

Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register



521 George Street N

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; wide eaves; pilasters; dog-tooth coursing; rounded windows; voussoirs; windows with transoms; fenestration; coursing; recessed entrances with transoms.



567- 569 George Street N

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

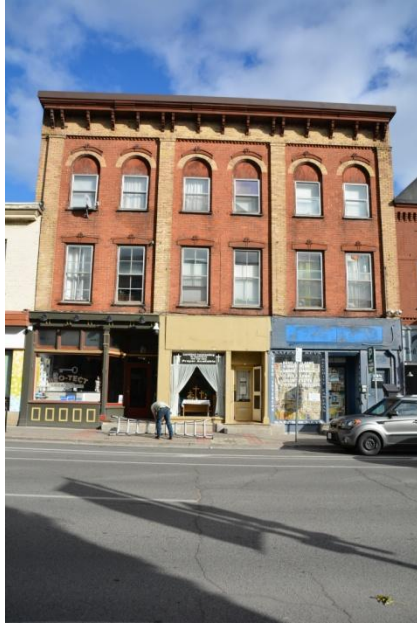
Heritage attributes: Two-storey timber frame construction; brick cladding; gable roof; chimneys; fenestration; central entrance with sidelights; entrance porch with columns and entablature; side porch; symmetrical composition.



375 - 379 Water Street

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; dentils; pilasters; recessed semi-circular arches; fenestration; sash windows; bay windows; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



376 - 380 Water Street

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; buff brick details; voussoirs; window hoods; dog tooth coursing; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



381- 395 Water Street

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; decorative cornice; brackets; corbels; decorative brickwork; rounded windows; fenestration; rustication; lintels; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



470 Water Street – Peterborough Courthouse

Considered one of the finest examples of courthouse architecture in Ontario, the cornerstone was laid in 1838 with stones quarried from what is now Jackson Park. The design is attributed to Joseph Scobell, a contractor from Kingston, who supervised the construction of nearby St. John's Anglican Church. In 1879, architect John Belcher designed a major addition. Architect Walter Blackwell oversaw repairs to the building in 1917 after damage from the Quaker Oats fire. In 1950, internationally renowned architect Eberhard Zeidler designed an addition to the south side of the building. The courthouse was made the headquarters for Peterborough alone in 1862. It was previously the headquarters for Colborne County (1838), for the County of Peterborough (1850), and for Peterborough County, Haliburton County, and Victoria County.

Heritage attributes: Stone construction; symmetrical massing; roofs; balustrade, pediment and all decorative roof elements; cornice; dentils; decorative moulding; coursing; all Classical decorative elements; including pilasters with entablatures, rounded arch; portico; columns; entablature with dentils and cornice; central entrance with transom and decorative Classical surround; rounded windows; fenestration; rusticated window surrounds; rusticated quoins; foundation; chimneys; modern addition; relationship with Victoria Park; viewshed towards downtown Peterborough.



470 Water Street – Courthouse Jail

In June of 1838, the Magistrates for the District of Colborne authorized the construction of a courthouse and jail for the Town of Peterborough. It was completed in 1842 to the design of Joseph Scobell, a Kingston contractor. The jail was redesigned and re-built to the designs of T.F. Nicholl in 1864 when residences were added for the jailer and turnkey. In continuous operation until 2001, when it closed after a prison riot, the jail is closely associated with the social history of Peterborough and is a reflection of the societal attitudes towards crime and punishment in Canada in the 19th and 20th centuries. In 2016, the jail was partially demolished to create a ruin in a park setting for interpreting the history of the site.

Heritage attributes: Stone walls with coping; doorways; window openings; gates; layout of jail site; landscaping.

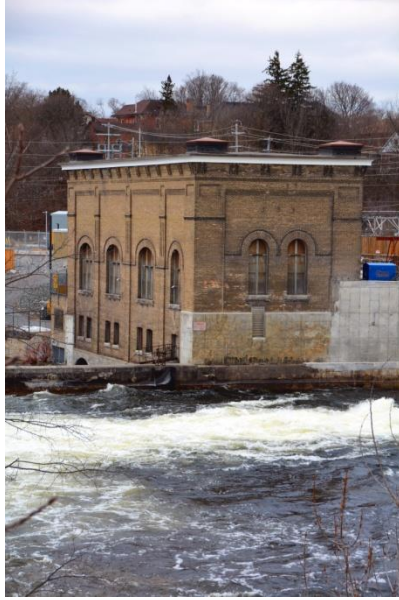


543 Water Street

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

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration; porch; pediment.



51 London St. – London Street Generating Station

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

Heritage attributes: Buff brick construction; concrete elements; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; coursing; decorative brickwork; rounded windows; lug sills; fenestration; relationship to the river and landscape.



505 Dickson Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; asymmetrical massing; hipped roof; front and side gables; chimneys; shingled gables; semi circular windows; decorative brickwork; corbels; pilasters; coursing; fenestration; decorative lintels; lug sills; stained glass; windows with transoms; bow window; offset entrance with transom; rusticated foundation.



182 McDonnell Street*

In 1870, Judge George M. Rogers built 182 McDonnell St. for his fiancée, however she died shortly after and the house was never occupied by Judge Rogers. In 1880, Rogers rented the house to W.H Scott, a barrister. From 1888-1901, the house was owned by Wilson McFarlane, Manager of the *The McFarlane Wilson Co. Ltd.* and *China Hall*, the oldest crockery retail store in Canada.

Heritage attributes: Three-storey buff brick construction; mansard roof; dormer windows with decorative surrounds; chimneys; fenestration; hood moulds; coursing; two-storey verandah; entrance with double doors and transom; paired columns; decorative brickwork.



204 McDonnel Street

Built in 1895, 204 McDonnel St. was designed by Fredrick Bartlett, who is also known as the architect for Queen Mary and King George schools. It was built for W. H. Manning, a prominent dental surgeon operating in Peterborough for several decades. Among the trades Bartlett employed on the project was mason James Bogue, the contractor who completed the intricate stonework at 565 Water Street (Harstone House).

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gables; chimneys; half-timbered gables; pebbledash finished; windows in gables; projecting bay with corbels and singles; fenestration; windows with transoms; coursing; dentils; entrance porch with entablature; foundation.



208 - 210 McDonnell Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays; brackets; shingles gable end; semi-circular windows; entrance porch; fenestration; pediment; brick piers with brackets; sleeping porch.



14 Murray Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; asymmetrical massing; bay window; fenestration; entrances; relationship to the river.



106 Murray Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah with decorative woodwork.



Victoria Park

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

Heritage attributes: Sloping lawns; central walkway; radiating walkways from central fountain; central fountain; circular walkways; circular garden; stepped walkway to courthouse; gardens; trees; relationship with the County Courthouse; views of the Courthouse, Central School; St. John's Anglican Church, City Hall, and downtown Peterborough; view of the park from downtown Peterborough and the Courthouse.



175 Murray Street – Murray Street Baptist Church

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

Heritage attributes: Stone construction; central tower with crenellation; gable roof; central entrance with pointed arch surround; three wooden doors; windows above doors; paired lancet with round window in tower; fenestration; window surrounds and hoods; all decorative stonework; buttresses; lancets; windows with tracery; stained glass.



220 Murray Street – Peterborough Armoury

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

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

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; flat roof; gable roof drill hall; crenelated corner towers; rusticated stone foundation; stone coursing; decorative stonework; raised text; rusticated stone entrance portico with rounded arch and cannonball trophies; fenestration; lug sills; semi-circular central window; chimneys; relationship with Confederation Square; viewshed to and from the Armoury.



172 Brock Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; mansard roof; dormer windows with decorative surrounds; fire separation wall; brackets; coursing; buff brick voussoirs; fenestration; rounded windows; bay window; offset entrance with sidelights and transom; continuation of 168 Brock Street.



196 Brock Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; symmetrical massing; rounded windows; shutters; fenestration; rusticated quoins; verandah with chamfered columns and decorative woodwork; upper storey sleeping porch; central entrance with transom and sidelights; stone foundation; basement entrance.



232 Brock Street

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; wide eaves; brackets; projecting bays; rounded windows; fenestration; shutters; voussoirs; decorative brickwork; upper storey porch and entrance with double doors, hood mould and transom; central entrance with double doors and transom; entrance porch; columns; entablature.



34 Hunter Street W – Quaker Oats

In 1902 the American Cereal Company established a large processing plant in Peterborough designed by Port Hope-born architect George Martel Miller. In 1916, a dust explosion in the Oatmeal Cleaning Room destroyed virtually the entire plant. In 1917 reconstruction began and the new factory was more than double the size of the original. A memorial plaque commemorating the 1916 explosion and its victims was erected at the plant in 2006. It became Quaker Oats in 1943 and during the Second World War between 40 and 50 trainloads of food per day were shipped out of the Peterborough plant for the forces overseas.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; flat roof; pilasters; coursing; fenestration; lintels; lug sills; horizontal bands of windows on modern sections; stucco; semi-circular windows on Hunter Street side; rusticated stone foundation; asymmetrical massing; smokestack; grain silos; water tank; connections between old and new sections of building; relationship with the river; relationship with Hunter Street Bridge; views of the building from downtown Peterborough, Hunter Street Bridge and East City; views from the building.



116 Hunter Street W

Built in 1855 on land leased from the Rev. Mark Burnham, Rector of St. John's Church, and taking its current form in the 1880s, 116 Hunter St. W. is a simple building of triple brick construction. The 'cottage' style roof, false half timbers and side porch are unique features for a commercial building in the heart of the downtown area. Over time, the building was occupied by persons of provincial and local influence. For example, Robert Dennistoun and his son, James F. Dennistoun, both practised law at 116 Hunter St. W., eventually forming a partnership with Fairbairn and Cassels.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; dormer with false half timbering; entrance with transom; windows with shutters; fenestration; upper storey porch; stone foundation.



129 Hunter Street W. – Commerce Building

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

Heritage attributes: Four-storey red brick construction; flat roof; bracketed cornice; rounded windows; coursing; decorative brickwork; fenestration; sills; lintels; rusticated ground floor with storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



131-137 Hunter Street W

Built ca. 1880, 131-137 Hunter St.

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; bracketed cornice; corbels; pilasters decorative brickwork; rounded upper storey windows; voussoirs; fenestration; rustication on ground floor; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



134 Hunter Street W

Designed by architect John E. Belcher in about 1886 for George A. Cox, 134 Hunter St. W. is an excellent example of a commercial building in the Italianate style. It features prominent brackets at the eaves and fine decorative brickwork. The neighbourhood consists largely of three and four storey commercial buildings, the majority of which were constructed in the 19th or early 20th century. This block included professional offices on the upper floors. 134 Hunter Street W. was the location of a hardware store for 100 years, first as Mucklestone and Company, and then Campbell and Best Hardware.

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; bracketed cornice; pilasters decorative brickwork; rounded windows; voussoirs; fenestration; cornice with dentils ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



164-172 Hunter Street W

164-172 Hunter St. W. is an intact commercial block in the Italianate style. The second and third storey windows of 164 Hunter St. W. are topped with unique window surrounds with centre keystones. Robert Kingan, a hardware merchant, purchased the land and was the original owner of 164-166 Hunter St. James Lynch, pharmacist and founder of the Doctor Norval Medical Company, was the original owner of 168-172 Hunter Street. He was also the director of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Toronto.

Heritage attributes: Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice with brackets; pilasters; recessed windows; fenestration; hood moulds; coursing; cornice above ground floor storefronts; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



188-190 Hunter Street W

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; parapet with decorative stonework; stone with text "1872 Bellegham 1922"; pilasters; recessed windows; fenestration; sills; coursing; ground floor storefronts; recessed arched entrance with decorative surround; arched windows with decorative surround; decorative moulding; vegetal motifs; rustication; continuation of commercial row.



227-233 Hunter Street W

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; mansard roof; inset windows; dormer with decorative surround; windows with brick surrounds; coursing; ground floor storefronts; timber lintels; entrances with brick surrounds; continuation of commercial row.



123 Simcoe Street

Built in 1857-58, this was the first building in Peterborough to be erected exclusively for banking purposes. It remained the Bank of Montreal until 1920 when it was acquired by the Peterborough Club.

It is an excellent example of mid-19th century commercial architecture, when the Italianate Style was being introduced into Canada. The mansard top storey and the side and rear wings were added in the mid-1880s.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; mansard roof; dormer windows with decorative surrounds; chimney; cornice; dentils; moulding; inset bays; oriel windows; fenestration; rounded windows; rusticated surrounds on doors and windows.



175 Simcoe Street

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

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; rounded upper storey windows; voussoirs with keystones; decorative coursing; decorative brickwork; fenestration; cornice above ground floor storefront with dentils and corbels; ground floor storefront; painted advertisement; continuation of commercial row.



181-191 Simcoe Street

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

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

Heritage attributes: Three-storey stone construction, with three-storey brick construction on 191; gable roof; fire separation walls; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



216 Simcoe Street – Stevenson Hall

Stevenson Hall was built in the late 1850s for prominent local businessman James Stevenson. The building, while much altered today, is a unique example of Neo-Classical or 'Greek Revival' design in Peterborough.

Stevenson was an outstanding booster of Peterborough in the 19th and early 20th centuries whose political career included 18 years on Council including 10 as Mayor, 55 years on the school board and 49 years on the Town Trust Commission. Sir John A. MacDonald was a frequent guest at Stevenson Hall as Stevenson was elected twice as the MP for the Peterborough West riding.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; decorative brickwork; coursing; pilasters; fenestration; entrance.



219 Simcoe Street – Salvation Army Temple

The Salvation Army Peterborough Temple was founded in 1885 with Captain Esther Mills as the first officer. In 1888, the corps moved to its present day home at the corner of Aylmer and Simcoe Streets.

In January 1923 the church building caught fire. Plans were announced for its reconstruction in the March 21, 1923 Contract Record identifying W. J. Braund as the builder and a re-construction budget of \$28,000. The citizens of Peterborough contributed generously and the temple was rebuilt by early 1924. The building is likely the design of Brigadier Gideon Miller, the staff architect for the Salvation Army at the time, with features typical of his citadel designs including square towers, battlements and crenellations.

Heritage attributes: Red brick construction; gable roof; crenellated towers; central entrance; rusticated foundation; stone coping; decorative brickwork; pilasters; corbels; voussoirs; keystones; cornices; stepped roof on entrance; lancet windows; semi-circular windows; fenestration; stained glass; lug sills; text “In God We Trust”.



1, 5, 11 Fleming Place

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

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

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gables on each unit with shingles and central windows; chimneys; jettied upper storey with shingles and brackets; fenestration; bay windows with brackets; entrances; upper storey porches; verandahs with columns, brick piers and entablature; sleeping porches; leaded glass.



235 Aylmer Street N. – Sherbrooke Street Substation

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

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction and one storey addition; flat roof; cornice; recessed windows; rounded windows; voussoirs with keystones; sills; all decorative elements; concrete; central entrance and surround; text “Peterborough Utilities Commission A.D. 1923”; concrete steps.



413 Bethune Street

413 Bethune St. appears on the 1846 Fleming Map. In the 1861 Census, Robert Rowe is listed as a carpenter, aged 43, living in a one-and-a-half storey frame house. Rowe was the building inspector for the George Street United Church additions in 1873 and 1874. It is important as an early residence in Peterborough.

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