



### **241-249 George Street N**

241 George Street N is a good example of a commercial building in Peterborough outside of the main downtown core. At only two storeys, it is smaller than most other commercial buildings on George Street and marks the historic transition from of the street from downtown commercial to residential and industrial uses. It is an important feature in the landscape of George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; pilasters; rounded doorways; fenestration; continuation of commercial row.



### **287-293 George Street N**

287-293 George Street N is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Italianate commercial block in Peterborough. It retains its heavy bracketed cornice across the length of the building and continues the pattern of windows set between pilasters prevalent in downtown commercial buildings. It is unique in the downtown for its use of rusticated pilasters and coursing throughout the upper storeys.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; fenestration; coursing; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **290 George Street N – Showplace Performance Centre**

290 George Street North was constructed in 1947 as an Odeon movie theatre. Now Showplace Theatre, it is an excellent example of a mid-twentieth century movie theatre and retains its original architectural features on the George Street elevation including the minimalist decorative brickwork.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; buff decorative details; flat roof; theatre entrance; awning and signage; rustication.



### **310-314 George Street N**

310-314 George Street N was completed in 1915 as the storefront and factory for Barrie's Furs. It was designed by Toronto architectural partnership Bond and Smith, of whom the latter partner, Sandford Fleming Smith, was a Peterborough native and the nephew of Sir Sandford Fleming. It is a rare and early example of an Art Deco style building in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Four-storey brick construction; terra cotta facade; flat roof; bands of windows; decorative metalwork; decorative terra cotta; central entrance; symmetrical composition.





### **337 George Street N**

337 George Street N is a good example of a late nineteenth century commercial building. Although heavily modified, it retains some of its nineteenth century details, including the decorative brickwork. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of George Street North.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; parapet; dog tooth course; decorative brickwork; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **339-341 George Street N**

339-341 George Street N was constructed by David Carlisle, a local contractor who built a number of commercial structures downtown, in 1856, making it one of the oldest buildings along George Street. While both halves of this building have undergone significant renovation since the 1850s, they are, nevertheless, an important historical resource in the city's downtown core.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **343-345 George Street N**

343-345 George Street N was constructed between 1858 and 1859 for Elias Burnham and operated as a hotel, first as the Caisse House and then the Grand Central Hotel. In 1860, it was the site of a gala dinner to celebrate the visit of the future King Edward VII to Peterborough. It is an excellent example of mid-century commercial architecture and is notable for the brick corbelling at the head of the recessed panels on the front elevation. It continues the pattern of 347-349 George Street North which was constructed first. It is an important contributing property to the overall landscape of the city's commercial core.

**Heritage attributes:** Four-storey red brick construction; flat roof; fenestration; pilasters; corbels; rounded top floor windows; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **347-349 George Street N**

347-349 George Street N was constructed in 1857 for Elias Burnham and is an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century commercial architecture. It is notable for its use of corbelling above recessed panels with square windows on the second storey and rounded windows on the third. It is an important contributing property to the historic landscape of downtown George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; fenestration; pilasters; corbels; rounded top floor windows; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **362-366 George Street N**

362-366 George Street North was constructed in 1865. Owned by George A. Cox, the block is an excellent example of a corner building constructed in the Italianate commercial style during the 1860s. It retains its decorative cornice and brickwork and is an important anchor building in the overall streetscape. It is an integral part of the downtown commercial landscape a continuation of the three-storey commercial row that defines George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; rounded third-storey windows; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **368 George Street N**

368 George Street N was constructed in the late nineteenth century, likely after its neighbour at 362-366 George Street North. It is a unique building in the downtown because of its distinctive design features. Decorative cornices run along both the top of the building and above the storefront and the uniquely designed windows feature highly decorative brick surrounds with coursing running between each storey. It is an important contributing structure to the overall commercial landscape of George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Four-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; decorative brickwork; founded windows; window hood and moulding; coursing; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.





### **370-372 George Street N**

370-372 George Street N was constructed around 1862, immediately after the 1861 fire. At only two stories, it is one of the smallest buildings on the street, but echoes the building heights of the properties across the street. It is nevertheless well-integrated into the overall streetscape, with similar proportions and stylistic elements as surrounding properties. It is a contributing feature to the historic George Street streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick below cornice line; corbels; pilasters; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; flat roof; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **374-376 George Street N**

374-376 George Street N was constructed between 1862 and 1863. It was owned by Margaret Dixon, who also owned a nearly-identical block across the street. It is an excellent and representative example of Italianate commercial architecture and is a contributing structure in the overall landscape of Peterborough's downtown, through its continuation of the row of buildings facing on to George Street constructed in this style.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; rounded windows; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.





### **377 George Street N**

377 George Street N was constructed between 1865 and 1866 for Margaret Dixon who also owned the adjoining property at 379 George Street North. Originally constructed as a three storey building, the third storey has been removed and the façade renovated. Nevertheless, the building remains an important contributing structure to the landscape of George Street through the continuation of its compact commercial frontage.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; red brick decorative details; fenestration; flat roof; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **378-380 George Street N**

378-380 George Street N was constructed in 1863 for William Hall and Robert Nicholls. It was occupied by a grocery store well into the twentieth century. It is a good and representative example of 1860s Italianate commercial architecture and is a continuation of the three-story block of commercial buildings along George Street. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of Peterborough's downtown core.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; window surrounds; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **382 George Street N**

382 George Street N was constructed in 1862 and is a good example of Italianate commercial architecture constructed in the early 1860s.

Although it no longer retains its cornice, it retains the decorative brickwork below the cornice line. It is the longstanding location of Faye's Bridal which operated in the building from 1956 to 1982 and has important connections to the city's Jewish business community through its owner, Faye Morris. It is a contributing structure to the commercial landscape of the downtown core and is a continuation of the commercial frontage along George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **384-388 George Street N**

384-388 George Street North was constructed in 1862 and is a good example of early 1860s Italianate commercial architecture. It continues the pattern of upper storey windows set between brick pilasters that can be seen along George Street and is a contributing property to the historic character of the downtown.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; rounded windows; voussoirs; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **390-392 George Street N**

390-392 George Street N was constructed in 1862 for William Cluxton and James Stevenson and housed George Croon's Saloon. It is a good example of 1860s Italianate architecture and possesses well-preserved hood moulds on the upper storey windows of 392, which were added in the 1880s with changing trends in downtown architectural styles. It is a contributing property to the heritage character of Peterborough's downtown core.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; rounded upper storey windows; window hoods; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **394 George Street N**

394 George Street N was constructed in 1862 for William Cluxton. It is a good example of 1860s Italianate commercial architecture and it, like its neighbour at 392 George Street N, retains highly decorative hood moulds on its upper storey windows. These were likely added in the 1880s when decorative window treatments such as this became increasingly popular. It is a contributing heritage resource in the city's downtown.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters;; window hoods; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.





#### **418-420 George Street N**

418-420 George Street N was constructed in 1862 and is a good example of early 1860s Italianate commercial architecture. It continues the pattern established along George Street of upper storey windows set between pilasters and forms part of a continuous row of historic commercial buildings. It has distinctive raised brick voussoirs around its third story windows. It is a contributing heritage property to the overall commercial landscape of downtown Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick pilasters; flat roof; cornice; corbels; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



#### **421-423 George Street N**

421-423 George Street N may have been erected in the 1840s, but was certainly in place by the early 1850s when it housed a saloon and a dry goods store. Its basic design places it within this period, making it the oldest commercial building on George Street. It is an important historical resource that helps define the downtown's character as a whole and is also an important surviving structure that predates the 1861 fire.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.





#### **422-424 George Street N**

422-424 George Street N was likely constructed around 1862 and is likely a continuation of the same building as they both share specific design features including their decorative brickwork, pattern of windows between pilasters and distinctive raised voussoirs on the third storey windows. It is a good example of 1860s Italianate architecture and contributes to the historic character of the downtown.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



#### **426-430 George Street N**

426-430 George Street N was constructed around 1870 as a commercial block that also included 432 George Street N, a designated property. This row of commercial buildings is constructed in the Italianate style and originally possessed good examples of decorative brickwork which are retained on the out two units. It is a contributing structure in the overall landscape of George Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; decorative brickwork; corbels; dog tooth course; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



#### **441-445 George Street N**

441-445 George Street N was constructed in 1868 for the Rev. Mark Burnham. It is a good example of a smaller corner building from the mid-nineteenth century and retains its rounded upper storey windows set between pilasters with decorative brickwork. It is an important anchor building at the corner of Brock and George Streets and contributes to the historic character of the city's downtown.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; pilasters; corbels; flat roof; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



#### **450 George Street N**

450 George Street N was constructed in 1882 for George A. Cox and James Stevenson as an addition to 442-448 George Street North, the Morrow Building. Constructed in the Second Empire style, but without the characteristic mansard roof, it was designed by John Belcher, who also designed the Morrow Building, and possesses many of the same architectural features. It is an excellent example of 1880s commercial architecture and is an integral part of the urban, commercial landscape of the city's historic downtown.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-store buff brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; fenestration; window hoods; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row; relationship to the Morrow Building.



#### **459 George Street N**

459 George Street N was constructed around 1898 as the Bethany Tabernacle, a Christian and Missionary Alliance church under the leadership of the Rev. Reuben Zimmerman. It served in this capacity until 1950 when the congregation moved to Park Street Gospel Hall and the building became home to the Church of the Open Bible until 2009. Although it has undergone some modern renovations, the building remains a good example of late nineteenth-century Christian evangelical architecture and retains its decorative brickwork on the front gable.

**Heritage attributes:** Red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; decorative brickwork.



#### **548 George Street N**

548 George Street N was constructed around 1910 and is an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical front-gable residential structure. It retains its original details and massing including fish-scale shingles in the gable end, an upper-storey, canted bay window and front verandah with characteristic bowling pin columns. It is an important contributing property to the landscape of George Street north of City Hall as the area transitions from a commercial to a residential character.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; dormer; gables with shingles; central window with moulding; bay window; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah; pediment; bowling pin columns; piers.



### **521 George Street N\***

Built between 1875 and 1880, this well proportioned, solid brick two storey commercial building was a typical mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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 Sandford Fleming's 1846 map. Accordion lathe, hand hewn roof boards and a heavy timber frame date the structure to the first few decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century however remains an excellent and rare example of early residential design in Peterborough.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **298 Water Street – Peterborough Canoe Company Administration Building**

298 Water Street was constructed around 1892 and served as the administration building for the Peterborough Canoe Company's Water Street site. It is the only remaining part of the factory and one of the few surviving buildings associated with the canoe building industry in Peterborough. It is an important example of industrial architecture in the city and has important historical connections to the city's canoe manufacturing history.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; voussoirs; fenestration; central entrance.



### **372-374 Water Street**

372-374 Water Street is a good example of a Victorian commercial building constructed around 1860. It is notable for its decorative brickwork in the coursing between the two storeys, the corbelling at the roofline, and window surrounds with keystones. It is an important part of the historic commercial fabric of Water Street and is physically and historically linked to the surrounding properties.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; flat roof; corbels; decorative brickwork; fenestration; coursing; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.

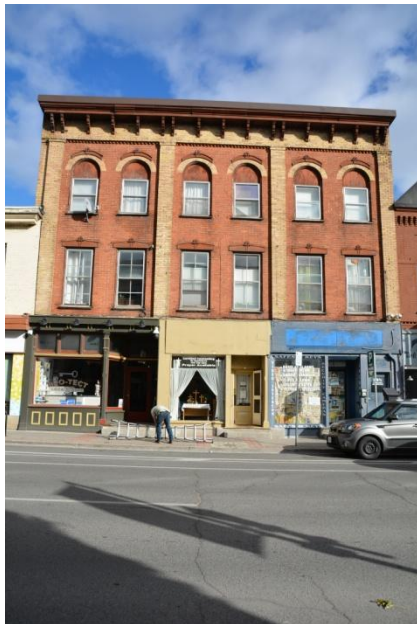


### **375 - 379 Water Street\***

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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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-19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **382-386 Water Street**

382-386 Water Street is a good example of a late nineteenth-century commercial building in Peterborough. Constructed prior to 1876, it is a two-storey brick building that retains its cornice. It is a contributing property to the historic commercial landscape of this section of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.





### **388 Water Street**

388 Water Street is a unique commercial building in downtown Peterborough. It was constructed around 1880 for John Hall and features significant amounts of decorative brickwork and a high bracketed cornice set on pilasters. It is an important and landmark structure in the commercial landscape of Water Street and is both physically and historically linked to its surroundings.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; pilasters; corbels; decorative brickwork; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **402-414 Water Street**

402-414 Water Street was constructed between 1863 and 1864 and owned by the Hon. Sydney Smith. Between 1865 and 1875, it housed the Commercial Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce before it was turned into the Smith House Hotel in 1875. It remained hotel until 1910, although it went under a number of different names. It is an important historic building on the Water Street commercial corridor.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; oriel windows; ground floor entrance; carriage way.



#### **451 Water Street**

451 Water Street was constructed as a rental property for George A. Cox and James Stevenson in the mid-1880s. It is a good example of a semi-detached property with symmetrical projecting bays.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; stone foundation; hipped roof; projecting bays; wide eaves; fenestration; central entrances; symmetrical massing.



#### **457 Water Street**

457 Water Street was constructed in 1883 for Dr. James Halliday, an important and well-regarded local surgeon. It was designed by the Toronto architectural firm, Gordon and Helliwell, which also designed St. Andrew's Presbyterian, now United, Church in 1885 and did a major redesign of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in 1883. It is an excellent example of an ornate bay and gable residence and displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its decorative brickwork.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey buff brick construction; projecting bay; gable; hipped roof; timber work in gable; decorative brickwork; coursing; fenestration; dormer; chimney; foundation; entrance porch; asymmetrical massing.



**467-469 Water Street**

467-469 Water Street was constructed in the early 1890s and is a good example of a bay and gable semi-detached residence, a relatively uncommon building type in Peterborough. It displays a number of key features of this housing type including the two storey bays with gables and brackets and symmetrical front elevation. Over the years, the two units were home to various prominent members of the Peterborough community, including auctioneer Charles Stapleton and MP and lawyer Richard Hall.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical projecting bays; gables; brackets; dormer; central entrances; fenestration; rounded central windows; foundation; symmetrical massing.





### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

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



#### **479 Water Street**

479 Water Street was likely constructed in the late 1880s and is a good example of a late nineteenth century estate house that took its design cues from Classical precedent. These include the hipped roof and the verandah with square columns and entablature. This property is a contributing feature to the row of large houses along this section of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bay; chimneys; dormer; fenestration; lintels; entrance porch; square columns; foundation; asymmetrical massing.



### **526 Water Street**

526 Water Street was constructed between 1864 and 1866. It is an important example of an early estate house in the downtown core and is notable for its verandah which stretches across the full front of the house and is supported by Doric columns.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; verandah; columns; central entrance with transom and sidelights; entablature; railing, foundation; fenestration.



### **540 Water Street**

540 Water Street was constructed around 1912 as the rectory for St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. It is a good example of Edwardian Classical design and includes an entrance porch with pediment, front bay and gable and a hipped roof. It retains its important relationship with the church and is an important element in the surrounding streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bay; gable; lug sills; lintels; fenestration; stone foundation; entrance porch; pediment; square columns; brick piers; asymmetrical massing.





### **541 Water Street**

541 Water Street was constructed around 1899 as the rectory for George Street Methodist Church, now Emmanuel United Church. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century residence and includes several interesting features including the oriel window on the south elevation. It retains its important relationship with the church and is an important element in the surrounding streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gables; chimney; oriel window; lintels; asymmetrical massing; fenestration; rusticated foundation.



### **542 Water Street**

542 Water Street was constructed in 1886 for Henry Sherwood and is a good example of a semi-detached house constructed in the Second Empire style. It is an important feature in defining the historic character of the northern section of Water Street as it transitions from a commercial to a residential area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey buff brick construction; mansard roof; dormer windows with window hoods; projecting bays; central entrances; symmetrical massing; two-storey entrance porch; fenestration.



### **543 Water Street\***

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

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

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

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



### **546 Water Street**

546 Water Street was constructed in 1907 for James Shook, general manager of the Dickson Lumber Company. It is a good example of an Edwardian Classical estate house. Notably features include the hipped roof with central dormer, two-storey bay, and entrance porch with paired classical columns. It contributes to the historic character of the streetscape which is comprised of a number of large houses of this type.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; chimney; projecting bay; lug sills; fenestration; two-storey entrance porch; columns; entablature; brick knee walls.



### **550 Water Street**

550 Water Street was constructed in the mid-1890s and is a good example of late nineteenth century residential design. It includes a number of interesting and unique design features including its projecting gable, bay window with awning roof, entrance porch with a half-timbered pediment. It contributes to the historic character of the streetscape which is comprised of a number of large houses of this type.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bay and gable; corbels; lintels; lug sills; fenestration; awning roof; offset entrance; entrance porch; pediment; half-timbering; brackets; brick piers; stone foundation.





### **555 Water Street**

555 Water Street was constructed around 1906 for Samuel Oke, one of the owners of S.A. and W.J. Oke grocers. It is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house and retains its shingled front gable and offset entrance. It contributes to the historic residential character of this section of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey brick construction; hipped roof; gable; shingles; central window; offset entrance with transom; stone foundation; fenestration.



### **557-559 Water Street**

557-559 Water Street was constructed around 1903 and is a good example of an early twentieth century estate house. It features a number of design features popular in these types of houses during the period includes a hipped roof, asymmetrical massing, two-storey bays and decorative brickwork. It contributes to the historic character of the streetscape which is comprised of a number of large houses of this type.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; asymmetrical massing; dormers; bays; gables; decorative brickwork; foundation; fenestration.



### **558 Water Street**

558 Water Street was constructed around 1897 and is a good example of a late Victorian house beginning to integrate elements of the Edwardian Classical gable front house into its design. These include the shingled gable with central window and verandah supported by columns. However, it also includes rounded second storey windows which are more typical of Victorian gable front vernacular homes from this period.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; front gable; shingles; central window; rounded second-storey windows; porch; columns; offset entrance; fenestration.



### **560 Water Street**

560 Water Street was constructed in the late 1870s. It is a good example of mid-Victorian vernacular residential design. However, it is particularly notable because, unlike most gable fronted houses of this type and age, it is divided into three bays as opposed to the more typical two.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; offset entrance.



**406 Sheridan Street (70 Hunter Street W)**

406 Sheridan Street was constructed between 1870 and 1875 and is a good example of a centre hall planned house in Peterborough. It retains many important original architectural features including structural polychromy in the quoins and voussoirs, a rear, two-story projecting bay, paired chimneys on the north elevation and a hipped roof. It is a portion of the former Walter Sheridan estate.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; symmetrical massing of main building; one-storey addition with gable roof; buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; two-storey verandah; square columns; fenestration.



**424 Sheridan Street**

424 Sheridan Street was constructed in the mid-1880s and is a good example of a late Victorian vernacular dwelling built for a middle class occupant. Its notable architectural features include its hipped roof and front entrance with transom and sidelights. This was a popular housing type during this period. The property on which it is located is part of the former Walter Sheridan estate.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; verandah; entrance with sidelights and transom.





#### **437 Sheridan Street**

437 Sheridan Street was constructed around 1904 as the manse for St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church. It is a good example of a Queen Anne style house with asymmetrical massing and a porch that wraps around the front and side of the house. The house is oriented towards to church property, as opposed to the road, which demonstrates its relationship to the wider landscape of the Anglican Church's downtown presence in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays with gables; dormers; chimneys; fenestration; porch; square columns; stone foundation; asymmetrical massing.



#### **438 Sheridan Street**

438 Sheridan Street was constructed in 1869 for James Sheridan, who used it as a rental property. Constructed on the former Walter Sheridan estate, it is a good example of a three-bay mid-Victorian house constructed in the Georgian style. It is constructed in buff brick on a symmetrical plan with a hipped roof and central entrance with transom and sidelights.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration; shutters.



### **362 Queen Street**

362 Queen Street appears on the 1846 Sanford Fleming map of Peterborough and is reported to be the third brick building erected in the city. An early photograph, dating to 1875, shows this building on the site, without the rear addition. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century it was used as a post office by Samuel Carver. It is an important part of Peterborough's early architectural history.

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



### **371-377 Queen Street**

371-377 Queen Street was constructed prior to 1870 out of brick. It is a good example of Victorian terraced housing and an important part of the historic landscape of Queen Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; entrances; fire separation walls; chimney.



### **372 Queen Street**

372 Queen Street was constructed prior to 1875 as a frame structure. An early photograph from that year shows the building on the site prior to it being clad in brick and before the addition of the dormer window. It is an important part of the historic landscape of Queen Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; brick cladding; chimneys; gable roof; dormer; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration.



### **378-380 Queen Street**

378-380 Queen Street was constructed in 1883 by local contractor William Fitzgerald and bricklayer John Carlisle for J.J. Lundy, who was mayor of Peterborough between 1879 and 1880. It was constructed as a tenement and rented out. It is a good example of late a Victorian semi-detached house constructed in the Italianate style with broad eaves and large bays on either side of the front elevation.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays; central entrances; upper storey porches; voussoirs with keystones; symmetrical composition.



### **381 Queen Street**

381 Queen Street is a one-story frame house constructed prior to 1851. It was occupied by the McDonald family from at least 1851 until 1908. It is an important part of the historic Queen Street landscape and Peterborough's early architectural history.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey frame construction; central entrance with transom and sidelights; gable roof; fenestration; symmetrical massing.





### **390 Queen Street**

390 Queen Street is a good example of a Queen Anne Style residence executed in brick. It was constructed around 1905 and features iron cresting on the roof, decorative brackets and brick pilasters on the front gable bay.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; iron cresting; rounded windows; pilasters; dog-tooth coursing; projecting bay with gable; brackets; entrance porch; pediment; square columns; brick piers; fenestration.



### **496 College Street**

496 College Street was likely constructed in the late 1850s. It has features that were typically used during this period in vernacular construction including the return eaves. It is a good example of vernacular residential design employing Classical Revival details and an important part of historic College Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; return eaves; offset entrance with porch; fenestration.



### **500 College Street**

500 College Street was likely constructed during the 1860s. It is a good example of vernacular residential design and features a number of design elements that were popular in the mid-nineteenth century including the wide verandah which spans the front of the one-and-a-half storey house. It is an important part of historic College Street.

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





### **504 College Street**

504 College Street was constructed around 1880 and is a good example of a vernacular Victorian residential building with two bays and a hipped roof. It retains a one storey bay window on the south elevation, wide eaves and a string course which may, at one time, have supported a one storey-verandah on the front of the house. It is an important part of historic College Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs; string course; central entrance with sidelights and transom; two-storey porch; chimney; bay window.



### **508 College Street**

508 College Street was constructed around 1896 and is a good example of a Queen Anne residential building constructed in brick. It features a brick pilasters and detailing and decorative wooden brackets and is the matching property to its neighbour at 510 College Street. It is an important part of historic College Street.

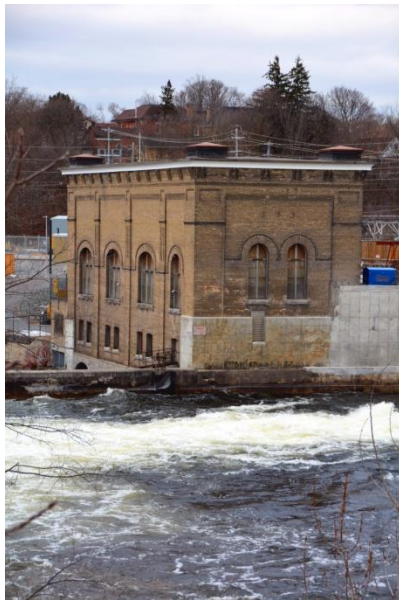
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting bay; gable; brackets; pilasters; corbels; decorative brickwork; windows with transoms; voussoirs; entrance with transom; two-storey porch; fenestration.



### **510 College Street**

510 College Street was constructed around 1896 and is a good example of a Queen Anne residential building constructed in brick. It features a brick pilasters and detailing and decorative wooden brackets and is the matching property to its neighbour at 508 College Street. It is an important part of historic College Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting bay; gable; brackets; pilasters; corbels; decorative brickwork; windows with transoms; voussoirs; entrance with transom; two-storey porch; fenestration.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **81 London Street**

81 London Street was constructed around 1888 as a rental property for Thomas McKee. It is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular housing and reflects the demographic of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood in which it was located as it was rented out to working class people. It is a contributing structure to the overall character of the historic neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with porch; bay window.



### **83 London Street**

83 London Street was constructed around 1888 as a rental property for Thomas McKee. It is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular housing and reflects the demographic of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood in which it was located as it was rented out to working class people. It is a contributing structure to the overall character of the historic neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with porch; bay window.





### **84 London Street**

84 London Street was constructed around 1915 and is an example of a Queen Anne style residential building. It is notable for the moulded brick on the front gable and the verandah across the front of the house. It is a contributing property to the overall character of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; central tripartite window and moulding; decorative brickwork; fenestration; verandah; offset entrance;



### **86 London Street**

86 London Street was constructed in 1910 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. It features a triple window with decorative moulding and shingles in the front gable and a verandah with bowling pin columns. It was first occupied by Thomas Caldwell who worked for the real estate agency, James Middleton and Co. It is a contributing property to the character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; shingles; tripartite window and moulding; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah.





### **87 London Street**

87 London Street was constructed in 1885 for Thomas McKee as a rental property. It is a good example of a residential property constructed in the Italianate style with a front bay and wide eaves. It is a contributing structure to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

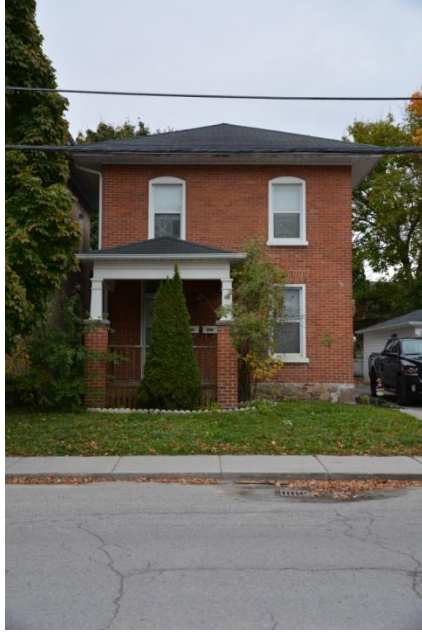
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bay; fenestration; two-storey porch; entrance and surround; stone foundation.



### **88 London Street**

88 London Street was constructed in 1909 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. Some of its notable features include a two-storey projecting bay, a two-storey verandah, and a triple window with a moulded surround in the gable. It was rented to the Hall family, of which the father, Gordon, worked at CGE. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; tripartite window and moulding; shingles; two-storey bay; two-storey porch; brick piers; grouped columns; entablature; fenestration; stone foundation.



### **91 London Street**

91 London Street was constructed in 1885 and is a good example of a hipped-roof vernacular residential building from this period. It was constructed for George McWilliams, a pump manufacturer for the Dickson Mill and demonstrates the demographic of the neighbourhood which was overwhelmingly comprised of people working at the mill or in associated industries. It is an important contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; entrance porch; square columns; entablature; brick piers; offset entrance; stone foundation.



### **92 London Street**

92 London Street was constructed prior to 1875 as it appears on the Bird's Eye map from that year. It is a good example of a vernacular, gable front Victorian residential property and is a contributing structure to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; rusticated quoins; fenestration; porch; brick piers; entablature; square columns; offset entrance.



### **98-100 London Street**

98-100 London Street was constructed in the early 1870s as a rental property for George A. Cox. It is a unique example of an Ontario Gothic cottage due to its high stone foundation. It demonstrates a number of well-executed features associated with this style including the steeply pitched gable, double rounded window and buff brick detailing. It is a contributing feature to the overall historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimneys; central gable with paired rounded windows; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; symmetrical composition; entrances with sidelights and transoms; sash windows; fenestration; porch with decorative woodwork; stone foundation; brick piers.



### **114 London Street**

114 London Street was constructed in 1850s and was occupied by blacksmith George Mills. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular house with a gable front. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

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





**136-148 London Street**

136-148 was completed around 1890 and is a good example of a late nineteenth century residential terrace. Comprised of seven units and constructed in buff brick, the property features interesting, contrasting heads on its upper and lower storey windows. It is important as an example of this housing type in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrances in each unit.



**141-149 London Street**

141-149 London Street was constructed in 1885 and is an excellent example of late nineteenth century terraced housing. Comprised of five units, it features some well executed and distinctive decorative elements including the brick window hood with keystones and brick coursing, executed by well-known local mason J.J. Hartley, and decorative woodwork on the verandahs by carpenter J.D. Baptie. It is an important example of this housing type in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; voussoirs; decorative keystones; offset entrances in each unit; verandah; decorative woodwork; string coursing.

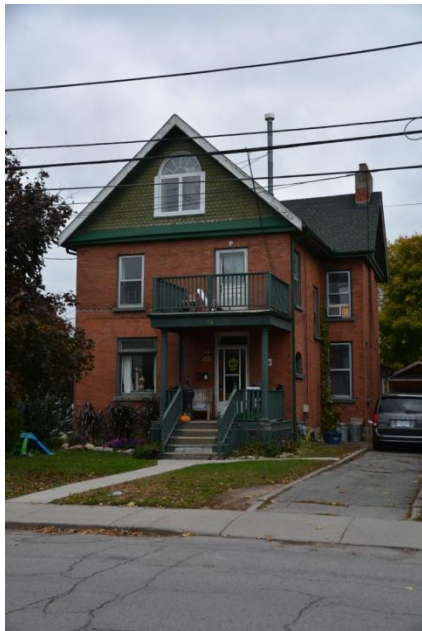




### **174 London Street**

174 London Street was constructed in 1885 and is an excellent example of an Italianate residential dwelling. It retains many important features of this style including a two-storey projecting bay with a gable on the front elevation and wide overhanging eaves. It is an important historic feature in the overall historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; cupola; projecting two-storey bay; broken gable; shingles; central window; brackets; verandah; bowling pin columns; fenestration; entrance with sidelights and transom.



### **176 London Street**

176 London Street was constructed between 1905 and 1906 and is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. It retains the shingles in its front gable, stained glass transoms and a two-storey verandah. It is a contributing property to the overall historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; central rounded window; shingles; fenestration; windows with transoms; two-storey entrance porch; entrance with transom; projecting side gable; chimney.



### **190 London Street**

190 London Street was constructed around 1908 and may have replaced an older house on this site. It is an excellent example of an Edward front gable house and includes a gable window with a decorative surround, a two-storey projecting bay, a unique rounded verandah across the front of the house with bowling pin columns and an oriel window on the side of the house. It is an important contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; shingles; central tripartite window and moulding; corbels; dormer; two-storey bay; verandah with bowling pin columns; fenestration; stone foundation; oriel window.



### **194 London Street**

194 London Street was constructed around 1908 at the same time as its neighbour at 190 London Street. It is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house with a triple window and shingles in the gable. It was owned by Francis Hassard, the general secretary of the YMCA, located nearby. It is a contributing property to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; singles; tripartite window and moulding; fenestration; offset entrance and surround; bargeboard.



### **198 London Street**

198 London Street was constructed in the early 1890s in the Queen Anne style. It features distinctive raised brick moulding around its second storey window. It was owned by Robert McWhinnie, the proprietor of local shoestore, Foot and McWhinnie, located at 384 George Street North. It is a contributing property to the overall historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; shingles; central window; brackets; decorative brickwork; offset entrance; asymmetrical massing.



### **199 London Street**

199 London Street was likely constructed in the 1890s and is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the late nineteenth century. Its hipped roof is typical of this type of building and it is a good example in Peterborough. It contributes to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; offset entrance; porch; fenestration; stone foundation.





### **203 London Street**

203 London Street is a frame house built in 1875. It is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residential building from this time period. It is cohesive with the historic residential character of this part of London Street and is similar to its neighbour at 209 London Street which is also a good example of this housing type.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey frame foundation; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; bay window; offset entrance; porch.



### **209 London Street**

209 London Street is a brick house building in the late 1870s. It is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residential building from this time period and retains a number of interesting details including the buff brick voussoirs and one storey bay on the east side of the house. It is cohesive with the historic residential character of this part of London Street and is similar to its neighbour at 203 London Street which is also a good example of this housing type.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs; shutters; fenestration; enclosed entrance porch.





### **211-213 London Street**

211-213 London Street was constructed prior to 1872. A photograph of the house dating to this year still exists and shows the property with two doors even at that time. It has a distinctive paired rounded window in the centre gable, decorative gingerbread woodwork, and buff brick detailing in the voussoirs and quoins. It is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and contributes to the historic character of this part of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; gable roof; central gable with paired rounded window; gingerbread; entrance porch; square columns; brick piers; symmetrical massing; fenestration.



### **212-216 London Street**

212-216 London Street was likely constructed in the 1890s and is a unique example of an Edwardian Classical terraced house. The 3-unit building includes Edwardian classical features such as: porches with bowling pin columns; pediments with shingles above the porches; and stained glass transom windows on the main floor. It is one of only a few terraced houses constructed in this style. Its style and character are also consistent with the wider historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; dormers with shingles and return eaves; fenestration; lug sills; offset entrances in each unit; windows with rounded stained glass transoms; entrance porches; pediments; bowling pin columns; piers.



### **217 London Street**

217 London Street was constructed in the late 1880s by local bricklayer J.J. Hartley who completed many houses throughout the city at this time. It is the matching property to its neighbour, 221 London Street, and is a good example of both Hartley's work and of houses of this size constructed with Italianate details, including the two-storey projecting bay and wide eaves. It is a contributing property to the historic character of this part of London Street and a good example late nineteenth century residential construction.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; two-storey projecting bay; fenestration; asymmetrical massing; entrance porch; double doors; stone foundation.



### **218 London Street**

218 London Street was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It retains excellent examples of late nineteenth century stained glass. It also features return eaves, which is unusual for a Queen Anne style house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; return eaves; central window; coursing; windows with stained glass transoms; offset entrance; porthole window with stained glass; entrance porch; chimney.



### **220 London Street**

220 London Street was constructed around 1870. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian residential property and is contributing structure to the overall historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; side gable; fenestration; offset entrance; porch.



### **222 London Street**

222 London Street was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a vernacular gable front Victorian house. It retains its decorative woodwork in the front gable and is stylistically related to a number of the surrounding properties. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; porch; bargeboard; finial.

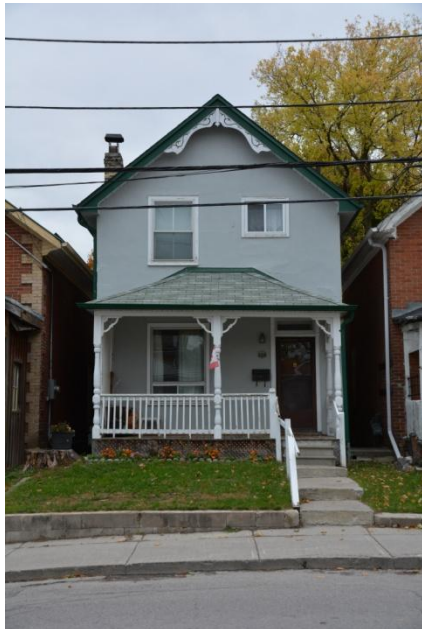




### **223 London Street**

223 London Street first appears in the City Directories in 1888 but is likely a much older dwelling. Stylistically, it appears to have been constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and may have been moved here from another location. It is a contributing property to the historic character of London Street.

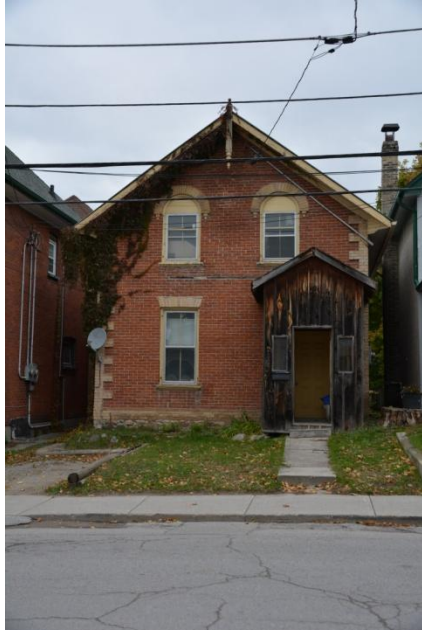
**Heritage attributes:** One-storey construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; central entrance; porch; symmetrical composition.



### **228 London Street**

228 London Street was constructed in the late 1880s and is a good example of a vernacular gable front Victorian house. It retains its decorative woodwork in the front gable and its verandah, and is stylistically related to a number of the surrounding properties. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; gable roof; chimney; decorative bargeboard; fenestration; entrance porch with awning roof, turned columns and decorative woodwork; offset entrance with transom.



### **230 London Street**

230 London Street was constructed around 1851 and it appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye view map. It possesses a number of interesting architectural details, including its unique buff brick window surrounds on the second storey. It is a contributing property to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; buff brick quoins; buff brick window hoods; gable roof; finial; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrance; stone foundation; fenestration; rounded upper storey windows.



### **246 London Street**

246 London Street was constructed in 1911 and is a good example of an early twentieth century residential property constructed using Edwardian classical features. These include the triple window in the front gable, the porch with pediment and offset entrance. The house also features unique moulded brick details and brackets on the gable end. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; tripartite gable window; decorative brickwork; entrance porch; offset entrance; fenestration.



### **252 London Street**

252 London Street was constructed around 1910 and is a good example of a residential building constructed using Queen Anne style features. These include the offset gable bay and moulded brick. It is a contributing property to the historic character of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; fenestration; porch; square columns; brick piers; entablature; entrance with transom; shutters.



### **253 London Street**

253 London Street was constructed in 1907 and is an excellent example of an Edwardian front gable house. It retains its front gable with shingles and window with decorative moulded and a front verandah with an offset entrance and pediment. It was owned by Robert Gilles, the proprietor of 2 stables on Water and Chambers streets. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; shingles; central window with moulding; side gable; corbels; fenestration; lug sills; entrance porch; pediment; entablature; dentils; columns; piers; brick knee wall; side porch.





### **254 London Street**

254 London Street was constructed in 1922 and is a good and late example of an Edwardian classical front gable house. It retains its shingles and window with decorative moulding in the gable and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; central window; offset entrance; porch; square columns; entablature; fenestration.



### **256 London Street**

256 London Street was constructed in 1925 and is a typical example of a mid-1920s bungalow. It includes a number of important features of this housing type including the large front wall dormer, offset entrance, and integrated verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of London Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; front wall dormer; fenestration; integrated verandah.



#### **490 Dickson Street**

490 Dickson Street was constructed for Samuel Dickson who intended to move to the house from his older property at 14 Murray Street, located next door. During its construction in 1870, Dickson drowned in his millpond and never occupied the house, although it remained in the Dickson family until 1947. The house has undergone a number of modern renovations to convert it to apartments but retains historic features, including massing and detailing, such as brick quoins and two-storey bay. It has important connections to the Dickson family and is a contributing heritage property in the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; asymmetrical massing; rusticated quoins; rounded windows; fenestration.



#### **497-499 Dickson Street**

497 Dickson Street was constructed as a rental property for John A. Hartley prior to 1875 when it appears on the Bird's Eye View map of the city. It was occupied by various working class tenants whose occupations reflected Peterborough's increasingly diverse industrial base during the second half of the nineteenth century. A frame house, it is a good example of worker's housing from this period and has an interesting central window with scalloped detailing. It has contextual value as part of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable; double central window and surround; entrance porch; sash windows; fenestration; symmetrical massing; stone foundation.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **533 Waterford Street**

533 Waterford Street was constructed around 1880 and is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the late nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the overall character of the Dickson Mills area through its architecture and its role as worker's housing in this neighbourhood.

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





### **536 Waterford Street**

536 Waterford Street was constructed in 1894 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style house in Peterborough. It has a unique pebbledash finish with half timbering in its front gable, an uncommon feature which appears on only a few houses in the city. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; projecting gable; half-timbering; central window; hipped roof; chimney; asymmetrical massing; verandah; square columns; offset entrance; fenestration.



### **540-542 Waterford Street**

540-542 Waterford Street was constructed between 1904 and 1905 and is a good example of a Georgian Revival multi-residential property. Its symmetrical layout and small upper dormer make it a good example of this housing type, and the one of only examples in this area. It maintains and supports the historic, residential character of Dickson Mills.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; symmetrical massing; fenestration; entrance porch; entrances with transoms.



### **547 Waterford Street**

547 Waterford Street was constructed prior to 1880 and is a good example of a vernacular gable front house from the late nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; entrance porch with awning roof; offset entrance with transom.



### **551 Waterford Street**

551 Waterford Street appears in the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and is likely significantly older. It was occupied by a teacher, W.J. Smith, in 1870. It is a good example of a vernacular Victorian gable front house and is a contributing feature of the overall Dickson Mills area.

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



### **560 Waterford Street**

560 Waterford Street was constructed in 1933 and is a very good example of a Georgian Revival house in Peterborough. It has a hipped roof with a small gable, typical of the style, as well as a symmetrical composition and a classically inspired entrance porch. It contributes to the historic character of Waterford Street and the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; central dormer; central entrance with sidelights; entrance porch; square columns; entablature; fenestration.



### **534 Harvey Street**

534 Harvey Street was constructed in the mid-1880s and is an extremely distinctive residential structure in the Queen Anne Style. In particular, it is defined by the window surrounds on the front elevation of the house which feature corbelling and a decorative cornice on the second storey. It is a contributing structure to the overall character of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; central window; decorative brickwork; cornice; corbels; offset entrance with transom; fenestration.





### **537-539 Harvey Street**

537-539 Harvey Street is a good example of a late nineteenth century semi-detached house defined by its two symmetrical bays on either side of the respective entrances of the two units. It is a contributing structure to the overall landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gables; central windows; windows with transoms; verandah; central entrances; symmetrical massing.



### **543 Harvey Street**

543 Harvey Street was constructed around 1904 and is a good example of an early twentieth century residence in a simplified Queen Anne style. It retains a fine example of residential stained glass on its front bay. This type of residence was often constructed for middle class families during the early twentieth century and reflects the general demographic of the area. It is a contributing heritage resource to the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; projecting gables; shingles; central window; windows with stained glass transoms; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; columns; entablature; fenestration; stone foundation; asymmetrical massing.



### **552 Harvey Street**

552 Harvey Street was constructed in 1860 as the home for local carpenter John Kincaid. It is a good example of mid-nineteenth century worker's housing with a central entrance and gable. It is a contributing structure to the overall character of the Dickson Mills area.

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



### **553 Harvey Street**

553 Harvey was constructed in the 1860s for cabinet maker John Brown who lived there until the 1890s. The property is a good example of worker's housing from the mid-nineteenth century constructed in the neoclassical style with return eaves, a symmetrical front elevation and a verandah across the front of the house. It reflects the demographic of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood during this time and it a contributing resource to the historic character of the neighbourhood.

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



### **559 Harvey Street**

559 Harvey Street was constructed the late 1880s and occupied by a Mrs. Wilson. It is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular housing and contributes to the historical character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; decorative brickwork; coursing; fenestration; symmetrical massing; windows with transoms; entrance with transom.



### **45 McDonnel Street**

45 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1870 for William H. Wrighton, a local merchant, to replace an older house. It is a good example of Victorian residential design executed in brick and is a contributing heritage property in the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; stone foundation; hipped roof; fenestration; central entrances with sidelights; entrance porch.





### **50 McDonnel Street**

50 McDonnel Street was constructed in 1925 for Alfred Perrin, a salesman at the Peterborough Cereal Company. It is a good example of a Georgian Revival house constructed in the mid-1920s and includes a number of key features associated with this style. These include the small central dormer, hipped roof, symmetrical window and door arrangement and restrained Classical detailing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; rounded ground floor windows; entrance porch; columns; entablature; fenestration.



### **51 McDonnel Street**

51 McDonnel Street was constructed in the mid-1880s for Sarah Snyder. It is executed in brick with two bays and a hipped roof. It is a good example of a late Victorian residential building and a contributing feature of the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; stone foundation.



### **52 McDonnell Street**

52 McDonnell Street was constructed in the late 1880s for W.A. Meldrun. It is a good example of a late nineteenth-century bay and gable house and features interesting bargeboard details. The property is an important contributing feature to the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; projecting gable; two-storey bay; decorative bargeboard; fenestration; entrance with transom and side lights; stone foundation; modern entrance porch and sunroom.



### **59 McDonnell Street**

59 McDonnell Street was constructed in the late 1850s for local merchant John Haffey. It follows a three-bay, symmetrical Georgian plan with a truncated hipped roof and retains a well-executed front verandah with ornate trellis trim. It is a contributing property to the heritage landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration; stone foundation.



### **65 McDonnel Street**

65 McDonnel Street was likely constructed in the late 1850s for John Kennedy, who owned a several properties in this area. It appears in the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and is an important contributing property to the overland landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; decorative brick work; dog tooth coursing; windows with stained glass transoms; fenestration; voussoirs; verandah; offset entrance with transom.



### **69 McDonnel Street**

69 McDonnel Street appears in the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough. It was likely constructed for a John Kennedy in the late 1850s. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dickson Mills.

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





### **71 McDonnel Street**

71 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1903 and is an example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. It retains its front gable with windows and bargeboard. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom.



### **74 McDonnel Street**

74 McDonnel Street is a good example of an early Victorian vernacular residence. Constructed in the late 1860s for Lazarus Payne, it is executed in red brick and features return eaves on the front elevation. It is a contributing feature to the overall landscape of the historic Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; return eaves; verandah with awning roof; entrance with sidelights; fenestration.



### **78 McDonnel Street**

78 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1903 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. It retains its shingled front gable with central window and verandah supported by classical columns. It is a contributing feature to the overall landscape of the historic Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gable end; shingles; central window; projecting gable bay; offset entrance; verandah with columns; fenestration.



### **82 McDonnel Street**

82 McDonnel Street is a good example of a Victorian residential building executed in brick. It was constructed as a rental property around 1870 for Lazarus Payne who also owned 74 McDonnel Street. It is a contributing feature to the overall landscape of the historic Dickson Mills area.

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



### **88 McDonnel Street**

88 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1850s as a rental property for William Hall. It is a good example of rental accommodation for the working classes as constructed in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is an important contributing feature of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; chimney; central entrance; fenestration.



### **92 McDonnel Street**

92 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1850s as a rental property for William Hall. It is a good example of rental accommodation from in the mid-nineteenth century. It is an important contributing feature of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey frame construction; symmetrical massing; central entrance; fenestration; entrance porch.



### **96 McDonnel Street**

96 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1905 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical home. It has a distinctive front gable with return eaves and a central window with a decorative surround, as well as the classical verandah typical of this style. It is a contributing property in the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; return eaves; brackets; central window with moulding; shingles; offset entrance with transom; fenestration; verandah with columns and pediment.





### **106 McDonnel Street**

106 McDonnel Street is a good example of a late Victorian Italianate residence in Peterborough. Constructed in the late 1880s, it features the typical projecting front bay and wide eaves of the style. It is a contributing property in the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; two-storey bay; fenestration; stone foundation; asymmetrical massing.



### **112 McDonnel Street**

112 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1880s and was occupied during that period by the Rev. M.L. Pearson, the minister of George Street Methodist, late United, Church and the grandfather of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson. It is a good example of a late nineteenth-century bay and gable house and is a contributing feature of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting gable; shingles; central window; bay; fenestration; voussoirs with keystones; stone foundation; entrance porch; asymmetrical massing.



### **174 McDonnel Street**

174 McDonnel Street was constructed in 1894 and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular worker's house from the late nineteenth century. It has the typical hipped roof and offset entrance of this housing type. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.



### **176 McDonnel Street**

176 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late nineteenth century and is a good example of an estate house from this period. It integrated classical design elements that were gaining popularity during this period, including a singled gable, hipped roof and verandah with columns and entablature. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; projecting gable; fenestration; lintels; windows with transoms; entrance with transom and sidelights; two-storey verandah; entablature; rusticated stone 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **192-194 McDonnell Street**

192-194 McDonnell Street was constructed prior to 1875 with the two storey gable bay added after 1890. 192 was owned and occupied by Anna Hay, the daughter of Thomas A. Stewart, and 194 was used as a rental property. It is a good example of a Victorian residential building.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; projecting gable; return eaves; two-storey bay; one-storey bays; recessed entrances; entrances with transom and sidelights; fenestration; chimneys; decorative bargeboard; stone foundation.





**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).

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **212 McDonnell Street**

212 McDonnell Street was constructed around 1900 and is a good example of turn of the century residential design. Occupied by William Sims, the manager of the Trent Valley Peat fuel Company, the house has an eclectic mix of design features characteristic of the late nineteenth century. These include the half timbered gable with pebbledash finish and corbelling and the classical verandah with columns, pediments and rusticated piers.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; half timbering; pebbledash finish in gable; central window; finial; chimney; fenestration; sills; verandah; paired columns; pediments; stone piers; entrance with rusticated surround.



### **216 McDonnel Street**

216 McDonnel Street was constructed prior to 1858 when it appears in the Assessment Rolls. It is likely of stacked plank construction, a method of construction used extensively in Peterborough during the mid-nineteenth century, but rare elsewhere. It is important due to its construction method and age.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey stacked plank construction; hipped roof; central entrance; fenestration.



### **222 McDonnel Street**

222 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1866 and was used as a rental property. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian residential building.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.



### **226 McDonnel Street**

226 McDonnel Street was constructed in 1918 and is a good example of an early twentieth century residence. It uses features from the developing Classical Revival movement including the hipped roof, wide eaves, and bank of window on the lower storey. It is a contributing feature to the residential streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; asymmetrical massing; fenestration; offset entrance.





### **227 McDonnel Street**

227 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1860s for Henry Hartley. It is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in the 1860s and includes many important features of the style as executed during that period including buff brick accents, a front verandah, a rounded arched window in the central gable and a central entrance with transom and sidelights.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey construction; red brick; gable roof; central gable; central rounded window with radiating buff brick voussoir; buff brick quoins; buff brick voussoirs; chimneys; central entrance with transom and sidelights; verandah; fenestration.



### **228 McDonnel Street**

228 McDonnel Street was constructed in 1908 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable residence. It has the typical shingled front gable with central window of this style, as well as a two storey bay. It features a two-storey entrance porch with triple columns on brick piers and an entablature with corbelling and dentils.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting side gable; front gable; tripartite window with moulding; shingles; two-storey bay; stone foundation; two-storey porch; paired columns; brick piers; entablature; dentils; fenestration; entrance; chimney.



### **232 McDonnel Street**

232 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1908 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable residence. It retains a number of important and detailed decorative features including the shingles in the gable, decorative wooden bargeboard with corbelling, a central gable window with decorative surround, and a verandah supported by Doric columns and an entablature with corbels.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting side gable; front gable; central window with moulding; shingles bargeboard with corbels; verandah; central entrance; columns; entablature with corbels; fenestration; chimneys.



### **235 McDonnel Street**

235 McDonnel Street was constructed prior to 1875 and appears on the Bird's Eye View map of the city. It was constructed as a corner store with a residence for the proprietor in an upper storey apartment and is a good example of a building outside the main commercial core of the city constructed for this purpose prior to 1875.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; ground floor storefront; fenestration.



### **236 McDonnel Street**

238 McDonnel Street was constructed in 1883 as a brick veneer shop; it also contains a dwelling for its owner, R. Lund. It is a good example of an attached commercial and residential building occupying a corner lot, with the residential section of the building placed behind the main store front facing onto McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; entrances; fenestration.



### **243 McDonnel Street**

243 McDonnel Street was constructed prior to 1851 and was built of brick, making it one of the oldest brick dwellings in the city: the 1851 census listed only five brick houses within the city limits. It was occupied by the Simm family from at least 1851 until 1915.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; central gable with window; fenestration; central entrance.



### **246 McDonnel Street**

246 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1880s for Frederick Foot, who owned a shoe store. It is a good example of a modest house constructed for a local business owner in late Victorian Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; offset entrance; fenestration; verandah.





### **250 McDonnel Street**

250 McDonnel Street was constructed around 1880 to replace an older house which had been on the property since the mid-1840s. It is a good example of a modest residential property constructed in the 1880s to replace a structure from Peterborough's earlier phase of development as local people became more prosperous and settled.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; offset entrance; fenestration; bay window.



### **254-258 McDonnel Street**

254-258 McDonnel Street was constructed in the late 1880s as rental properties for William Yelland. It is a very good example of a late Victorian terraced house with three units. It retains important decorative features including its ornate front verandah and radiating voussoirs with keystones.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; brackets; pilasters; rounded upper storey windows; fire separation walls; radiating voussoirs with keystones; verandah with decorative woodwork; offset entrances in each unit; fenestration.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

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



### **52 Murray Street**

52 Murray Street was constructed around 1847 for gentleman John A. Hartley who was born in Ireland in about 1827. The house appears in a pre-1850 painting and is listed in the 1861 census as a frame house occupied by Hartley and his wife. It is an important early residence in Peterborough and a contributing heritage feature of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; asymmetrical massing; gable roofs; offset entrance; fenestration.



### **55 Murray Street**

55 Murray Street was constructed in 1930 as the caretaker's house for the County Courthouse and continues to be owned by the County for this purpose. It is a good, but late, example of an Edwardian foursquare house. It possess and retains an important historical connection to the County Courthouse precinct.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; central dormer; fenestration; entrance porch square columns; entablature; pediment; brick piers; stone foundation; offset entrance.



### **60 Murray Street**

60 Murray Street was constructed by Alexander Morrow around 1850. It is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century frame house and has important connections to the Morrow family in Peterborough. It appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and is an important contributing structure of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable with rounded window; chimney; central entrance with transom; rear addition; fenestration.





### **62 Murray Street**

62 Murray Street was constructed by Alexander and Mary Morrow next to their property at 60 Murray Street as a retirement home. It was constructed between 1870 and 1875 and appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of the city. Both Morrows died of old age in the house, within a few weeks of each other in spring 1876. It is a good example of a Regency style cottage in Peterborough and an important contributing feature of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; entrance.



### **68 Murray Street**

68 Murray Street was constructed for Charles Ormond, a local druggist in 1873 and was made of solid brick. It appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough. It has some unusual architectural features including the raised window surrounds. It is a good example of an merchant class house constructed in Peterborough during this period and is an important contributing structure to the historic character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; window surrounds; fenestration; rusticated quoins; coursing; central entrance and surround; symmetrical composition.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

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



### **110 Murray Street**

110 Murray Street is a frame house constructed in the mid-1850s for John Kennedy. It appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough with a verandah across the front of the house. It is important as an early building in Peterborough and as part of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey frame construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; symmetrical massing; entrances.



**114 Murray Street – 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



**191-197 Murray Street**

The complex at 191-197

Murray Street was constructed in the mid-1910s and known as the Park View Apartments. They are a good example of Edwardian apartment building design, using features prevalent in the Edwardian Classical style that was popular during this period, including the two-storey balconies supported by columns. They are an important and rare example of an Edwardian apartment building in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable and hipped roofs; dormers; two-storey porches; one-storey porch; columns; entablatures; brick piers; fenestration; entrances.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.





### **223 Murray Street**

223 Murray Street was constructed in the 1870s as a single family home and is a good example of Victorian vernacular residential design. The use of buff brick to add decorative elements to the house is typical of this period and, in this property, accents the windows, quoins and base of the house.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; gable roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration.



### **226 Murray Street**

226 Murray Street is a log house that dates from prior to 1848 when it first appears on this site. It is possible that it was erected elsewhere and moved to its present location. It is an important structure in Peterborough both for its age and construction material.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey log construction; gable roof; fenestration; entrance.



### **234 Murray Street**

234 Murray Street was constructed prior to 1858 when it is first listed in the City Directories. It was owned by William Wand, a carpenter. It is constructed in wood and is important as an early residential building in Peterborough.

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



### **55 Brock Street**

55 Brock Street was constructed in 1910 and is a good example of the use of period revival features in a relatively modest residential property. In particular, it is notable for its use of parapet gables on both the north and east elevation which are borrowed from the Tudor Revival style prevalent during this period, as well as its asymmetrical massing and buff brick construction. It was first occupied by G.C. Wainwright, the manager of the Bank of Ottawa at 403-405 George Street North.

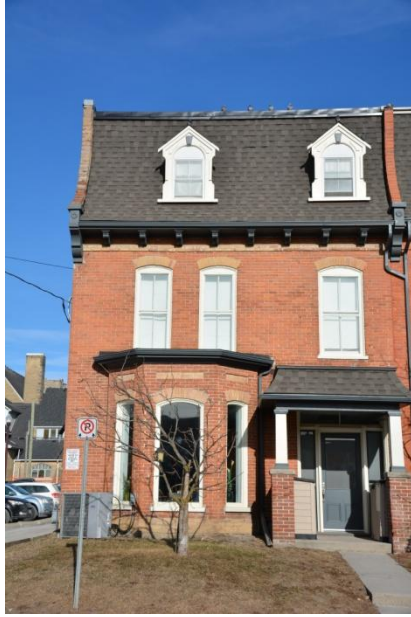
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; gable roof; projecting gable; parapet gables; chimneys; fenestration; offset entrance; symmetrical massing.



### **166 Brock Street**

166 Brock Street was constructed prior to 1870 for Dr. George Burnham Jr. It features an interesting parapet gable on both sides of the structure. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Brock Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; parapet gables; chimneys; fenestration.



**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **213 Brock Street**

213 Brock Street was constructed in 1876. It is a good example of vernacular Victorian residential design executed in brick. It retains important decorative features including decorative woodwork along the eaves and the front verandah.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative bargeboard; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; voussoirs; entrance with sidelights and transom; fenestration; verandah.



### **217 Brock Street**

217 Brock Street was constructed in the late 1870s for Joseph Keele, a shoemaker, to replace an older house that had been on the site since at least 1851. It is a good example of vernacular Victorian residential design executed in brick and features upper storey rounded windows and brick coursing.

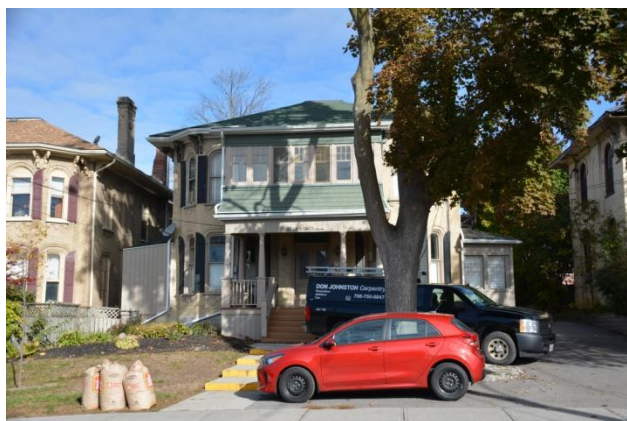
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; coursing; offset entrance; porch; columns; pediment with shingles; brick piers.



### **223 Brock Street**

223 Brock Street was constructed in 1930 as the Assembly Gospel Hall. It is an excellent example of 1930s evangelical architecture which, in general, sought to de-emphasize the physical form of the church building, in contrast with mainline denominations. This was achieved through the stripping away of the vast amount of architectural detail while still retaining an architectural profile associated with ecclesiastical design through the steeply pitched gable roof and pilasters along the sides of the building to divide it into bays.

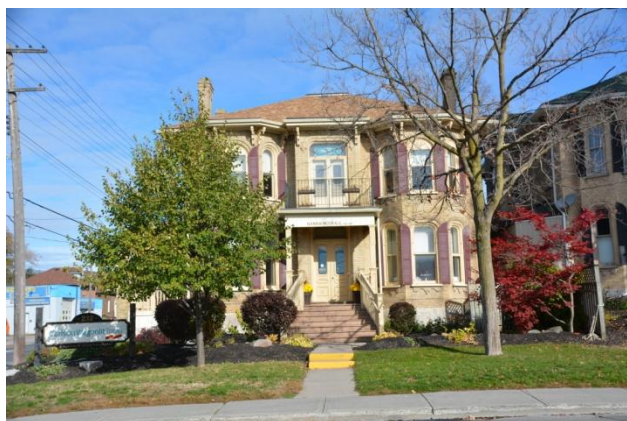
**Heritage attributes:** Brick construction; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration; pilasters.



### **226 Brock Street**

226 Brock Street is one of three nearly identical Second Empire mansions constructed in the late 1870s on Brock Street near Aylmer Street. 226 Brock Street was occupied by Charles McGill, the manager of the Ontario Bank. By the early twentieth century, it was home to numerous boarders working in various Peterborough businesses and industries, including the Ontario Bank and CGE.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays; brackets; rounded windows; shutters; fenestration; central entrance with transom; entrance porch; columns; entablature; upper storey sleeping porch.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **87 Hunter Street W**

87 Hunter Street W was constructed in the late 1880s as a row of three connected houses, of which it is the only one that is still standing. It is a good example of a late Victorian residential building and is notable for the porch on the east elevation which features ornate decorative woodwork.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; side porch with decorative woodwork; entrance; asymmetrical massing; fire separation wall.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **139-141 Hunter Street W**

139-141 Hunter Street W was constructed for James Stevenson in 1862. It is a good example of mid-Victorian commercial building with a protruding central section, pilasters and an entablature. It is historically, physically and visually linked the commercial row on Hunter Street West between Water and George Streets.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; entablature; pilasters; projecting central bay; rounded upper storey windows; ground floor storefront; rustication.



### **163 Hunter Street W**

163 Hunter Street W was constructed in 1875 as part of the Oriental Hotel. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian commercial building and retains its pilasters with set back rounded windows. It was originally part of a larger building, the rest of which was demolished in the 1970s. It is an important contributing structure to the Hunter Street West commercial corridor.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; rounded windows; paired windows; fenestration; pilasters; ground floor storefront.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.





### **174-180 Hunter Street W**

174-180 Hunter Street W was constructed in the late 1870s as a commercial block for Sheriff James Hall. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian commercial block and retains its decorative cornice. It is an important contributing structure to the overall character of the Hunter Street West commercial corridor and is both historically and physically linked to its surroundings.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; rounded windows; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **183 Hunter Street W**

183 Hunter Street W was constructed in 1939 as the Bell Telephone Exchange. It is a good example of a telephone exchange building, many of which were constructed throughout Ontario between about 1920 and 1940. Originally two storeys, it is a good example of late 1930s stripped classicism, as applied to a commercial structure, using decorative brickwork to suggest pilasters on the front and side elevations. It is particularly notable for its front entrance which features ornate metalwork and a decorative door illustrating scenes related to telephone infrastructure.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; decorative brickwork; cornice line; fenestration; ironwork; entrance; door.



**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 20<sup>th</sup> century the front of the complex was unified as one commercial frontage. The property remained in the Belleghem family until 1954.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **192 Hunter Street W**

192 Hunter Street W was constructed in 1908 as an office building and originally houses Bell Telephone. It is a good example of an early twentieth century office building, without a storefront, and has well preserved decorative brickwork on the Hunter Street facade. It also features an offset entrance with a decorative surround including brackets and an entablature. It is an important contributing structure to the overall character of the Hunter Street West commercial corridor.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; cornice; decorative brickwork; fenestration; windows and surrounds; rustication; entrance with surround, brackets and entablature.



### **197-201 Hunter Street W**

197-201 Hunter Street W was constructed in 1883 as the Royal Oak Hotel. It was designed by local architect John Belcher and is important both as part of Belcher's wider body of work in downtown Peterborough and for its technical achievements. The building is situated partially over Jackson Creek and, in order to span the creek, Belcher has to make use of rolled steel girders to support the structure. These were imported from Philadelphia and provided an innovative solution for the problem of crossing the creek.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; cornice; brackets; rounded upper storey windows; coursing; window surrounds; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.





### **211-213 Hunter Street W**

211-213 Hunter Street W was constructed for R.Z. Rogers in 1883 and housed James Halpin's carriage shop, located on the site of an earlier carriage factory. It features a mansard roof with dormer windows and decorative brackets. It is an important contributing structure to the Hunter Street West commercial corridor.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; mansard roof; chimney; dormer with rounded windows; brackets; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **212-216 Hunter Street W**

212-216 Hunter Street W was constructed in the early 1890s as a commercial property. It features excellent decorative brickwork on courses separating each of its three storeys and is a good example of a late nineteenth century commercial property. In the early twentieth century, it was home to Coughlin Monument Works, a well-regarded local monument business that manufactured graves, monuments and war memorials that were shipped throughout the Peterborough area. It is an important contributing feature of the Hunter Street West commercial corridor.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; rounded windows; fenestration; corbels; ground floor storefront.



### **215-221 Hunter Street W**

215-221 Hunter Street W was constructed around 1880 for Cornelius Halpin. The lower story contained stores and a carriage way to access the rear of the building, which has been retained. The upper storeys were rental accommodation and a hotel. It is good example of a late Victorian commercial building and forms an important part of the Hunter Street W commercial corridor where it is both historically and physically linked to its surroundings.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; gable roof; dormers with half-timbering; fenestration; fire separation wall; carriage way; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **223-225 Hunter Street W**

223-225 Hunter Street W was constructed in the late 1880s and used as a commercial building. It is an excellent example of a late Victorian commercial building with a mansard roof and is notable for the decorative polychromatic brick work on the second story. It forms an important part of the Hunter Street W commercial corridor where it is both historically and physically linked to its surroundings.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; mansard roof; dormers with pediment; buff brick coursing; fenestration; ground floor storefront; 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 19<sup>th</sup> century store fronts with heavy timber lintels over recessed entries and wooden shop windows.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



**247 Hunter Street W**

247 Hunter Street W was constructed in the early 1840s and appears on Sandford Fleming's 1846 map of the city. It was originally owned by Oughtry Morrow and later his son, Robert A. Morrow. It is an important early building in Peterborough and a good example of a Regency cottage.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey construction; hipped roof; central entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration; symmetrical massing.





### **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-19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **130 Simcoe Street**

130 Simcoe Street was constructed for the Bank of Montreal in 1960 and is attributed to architect Eberhard Zeidler. It is a landmark modernist building in Peterborough and occupies a prominent position at the corner of Simcoe and Water Streets. It is notable for its frieze executed in gold mosaic tiles and the book matched panels in black marble on the south and east elevations.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey concrete construction; flat roof; cornice; frieze; marble panels; vertical bands of windows; fenestration; recessed entrance.



### **167-173 Simcoe Street**

167-173 Simcoe Street is a good example of late Victorian commercial building and is comprised of a two-storey section and a three-storey section, the former of which is likely the older section of the building. The three-storey section of this building is notable for its upper storey windows which feature voussoirs with keystone and decorative coursing. It is an important part of the historic landscape of Simcoe Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two and three-storey brick construction; flat roofs; fenestration; rounded upper storey windows; voussoirs; keystones; coursing; dentils; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **172-174 Simcoe Street**

172-174 Simcoe Street was constructed in 1888 for Thomas Bradburn and was the CPR hotel until 1908, replacing an earlier hotel on the same site which had been lost to a fire. It later became the King George Hotel. It is a unique building in downtown Peterborough for its use of red and buff brick on the upper storeys and is an important part of the historic streetscape of Simcoe Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; red brick details including voussoirs; mansard roof; rounded upper storey windows; decorative brickwork; carriageway; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **195 Simcoe Street**

195 Simcoe Street is a good example of an early twentieth century commercial building. It is significant as the site of Duffus Garage and Ford Dealership beginning in 1914. It was owned and operated by J.J. Duffus who served as Peterborough's mayor, a federal MP and as a Senator in the mid-twentieth century.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; fenestration; ground floor storefront.



### **207 Simcoe Street**

The property on which 207 Simcoe Street is constructed was granted to John Beatty in 1826 and, by the 1851 census, the Beattys had erected a brick house on this site, which is most likely this building. A similar structure also appears on the 1846 Sanford Fleming map in this location. It is a good example of a Regency cottage with a hipped roof and symmetrical front elevation and a very early brick house in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey brick construction; hipped roof; central entrance with sidelights; entrance porch with pediment and decorative woodwork; symmetrical massing.



### **209 Simcoe Street**

209 Simcoe Street was constructed around 1888 and is frame construction clad in brick. It was occupied by barber Fred Potvin. It is a good example of a late Victorian bay and gable house in the transitional area of Simcoe Street as it moves away from the downtown commercial core.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; buff brick; hipped roof; projecting bay; gable with shingles and central window; chimney; fenestration; entrance; asymmetrical massing.



### **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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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”.



### **247-251 Simcoe Street**

247-251 Simcoe Street may date to before 1846 as a building of this size appears in on Sandford Fleming's map in this location. It also appears on the 1851 and 1861 censuses. It is a frame building and was later clad in brick, likely around 1880.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey frame construction; hipped roof; central entrance; symmetrical composition; fenestration; classical details.



### **164-168 Charlotte Street**

164-168 Charlotte Street was constructed in the early 1890s and is a good example of late nineteenth century Italianate commercial architecture and served as a grocery store from its construction through most of the first half of the twentieth century. It is notable for the dog-tooth coursing along the bracketed cornice. The building is an important feature of the Charlotte Street streetscape.

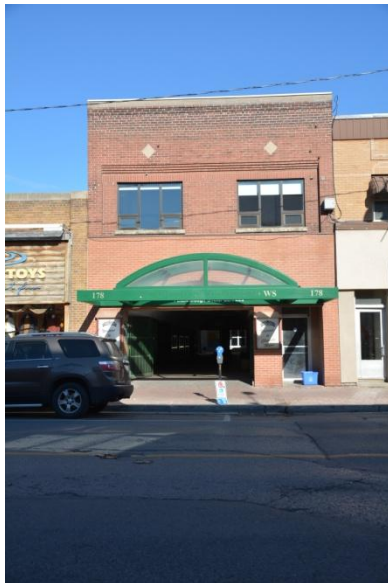
**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; decorative brickwork; voussoirs; rounded windows; fenestration; ground floor storefront; carriage way; continuation of commercial row.



### **171-175 Charlotte Street – White House Hotel**

171-175 Charlotte Street first appears as Whites Hotel in the 1893 City Directory, changing its name to the White House Hotel soon after. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century hotel, of which Peterborough had many during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is the only one of Peterborough's nineteenth century hotels which retains its original name and function.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey brick construction; flat roof; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **178 Charlotte Street**

178 Charlotte Street is a good example of an early twentieth century commercial building. It uses restrained decoration in a two-storey storefront that is well integrated into the historic Charlotte Street commercial streetscape. The historic upper storey has been retained and the lower storey heavily modified.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; flat roof; buff brick details; decorative brickwork; fenestration; continuation of commercial row.





### **180 Charlotte Street**

180 Charlotte Street is a unique example of commercial architecture in Peterborough. It features Art Deco details above the storefront which is rare for the city. It is an important part of the Charlotte Street streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; Art Deco decorative elements; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **181-187 Charlotte Street**

181-187 Charlotte Street was constructed around 1911 and is a good example of early twentieth century commercial architecture. It was originally the home of J. Mendel Greene Music Co. until 1930. Although the building had been clad, it retains its cornice and horizontal elements which characterized commercial architecture during this period.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; cornice; fenestration; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.



### **182-184 Charlotte Street**

182-184 Charlotte Street is a good example of an early twentieth century commercial block. It is notable for the used of ornate brickwork on the second storey and keystones above the windows. It is a contributing property to the commercial landscape of Charlotte Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; flat roof; decorative brickwork; fenestration; voussoirs with keystones; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **186-192 Charlotte Street**

186-192 Charlotte Street was constructed in 1886 and served as the Snowden Hotel. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was a well-known and popular hotel in the city and was described in a 1908 supplement to the Peterborough Examiner as “one of the leading hotels in Peterborough.” It formed part of a collection of hotels along Charlotte Street. Remodelled in the early twentieth century as the Charlebond Building, it remains an important part of Charlotte Street’s commercial streetscape and the continuous row of commercial buildings on the north side of the street.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey buff brick construction; flat roofs; parapet; cornice; bay windows; recessed entrance; ground floor storefronts; fenestration; continuation of commercial row.



### **194-196 Charlotte Street**

194-196 Charlotte Street was likely constructed in the late 1890s and is a good example of a late nineteenth-century three-storey commercial block. Its upper two stories feature rounded windows on the top storey, brick pilasters, and decorative brickwork. It is a continuation of the commercial streetscape along the north side of Charlotte Street and is an important contributing resource to the downtown area.

**Heritage attributes:** Three-storey red brick construction; flat roof; decorative brickwork; corbels; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **200-202 Charlotte Street**

200-202 Charlotte Street may be the oldest brick building in Peterborough. Constructed around 1842, it originally served as the Globe Hotel, a small but early downtown hotel. As originally constructed, it was composed of three bays with a parapet gable. The property underwent renovations to update the front façade and allow for storefronts on the ground storey of the building. It is an important early building in Peterborough and contributes to the overall character of Charlotte Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; pilasters; fenestration; ground floor storefront; continuation of commercial row.



### **206-208 Charlotte Street**

206-208 Charlotte Street was constructed in the mid-1880s as rental properties for Thomas Harper and John Thompson. They are good examples of late nineteenth century rental properties and contribute to the commercial character of the Charlotte Street landscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; mansard roof; fenestration; buff brick details on 208; fire separation wall; ground floor storefronts; continuation of commercial row.





### **140 King Street**

140 King Street, also known as the J.J. Turner building, is a landmark building on King Street between George and Water Streets in Peterborough's downtown core. J.J. Turner was born in England and emigrated to Port Hope before setting up his sail and tent making business in the 1870s. He moved to Peterborough in 1883 and the building at 140 King Street was constructed in the mid-1880s as his factory, offices and sales room. It is an excellent example of late Victorian industrial architecture and one of the few surviving building of this type on the south end of Peterborough's downtown where there was once a significant number of industrial structures.

**Heritage attributes:** Four-storey red brick construction; flat roof; cornice; brackets; corbels; fenestration; pilasters; ground floor entrances; rusticated foundation.



### **231 King Street**

231 King Street was constructed in 1909 and was owned by Nora Shevlin, a widow who boarded women at the house. It is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. It retains the shingling in both its front and side gables, as well as the tripartite window with decorative moulding on the front of the building.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front and side gables with shingles; tripartite window with moulding; fenestration; bay windows; entrance.



### **164 Sherbrooke Street**

164 Sherbrooke Street is an excellent example of early twentieth century industrial architecture and one of few surviving industrial buildings in downtown Peterborough. Beginning in 1909, it was home to the German Card Manufacturing Company, later Turner Brothers Card Manufacturing, a cardboard and mat board factory operated by brothers Marshall and Leslie Turner. It retains a number of important features characteristic of early twentieth century industrial architecture including the integration of decorative brick work and the large multi-pane windows on the western section of the building. It is an important example of industrial architecture in Peterborough and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sherbrooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; flat roof; one-storey addition; large multi-pane windows; parapet; decorative brickwork; fenestration; entrance.



### **187 Sherbrooke Street**

187 Sherbrooke Street was constructed in the late 1890s and is a good example of a vernacular Victorian residential building with a gable end. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of this section of Sherbrooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; fenestration.



### **191 Sherbrooke Street**

191 Sherbrooke Street was constructed in 1903 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style house constructed in Peterborough. Distinctive features on this property include its asymmetrical massing and front projecting gable, the decorative brackets at the edge of the gable, and the moulded brick pilasters. It maintains and supports the historic residential character of this part of Sherbooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; brackets; pilasters; decorative brickwork; windows with transoms; verandah; columns; entrance.



### **195 Sherbrooke Street**

195 Sherbrooke Street was constructed in 1902 and is a good example of a vernacular hipped roof worker's house from the turn of the twentieth century. It was owned by John Gillespie, an engineer at the Hamilton Foundry. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sherbrooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; porch; columns.





### **199 Sherbrooke Street**

199 Sherbrooke Street was constructed around 1913 and is an example of an Edwardian front gable house. It retains its gable window with decorative surround. It was originally owned by John Gillespie, an engineer at the Hamilton Foundry who also owned the property next door at 195 Sherbrooke Street. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sherbrooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable; central window and moulding; fenestration.



### **205 Sherbrooke Street**

205 Sherbrooke Street was constructed in the late 1890s and is a good example of a Queen Anne style house in Peterborough, although it has some later additions. It is a contributing feature of the historic landscape of Sherbrooke Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; decorative brickwork; pilasters; entrance porch; columns; brick piers; fenestration.



### **211 Sherbrooke Street**

211 Sherbrooke Street was constructed around 1904 for William Comstock. Comstock was the oldest son of Aaron Comstock who established the Comstock Funeral Home in Peterborough and joined his father in the business. The house is a good example of an Edwardian residence and features a unique rounded entrance porch with classical columns and an entablature with dentils. It is a contributing feature to this historical landscape of Sherbrooke Street and is important through its connection to a longstanding and well-known Peterborough family business.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; fenestration; windows with transoms; entrance with transom; rounded entrance work; columns; entablature; stone foundation.



### **219 Sherbrooke Street**

219 Sherbrooke Street was constructed in 1907 for Manson Comstock. Comstock was the youngest son of Aaron Comstock who established the Comstock Funeral Home in Peterborough. Manson Comstock began his career working at the Peterborough Hardware Company but had joined his father's business by 1912. 219 Sherbrooke Street is a good example of an Edwardian residence in Peterborough. It is a contributing structure to the historic landscape of Sherbrooke Street and is important in its connection to a longstanding and well-known Peterborough family business.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; front gable; fenestration; stone foundation.



### **225-227 Sherbrooke Street**

225-227 Sherbrooke Street was likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, although its exact date of construction is not known. It may be the house that appears in this location on the 1846 Sandford Fleming map of Peterborough, which would make it one of the early brick houses in Peterborough. It is an important early example of vernacular building in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable; central entrances; fenestration; verandah.





### **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*.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

**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.



### **256 Aylmer Street N**

256 Aylmer Street N is a good example of early twentieth century semi-detached worker's housing. It is typical of multi-residential housing types of this period which generally featured shallow verandahs or entrance porches across the front of the house, offset entrances on the units and hipped roofs. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

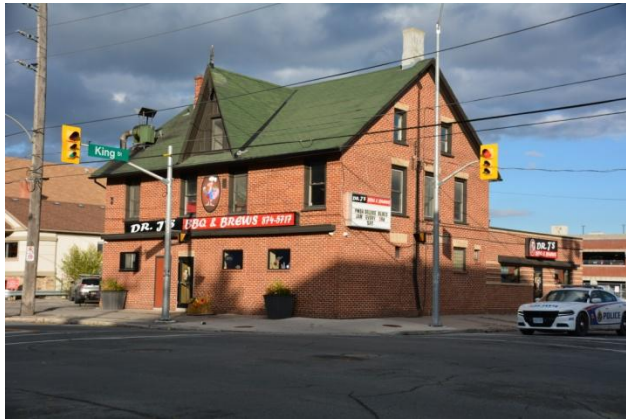
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; fenestration; symmetrical massing; central entrances; shallow verandah; brick piers.



### **260 Aylmer Street N**

260 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1905 and is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house in Peterborough. The house has the characteristic shingles gable on the street facing elevation of this style. It is a contributing property to Aylmer Street's historic streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; gable roof; side gable; front gable with central window and shingles; fenestration; entrance with transom.



### **282 Aylmer Street N**

282-284 Aylmer Street N may have been constructed by 1858, but was certainly in place by 1875 when it was a hotel. It became the Montreal House in the late nineteenth century and remained under that name until 2013. Although renovated over the years, the property still retains its rectangular form with a steeply pitched dormer on the west elevation which includes a wooden finial. It is an important early hotel in Peterborough and a local landmark.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; chimneys; central gable; finial; fenestration; entrances.





### **300 Aylmer Street N**

300 Aylmer Street N is an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. Constructed in 1914, it retains its characteristic shingled front gable with central window and also features an oriel window with matching shingles. It is a good example of this housing type in Peterborough and is an important feature of the historic fabric of Aylmer Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; central tripartite window; oriel window; windows with transoms; offset entrance; entrance porch.



### **456-458 Aylmer Street N**

This double tenement was erected in the mid-1880s for William J. Hall. It retains many decorative features including the trellis trim on the front verandah and decorative brackets. It is a good example of late nineteenth-century semi-detached housing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; symmetrical massing; bay windows; entrances with transoms; entrance porches with decorative woodwork; brackets.



#### **464 Aylmer Street N**

464 Aylmer Street N is the former William Metheral Carriage shop which was located on this site beginning in 1858. The current building was constructed in 1883, but integrated part of an older structure dating back to the late 1850s. It holds heritage value as an early surviving commercial building in downtown Peterborough and part of the row of surviving properties belonging to the Meatheral family along Aylmer Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; fenestration.



#### **473 Aylmer Street N**

473 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian foursquare house, a popular residential building style in Ontario in the early twentieth century. This property demonstrates some of the characteristic features of this style including the hipped roof, small central dormer, and tripartite window beside an offset entrance on the ground floor. This building contributes to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; fenestration; entrance.



#### **474-480 Aylmer Street N**

474-480 Aylmer Street N is an excellent example of a late Victorian terraced house in the Italianate style. It was constructed for the Metheral family around 1887. Two brothers, Joseph and Wilton, occupied two of the units and the others were rented out. It also holds heritage value as part of the row of surviving properties belonging to the Meatheral family along Aylmer Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays; brackets; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick coursing; stone foundation; symmetrical composition; upper storey porches.

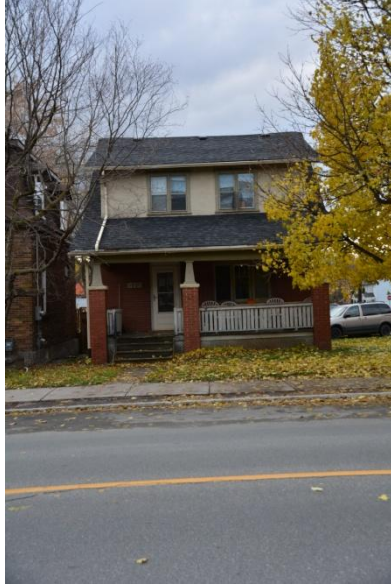


#### **475 Aylmer Street N**

475 Aylmer Street N was likely constructed in the early 1880s. It is believed to have been moved to this location from the corner of Brock and Bethune Street in the 1920s. It is a unique example of a centre plan house with a mansard roof.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; mansard roof; dormers; central entrance; fenestration; symmetrical massing.





#### **477 Aylmer Street N**

477 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1926 and is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. This housing type became popular in Peterborough during this period and is characterized by the integrated verandah, large front wall dormer and broad low pitched roof.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; integrated verandah; brick piers.



#### **485-495 Aylmer Street N**

485 Aylmer Street N is an excellent and rare example of a Second Empire terrace in Peterborough. The terrace features a mansard roof with dormers, bay windows, and a verandah with decorative woodwork across the front of the building. It is an important and extremely well-executed example of late nineteenth century multi-residential housing. 491 was an early childhood home of twentieth-century mystic and spiritualist Manly Palmer Hall who was born in Peterborough in 1901.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; mansard roof; dormers; bay windows; verandah with decorative woodwork; fenestration; entrances.



#### **492-494 Aylmer Street N**

494 Aylmer Street N was constructed prior to 1875 for Henry Hartley. 492 Aylmer Street was added to the property in the mid-1880s and 494 Aylmer Street, a frame structure, was clad in brick to match the addition. The property is a good example of late Victorian multi-residential housing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; mansard roof; dormers; entrances with transoms; fenestration.



#### **497 Aylmer Street N**

497 Aylmer Street N was constructed in the late 1860s as a single family home. It is a good example of a house constructed on a Georgian three-bay plan. It was converted into a multi-residential property in 1890.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey frame construction; hipped roof; weatherboard; central rounded window; symmetrical composition; fenestration; verandah.



#### **498 Aylmer Street N**

498 Aylmer Street N is a frame house that was constructed prior to 1870. It is a good example of vernacular residential design from the mid-nineteenth century and features distinctive eave returns.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; return eaves; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance.



### **500 Aylmer Street N**

500 Aylmer Street N is a solid brick structure constructed in the early 1880s. It is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular residential design and features a box cornice and significant amounts of retained decorative woodwork.

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



### **501 Aylmer Street N**

501 Aylmer Street N appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and was owned by William Yelland. It was constructed at least as early as 1870 but may date to the 1860s. It is a good example of Victorian vernacular residential construction and features rounded upper story windows on the east elevation.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; offset entrance.





### **504 Aylmer Street N**

504 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in brick. It was likely constructed in the early 1880s and retains a rounded arched window in the centre gable and decorative trim along the eaves.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; central gable; rounded window; bargeboard; central entrance with sidelights; fenestration; entrance porch.



### **505-507 Aylmer Street N**

This brick house N was constructed as a semi-detached rental property for William Yelland in the early 1880s. It is a distinctive design featuring two pointed gables with rounded windows and radiating buff brick voussoirs.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half story red brick construction; gable roof; gables on front elevation; rounded windows; buff brick voussoirs; fenestration; central entrances; entrance porch.



### **508 Aylmer Street N**

508 Aylmer Street N was constructed prior to 1870 and likely dates to the early to mid-1860s and is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage from this period. It is of wood construction covered in plaster and retains original elements including the rounded arched window and wooden finial in the centre gable on the verandah.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable; rounded window; finial; central entrance; verandah; fenestration.



### **511 Aylmer Street N**

511 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a 1920s bungalow in Peterborough. Constructed around 1925, it features the key elements associated with this housing type which became popular in Peterborough during this period. These include: an integrated verandah; a wide central dormer and broad sloping roof.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; integrated verandah; offset entrance; brick piers.



### **512 Aylmer Street N**

512 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. Likely built in the early 1880s, it is of solid brick construction. It is an important contributing feature to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

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



### **514-516 Aylmer Street N**

514-516 Aylmer Street N is an important example of a late nineteenth century bay and gable semi-detached house. There are few examples of this housing type in Peterborough. It retains many original features of this style including the shingled gables, brackets and ornate second storey porch between the two units.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting bays with gable; shingles; central windows; brackets; upper storey porch with decorative woodwork; central entrances; symmetrical composition; stone foundation.





### **531 Aylmer Street N**

531 Aylmer Street N is a rare example of a Edwardian Classical gable front semi-detached house. While this residential style is very common in Peterborough, the vast majority of examples are single family homes. The property retains original feature important to the Edwardian Classical style including the shingled gables with central windows; bowling pin columns and pediment.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gables; shingles; central windows with moulding; bay windows; fenestration; entrances with transoms; windows with transoms; verandah; bowling pin columns; piers; pediment; symmetrical composition.



### **535 Aylmer Street N**

535 Aylmer Street N was constructed in the 1880s and occupied by William Belleghem of the Belleghem family which operated the furniture dealership and undertaking business at 188 Hunter Street West. It is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence in Peterborough and includes features such as a front bay and gable, return eaves, windows with stained glass transoms and an offset entrance porch. It is an important feature of this turn of the century neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; dormers; return eaves; windows with stained glass transoms; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; entrance porch; piers; bowling pin columns; pediment; stone foundation.



### **541 Aylmer Street N**

541 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. This property was constructed around 1909 for Percy Rutherford, a real estate agent. It has the characteristic shingled front gable of this housing type and also features a front verandah with squared columns and an entablature. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; tripartite window with moulding; windows with transoms; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah; brick piers; square columns; entablature.



### **542 Aylmer Street N**

542 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house. It was constructed in 1910 and retains the characteristic features of this housing type including the shingled gable with central window, verandah with columns, and upper storey bay window. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; double window with moulding; bay window; windows with transoms; entrance with transom; verandah; piers; bowling pub columns.



#### **544 Aylmer Street N**

544 Aylmer Street N was constructed in 1908 and is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. It has the characteristic shingled front gable of this style and a verandah across the front of the house. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnell Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; central window; fenestration; verandah; square columns.



#### **545 Aylmer Street N**

545 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1925 and is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. It features the key elements of this style of house which became popular in Peterborough during this period. These features include: an integrated verandah, a front facing dormer, and low pitched roof. It is unique in that the entrance of the house is in the centre of the building, which is uncommon for this housing type, and that the verandah extends only across half of the house with an interior window on the southern side.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; front wall dormer; fenestration; integrated verandah.





### **546 Aylmer Street N**

546 Aylmer Street N was constructed in the late 1880s for Benjamin Shortley as a rental property alongside its nearly identical neighbour at 548 Aylmer Street N. It has a bay and gable on the street facing side with ornate brackets and a verandah and entrance on the side with decorative wooden elements. It is a good example of residential design from the 1880s.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting bay with gable; shingled gable; semi-circular window; brackets; fenestration; lintels; lug sills; side entrance; verandah with decorative woodwork.



### **550 Aylmer Street N**

550 Aylmer Street N was constructed in 1882 for Benjamin Shortley. He lived in the house until 1917. It is a good example of residential construction from the early 1880s. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnell Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; entrance.



### **551 Aylmer Street N**

551 Aylmer Street N was constructed between 1875 and 1883 and owned by Joseph Cobb. It is clad in brick and is a good example of late Victorian vernacular residential design. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnel Street, although built earlier than many other properties in the immediate area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; wide eaves; offset entrance with sidelights; verandah; square columns; piers.



### **554 Aylmer Street N**

554 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1900 and is a good example of a bay and gable house with classical elements. The house has a two-storey bay with a single gable on the south end of the front elevation as well as a second gable on the north end. The house was owned by G.E. Whiten, a local photographer, and several members of his extended family also boarded there. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnel Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gables with shingles and central windows; projecting bay and gable; fenestration; verandah; entrance.



### **556 Aylmer Street N**

556 Aylmer Street N appears on Sandford Fleming's 1846 Map of Peterborough and is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Regency cottage. It retains a hipped roof and front entrance porch and is notable for its front entrance which features side and transom lights with decorative moulding. It was owned by the Lince family from at least the early 1850s until the late 1870s.

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



### **557 Aylmer Street N**

557 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1925 for Arthur Harris, a local druggist. It is an interesting example of the shift towards Revival styles taking place in Peterborough during this period. While integrating features of the Edwardian classical front gable style, this property has a smaller gable, a entrance porch with paired columns and a tripartite front window which signal the changing architectural tastes of the mid-1920s. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnell Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting gable with shingles and window; banked windows; fenestration; asymmetrical massing; offset entrance; entrance porch; brick piers; grouped columns; entablature.





### **559 Aylmer Street N**

559 Aylmer Street N is a unique example of a turn-of-the-century residence in Peterborough. The design makes use of classical features that were becoming popular during this period including the hipped roof with small dormer that became a key feature of Edwardian and Revival styles, a shallow two storey bay and an arched recessed entrance with a keystone. It is a unique property in Peterborough and a contributing feature to the historic character of the turn of the century neighbourhood on the section of Aylmer Street N north of McDonnell Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer chimney; two-storey bay; fenestration; lintels; lug sills; rustication; recessed entrances with arch and keystone; stone foundation.



### **253 Bethune Street**

253 Bethune Street is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the late nineteenth century. It was constructed around 1888 and occupied by Richard Waram who worked as a car repairman for the Grand Trunk Railway which was located nearby. It has an important relationship to the historic landscape and rail history of Bethune Street through its early occupant.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah; bowling pin columns; brick piers.



### **257 Bethune Street**

253 Bethune Street is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the late nineteenth century. It was constructed around 1888 and occupied by Alexander McNeilly who worked as a conductor for the Grand Trunk Railway which was located nearby. It has an important relationship to the historic landscape and rail history of Bethune Street through its early occupant.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah; brick piers.



### **263 Bethune Street**

This house was constructed prior to 1858 and was owned and occupied by Robert Robertson. Robertson was a carpenter, and may have constructed the house, but, by the mid-1870s, was working for William Hamilton Manufacturing Company. It is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from the mid-nineteenth century.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; central gable; window with surround; fenestration; entrance with sidelights; entrance porch with decorative woodwork.



### **265 Bethune Street**

265 Bethune Street is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. Constructed in 1914, it was owned by a succession of working class occupants who were employed in local businesses. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with central window; fenestration; windows with transoms; entrance with transoms; verandah.



### **267 Bethune Street**

267 Bethune Street was constructed in 1905 and was originally occupied by Alexander McIntosh, a labourer at the Central Milling Company, located relatively nearby at the corner of George Street North and Dalhousie Street. It is a good example of an early twentieth century worker's house and is a contributing feature to the overall landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.





### **273 Bethune Street**

273 Bethune Street is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular dwelling constructed in the early twentieth century. Completed in 1911, it was originally occupied by William H. Anderson, a teamster, giving it an important connection to Bethune Street's railway history. It is a good example of working class housing in Peterborough during this time and is a contributing property to the overall streetscape.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; windows with transoms; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; brick piers.



### **277 Bethune Street**

277 Bethune Street was occupied by Joseph Buller, a member of the local militia, from at least 1865 to 1890. It was originally a frame building but was clad in brick when a rear addition was constructed, probably in the late nineteenth century. It is a good example of mid-nineteenth century vernacular housing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; entrance with transom; hood above entrance with decorative woodwork; stone foundation.



### **293-303 Bethune Street**

293-303 Bethune Street was constructed around 1894 and is a good example of late nineteenth century terraced housing. Primarily occupied by individuals and families employed in Peterborough industries and businesses during this period, its historic occupants reflects the overall demographic of this area of Peterborough and includes owner-occupants, renters and boarders. It is contributing property to the historic character of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrances in each unit; stone foundation.



### **307 Bethune Street**

307 Bethune Street is a brick house constructed in the late 1880s as a rental unit for William Stevenson. It was occupied by William Brundette worked as the station agent for the Grand Trunk Railway as the station, at the time, was directly across the road. It is a good example of late nineteenth century housing with Italianate features, including the wide eaves and two-storey bay. It has an important relationship to the historic landscape and rail history of Bethune Street through its early occupant.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; two-storey projecting bay; fenestration; stone foundation; wide eaves.



### **309 Bethune Street**

This house was constructed around 1890 and owned by James Montgomery, a local carpenter. It is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular housing and contributed to the overall historic streetscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; voussoirs; entrance with transom and sidelights; fenestration.



### **313-315 Bethune Street**

313-315 Bethune Street is a good example of a late nineteenth century semi-detached dwelling constructed in the Italianate style. It was constructed for James Stevenson in the mid-1880s and rented out. It is notable for the return eaves and pebbledash finish on the gable ends of the two symmetrical bays. The pebbledash finish is actually made from pieces of porcelain which may have come from the nearby plant which manufactured porcelain housings for CGE, giving it an important connection to Peterborough's wider industrial history.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gables; return eaves; pebbledash finish; central windows; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs; upper storey porch with decorative woodwork; central entrances; symmetrical massing; stone foundation; fenestration.





#### **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.

**This building was approved by PACAC for listing in 2017.**

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



#### **421 Bethune Street**

421 Bethune Street was constructed around 1895 and its first occupant was Edward Graham who worked for the nearby Grand Trunk Railway. Its early occupant gives the property an important connection to Bethune Street's railway history. It is also a good example of a late nineteenth century house constructed in the Queen Anne style and is particularly notable for its window treatments which feature decorative surrounds and transoms.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; rounded windows; windows with stained glass transoms; fenestration; brackets; decorative brickwork; pilasters; offset entrance with transom; asymmetrical massing.



#### **493 Bethune Street**

493 Bethune Street was constructed between 1870 and 1875 as worker's housing. It is a good example of Victorian vernacular residential design and has important historical connections to the working class character of the Bethune Street neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey frame construction; gable roof; chimney; central entrance; fenestration.



#### **495 Bethune Street**

495 Bethune Street was constructed between 1870 and 1875 as worker's housing. It is a good example of Victorian vernacular residential design and has important historical connections to the working class character of the Bethune Street neighbourhood. It also retains a very good example of trellis trim on its front verandah.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey frame construction; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration; verandah; trellis trim.



#### **499 Bethune Street**

499 Bethune Street was built around 1870 for James Henry. It is a good example of nineteenth century worker's housing located in close proximity to historic local industries, including Toole's Planing Mill which was across the street; an advertisement for the sale of the property in 1876 identified its location near the planing mill as an important feature of the building.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; stone foundation.



#### **501 Bethune Street**

501 Bethune Street was constructed in 1894 for Tobias Fredenberg, the yard foreman for the Rathbun Lumbering Company in Peterborough. It is a good example of a late Victorian gable roofed vernacular residence. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; stone foundation; entrance porch.





### **505 Bethune Street**

505 Bethune Street was constructed in 1895 for Tobias Fredenberg, the yard foreman for the Rathbun Lumbering Company in Peterborough, who sold his property next door at 501 Bethune Street and moved into this property. It is a good example of a late Victorian gable roofed vernacular residence. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; stone foundation; entrance porch.



### **507 Bethune Street**

507 Bethune Street was constructed in 1894 and is a good example of vernacular worker's housing from this period. The house displays the typical hipped roof, offset entrance and front verandah of this housing type. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

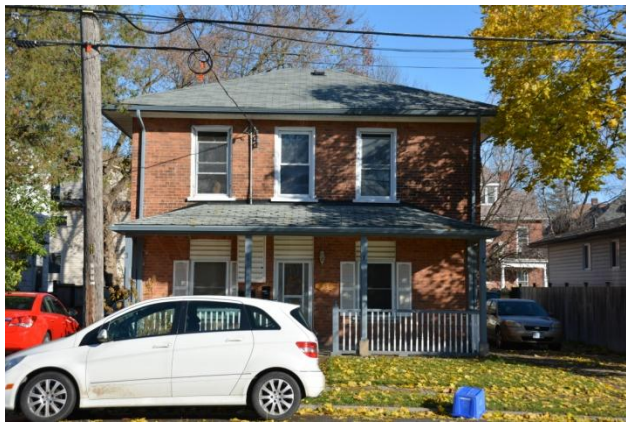
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; windows with transoms; offset entrance; stone foundation; verandah.



### **509 Bethune Street**

509 Bethune Street was constructed around 1910 and is a typical hipped roof worker's house constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Peterborough. It is a good example of vernacular residential design and features a hipped roof and verandah. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; windows with transoms; offset entrance; verandah.



### **538 Bethune Street**

538 Bethune Street was constructed in 1883 as a rental property for William Yelland. When it was constructed it cost approximately \$1,200 and was completed by local contractor Thomas Thornton. It is a good example of late Victorian vernacular residential design.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; three-bay symmetrical plan; central entrance; fenestration; verandah.



### **542 Bethune Street**

542 Bethune Street was likely constructed in the early 1880s. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century Georgian style residence with a three-bay plan, hipped roof and brick quoins. It includes Classical details consistent with the Georgian style including pediments over the doors and ground floor windows.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; three-bay symmetrical plan; fenestration; windows with pediments; central entrances with pediments; shutter; rusticated quoins.



### **543 Bethune Street**

543 Bethune Street was constructed in 1908 and is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. This housing type became very popular in Peterborough during the first decades of the twentieth century and this is a typical example of the style. Notable features include the front gable with central window and verandah. This property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable with central window; fenestration; windows with transoms; entrance with transom verandah.





### **545 Bethune Street**

545 Bethune Street was constructed in 1909 and occupied by John Johnston, a moulder at G.W. Green and Co. It is a good example of vernacular early twentieth century residential design, integrating elements from the Queen Anne style, including moulded brick work and brackets, into a basic gable front plan. This property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; central window and surround; fenestration; windows with transoms; decorative brickwork; entrance with transom; verandah.



### **547 Bethune Street**

547 Bethune Street was constructed in 1924 and occupied by Gordon Butcher who worked for the *Peterborough Examiner*. The house is a good example of an Edwardian Classical foursquare house and features the typical hipped roof, small central dormer, and front verandah of this type of residential building. This property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; brick piers; square columns; entablature.



### **548 Bethune Street**

548 Bethune Street likely dates to the late 1860s and is of stacked plank construction, a construction method unique to Peterborough. It appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Peterborough and is a good example of vernacular residential design.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey stacked plank construction; hipped roof; three-bay plan; fenestration; entrance with transom.



### **549 Bethune Street**

549 Bethune Street was constructed around 1907 for Joseph C. Barnard. It is a good example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house, a popular housing type in Peterborough during the early twentieth century. It has the front gable with central window and verandah with columns typical of this housing type. The property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

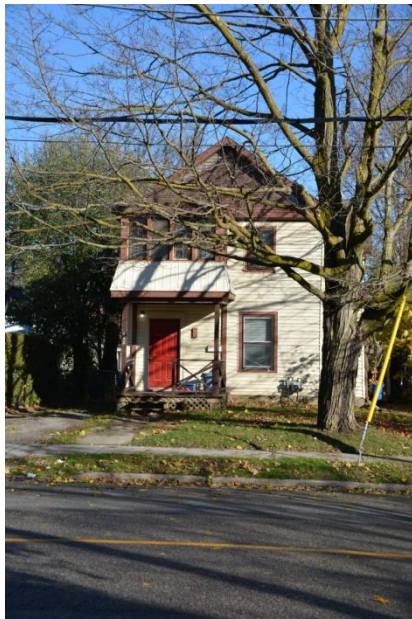
**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; tripartite window and moulding; fenestration; entrance; verandah; columns; entablature.



### **551 Bethune Street**

551 Bethune Street was constructed around 1907 and was the home of Joseph Sherwood, a mason, who likely built the house. It is a good example of an early twentieth century vernacular hipped roof house and displays the key characteristics of this popular housing type. These features include its hipped roof, verandah and offset entrance. The property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; windows with transoms; entrance with transom; verandah.



### **552 Bethune Street**

This house was likely constructed prior to 1860 for Charles Stapleton, a local bailiff. It is listed on the 1860 Assessment rolls as being of stacked plank construction. The stacked plank method of construction was used widely in Peterborough during the middle of the nineteenth century due to the large amount of timber being processed by the lumber industry in Peterborough at this time. While relatively common in Peterborough, it is rare elsewhere and 552 Bethune Street is important as an example of this construction method. The property is also an important part of the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey stacked plank construction; hipped roof front gable; fenestration; sleeping porch; verandah; offset entrance.





### **555 Bethune Street**

555 Bethune Street was constructed in 1907 and occupied by Robert Cook, a machinist and the Hamilton foundry. It is a good example of a vernacular resident from the early twentieth century that integrates some elements of the Queen Anne style into a relatively simple design. These include the asymmetrical massing, entrance porch and dog tooth brick decoration. The property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; bargeboard; central window; dog tooth course; fenestration; window with transom; entrance; entrance porch.



### **559 Bethune Street**

559 Bethune Street was constructed in 1904 and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular worker's house from this period. This housing type was popular in Peterborough in the early twentieth century and its key features include a hipped roof, verandah and offset entrance. The property is a contributing feature to the historic, residential landscape of this section of Bethune Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; windows with transoms; verandah.



### **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.

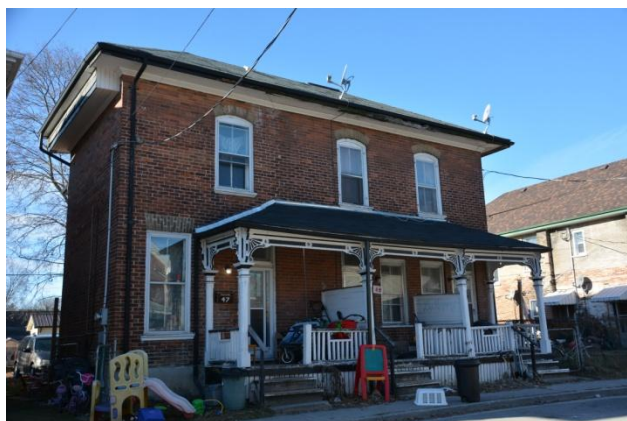


### **180 Barnardo Avenue – Queen Alexandra Community Centre**

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; veranda; 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 trellage trim.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; asymmetrical massing; shingles in gable; recessed porch with trellage trim; rounded ground floor window with coloured 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 top 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 construction 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; recessed 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-a-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 here by 1851, 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 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 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 its 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 Queen Anne 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; fenestration; cornice; original entrance including decorative brick surround, wood panelled door, glass and cornice; log flume; relationship to the river.



### **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 Rom 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 Sanford 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 building 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 of 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.



#### **441 Rubidge St. – St. Andrew's Church**

The present building, located at the northern end of 'Church Row', was designed by Henry Bauld Gordon and constructed in 1885 (opened in 1886) to replace an earlier stone structure (the manse, which is now Hospice Peterborough). The small frame Sunday School was also replaced in 1875 with a brick building that still serves as the central auditorium and stage of the Sunday School today. The land on which the church was built was donated via Crown Grant in 1835. The church was changed from a Presbyterian church to a United church in 1925.

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





### **Hunter St. Bridge**

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

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



### **303 Stewart St.**

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



### **360 Reid St. – Trinity United Church**

The Church at 360 Reid has value as an architectural landmark known for its stained glass windows and a Casavant Frères pipe organ. Trinity United Church started as the Charlotte Street Wesleyan Methodist Mission in 1872, south of the present site. It became the Charlotte Street Methodist Church in 1884. By 1914 they began building the current church at nearby 360 Reid St. which was completed in 1916. Trinity Methodist became Trinity United in 1925. Additional halls, offices and meeting rooms were added in 1952 and 1955.



### **Inverlea Bridge**

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

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



### **591 Stewart St.**

An excellent example of the sympathetic adaptive reuse from a spacious Regency Cottage to an educational institution outfitted with classrooms and offices. 591 Stewart St. was constructed in 1853 for Thomas Hutchinson, a well-known tin merchant in Peterborough. In 1870, Edgecombe Pearse, the County Clerk for over 30 years, purchased the house. At this time the north addition of the house was constructed and the original house was renovated and clad in brick. The house stayed in the Pearse family for almost 100 years before becoming part of the Trent University campus.



### **136 Anson St.**

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





**694 Sherbrooke St.**

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

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



**239 Burnham St.**

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



**357- 359 Stewart St.**

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



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

Dr. Robert Ridley acquired the Crown Patent for this property in 1844 and built the stone Regency Cottage at 297 Hunter Street West in 1845. The building is one of the earliest stone cottages in the City. After Ridley's death in 1851 his widow Elizabeth operated a boarding house here until marrying Dr. John McNabb, the coroner and jail surgeon, in 1858. In 1867 the property was sold to William Hall, proprietor of Nicholls and Hall Dry Goods, who lived there until his death in 1875. Ridley Cottage was also the childhood home of Flight Officer Gerald William Fitzgerald who was killed in action when his Wellington bomber was shot down over Hamburg during a night raid on August 3, 1943.



**1400 Monaghan Rd.**

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



### **271 Brock St.**

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



### **1310 Albertus Ave.**

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

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





### **300 London St.**

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

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



### **487 Hunter St. W.**

487 Hunter St. W. was built for Alva W. Cressman, President of the H. W. Cressman department store to the design of Toronto architect Stephan Burwell Coon in 1916. Other notable owners have included Dr. Herbert Yelland and Ian McRae, the first president of the Canadian Nuclear Society.

The house is an excellent example of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style of architecture. It is rare in Canada and 487 Hunter Street is a unique example in Peterborough.



### **32 Kingan St.**

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



**114 Dufferin St.**

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



**Canadian Pacific Railway Swing Bridge Number 25**

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

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



**206 Aylmer St.**

Built in 1837 as a two storey frame house with hand hewn timbers and covered with roughcast plaster, 206 Aylmer is noted for its age and association with several prominent Peterborough citizens. Built by Napoleonic War veteran Robert Madge, other owners include: Ivan O'Beirne, lawyer and school superintendent; Thomas Menzies, Mayor; and James R. Stratton Publisher of the Peterborough Examiner and Liberal MP.



### **314 Rubidge St.**

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

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



### **1230 Water St.**

Built in 1911, the pumping station at 1230 Water Street is the City's third waterworks plant, replacing the building completed in 1893. The plant was designed by consulting engineer William Kennedy Jr. of Montreal to have a capacity of 10.5 million gallons a day. Tenders were received in June of 1909 and the contract was awarded to Bishop Construction Company of Montreal with a bid of \$117,000. The project was supervised by Mr. A. W. Ellson Fawkes, City of Peterborough Engineer. The pumps from the earlier pump house were to be refurbished and a new pump from the Hamilton Foundry was installed as well. The building holds excellent architectural value as an early example of concrete building construction and was considered one of the finest pieces of such work in Canada at the time of its construction.





**27 Charles St.**

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

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



**293 London St.**

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



**823 Armour Rd.**

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



**566 Gilmour St.**

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



**298 Brock St.**

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



**359 Hunter St. W.**

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

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





#### **479 Reid St.**

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

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



#### **376 Stewart St.**

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



#### **246 Rubidge St.**

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





**507 Weller St.**

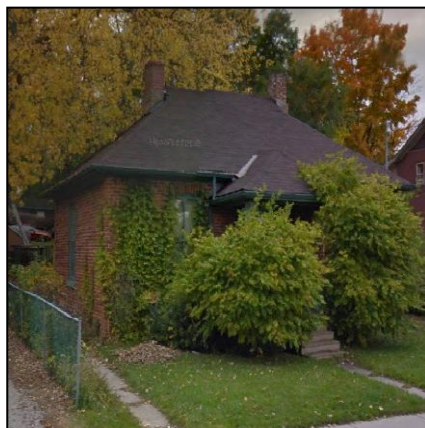
Built ca.1887, 507 Weller Street has important associations with both the Morrow and Cox families. The house originally functioned as the caretaker's lodge for the George A. Cox estate and was sold to William Morrow (Cox's nephew) after his death. Morrow founded the Peterborough Lock and Manufacturing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



**25 Dennistoun Ave.**

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

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



**318 Burnham St.**

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

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



**733 George St. N.**

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



**281 Welsh St.**

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



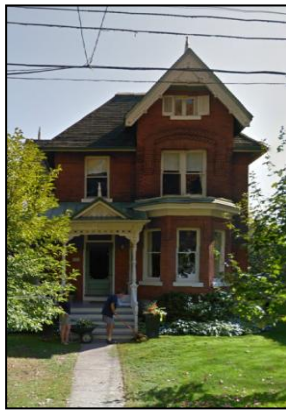
**104 Douro St.**

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



**459 Reid St.**

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



**521 Gilmour St.**

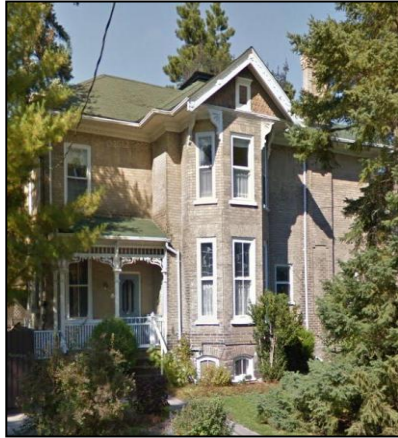
This two and a half storey Queen Anne "Bay and Gable" brick house retains many of the features defining late Victorian design including a large bay window, fish scale tiles, and decorative vergeboard on the veranda. Built by contractor James Taylor as his home about 1893, it was from 1902 until 1951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



**528 Gilmour St.**

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





### **351 Park St. N.**

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



### **292 Simcoe Street**

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

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



### **504 Rubidge St.**

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



**415 Stewart St.**

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



**603 Stewart St.**

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



**458 Rubidge Street**

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



**327 Charlotte St.**

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

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



**507 Rubidge St.**

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

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





**493 Hunter St. W.**

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

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



**193 Aylmer St.**

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



**480 Reid St.**

480 Reid St. was built in 1883 for Samuel Angese, a baker, by contractor William Fitzgerald. In the 1861 Census, Samuel Anglesey is listed as living in a one story log house with his mother in Smith Township.

The front part of the building is of solid brick construction while the larger rear section is brick clad.



**494 Gilmour St.**

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

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



**310 London St. – Crawford House**

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



**378 - 388 Stewart St.**

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



### **270 King St.**

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



### **310 London St. – Wallis Hall**

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

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



### **114 Dublin St.**

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





**813 Water St.**

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

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



**408 Belmont St.**

Built ca. 1910 to the design of architect Alexander Fleming Smith, the nephew and godson of Sir Sandford Fleming, in the Tudor Revival style, for Claude H. Rogers on land purchased from Senator George A. Cox.

Claude Rogers' father James Rogers founded the Ontario Canoe Company and Claude succeeded him as president eventually amalgamating the Peterborough Canoe Company, the English Canoe Company and the Chestnut Canoe Company into the world famous Canadian Canoe Company.



### **777 Clonsilla Ave. – Kawartha Golf and Country Club**

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



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

The Cherney House was designed by architect Eberhard Zeidler for Harry Cherney of the furniture company, Cherney Brothers Limited, whose second wife Erica Cherney was an important member of Peterborough's business and arts communities. Constructed between 1957 and 1958, Zeidler's design for the suburban split level home features open interior spaces, exposed cedar, and a western elevation defined by floor to ceiling glass. It characterizes the new suburban development in mid-century Peterborough.



### **Hamilton House 640 Walkerfield Avenue**

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



### **344 Simcoe Street**

The frame house at 344 Simcoe Street was constructed between 1843 and 1846 and occupied by Irish immigrant Patrick Kelly. It is an excellent and rare example of early residential design in Peterborough and has an important association with the city's historic Irish community.



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

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



### **543 Downie Street**

The house at 547 Downie Street, constructed prior to 1888, was built at the same time as its neighbour at 543 Downie Street for Justice David W. Dumble as a rental property. Both it and its neighbour feature an asymmetrical front gable in the Arts and Crafts style which makes them a unique pair of houses in late nineteenth-century Peterborough.





### **547 Downie Street**

The house at 547 Downie Street, constructed prior to 1888, was built at the same time as its neighbour at 543 Downie Street for Justice David W. Dumble as a rental property. Both it and its neighbour feature an asymmetrical front gable in the Arts and Crafts style which makes them a unique pair of houses in late nineteenth-century Peterborough.



### **159 Rubidge Street**

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



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

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

The factory complex at 270-280 Perry Street and 275 Rink Street was constructed in 1905 for the Lundy Shovel and Tool Company, eventually becoming the factory site of the Canadian Raybestos Company in 1921. An integral aspect of Peterborough's industrial heritage, the former factory is also architecturally distinctive in its own right. Notable elements include the main building's diagonal northwestern wall, oriented to accommodate the existing rail line, and the boiler room's stepped gable.



**General Electric  
107 Park Street N**

The General Electric factory complex dates back to 1891 and is an integral part of Peterborough's industrial heritage.

Architecturally, the GE complex typifies late nineteenth and early-twentieth century factory design through its integration of late Victorian design features onto the exterior of its industrial spaces. The complex features work from a number of Ontario architects, including Walter Strickland, George Martel Miller, George Gouinlock, and John McIntosh Lyle.



**200 O'Carroll Avenue**

200 O'Carroll Avenue was designed by local architect W.R.L. Blackwell in 1932 and was occupied by him and his family, until his death in 1957. The house is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture, with its asymmetrical massing, leaded glass windows and jettied second storey. It is one of a set of stuccoed Tudor Revival houses constructed in Peterborough by Blackwell in the 1930s and was featured in the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in October 1933.



**678 Bethune Street**

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





### **718 George Street N**

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



### **465 Park Street N**

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



### **724 Water Street**

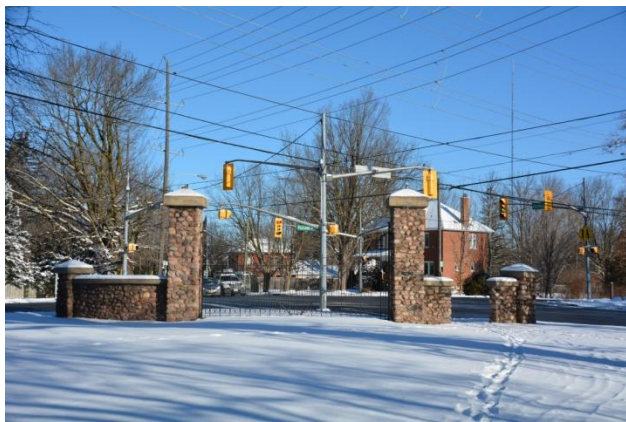
724 Water Street was built in the late nineteenth century as a corner grocery store. It is an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture outside the downtown core, featuring well-preserved pilasters, decorative brickwork, and a bracketed cornice on its upper storey.





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

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



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

#### **725 Armour Road**

The gates at Nicholl's Oval were constructed in the 1920s and are an excellent example of early twentieth-century park architecture in the Rustic style. Drawing inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement, the gates reflect a new approach to park construction projects during this period which sought to harmonize manmade and natural features in urban and non-urban recreation areas through the use of naturalistic styling and materials. It is also an important site in the history of park development in Peterborough.



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

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



### **1333 Leighton Road**

1333 Leighton Road was constructed in the early 1960s as a single family home and is a particularly well-executed example of mid-century housing. Built on an unusual floor plan to accommodate the shape of the lot, it features a sunken, integrated garage and recessed front entrance which emphasize the house's massing and internal, split-level layout. Although consistent with the wider architectural character of the neighbourhood, it is a unique design in an area which primarily features L-shaped and rectangular plans constructed as part of the Edmison Heights land assembly.



### **352 Mark Street**

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



### **483 Park Street N**

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





#### **4567 Guthrie Drive**

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



#### **264 Hunter Street W**

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



#### **595 Aylmer Street N**

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





### **715 George Street N**

715 George Street North is an excellent example of a late Gothic cottage which retains many of its original features including its paired chimneys and wooden finials. Its centre gable is particularly steeply pitched for this type of building in the Peterborough area and speaks to an understanding on the part of the builder of the core tenets of the Gothic Revival style in domestic design. The centre gable also features a unique double arched window and retains the arrangement of transom window and side lights composed of small panes of glass around the entrance.



### **585-587 George Street N**

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



### **738 Aylmer Street N**

738 Aylmer Street is a unique example of a 1930s Tudor Revival domestic structure set apart from its contemporaries in the local neighbourhood through its use of both half timbering on the western gable and rough stone on the entrance and the window surrounds. It is an excellent example of a Tudor Revival house constructed in Peterborough in the 1930s.



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

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



### **337 Downie Street**

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



**Jackson Park Gates and Caretakers Cottage**

**610 Parkhill Road West**

The entrance gates and caretakers cottage for Jackson Park at Parkhill Road are an integral aspect of the Jackson Park landscape which includes both manmade and natural elements. Both structures are important examples of the Rustic style associated with natural landscape parks in Canada during the early and mid-twentieth century. The caretaker's cottage dates to the 1910s or 1920s and typifies the Rustic style in its irregular massing and overt use of natural materials, including its cobbled stone foundation and chimney. The gates were constructed to replace an older set of gates from the 1920s and rebuilt in their present location after the widening of Parkhill Road in the 1960s. They are important built features of Peterborough's wider system of parklands.



**Parkhill Road Gates**

**90 Facendi Drive**

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





**Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church**

**386 Rogers Street**

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



**St John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church**

**300 Wilson Street**

St. John the Baptist Church is a rare and late example of a mid-twentieth century Gothic Revival church in Peterborough and is likely the work of architect James Haffa, Arthur Holmes' successor as the Catholic Church's primary architect in Southern Ontario. Haffa's work for the Catholic Church in the 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s was both prolific and stylistically conservative. St. John the Baptist is typical of Haffa's use of the Gothic style in parish churches throughout southern Ontario. The church is notable for its recessed frontal arch, use of grouped single lancets and formal symmetry.



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

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



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

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was designed by Peterborough architect John Belcher and erected by Peterborough contractors William Langford and Richard Sheehy using red granite from Stony Lake. Opened in 1909, the church was one of Belcher's final projects. The church is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Peterborough and is home to a historic Casavant organ.



**Sacred Heart Stone Wall  
210 Romaine Street**

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





**Sacred Heart Rectory**  
**208 Romaine Street**

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



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

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



**All Saints' Anglican Church and Parish Hall**  
**225-235 Rubidge Street**

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





**St. Barnabas Anglican Church  
1040 Hilliard Street**

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



**Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church  
463 Highland Road**

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



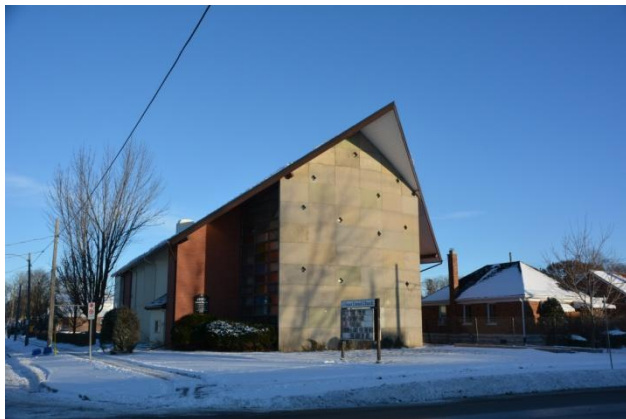
**Mark Street United Church  
90 Hunter Street E**

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



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

St. James United Church was constructed between 1908 and 1917 and is a good example of Gothic Revival church architecture constructed in the early twentieth century. The building draws inspiration from the Baronial Gothic tradition, which is evident through its use of crenellated towers, heavy massing, a parapet gable on the north elevation and the asymmetrical placement of multiple chimneys. It is unique in Peterborough in this regard.



**Grace United Church**  
**581 Howden Street**

Grace United Church was designed by Eberhard Zeidler between 1953 and 1954. Constructed of brick, wood and stone, it is notable for its use of glulam arches, which became popular in Canadian architecture during the 1950s and which increase in size towards the sanctuary and support the cantilevered roof. The church is also notable for the use of glass blocks in the shape of crosses which pierce the rear wall of the sanctuary.



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

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



**Park Street Baptist Church**  
**16 Park Street N**

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



**St. Giles Presbyterian Church**  
**785 Park Street S**

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



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

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





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

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



**Edmison Heights Bible Chapel**  
**939 Hilliard Street**

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



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

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