boarding house for labourers and tradesmen operated by W. H. Lowes. The ground floor is a rare, intact row of small 19th century store fronts with heavy timber lintels over recessed entries and wooden shop windows.



507 Rubidge St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1837, this one and half storey frame house was the first home of James Hall. 507 Rubidge St. was originally located on Aylmer Street between Hunter and Brock. In the late 1840s the building was moved to its present location and set on a stone foundation.



The house originally was covered with stucco but later covered with clapboard. Hall was the first Peterborough Agent of the Bank of Toronto. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly and by 1850 was a member of the first Town Council.

493 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

This Tudor Revival residence was built in 1930 for Agnes Webb Neill after the death of her husband Robert Neill, to the design of W.R.L. Blackwell, the son of William Blackwell. While Tudor Revival was popular in the inter-war years, few were built in Peterborough.

Agnes's daughter, Colonel Agnes Campbell Neill, was the first Canadian Matron on active service as a nurse in the Second World War. She became the Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Nursing Services and was the highest ranking woman in the Canadian Army, receiving the Order of the British Empire and the Royal Red Cross.



193 Aylmer St.

Heritage Value:

This late Georgian brick residence, laid up in an unusual Flemish bond, was built in 1874 by George Barlee and was the home of Rev. Vincent Clementi, one of Peterborough's most prominent citizens. Rev. Clementi founded the Peterborough Horticultural Society in 1861 and the Mechanics Institute in 1868 and was an active member of the Freemasons.

480 Reid St.

Heritage Value:

480 Reid St. was built in 1883 for Samuel Angeseey, a baker, by contractor William Fitzgerald. In the 1861 Census, Samuel Anglesey is listed as living in a one story log house with his mother in Smith Township. The front part of the building is of solid brick construction while the larger rear section is brick clad.



494 Gilmour St.

Heritage Value:

This Gothic style residence was constructed by local builder John Babb ca. 1866. The house was the home of William Fairweather, who in 1865 arrived in Peterborough and established Leslie and Fairweather Dry Goods, which became Fairweathers, a major Canadian clothing chain.

William Fairweather's daughter, Jessie, married Louis D. W. Magie of Canadian General Electric, who together founded the Peterborough Foundation in September, 1953.



310 London St. – Crawford House

Heritage Value:

This Victorian-Italianate residence was built in 1872 for William H. Moore, a barrister and was the family home for over 50 years. Thomas C. Ephgrave, a prominent general contractor bought it in 1925, and in 1964 Trent University acquired the property to become part of Catharine Parr Traill College. Architect Ron Thom adapted the house and erected large buildings adjacent to the west and north for offices and classrooms.



123 Simcoe St.

Heritage Value:

Built in 1857-58, this was the first building in Peterborough to be erected exclusively for banking purposes. It remained the Bank of Montreal until 1920 when it was acquired by the Peterborough Club. It is an excellent example of mid-19th century commercial architecture, when the Italianate Style was being introduced into Canada. The mansard top storey and the side and rear wings were added in the mid-1880s.



14 Murray St.

Heritage Value:

Samuel Dickson, lumber manufacturer and industrialist, built the house at 14 Murray Street in the early 1840's and lived there until his death in 1870. In 1883, Mr. T.J Hazlitt (son-in-law) raised the house to two storeys, added a two storey wing with a bay window on the east side, and veneered the structure with white brick. Although it has had many alterations, this building has an important history in Peterborough's early development.



131-137 Hunter St. W.

Heritage Value:

Built ca. 1880, 131-137 Hunter St. West, with its ornate cornice supported by decorative brackets, is an intact example of a late 19th century commercial block that contributes to the historic integrity of Peterborough's traditional downtown. In the early 1880s the second floor was the Stewart House Hotel and commercial tenants over the years have included book stores, barber shops, a harness-maker, tin-smith and a billiards hall.



68-72 Hunter St. E.

Heritage Value:

Between 1893 and 1922, George Lipset and his family were listed as the owners of the Maple Leaf Hotel, located on the North side of Elizabeth Street (Hunter St E). Arriving in 1839, Lipsett was one of the oldest residents of Otonabee Township.

In 1910, the building became a "Temperance Hotel" but was still named the Maple Leaf Hotel. Lipset was a clerk at the Montgomery House between 1922 and 1927, but still resided at 68-72 Hunter St. E. George Sr. died in 1935, but the remaining Lipsets lived in the building until 1942.



182 McDonnell St.

Heritage Value:

In 1870, Judge George M. Rogers built 182 McDonnell St. for his fiancée, however she died shortly after and the house was never occupied by Judge Rogers. In 1880, Rogers rented the house to W.H Scott, a barrister. From 1888-1901, the house was owned by



Wilson McFarlane, Manager of the *The McFarlane Wilson Co. Ltd.* and *China Hall*, the oldest crockery retail store in Canada.

505 Dickson St.

Heritage Value:

A fine example of the Queen Anne Revival style, Alex Brodie built the home in 1889. Robert Fair and his wife purchased the property in 1890. Fair owned the *Robert Fair Company*, dry goods store on George Street, the most successful general merchandise store in the City. Fair served as the president of the Board of Trade and was chairman of the Board of Education in 1907-08. The Fair family lived at 505 Dickson until Robert's death in 1931.



378 - 388 Stewart St.

Heritage Value:

378-388 Stewart was built by Thomas Bradburn for Thomas Eastland in 1865. An early example of terraced, or row housing, the block is characterized by intricate dentilled brickwork typical of downtown commercial buildings of that period, stylized window hoods and a false mansard roof that gives the impression of a more imposing structure from the street. It is an excellent example of a terrace/row house.



270 King St.

Heritage Value:

270 King St. was constructed ca. 1892 by Thomas Corkery, a contractor. It is a very good example of the bay and gable style common in the late Victorian era. Corkery lived in the house until 1902 when Fredrick Haskill, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad bought the house and it was used alternately as a home and income property for the next 20 years.



310 London St. – Wallis Hall

Heritage Value:

310 London St. (Wallis Hall) is the most prominent modern building of Trent University's Catharine Parr Traill College. Constructed in 1963-64 as a student residence and office, it helped to unify the collection of older buildings purchased for the College.

Wallis Hall showcases the influence that American architect Frank Lloyd Wright had on Ron Thom's work. The long, low building hugs its site, taking advantage of the slope of the landscape, sinking into the hillside with the first floor on the east side lower than the walkway. The horizontality is emphasized by the bands of casement windows, as well as by the wide overhanging eaves. Horizontal lines of the wood trim and fireplace mantels on the interior echo the exterior effect.



232 Brock St.

Heritage Value:

232 Brock St. is one of three nearly identical Second Empire style mansions along Brock Street that form part of what was once known as "Doctor's Alley". From 1897-1914 Dr. Daniel H. Burritt held his practice in the residence. In 1915 Dr. Edward A. Hammond took over the practice and had his home and surgery in the house.



114 Dublin St.

Heritage Value:

Built circa 1870, 114 Dublin Street is a well-preserved example of vernacular neo-classical design in the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood where it contributes to the heritage character of the streetscape. The residence is significant for its stacked plank construction with neo-classical details including pedimented window surrounds and main entrance with transom and sidelight.



813 Water St.

Heritage Value:

A house has stood on this site since at least 1858, and perhaps as early as 1851, when the census that year locates the home of John R. Benson on Lot 1 East Communication Road in Smith Township. Benson owned the nearby Benson Mills on the west bank of the Otonabee River near the present Auburn Generating Station.



When John Benson died in 1875, William Hall purchased the property for his nephew, Richard Hall and his wife Jane Dickson, daughter of lumber baron Samuel Dickson. The current house dates to the mid-1870s and retains many of the original features of the Hall's estate.

208 - 210 McDonnel St.

Heritage Value:

This brick clad double tenement was built ca.1890 for William H. Manning a prominent dentist presumably as an investment property. McDonnel Street, across from the new Central Park, was a desirable address and the residences at 208 and 210 were home to a series of wealthy tenants including Louis Hayes, barrister, Charles Matthews of George Matthews Company and Robert J. Zimmerman, pastor of the Bethany Tabernacle.



408 Belmont St.

Heritage Value:

Built ca. 1910 to the design of architect Alexander Fleming Smith, the nephew and godson of Sir Sandford Fleming, in the Tudor Revival style, for Claude H. Rogers on land purchased from Senator George A. Cox. Claude Rogers' father James Rogers founded the Ontario Canoe Company and Claude succeeded him as president eventually amalgamating the Peterborough Canoe Company, the English Canoe Company and the Chestnut Canoe Company into the world famous Canadian Canoe Company.



235 Aylmer St. N.

Heritage Value:

Constructed in 1923 and commissioned in 1924, the Sherbrooke Street Sub Station is an excellent example of neo-classical industrial design. Completed by contractor V.C. Hayes, with switching equipment from the Canadian General Electric Company, an addition was added to the south of the original structure to house transformers that supplied the Peterborough Street Railway system.



777 Clonsilla Ave. – Kawartha Golf and Country Club

Heritage Value:

In 1931, Carl Salmonsens, the general manager of the Canadian General Electric Company suggested that the 185 acre Webber farm be purchased for a golf club. The course, designed by renowned architect Stanley Thompson, was to be a facility for the employees of the CGE and its construction provided employment to CGE factory workers who out of work during the depression. The first nine-hole course was opened in 1932 and the remaining holes were finished in 1938.

