

Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Peterborough – Outside the Downtown Core

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.



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.

Heritage attributes: Asymmetrical massing; steeply pitched gables; red brick construction; soffits and fascia; moulding; fenestration; rubble stone foundation; east elevation window with transom, surrounds and cornice; fenestration; rear addition; river stone chimney.



555 McDonnel Street

555 McDonnel 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, including the projecting beams.

Heritage attributes: Asymmetrical massing; stucco wall finish; portico; stepped gable; flat roof; cornice; fenestration, projecting beams.



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 facade.

Heritage attributes: Symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom and sidelights; porch; sash windows; brick construction; quoins; hipped roof; chimneys.



1211 Monaghan Road – Prince of Wales Public School

Prince of Wales Public School is one of the four “Royal” Schools constructed in the early twentieth century to accommodate Peterborough’s growing population outside the downtown core. It was designed in 1919 by Peterborough architect W.R.L. Blackwell and was completed in 1921. It is an excellent example of a school constructed as part of the City Beautiful movement and features an imposing Classical entrance on the east elevation.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; columns; main entrance and decorative surround; entablature; cornice; modillions; pilasters; coursing; polychromy; front stairway; decorative brickwork; side entrances with porticos; rounded side windows; fenestration; symmetrical massing; modern addition.



1445 Monaghan Road – Queen Mary Public School

Queen Mary Public School is one of the four “Royal” schools constructed in Peterborough in the early twentieth century to accommodate the city’s rapid growing population during this period. Completed in 1913, it is constructed on the same plan as King George Public School in Ashburnham and is an excellent example of a school constructed as part of the City Beautiful Movement. The original building has been expanded through several additions, notably one in 1964 designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; Neo-classical style; construction on landscaped, hillside lot; symmetrical composition; decorative brickwork; structural polychromy; coursing; rustication; recessed entrances; parapet; balustrade; brackets; cornice; fenestration; modern addition.



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.

Heritage attributes: Mansard roof with decorative cornice; decorative brickwork; window hoods; pilasters; fenestration; wide verandah; brick construction.



1205 Greencrest Drive – Eastland Farmhouse

1205 Greencrest Drive, the Eastland Farmhouse, was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and is an excellent example of a farmhouse constructed in the Ontario Gothic style. Originally constructed for the Eastland family who purchased the property in the early 1840s, it retains many of its original features including the bargeboard across the front and rear central gables of the house and its buff brick decorative features. The house was relocated from its original location at 1099 Clonsilla Avenue in 1990.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; chimneys; verandah with chamfered columns and decorative woodwork; decorative bargeboard; gable roof; central gable; rounded central window; fenestration; symmetrical composition.



1290 Hilliard Street

1290 Hilliard Street is a rare example of a stone farmhouse in Peterborough. Initially constructed in 1850 and occupied by the Stothart family, the house was enlarged in the late 1860s and has a unique design with three gables facing the street on the western elevation of the house. It is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century farmhouse which takes its design cues from the popular Gothic Revival movement of the time, including the use of multiple gables.

Heritage attributes: Rubble stone construction; asymmetrical massing; gable roof; dormers; rounded windows; fenestration; lintels.



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.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; polychromatic decorative brickwork; buff brick voussoirs; pilasters; cornice; brackets; symmetrical composition; Italianate style.



180 Barnardo Avenue – Queen Alexandra Community Centre

Queen Alexandra Community Centre was first constructed as the North Ward School in 1889. The school was expanded in 1907 to allow trainee teachers from the nearby Normal School to use it as a model school for training; during this period, it was also renamed Queen Alexandra School in honour of the wife of King Edward VII. It is an excellent example of late-nineteenth century educational architecture and an important building in the history of education in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; stone foundation; rounded entrance portico; hipped roof; dormers; gable projections; rounded windows; lintels; wooden door hoods; coursing; decorative window and door surrounds; decorative brickwork; chimneys; fenestration.



47-51 Lafayette Avenue

47-51 Lafayette Avenue was completed in 1910 as part of the development of Lafayette Avenue between 1904 and 1910. This multi-residential building was constructed as part of the working class housing that developed south of General Electric in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to accommodate workers at the factory and in other growing Peterborough industries. 47-51 Lafayette Avenue is a good example of a multi-residential building constructed during this period and retains its front porch with decorative details, wide, overhanging eaves and polychromatic brickwork.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs and banding; overhanging eaves; moulding; hipped roof; rounded upper story windows; entrance porch with chamfered columns and decorative woodwork; fenestration.



123 Crescent Street

123 Crescent Street is a Georgian-style house constructed in the mid-1800s. The property was purchased by Charles Ware in 1871 and was later purchased by local butcher and drover, Henry C. Winch. The property was converted by Alleric Letellier in 1939 to what were described as “ultra modern” apartments. It is likely the oldest building in the Crescent Street area and has connections to important members of the Peterborough community include Ware, Winch and Letellier.

Heritage attributes: Two storey brick construction; entrance porch; columns; entrance with sidelights and transom; fenestration; chimneys; symmetrical composition.



87 Lock Street

87 Lock Street was constructed by Noe LaPlante around 1870. Laplante was a prosperous member of Peterborough’s French community and served as a member of both City Council and the Separate School Board in the late nineteenth century. The house is a good example of a late nineteenth century Georgian residence.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; buff brick quoins and voussoirs; hipped roof; sash windows; chimneys; fenestration; entrance porch with columns; entrance with sidelights and transom; second storey sleeping porch.



739-743 Monaghan Road – Peterborough Canoe Company Showroom

739-743 Monaghan Road was constructed in the mid-1950s for the Peterborough Canoe Company office and showroom. The PCC moved from its factory location downtown to this larger site in 1957. The Canadian Canoe Company also moved its operations to this facility in 1960 and it is one of the few remaining industrial buildings from the city's canoe manufacturing era. It is also a good example of mid-twentieth century commercial architecture and now houses CHEX television.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; buff brick; concrete; recessed entrance; glass bands along street facing elevation; flat roof; overhanging eaves; overhang about entrance and lower storey glass.



370 Hunter Street West

370 Hunter Street West was constructed in the late 1860s and is a good example of a Regency style cottage in Peterborough. It was constructed as part of a set of three Regency cottages by John Thomas Douglas. It is an important example of a Regency cottage in Peterborough as it retains its original massing, unlike many cottages of this type which were modified heavily during the late nineteenth century with Victorian decorative elements.

Heritage attributes: Brick construction; asymmetrical massing; shutters; decorative cornice over windows; front porch with columns, entablature, overhanging eaves and rounded pediment; central entrance with transom and sidelights; hipped roof.



323-335 Sherbrooke Street

323-335 Sherbrooke Street was constructed around 1903 and is a good example of an early twentieth century terraced house providing housing for workers in nearby industries. It retains its original features and massing including its front verandahs with decorative wood trim on the Sherbrooke Street elevation.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical composition; verandah; decorative woodwork; fenestration.



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 the style, the house displays a high level of craftsmanship in its overall design, including in its massing and the distinctive decorative bargeboard.

Heritage attributes: Asymmetrical massing; steeply pitched gables; paired windows; bay window; decorative bargeboard; buff brick construction; chimneys; fenestration.



566 Weller Street

566 Weller Street was constructed in the mid-1880s for Henry Edmondson, a labourer. The property was originally part of the C.A. Weller estate before it was subdivided and sold in the early 1880s. It is a good example of a wood frame worker's cottage from this period and retains many original features including its verandah, siding, and decorative bargeboard.

Heritage attributes: Frame construction; weatherboard siding; rubble stone foundation; rounded windows; verandah with chamfered columns; kitchen addition; shutters; bargeboard; fenestration.



**3595 Nassau Mills Road – Wellington
Loyal Orange Lodge No. 457**

The Wellington Loyal Orange Lodge dates from the mid-nineteenth century and is one of the last remaining buildings from the former Nassau Mills. It is an important part of Peterborough's industrial heritage, relating to the former Nassau Mills and holds significance as a building associated with the Loyal Orange Order, an Irish Protestant organization popular in Ontario during the mid- to late nineteenth century that had significant influence on the province's early development.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; stone foundation; gable roof; soffits and fascia; fenestration; one storey addition; chimney; decorative brackets; "Wellington L.O.L. No. 457" stone.



**725 Armour Road – Peterborough Lawn
Bowling Club/Peterborough Rugby Club**

The former Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club building was constructed at 577 McDonnell Street in 1930. It is a good example of an Arts and Crafts style building and is one of Peterborough's earliest purpose-built recreation facilities. It has important historical associations with organized lawn bowling in Peterborough which dates back to 1901. The building was moved to its current location in 2011.

Heritage attributes: Polychromatic brick construction; jerkin head roof; shed roof dormers; verandah; columns; brick piers; brackets; entablature; entrances; fenestration.



61 Argyle Street

61 Argyle Street was constructed in the early 1890s for Duncan McDonald, listed in the City Directories as a “gentleman”, who had emigrated from Scotland to Peterborough prior to 1852. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence executed in wood, which is rare for Peterborough where most Queen Anne houses are constructed in brick. It displays characteristic elements of the style including its asymmetrical massing and verandah. The house is oriented toward the Otonabee River, as opposed to the street, and likely commanded an excellent view of the surrounding landscape when it was originally constructed.

Heritage attributes: Frame construction; Queen Anne style; asymmetrical massing; weatherboard siding; bay window; verandah; gable with shingles and window; chimney; fenestration.



438 Park Street North

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 notable for its ornate gingerbread on the north elevation.

Heritage attributes: Brick construction; centre gable; rounded centre window; symmetrical composition and massing; decorative bargeboard; entrance porch; door and surround; fenestration.



343 Stewart Street

343 Stewart Street was constructed in 1882 and is a good example of a centre plan Georgian-style house. It is of red brick construction and has the typical hipped roof, three-bay plan, and symmetrical massing and composition of this style.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; chimneys; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs and coursing; fenestration; three-bay plan; stone foundation.



292 Stewart Street

292 Stewart Street is a good example of a Queen Anne-style house in Peterborough. Constructed in the early 1890s, it has the typical projecting gable and asymmetrical massing of this style. It is particularly notable for its rounded window with coloured glass on the main storey and the recessed porch in the gable with trellisage trim.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; asymmetrical massing; shingles in gable; recessed porch with trellisage trim; rounded ground floor window with colours glass; fenestration; entrance porch with brick piers; stone foundation.



277 Stewart Street

277 Stewart Street was constructed in the late 1870s for an R. Tully. It was constructed of solid brick and is a good example of a late-nineteenth century Georgian Revival residential building. Key features of the Georgian Revival style include: the three-bay symmetrical composition; the hipped roof; and the pediments above the main door and lower storey windows.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; symmetrical composition; pediments above doors and windows; shutters; entrance with transom and sidelights; bay windows; hipped roof; chimneys; fenestration.



263 Stewart Street

263 Stewart Street was constructed in 1885 and is of frame construction with a brick veneer. It is a good example of late Victorian worker's housing and was constructed as part of a row of houses of this type which still survives. They were likely all erected by the same builder. 263 Stewart Street was likely the last constructed of these houses and features buff brick voussoirs and quoins, bargeboard time and a decorative verandah.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; gable roof; buff brick quoins and voussoirs; verandah with decorative trim; bargeboard; sash windows; offset entrance; chimney; fenestration; shutters.



257 Stewart Street

257 Stewart Street was constructed just prior to 1855 and is of frame construction with a brick veneer. It is a good example of late Victorian worker's housing and was constructed as part of a row of houses which still survives. They were likely all erected by the same builder. It is of buff brick construction and retains its front verandah with decorative trim.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; gable roof; verandah with decorative trim; sash windows; offset entrance; fenestration; shutters.



253 Stewart Street

Stewart Street was constructed just prior to 1855 and is of frame construction with a brick veneer. It is a good example of late Victorian worker's housing and was constructed as part of a row of houses which still survives. They were likely all erected by the same builder. It is of red brick construction and retains its decorative bargeboard and front verandah.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; gable roof; verandah; offset entrance; sash windows; fenestration; bargeboard.



249 Stewart Street

Stewart Street was constructed just prior to 1855 and is of frame construction with a brick veneer. It is a good example of late Victorian worker's housing and was constructed as part of a row of houses which still survives. They were likely all erected by the same builder. It is of brick construction and retains its decorative bargeboard and front verandah.

Heritage attributes: Brick construction; gable roof; verandah with decorative trim; offset entrance; sash windows; fenestration; bargeboard.



247-249 Wolfe Street

247 Wolfe Street is a frame building constructed prior to 1880 as a semi-detached rental property unit; in 1880, 247 it was occupied by labourer Robert Ballantine. It is a good example of working class rental housing from the mid- to late-nineteenth century and is reflective of the area as a predominantly working class neighbourhood in the late nineteenth century.

Heritage attributes: One and a half storey frame construction; verandah; chimneys; symmetrical massing; fenestration.



253 Wolfe Street

253 Wolfe Street was constructed around 1875 and is a good example of a small Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in wood. This property was intended as worker's housing and reflects the wider character of the neighbourhood as a predominantly working class area in the late nineteenth century.

Heritage attributes: One and a half storey frame construction; central gable; symmetrical massing; fenestration; central entrance.



257 Wolfe Street

257 Wolfe Street was constructed around 1875 and is a good example of a small Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in wood. This property was intended as worker's housing and reflects the wider character of the neighbourhood as a predominantly working class area in the late nineteenth century.

Heritage attributes: One and a half storey frame construction; central gable; symmetrical massing; fenestration; central entrance.



540 Donegal Street

540 Donegal Street is a frame cottage that dates from the mid-1850s. It was owned by James Gibbon who rented it to Robert Gibbon who operated a woolen mill on nearby Jackson's Creek. It is important as an early example of a residential building in Peterborough and for its historical connections to the industrial development along Jackson's Creek during the mid-nineteenth century.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration.



104 Dublin Street

104 Dublin Street was constructed in 1875 as a rental property for James Johnston and was rented out to working class tenants. It is a good example of Victorian vernacular residential design and is a well-executed gable front house of this type from the period. It is of red brick construction with buff brick quoins and voussoirs and has a front verandah with decorative trim.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; gable roof; buff brick quoins and voussoirs; offset entrance; sash windows; fenestration; verandah with decorative trim.



241 Dublin Street – Nehemiah Lush and Sons Bakery

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.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; flat roof with gable roof on rear section; buff brick course; orientation relative to former rail line.



350 Dublin Street

350 Dublin Street was constructed as least as early as 1860 and is a one-storey frame house. It is a good example of a mid-century vernacular worker's cottage and was likely originally clad in stucco. Its original occupant was Arthur McGarrity, a moulder.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration.



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 course, and rusticated quoins.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; Italianate style; two-storey bays; asymmetrical massing; rusticated quoins; dog tooth course; radiating voussoirs; decorative brickwork; moulding below eaves; rounded entrance with keystone; fenestration.



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 was also later occupied by the Coughlin family who owned the well-regarded local monument shop on Hunter Street West. It retains some good examples of Queen Anne features including the fish scale shingles in both gables, decorative bargeboard and original window mouldings.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; asymmetrical massing; front gable; shingles in gable; gable window with ornate moulding; lintels; lug sills; verandah with columns and decorative woodwork; fenestration; bargeboard.



290 Hunter Street West

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 bow window and shaped parapet gable are unique elements which demonstrate this shift and separate the house from its Edwardian Classical and Victorian neighbours.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; asymmetrical massing; parapet gable; bow window; entrance porch with columns; fenestration.



289 Hunter Street West

289 Hunter Street West was constructed around 1877 by John Walton and is a good example of a mid-Victorian Italianate house. The house is of red brick constructed and has a number of key elements of the style. These include a hipped roof, wide eaves with decorative brackets and a two-storey bay. The house also retains an upper storey sleeping porch, likely added in the early twentieth century.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick corners; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick coursing; hipped roof; two storey bay; wide eaves with decorative brackets; two-storey side entrance porch; sleeping porch; rounded windows; fenestration.



286 Hunter Street West

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.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; entrance porch; columns; pediments; entablature; dentils; upper storey verandah; gable roof; gable window with classical surround; two-storey bay; recessed side entrance with arch; fenestration; rusticated foundation.



246 Antrim Street

246 Antrim Street is an excellent example of a mid-1850s Gothic Revival cottage that shows the transition from the Regency to Gothic style that was occurring during this period. It is notable for the use of polychromatic brick quoins which were popular during this period and used frequently in Gothic cottages in Ontario. It was constructed by Thomas Hartley, a local builder who constructed a number of other properties in the local area.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; buff brick quoins; centre gable; rounded centre window; rear kitchen addition; symmetrical massing; central door; wooden finial; fenestration.



161 Antrim Street

161 Antrim Street was constructed in 1855 and is a two-storey frame house. It is a good example of a vernacular residential building constructed using Classical Revival features which were popular during this period. In particular, it is notable for the return eaves, a typical Classical Revival feature.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; gable roof; return eaves; fenestration; chimney.



179 Antrim Street

179 Antrim Street was constructed prior to 1861 and is likely of frame construction. It is a good example of mid-Victorian vernacular housing. It is a gable front house and retains its verandah with decorative wooden trim.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; offset entrance; fenestration; verandah with decorative trim.



162 Antrim Street

162 Antrim Street was constructed in the mid-1850s and is a good example of a vernacular worker's cottage from the mid-nineteenth century. It is one of the oldest houses on Antrim Street. It was likely originally clad in rough cast.

Heritage attributes: One storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration.



186 Antrim Street

186 Antrim Street is one of a pair of vernacular worker's houses constructed in the late 1840s. They are the oldest houses on Antrim Street and among the oldest houses in the city. Both were originally had a rough cast exterior.

Heritage attributes: One storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration.



188 Antrim Street

186 Antrim Street is one of a pair of vernacular worker's houses constructed in the late 1840s. They are the oldest houses on Antrim Street and among the oldest houses in the city. Both were originally had a rough cast exterior.

Heritage attributes: One storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration; roughcast exterior.



200 Antrim Street

200 Antrim Street was constructed in the mid-1850s. It is a good example of a vernacular residential building constructed in the Classical Revival style. In particular, it retains its return eaves, sash windows and entrance with transom and sidelights.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; gable roof; verandah; ash windows; return eaves; entrance with transom and sidelights; chimney; fenestration.



539 Gilchrist Street

539 Gilchrist Street was constructed in 1861 for John Gibbs, a painter. It is of stacked plank construction, a method of construction relatively common in Peterborough during the mid-nineteenth century but very uncommon elsewhere. It is a good example of a worker's cottage constructed during this period and has an important connection to Peterborough's lumbering industry through its construction method.

Heritage attributes: One-storey, stacked plank construction; chimney, verandah; symmetrical composition; central entrance; fenestration.



300 Charlotte Street

300 Charlotte Street is a good example of a double bay and gable residential building. Facing onto Rubidge Street, the former house has a symmetrical front elevation with a bay, a gable and dormer window on each side. It served as a semi-detached dwelling until its conversion to apartments in the mid-twentieth century and, later, to a restaurant. The property has additional significance as a long standing restaurant in Peterborough, as the site of the Peterborough Arms and, currently, the Publican House.

Heritage attributes: Brick construction; symmetrical front elevation; bays; gables; brackets; dormer windows; stone foundation; wide eaves; fenestration; lintels; raised brickwork.



356 Charlotte Street

356 Charlotte Street was likely constructed around the end of the nineteenth century to replace an older building from the 1860s. It is a unique example of a commercial building in Peterborough that was constructed to fit an unconventional lot at the intersection of Park, Downie and Charlotte Streets. Its design reflects its use with a commercial storefront on the ground level and an apartment upstairs with a partially enclosed balcony.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey, red brick construction; upper storey balcony; railing and balustrade; pediment; cornice; shingles on pediment and balcony wall; entrance; fenestration.



168 Rubidge Street

168 Rubidge Street was constructed in the late 1870s and is a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular gable front house. It is constructed of brick and retains its verandah with decorative wooden trim, a typical elements of this nineteenth century housing type.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; offset entrance; verandah; brick construction; fenestration.



182-190 Rubidge Street

182-190 Rubidge Street was constructed in 1915 and is a good example of an Edwardian terrace. It has a number of architectural features associated with the Edwardian classical style including the hipped roof, shingled gables and verandah with columns which runs across the front of all five units. It is an important example of early twentieth century terraced housing in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; hipped roof; gables with shingles and windows; fenestration; entrances; verandah; square columns; piers.



195 Rubidge Street

195 Rubidge Street was built in 1875 for Samuel Hall. It is a frame house clad in brick and is a typical worker's residence from this period that uses a neoclassical layout with a central hall and symmetrical massing.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; brick cladding; gable roof; symmetrical massing; central entrance; fenestration; verandah.



208 Rubidge Street

208 Rubidge Street is an interesting example of a bay and gable house constructed around 1880. It has a distinctive two-storey bay and gable with shingles, a central window and brackets. It is a good example of late-nineteenth century residential design.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; two-storey bay; gable with shingles and central window; brackets; chimneys; offset entrance; hipped roof; fenestration.



209 Rubidge Street

209 Rubidge Street is a good example of a nineteenth century vernacular gable front house. It was constructed in 1880 by James Looney, a carpenter, and is probably a frame house with brick cladding. It was also used as a private school around the turn of the twentieth century.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; buff brick; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom and sidelights; verandah.



211 Rubidge Street

211 Rubidge Street is one of a pair of Dutch Colonial Revival houses constructed in 1913. Both houses are typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival style which never became particularly popular in Peterborough, although there are a number of examples throughout the city. The property features the distinctive gambrel roof of this revival style, shingled gable ends, side dormers and a verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gambrel roof; shingled gable ends with central window; dormers; front verandah; offset entrance; fenestration; brick piers.



215 Rubidge Street

215 Rubidge Street is one of a pair of Dutch Colonial Revival houses constructed in 1913. Both houses are typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival style which never became particularly popular in Peterborough, although there are a number of examples throughout the city. The property features the distinctive gambrel roof of this revival style, shingled gable ends, side dormers and a verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey buff brick construction; gambrel roof; shingled gable ends with central window; dormers; front verandah; offset entrance; fenestration; brick piers.



217 Rubidge Street

217 Rubidge Street is a good example of a Regency cottage that was modified in the late nineteenth century to include a central gable, a fashionable architectural form during this period with the rise of the Gothic Revival movement. It was constructed at least as early as 1875 but possibly earlier. It is of frame construction and is typical of a house of this type with symmetrical massing, a hipped roof and small central gable.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; hipped roof; central gable; central entrance with sidelights; fenestration.



222 Rubidge Street

222 Rubidge Street was constructed in 1904 by Archie Davidson, a local builder, who also occupied the house. It is a good example of an Edwardian Classical house and has a number of features associated with this style. These include shingled gables, a hipped roof and an entrance porch with triple columns, a pediment, and corbelling.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; front and side gables with shingles and central window; brackets; fenestration; verandah; triple columns; brick piers with stone coping; entablature; corbels pediment; railing and balustrade.



263-265 Rubidge Street

263-265 Rubidge Street was constructed around 1899 and is a good example of a late nineteenth century semi-detached house. It is symmetrical in its massing with two bays and central entrances. It has a two storey porch between the two units with decorative woodwork.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; gables; roof; chimneys; stone foundation; fenestration; central entrances; two-storey porch with decorative woodwork.



269 Rubidge Street

269 Rubidge Street was constructed in the late 1880s and is a good example of a residence from this period with Italianate features. These include the hipped roof, wide eaves and flat-roofed porch with square columns and corbelling. It also has an upper storey sleeping porch which is likely an early twentieth century addition.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; rounded windows with shutters; double doors with transom; verandah with flat roof, square columns, stone piers and corbelling; sleeping porch; fenestration.



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.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; two-storey bays; wooden brackets; entrance porch with upper storey balcony; fenestration; gable with pebbledash finish and half timbering; gable window; asymmetrical composition.



277 Rubidge Street

277 Rubidge Street is a good example of a nineteenth century house and was occupied by the Rev. George Torrance, the minister at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Constructed of buff brick, it uses a number of architectural features typical of residential design during this period including the projecting gable and two-storey bay on the north elevation; rounded windows, wide eaves and entrance porch.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimneys; gables with shingles; two storey bays; stone foundation; rounded windows; fenestration; entrances with transoms; entrance porch.



289 Rubidge Street

289 Rubidge Street is a frame house constructed around 1870. It is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It was first occupied by William Miller, a blacksmith. It is a typical example of this housing type with a gable front, offset entrance with transom and sidelights, and a verandah on the front the house.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; offset entrance with transom and sidelights; verandah; chimney; fenestration.



294 Rubidge Street

294 Rubidge Street is a good example of an Italianate residential building in Peterborough. It was constructed around 1885 for George W. Rubidge, the son of Captain Charles Rubidge, who ran a tobacco shop in the city. It is typical of this building style in the use of a hipped roof with wide eaves and two-storey bay on the side of the house.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; entrance with transom; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimney; two-storey bay; rounded windows; fenestration.



258-260 Reid Street

258-260 Reid Street was constructed in the late 1850s and is of stacked plank construction. It was owned by John Kelly, a local blacksmith, through until the 1890s. It is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century residential building and is important for its use of stacked plank construction, a construction method common in Peterborough during this period because of the lumber industry, but rare elsewhere in Ontario.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey stacked plank construction; central gable; gable roof; symmetrical massing; fenestration; entrances.



269-271 Reid Street

269-271 Reid Street was constructed around 1888 for William Dumonette as a semi-detached residential building. It is a good example of a late Victorian semi-detached bay and gable house and retains its originally massing and layout.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey brick construction; two-storey bays; gables; brackets; symmetrical massing; fenestration; central entrances.



275 Reid Street

275 Reid Street was constructed around 1876 and is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage. Originally constructed in frame, it was clad in brick in the 1880s. The house used red brick as the main cladding with buff brick in the voussoirs above the windows and doors, which is typical of this style.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; buff brick voussoirs; central gable; central rounded window; fenestration; central entrance; symmetrical composition; verandah.



277 Reid Street

277 Reid Street was constructed in the early 1880s for Alexander Pennington, a carpenter. It is of frame construction clad in brick and he may have built the house himself. It is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house and features the remains of an unusual projecting chimney on the front of the house.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; verandah; fenestration; projecting chimney.



281 Reid Street

281 Reid Street was constructed by 1851 when it first appears on the census. It was occupied by stonemason Michael Daly until the 1870s and later his widow. It is a good example of early residential construction in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration; lean-to kitchen addition.



291 Reid Street

291 Reid Street was constructed in 1883 and reported on in *The Peterborough Examiner* on November 8 of that year. It is a good example of a classically-inspired house in Peterborough with a hipped roof, red brick construction, and a portico. The house was constructed by local carpenter Henry Carveth for his own residence and was outfitted with many modern amenities including piping for town gas and water, steam heating and indoor bathrooms.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; portico; buff brick voussoirs; rounded windows; fenestration; dormer; stained glass; symmetrical composition.



301 Reid Street

301 Reid Street was constructed around 1886, likely by local carpenter Henry Carveth who also lived at 291 Reid Street. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century residence with Italianate details. Its architectural features include decorative bracketing under the eaves, a wide verandah, and a sleeping porch which was likely added to the house in the early twentieth century.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; verandah with decorative wooden details; chimneys; dormer; fenestration; sleeping porch; dormer; rounded windows.



371 Reid Street

371 Reid Street was constructed in the late 1860s. It is a good example of a Victorian residential building with classical details including its wide eaves and rusticated quoins. The two storey bay with gable was added around 1890. The property also has a stone retaining wall along the Simcoe Street side which is made of stone which came from an earlier stone house that was replaced by this one.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick rusticated quoins; buff brick voussoirs; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimneys; two-storey bay; gable with shingles; fenestration; stone foundation; entrance porch; side entrance with transom and sidelights; stone retaining wall.



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.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; low gable roof; horizontal bands of windows; pilasters.



199 Geraldine Avenue

199 Geraldine Avenue is an excellent example of mid-century modern house. Constructed in 1962, it was built for Samuel J. Whitehouse, the president and general manager of Sealright Canada, which later become Genpak. It employs fieldstone, glass and wood as primary building materials and takes advantage of the sloped lot to integrate the house into the treed landscape of the lot through its low profile and naturalistic materials.

Heritage attributes: Fieldstone walls; large windows; board and batten walls; integrated garage; location on sloping lot; rubble stone chimney; wide, overhanging eaves; fenestration; set back entrance.



552 Rogers Street

552 Rogers Street was constructed in the late 1850s and is a good example of a labourer's cottage from this period; it is likely one of the oldest surviving in Ashburnham. It was constructed for the McGregor family who arrived in Ashburnham from Scotland prior to 1851. The section of Rogers Street on which it is located was subdivided in 1855 and this house was likely one of the first constructed on the newly created lots. It is a one-and-half-storey frame house with a wide verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; roughcast exterior; central entrance; verandah with decorative brackets; gable roof; fenestration.



209 Geraldine Avenue

209 Geraldine Avenue is an excellent example of an Arts and Crafts style house in Peterborough. It was constructed in 1935 for Harold R. Scott, the manager of the Scott Coal and Lumber Company on Dalhousie Street and was one of the first two houses erected on Geraldine Avenue. It features a number of elements typical of the Arts and Craft movement including the use of stucco, weatherboard and brick in combination with one another to create a rustic aesthetic and its windows with shutters. It also has a unique flared gable roof and dormers.

Heritage attributes: Stucco; weatherboarding; red brick chimney; gable roof with flared eaves; dormers; rounded doorway; fenestration; shutters.



25 Lisburn Street

25 Lisburn Street was constructed in the late 1870s by William Gaskins, a local stonemason, who purchased the property in 1876 and likely constructed the house himself. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular residence built on a Georgian plan with a symmetrical, three-bay front elevation and central entrance. The house is notable for the use of buff brick in the triangular quoins and voussoirs and its rear addition which is constructed of stone.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; rear stone addition; triangular buff brick quoins; voussoirs; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration; gable roof; chimney; symmetrical composition.



201 George Street North – The Harness Factory

201 George Street North was constructed between 1897 and 1898 for harness manufacturer B.F. Ackerman. When completed, it was the largest harness manufacturer in Canada until at least 1914 and the company also operated a branch in Regina. It is an excellent example of late-nineteenth century industrial architecture and one of a limited number of examples remaining from Peterborough's early industrial history.

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; windows set between pilasters; decorative brickwork; rusticated foundation; central entrance on George Street; fenestration; construction to the lot lines; views of the property from George Street and Dalhousie Street.



1335 Brealey Drive

1335 Brealey Drive is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Ontario Gothic cottage in Peterborough. Constructed as a farmhouse, it was likely built in the late 1850s for Joseph Walton who settled on this lot in North Monaghan Township in 1839. Walton, whose family was among the first settlers in Smith Township, constructed a frame house on this property by 1851, which had been replaced by a brick house in 1861, likely the current house at 1335 Brealey Drive. It is a typical Ontario Gothic cottage from this period with a central gable and entrance on the main portion of the house and a rear addition with gables.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; central gable; rear addition with gables; central entrance and surround; entrance porch; chimneys; rounded windows; fenestration; gable roofs.



314 Carnegie Avenue

314 Carnegie Avenue is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival farmhouse. This property was purchased by John Garbutt, a farmer in 1859 and a frame house was constructed on the site by 1861, which may be the current house sheathed in brick. The Garbutt family owned this property until the 1930s. The house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Gothic farmhouse with a central gable and double arched window, a verandah, polychromatic bricks and decorative wooden bargeboard.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey building; polychromatic brick; chimneys; rounded gable windows; central gables on main house and side addition; verandah; sun porch; rounded central gable windows; fenestration; gable roof; bargeboard; finials.



3969 Wallace Point Road

3969 Wallace Point Road was formerly part of the Township of Otonabee and is a farm property now within city boundaries. The land originally formed part of the land acquired by Zaccheus Burnham during his 1818 survey of the area. The land, comprised of fifty acres on the eastern part of Lot 23 Concession was eventually sold to Robert Houston, a farmer, in 1851. The Houston family occupied the property until the 1940s when the last portion of the original purchase was sold. The property retains a well-preserved nineteenth-century farmhouse and small barn.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick house; stone foundation; upper storey gable with shingles; sunporch; verandah; fenestration; chimney; rear addition; barn with stone foundation and stone addition.



714 Cumberland Avenue

714 Cumberland Avenue is a good example of a nineteenth-century Gothic farmhouse. The land on which it is constructed was originally part of Smith Township and was acquired by John Livick from the Crown in 1846. The part of the property that now contains 714 Cumberland Avenue was transferred to Livick's daughter Anne and her husband John Fawcett in 1873. The current house was constructed sometime after 1851 and is a good example of a Victorian farmhouse that uses elements of the Gothic Revival style including a central gable and polychromatic brickwork.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey building; red brick walls with buff brick details; central gable; chimney; symmetrical composition; central entrance with transom window; rear addition; fenestration.



580 Bethune Street

580 Bethune Street appears on Sandford Fleming's 1846 map. It is one of the oldest houses in Peterborough and is covered in roughcast. It is a good example of an early nineteenth century vernacular residence in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; roughcast cladding; verandah; gable roof; fenestration; central entrance.



610 Bethune Street

610 Bethune Street was constructed around 1847 and is an excellent example of an early vernacular residence in Peterborough. Occupied by working class people throughout the nineteenth century, it is representative of the city's housing stock prior to 1850. It demonstrates many of the characteristics of housing of this type including its low gable roof, small windows and symmetrical composition on the front elevation.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; symmetrical front elevation; central doorway; gable roof; fenestration.



364 Rogers Street – St. Luke's Anglican Church/Peterborough Theatre Guild

364 Rogers Street is the former St. Luke's Anglican Church, constructed in 1877. The congregation began as a mission church of St. John's Anglican Church and became it own parish in 1876, and began constructing a church almost immediately. In 1959, the church was gutted by fire and the congregation moved to a new building on Armour Road. The old church was purchased by the Peterborough Theatre Guild and renovated the building into a venue for theatre performances. The building is both a good example of an Anglican Gothic Revival church and of mid-twentieth century adaptive reuse of a Victorian building.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; gable roof; lancet windows; polychromatic brickwork; buttresses; chimney; modern additions.



334 Rogers Street – St. Luke's Rectory

334 Rogers Street was constructed as the rectory for St. Luke's Anglican Church and served in this capacity until 1978 when it was sold to the Sisters of St. Joseph. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century Italianate residence and includes a hipped roof, brackets and windows with brick hoods.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; fenestration; central gable; entrance porches; window hoods; brackets; wide eaves; oriel window; dormer; rubble foundation.



1181 Parkhill Road West

1181 Parkhill Road West is a good and rare example of a stone farmhouse in Peterborough. Likely constructed prior to 1875, the house retains its historic context in an agricultural setting, unlike most other farmhouses now within city boundaries. The property includes agricultural outbuildings and a barn.

Heritage attributes: Stone construction; entrance and surround; gable roof; fenestration; chimneys; barn; agricultural outbuildings.



345-365 Armour Road/175-185 Hunter Street E/384 Rogers Street – St. Joseph's Hospital

St. Joseph's Hospital was first established on this site in 1890 by the Catholic Church to respond to the city's growing population and concern over the establishment of a Protestant hospital around this time. The current property is comprised of buildings constructed in the 1920s, 1947, 1950 and 1963. The hospital was initially run by the Sisters of St. Joseph as part of the wider charitable agenda of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; concrete elements; rusticated foundation; decorative elements; entrance surround (175 Hunter Street East); stepped gables; flat roof; main entrance on 1950 section including columns; coursing; fenestration.



640 Bethune Street

640 Bethune Street was constructed in the early 1880s for James R. Donnell Jr., of Donnell and Stabler, a local building firm. It is a good example of a house that incorporates both Italianate and Victorian details from this period including: the rusticated quoins; the entrance porch with small pediment; and the two bays with steeply pointed gables. It is unusual for its orientation away from the road which can be explained by the fact that its location on a hill gives the house a commanding view from the front of the house towards the south.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; fenestration; paired windows on the south elevation; entrance porch with small pediment; two bays; three gables on south elevation; steep central gable on the north elevation; rusticated quoins; wide eaves; hipped roof; rounded doorway on north elevation; rubble stone foundation; fenestration; orientation to the south.



626 Bethune Street

626 Bethune Street was constructed in the late 1870s. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular dwelling with a gable roof and it retains many of its original features. These include buff brick quoins and voussoirs and the verandah across the front of the house.

Heritage attributes: Red brick cladding; buff brick radiating voussoirs; rusticated buff brick quoins; round upper storey windows; offset entrance; verandah with decorative woodwork; gable roof; shutters; fenestration.



561 Reid Street

561 Reid Street was constructed in the early 1890s for Charles J. Leonard of the law firm, Dumble and Leonard. It is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century house with Edwardian Classical details including the verandah with pediment and columns, wide eaves and brackets. It also has a side gable with a pebble dash finish, a feature found in only a few houses in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; dormers with shingles; chimneys; bays; gable with half timbering and pebbledash finish; fenestration; brackets; wide eaves; verandah; columns; brick piers; side entrance porch; foundation; decorative brickwork.



681 Reid Street

681 Reid Street is a good example of a late Victorian vernacular dwelling. Originally located in Smith Township, the property was owned by Margaret and Robert Lithgow until 1892. It is of buff brick construction and features decorative brickwork below the second story windows on the gable end.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; finials; chimney; rounded second storey windows; decorative brickwork; fenestration; offset entrance rubble stone foundation.



211 Hunter Street East – Westclox

211 Hunter Street East was constructed in 1922 as a new factory for the Western Clock Company (Westclox) which had begun operations in Peterborough in 1920. It is a good example of industrial architecture from the 1920s, including its horizontal bands of windows and minimal classically-inspired decorative elements, and is an iconic building in the historic landscape of East City.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; horizontal bands of windows; concrete coursing and decorative elements; rusticated lower storeys; entrances and surrounds; clock tower and clock; pilasters; decorative elements; fenestration.



580 Gilmour Street

580 Gilmour Street was constructed in the late 1880s for R.E. Wood, a local barrister. The house is an excellent example of late nineteenth century Italianate house. Constructed in buff brick, it features a front bay and gable with ornate wooden details, brackets and a verandah with a unique band shell corner.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; rusticated quoins; wrap around verandah with band shell corner; pediment; brackets; wide eaves; bay; gable with return eaves; decorative woodwork; decorative brickwork; fenestration; entrance with double doors; rounded windows.



2248 Old Norwood Road

2248 Old Norwood Road is an excellent example of a Georgian style farmhouse. It features a hipped roof, the typical three-bay plan of this style and red brick construction with buff brick quoins and voussoirs. Originally located in the township of Otonabee, the property forms part of the former John Ludgate Estate. A building appears in this location in the 1883 plan and subdivision of this estate which is likely this structure.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimneys; buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; rounded second storey windows; three-bay plan; central entrance with transom and sidelights; rear addition.



238 Antrim Street

238 Antrim Street was constructed in 1882 by local builder John Hartley and occupied by W.H. Cluxton, the son of local business man and politician William Cluxton. It is good example of an Italianate home in Peterborough from this period and occupies an important position on Smithtown Hill. It was reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner* in November 1882 as being “fitted up with all modern conveniences and improvements.”

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimney; eastern bay; verandah; offset entrance with double doors and transom; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; stone foundation.



199 Lisburn Street

199 Lisburn Street is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the 1870s. Constructed by the Auburn Woolen Mills to house its employees, it is one of several surviving houses of this type in the area. It has strong associative connections with Peterborough's industrial heritage because of its relationship to the Auburn Woolen Mills. It is also a good example of a vernacular cottage with Gothic Revival details including its central gable with rounded window.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable; founded window; central entrance; symmetrical front elevation.



420 Old Towerhill Road

420 Old Towerhill Road is a good example of a nineteenth century farmhouse and was originally located in Smith Township. Constructed in buff brick, the house is two-storeys and constructed on a T-plan with a one storey addition on the western side of the building. The building is set back from the road and retains its rural setting among wide lawns and trees.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; one-storey addition; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimneys; fenestration; shutters; verandah with decorative details; relationship with surrounding landscape.



45 Crescent Street

45 Crescent Street is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century bay and gable house constructed in Peterborough. It has a number of key features of this housing type including a shingled gable, offset entrance and two storey entrance porch. It is also unique for the buff brick hood moulds on the windows which show a high degree of craftsmanship.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick coursing; buff brick hood moulds; offset entrance; two-storey entrance porch with decorative wood details; gable with wide eaves and shingles; hipped roof; chimneys; stone foundation; fenestration.



Stan Adamson Powerhouse

The Stan Adamson Powerhouse was constructed in 1921 as the powerhouse for the Nassau Mills dam. It was erected by CGE, which owned the dam, as a replacement for an older powerhouse on the west bank of the river constructed in 1902. The property was donated to Trent University in 1962. The powerhouse is an excellent example of early twentieth century hydroelectric generation infrastructure and has important historical associations to the community of Nassau Mills, the history of power generation in Peterborough, CGE, and Trent University.

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; flat roof; rounded windows; cornice; original entrance including decorative brick surround, wood panelled door, glass and cornice; log flume.



Faryon Bridge

The Faryon Bridge was constructed in 1968 to the design of architects Paul Merrick and Ron Thom and engineer Morden Yolles. With a span of 182 feet, the bridge is constructed of concrete and spans the Otonabee River to link the east and west banks of Trent University's Symons Campus. It is an integral aspect of the design of Trent University as a whole and an important part of the campus' built landscape.

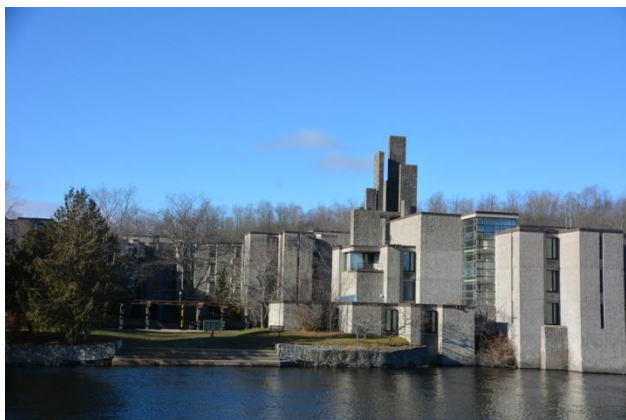
Heritage attributes: Concrete construction; decking; railing; supportive bracing; piers; arched form; relationship to the river and Trent University.



Bata Library

The Bata Library was designed in 1969 by architect Ron Thom as the library for Trent University's Symons Campus and was the last building designed by Thom as part of his master plan for the university. It is an excellent example of mid-century modern design in Canada and is an important feature of the campus. It also has an important relationship to the river through its siting, massing, and orientation.

Heritage attributes: Rubble concrete construction; asymmetrical massing; sun-shades; horizontal bands of windows; vertical bands of windows; fenestration; skylights; relationship to the river.



Champlain College

Champlain College was designed in 1967 by architect Ron Thom. Situated on the banks of the Otonabee River, it is an important example of Brutalism in Canada. The complex is constructed of rubble concrete and defined by the combination of vertical and horizontal architecture elements.

Heritage attributes: Rubble concrete construction; vertical concrete architectural massing; horizontal concrete walls; bell tower; fenestration; walkway with pergola; paths; stairways; flat roofs; skylights.



Lady Eaton College

Lady Eaton College was designed by architects Ron Thom and Alistair Grant in 1969. It is notable for the use of board marked concrete in its exterior finishes and is an important example of modern architecture in Canada. It has an important relationship to the drumlin behind it and to the Trent University campus as a whole.

Heritage attributes: Concrete construction; board marked concrete finishes; slot windows; fenestration; bridge; courtyard; walkways; stairways; skylights; vertical and horizontal massing; relationship to the drumlin.



Trent University Chemistry Building and Science Complex

Trent University's Chemistry Building was constructed in 1968 by architects Ron Thom and Paul Merrick. Originally intended to be part of a six-structure science complex, the building uses board marked concrete for its exterior finishes. It has an important relationship to the river and the campus' Faryon Bridge to which it was connected by a stepped ramp. Additional buildings were added to the Science Complex in 1991 by architects Richard Henriquez and Laszlo Nemeth and 2004 by Teeple Architects.

Heritage attributes: Concrete construction; board-marked concrete finishes; horizontal and vertical massing; roofs; stairways; stepped ramp; glass; fenestration; entrances; relationship to the river and Faryon Bridge.



Mackenzie House

Mackenzie House is a good example of a late nineteenth century farmhouse. It is constructed on a three-bay Georgian plan with a hipped roof and symmetrical massing. It is now part of Trent University.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; three-bay plan; symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom; buff brick voussoirs; stone foundation; fenestration.



10 Gzowski Way - Trent Archaeology Centre

The Trent Archaeology Centre is comprised of three connected log buildings. Log structures of these types were typically the first types of buildings constructed during early settlement, later to be replaced with more substantial dwellings and outbuildings. As such, log buildings of this type are rare in Peterborough. These buildings are located on land originally owned by Irish immigrant Edmund Chamberlain.

Heritage attributes: One-storey log construction; dovetail corners; chinking; gable roofs; boards in gable ends; fenestration; entrances.



3700 Nassau Mills Road – Bolton Farmhouse

3700 Nassau is a good example of mid-nineteenth century farmstead. Comprised of an Ontario Gothic cottage and a number of agricultural outbuildings, the property was owned by the Bolton family. Originally located in Douro Township, the property is a rare example of a farmstead that retains its outbuildings in Peterborough and a good example of a rural Gothic cottage.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; rounded central gable; fenestration; central entrance; one-storey addition; chimneys; outbuildings.



4016 Wallace Point Road

4016 Wallace Point Road is a good example of a nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse. Originally located in the Township of Otonabee, the house has a hipped roof and front verandah with decorative wooden trim and is of red brick construction. It retains its historic landscape on a large lot with outbuildings.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset front entrance; front porch with decorative wooden trim; outbuildings including rear building with brick foundation and board and batten.



3970 Wallace Point Road

3970 Wallace Point Road is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house constructed in a rural setting. Originally located in the Township of Otonabee, the house is constructed in a style prevalent in Peterborough during the early twentieth century. Like many houses of this style, it has a set back gable on its front elevation, is of brick construction and has a verandah on the front of the house with an offset entrance.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof with gable front; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; chimney.



514 Paterson Street

514 Paterson Street is a good example of a vernacular worker's cottage constructed in the late nineteenth century. This small building has a gable roof and integrates Gothic Revival details into its design including the central gable, symmetrical front elevation and entrance porch with decorative wooden trim.

Heritage attributes: Red brick; symmetrical front elevation; gable roof; central gable; rounded central window; front porch with decorative wooden trim; central entrance; rear addition.



12 Mill Street

12 Mill Street is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed for working class occupants. Built prior to 1875, it is located on in the early industrial subdivision of Blythe Mills, laid out in 1855 for businessman and politician, John Langton who owned and a flour mill on the Otonabee River and the land on which the house was constructed. By the 1870s, it was one of the few houses that had been built in the area, despite the subdivision of the land twenty years earlier.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; rubble foundation; central gable with window; symmetrical massing; rear addition; fenestration; entrance porch; central entrance.



374 Hunter Street West

374 Hunter Street W was constructed in about 1925 for Reginald Turner, of local manufacturer 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.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; white stucco; bay windows; oriel windows; semi-octagonal dormer; leaded glass; fenestration; hipped roof; entrance porch with pilasters and semi-circular pediment.



20 Benson Avenue

20 Benson Avenue is a good example of a late Victorian residence constructed with Gothic Revival details. Built in the late 1880s on an L-shaped plan, it is of buff brick construction with a gable roof. It retains its decorative wooden bargeboard, fenestration and shutters, as well as a verandah. In the late 1880s, it was occupied by James Macdonald, the town clerk.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; round windows; decorative wooden bargeboard; shutters; verandah; foundation.



117 Ridgewood Road

117 Ridgewood Road is a good example of a nineteenth century farmhouse constructed on a Georgian plan. Originally in North Monaghan township, the house is constructed of brick and has the typical three-bay layout of Georgian-style buildings of this type. The house is particularly notable for its wraparound verandah with decorative wooden trim.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; three-bay plan; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; shutters; wrap around verandah with decorative wooden trim; central entrance.



667 George Street North

667 George Street North is one of two stacked plank houses constructed next door to one another by Henry Lawson as rental properties. The house was constructed around 1860 and is a good example of worker's housing during this period. The house is notable for its return eaves which were taken from classical design popular in the late 1850s and early 1860s. It also retains a verandah across the front of the house with highly decorative wooden trim.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey stacked plank construction; gable roof; rubble foundation; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; front verandah with decorative wooden trim; return eaves.



663 George Street North

663 George Street North was constructed in the mid-1860s for Henry Lawson as a rental property. It is of brick construction and has a unique projecting front gable and eyebrow windows on the east elevation. It has a front verandah with ornate wooden trim. The design for the house may have come from a pattern book, a popular source for architectural design during this period.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; projecting front gable with rounded central windows; eyebrow windows; verandah with decorative wooden trim; central entrance with sidelights; fenestration.



298 Simcoe Street

298 Simcoe Street appears on Sandford Fleming's 1846 map of Peterborough. It is constructed on a Georgian plan with three bays, typical of this style. It is a frame building and was originally clad in roughcast, with the buff brick cladding on the current structure added later. It is important as an early building in Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; three-bay plan; symmetrical massing; central entrance; gable roof; buff brick cladding; entrance porch; foundation; fenestration.



300 Simcoe Street

300 Simcoe Street was likely constructed in the early 1860s and was listed on the 1866 Assessment rolls. It is a good example of an 1860s Regency cottage in Peterborough and retains its original massing without the addition of later Victorian decorative elements.

Heritage attributes: One-storey building; hipped roof; central entrance; symmetrical massing and composition; fenestration.



91 Parkhill Road West

91 Parkhill Road West is a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular worker's house. It was erected around 1875 and is constructed of red brick with buff brick decorative elements which is typical of houses of this type in the mid-1870s. It was originally occupied by labourer Andrew Moore.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; buff brick coursing; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; offset entrance; gable roof; fenestration.



936 Donegal Street

936 Donegal Street is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage. Constructed on an L-shaped plan, both the main section and rear addition of the house feature central gables with rounded windows. The house is oriented towards the south, as opposed to Donegal Street, and the front of the building has a verandah across it which is typical of this building type.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs; gable roof; central gables with rounded windows; verandah on front of the house; chimney; stone foundation; symmetrical composition.



665 Bethune Street

665 Bethune Street was constructed around 1887 for David Breeze who co-owned the tinsmithing company, Breeze and Jones. Breeze acquired the property from David Dumble in 1886 and was living in the new house soon after. It is of red brick construction and has a number of unique features including the mock half-timbering in the gable end, the basket weave brick pattern between the first and second storeys and the semi-octagonal dormer on the north elevation.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; semi-octagonal dormer with shingles; mock half timbering; entrance porch; entrance with transom; porthole window above entrance and shingles; basket weave brickwork; tripartite window on east elevation; fenestration; foundation.



637 Union Street

637 Union Street is a good example of a late-nineteenth century vernacular worker's house. Constructed in 1894, the first occupant of the house was Albert E. Birchard, a clerk. The house is of red brick construction and retains both its entrance porch with trellis trim and its lower storey window on the front elevation with decorative woodwork.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; hipped roof; entrance porch with trellis trim; entrance with transom; decorative woodwork on lower storey windows; shutters; fenestration.



3948 Wallace Point Road – Coldsprings School

3948 Wallace Point Road is a good example of a rural school. Constructed in 1911 to serve rural School Section 16 (Coldsprings) in the Township of Otonabee, it is the only example of an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse within the city's boundaries. It has a distinctive half-hip roof with a cupola. It replaced an older buildings constructed between 1876 and 1878. The contractor for the building was W. Tully.

Heritage attributes: One-storey red brick construction; half-hipped roof; cupola; pediments with decorative details; fenestration; foundation; entrance; decorative ironwork.



440 Highland Road

440 Highland Road is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in the nineteenth century. The house is built of brick and has the typical gable roof with central gable of the Ontario Gothic cottage type. It retains many original features included the raised brick quoins; sash windows; finial and verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; central gable with rounded with; symmetrical composition; raised brick quoins; sash windows; shutters; fenestration; central entrance with transom and sidelights; verandah; finial; stone foundation.



3995 Wallace Point Road – Coldsprings Sunday School

3995 Wallace Point Road is a good example of a former rural Sunday school, which originally served the community of Coldsprings as a non-denominational worship space. Constructed of red brick, it features a front entrance porch where the remains of a lancet above the main door is still visible, a typical feature of this period identifying ecclesiastical buildings which may have had an otherwise simple design.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; dog tooth course; entrance porch; lancet; bargeboard.



4030 Wallace Point Road

4030 Wallace Point Road is a good example of a late nineteenth century farmhouse. Located in the Township of Otonabee, it is a two-storey red brick building constructed on a T-plan which both a hipped and gable roof, as well as a rear one-storey addition. It is a typical rural farmhouse from this period.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gable roof; fenestration; rounded window in gable; brackets; offset entrance; rear addition.



4501 Guthrie Drive

4501 Guthrie Drive is a good example of a late nineteenth century farmhouse. Located in the Township of Otonabee, the house has a number of characteristics typical of late nineteenth century design. These include the hipped roof and projecting gables with decorative brackets. The house also has an upper storey sleeping porch, likely added in the early twentieth century when this architectural feature became popular.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; central entranceway; two storey porch; sleeping porch; projecting gables with central windows; brackets; hipped roof; wide eaves; fenestration; chimney.



837 Parkhill Road West

837 Parkhill Road West is a good example of a rural Italianate residential building constructed in the late nineteenth century. Located in North Monaghan Township on property originally owned by the Alexander family, this building was originally located on a much larger parcel of land, but retains aspects of its historic landscape through its situation on a large lot. It has a number of important features typical of this style including the hipped roof, wide eaves; bay and gable and verandah with small pediment.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; two-storey bay; gable; rounded upper storey windows; wrap around verandah with decorative wooden trim and pediment; fenestration; foundation; situation on a large lot.



582-588 Water Street

582-588 Water Street is a good example of a mid-Victorian terrace. 582-586 Water Street was constructed in the mid-1870s by Alexander Munroe with 588 Water Street added around 1880. The structure is typical of terraced housing of this period with limited decoration executed in buff brick. There are few terraces surviving in Peterborough from this period.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs and coursing on 582-586; hood moulds on 588 Water; front verandah across the structure; brackets; separation wall between 586 and 588; gable roof; fenestration.



513 Reid Street

513 Reid Street was constructed in the mid-1860s and is a good example of a labourer's cottage from this period. It is of frame construction and has the typical central entrance and small windows of this housing type. It was occupied by Henry Burns, an Irish immigrant, until his death, when the house was retained by his widow and son.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; central entrance; gable roof; small windows.



482 Hopkins Avenue

482 Hopkins Avenue was constructed prior to 1883 for Martin McFadden. McFadden owned a furniture business at 186 Hunter Street West and eventually also did undertaking. The house is a good example of a late Victorian residential building with elements taken from the Italianate style including the wide eaves and rusticated quoins. The property is also unique for its front bay window.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; rusticated buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; rounded upper storey windows; asymmetrical massing; hipped roof; wide eaves; bay window; entrance porches; stone foundation; fenestration.



4 Otonabee Place

4 Otonabee Place is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage. It was constructed within the former community of Downers Corners and has since been absorbed into a larger, modern subdivision. It has features typical of this style of nineteenth century residence including a symmetrical front elevation, a central gable and verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; central gable with window; symmetrical massing; fenestration; entrance porch; central entrance; gable roof.



Canadian National Railway Truss Bridge (Nassau Mills)

The Canadian National Railway Truss bridge at Nassau Mills is an excellent example of a centre pier railway swing bridge. It was constructed in 1898 by the Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterborough to cross the Trent Severn Canal. It is an important heritage feature from Peterborough's railway history.

Heritage attributes: Trusses; decking; girders; pier; location along the Trent Severn Canal.



McFarlane Street Bridge

The McFarlane Street Bridge was constructed by the Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterborough and is the only example of a high level fixed truss bridge in Peterborough. It is typical of small bridge design across Ontario in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Unlike other bridges on the Trent Severn Canal, its height gives great enough clearance for boats such that a moveable bridge is unnecessary in this location. It is an integral aspect of the historic landscape of the Trent Severn Canal.

Heritage attributes: Trusses; beams; decking; approach; railing; location along the Trent Severn Canal.



Canadian National Railway Girder Bridge

This bridge is a good example of a plate girder swing bridge in Peterborough. It was constructed in 1888 by the Hamilton Bridge Company in Hamilton, Ontario. It is an important heritage feature from Peterborough's railway history and an integral aspect of the historic landscape of the Trent Severn Canal.

Heritage attributes: Piers; approaches; decks; girders; railing; location along the Trent Severn Canal.



Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge

The Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge was constructed in 1913 by the Hamilton Bridge Company of Hamilton, Ontario. It replaced an older 1882 bridge and used the older bridge's existing stone piers. Uniquely, it is comprised of two distinctive sections: girder spans and truss spans. It is an important heritage feature from Peterborough's railway history and an integral aspect of the historic landscape of the Otonabee River.

Heritage attributes: Trusses; girders; decks; piers; approaches; railing; beams; location on the Otonabee River.



Maria Street Bridge

The Maria Street Bridge was constructed in 1897 by the Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterborough. It is an excellent example of a plate girder swing bridge used throughout the Trent Severn Canal. It is an integral aspect of the historic landscape of the Trent Severn Canal.

Heritage attributes: Girders; decks; railing; sidewalk; approaches; location on the Trent Severn Canal.



Warsaw Road Bridge

The Warsaw Road Bridge (Parkhill Road East) was constructed in 1897 by the Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterborough. It is an excellent example of a plate girder swing bridge used throughout the Trent Severn Canal. It is an integral aspect of the historic landscape of the Trent Severn Canal.

Heritage attributes: Girders; decks; railing; sidewalk; approaches; location on the Trent Severn Canal.



Peterborough Lift Lock

The Peterborough Lift Lock was designed by Richard Birdsall Rogers and constructed in 1904. When constructed, it was the highest hydraulic lift lock in the world and the first to be built out of concrete. It is an integral part the historic landscape of the Trent Severn Canal and an important Peterborough landmark.

Heritage attributes: Concrete construction; caissons; hydraulics; gates; rams presses; road; tunnel; approaches; towers; roofs; fenestration; entrances; relationship to the Trent Severn Canal.



629 Stewart Street

629 Stewart Street was constructed around 1880 and is a good example of a nineteenth century Ontario Gothic cottage. Owned in the late nineteenth century by local taxidermist Buttle Hudson, it has the typical central gable of this style and a verandah across the front of the house. It is notable for its significant setback on an urban lot, which is unusual.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable; verandah with decorative trim; side addition; fenestration.



202 Dublin Street

202 Dublin Street was constructed prior to 1860 and is a good example of a Regency cottage with a later front gable addition. The addition of front gables to Regency cottages was a widespread practice in the mid-nineteenth century as the Gothic Revival styled gained popularity. The house is also of stacked plank construction, a relatively common building method in Peterborough during the mid-nineteenth century due to the lumber industry but rare elsewhere.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey stacked plank construction; hipped roof; central gable; rubble stone foundation; central entrance; chimney; fenestration.



192 Dublin Street

192 Dublin Street was constructed prior to 1860 and is a good example of a Regency cottage with a later front gable addition. The addition of front gables to Regency cottages was a widespread practice in the mid-nineteenth century as the Gothic Revival styled gained popularity. 192 Dublin Street has a distinctive rounded window in the gable, a very popular feature in Gothic Revival cottages. The house is likely of stacked plank construction, a relatively common building method in Peterborough during the mid-nineteenth century due to the lumber industry but rare elsewhere.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey stacked plank construction; hipped roof; central gable; rounded window; central entrance; chimney; fenestration.



387 George Street South

387 George Street South was constructed around 1920 and was occupied by Westclox before it moved to its Ashburnham site. It was also home to the Canada Crayon Company, which began in Peterborough and produced Canada's first Crayola crayons. After the Canada Crayon Company moved their operations to Lindsay, the factory sat vacant for a number of years before being taken over by Outboard Marine. It is a good example of early twentieth century industrial architecture and one of the few remaining industrial buildings in this section of Peterborough.

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; large windows; fenestration; rusticated stone foundation; pilasters; flat roof; radiating voussoirs; symmetrical massing; entrances.



659 Reid Street

659 Reid Street is a good example of an early twentieth-century corner commercial building outside of the city's downtown core. Early in its life, the building housed both a grocer and a butcher and has had a variety of commercial uses. It is notable for its decorative cornice with corbels as well as its construction to fit an irregular lot at the corner of Parkhill Road West and Reid Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; irregular massing; cornice; corbels; decorative brickwork; fenestration; voussoirs.



99 Lansdowne Street East

99 Lansdowne Street East was constructed in the late 1880s by James Irwin. This property was originally a farm located in the Township of Otonabee and the house is a good example of a late nineteenth century farmhouse. It is of red brick construction with a hipped roof and projecting gables and includes porches with decorative woodwork and decorative brickwork which are typical of houses of this type.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gables; chimneys; asymmetrical massing; porches; decorative woodwork; decorative brickwork; rear addition; fenestration; entrances; setting in a large, forested lot.



855 Armour Road

855 Armour Road is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in wood. Like constructed in the late 1880s, its displays a number of key features associated with this style. These include a central gable with rounded window, a gable roof and verandah with central entrance. It is associated with the Auburn Woolen Mills through one of its first occupants, George Pratley, who was a fireman there, and is important because of its connection to early Peterborough industry.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; weatherboard; gable roof; central gable; rounded window; brick chimney; verandah; central entrance with transom; fenestration.



871 Armour Road

871 Armour Road is a good example of a vernacular cottage constructed in the late nineteenth century. Likely constructed in the 1880s, it was occupied by James McIntyre who had immigrated to Canada from Ireland with his parents and siblings in the mid-nineteenth century and settled in Douro. After his death around 1891, his widow Elizabeth continued to live in the house. The house takes its design cues from the neoclassical style prevalent in the mid-nineteenth century, including its symmetrical layout and verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; symmetrical massing and composition; verandah; decorative woodwork.



641 George Street North

641 George Street North is a good example of a late nineteenth century building constructed on a Georgian plan. Erected in 1890 for Thomas Bradburn, it was sold to John Pollard, a baker and confectioner, who operated his business out of the building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He also lived in the building. The building is notable for its extensive use of buff brick detailing, including the quoins; coursing, and window and door surrounds.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; central entrance; rusticated buff brick quoins; buff brick coursing; buff brick window and door surrounds; fenestration; central entrance.



254-258 Stewart Street

254-258 Stewart Street is comprised of two historic buildings: a centre hall Georgian plan structure and an Ontario Gothic cottage. Both buildings are good example of their respective building types. The Georgian building is a typical three-bay plan and has a projecting front gable which was likely added after the house was constructed. The Ontario Gothic cottage retains many of its original decorative features including a wrap around verandah, decorative bargeboard and finials. The Gothic cottage appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and the Georgian house was also constructed around this time

Heritage attributes

Georgian house: Two-storey brick construction; three-bay plan; hipped roof; rear addition; projecting front gable; fenestration; central entrance.

Gothic Cottage: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; L-shapes plan; central gables; bargeboard; finials; rounded windows; fenestration; verandah; decorative woodwork; entrances.