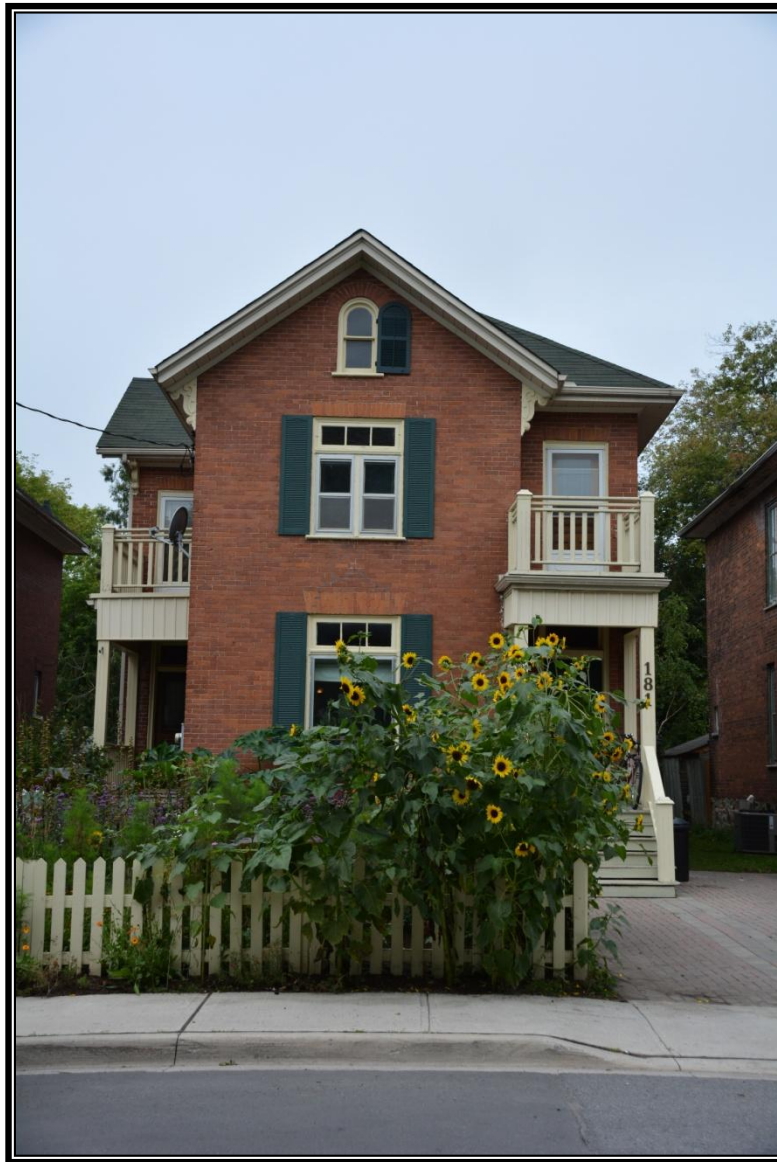


Heritage Designation Brief



181 Stewart Street

Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

April 2019

Heritage Designation Status Sheet

Street Address:	181 Stewart Street
Roll Number:	030110136000000
Short Legal Description:	PT LT 12 N/S WOLFE ST & W/S GEORGE ST PL 1 PETERBOROUGH AS IN R647568; PETERBOROUGH
PACAC Application Review Date:	April 4, 2019
Heritage Type:	Built Structure
Designation Type:	Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV
Designation Brief Completion Date:	March 2019
Designation Brief Completed by:	Emily Turner
Comments:	

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

The subject property has been researched and evaluated in order to determine its cultural heritage significance under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990. A property is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets **any one** of the nine criteria set out under Regulation 9/06 of the Act. Staff have determined that 181 Stewart Street has cultural heritage value or interest and merits designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:

161 Stewart Street is a representative example of a Queen Anne style house in Peterborough. It is typical of the simplified version of the Queen Anne style used in houses for working and middle class occupants during the early twentieth century featuring asymmetrical massing and decorative elements including brackets.

ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:

The property displays a typical degree of craftsmanship for a house of this type.

iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:

There are no specific technical or scientific achievements associated with this property.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:

The property has direct associations with the industrial development of Peterborough in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as part of the housing and construction boom that occurred in the city during that period, particularly with regard to the provision of housing for workers in new and expanding industries.

ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

The property yields additional information about the growth of Peterborough during the early twentieth century, specifically regarding its increasing industrial base and workforce.

iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:

The designer of the building is not known.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:

The property is important in maintaining the residential character of the local neighbourhood which is comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.

ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings

The property is historically linked to its surroundings as part of the wider development of this area of the city during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and the construction of houses for the employees of Peterborough's increasing industrial base.

iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

The property is not a specific landmark.

Design and Physical Value

181 Stewart Street is a typical example of a simplified Queen Anne style house constructed for working and middle class occupants around the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1901, it is representative of a housing type that was popular in Peterborough in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Queen Anne style developed in England in the late 1800s and was quickly adopted in North America. Spread particularly in Canada through pattern books and periodicals such as *The Canadian Architect and Builder*, the style became popular across a wide demographic because of its ability to be adapted to houses of a variety of sizes and complexity, as well as to local needs and conditions.

The style drew from a wide variety of sources from different styles and periods resulting in an eclectic architectural type which exemplified the picturesque aesthetic of the late nineteenth century. While the revival styles of the mid- to late-nineteenth century drew on specific and generally recognizable historic architectural forms, the Queen Anne, particularly in England, drew on a range of styles and combined elements from them in an ahistorical manner. Specifically,

the style drew more closely on a combination of elements from vernacular, late medieval, Tudor, and late-seventeenth century architecture that were often

associated with domestic architecture, as opposed to, for example, the very specific ecclesiastical and institutional historical sources of Gothic Revival and Neoclassical architecture, respectively. The resulting fusion of styles resulted in an architectural type that integrated a wide variety of elements including verandahs, gables, brackets, and decorative woodwork into designs that ranged in complexity and size as the needs of the patron dictated. While decorative elements varied, the most important element of the Queen Anne style was its asymmetry which exemplified the desire for a picturesque aesthetic and rejected the order and rigidity of classical styles.

While the Queen Anne style naturally lent itself to more ornate decoration than can be seen on 181 Stewart Street, the general principles of the style quickly made their way into the vernacular

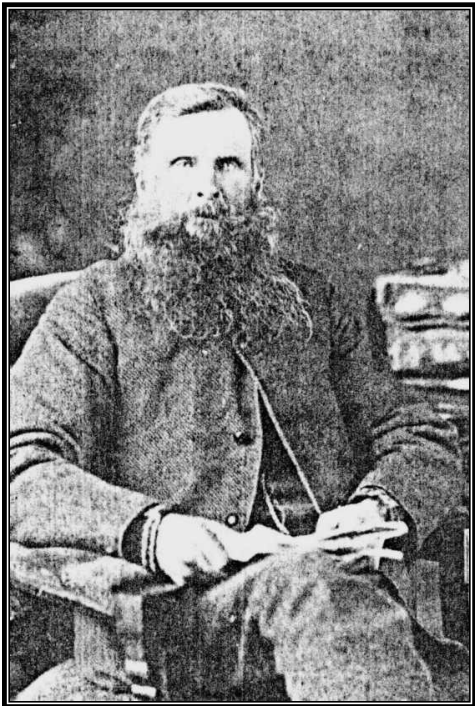
architectural vocabulary. Up until the beginning of the First World War, the style was readily adapted into housing for the working and middle classes that was simplified and less ornate than some of the larger examples of style. Often stripped of the most ornate details, a house type developed that was typically two to two-and-a-half stories high with a street facing front gable, a porch or verandah, an offset entrance, and, sometimes, a side bay, and included a selection of decorative elements such as moulded brick, brackets, or decorative woodwork. Usually constructed or clad in brick in urban areas, this housing type became extremely popular throughout both Ontario and Peterborough in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

181 Stewart Street is a representative example of this housing type as it evolved in Peterborough around the turn of the twentieth century. It is a two-and-a-half storey, red brick clad house with the typical front gable and offset entrance of the vernacular adaption of the Queen Anne style. As with many houses of this type in the city, it has a two-storey entrance porch. It also has a side bay with a second entrance, which retains an historic door, as well as another two-storey porch.



While restrained in decoration like most houses of this type, the property has a number of decorative elements drawn from the Queen Anne style. Notably, these include decorative brackets on the front and side gable bays, as well as a rounded window in the front gable.

The house is also notable for the pink machine rolled patterned glass in the door and window transoms throughout the house. The development of mechanized glass-making techniques during the nineteenth century allowed for decorative glass such as this to be used in house for working and middle class patrons as it decreased the price of decorative glass for domestic use. Similarly, the house's brackets are also mechanically produced. These two elements are representative of shifts in building technology and manufacturing during the second half of the nineteenth century, which made decorative elements for affordable and popular in vernacular housing.



Historical and Associative Value

181 Stewart Street has good historical and associative value as a working class house in Peterborough from the early twentieth century. Constructed as part of Peterborough's building boom from this period, the house was occupied primarily by working class and middle class individuals, particularly those involved in the city's increasing industrial base and it yields information about the residential development of Peterborough during this time.

181 Stewart Street was constructed in 1901 for George Singleton, a labourer, and his second wife, Sarah Ann Singleton. Singleton was born in Ireland around 1838 and immigrated to Canada in 1861, settling in Douro. He moved into Peterborough with his wife and their son, William, in the 1890s and

purchased the property in 1901, the year the house was constructed. They lived in the house until 1904 when it was rented out to Thomas P. Connor, the superintendent of the Canadian Cordage Manufacturing Company at 25 Aylmer Street North. Singleton moved back into the property around 1914, although he died in October of that year.



Sarah Singleton continued to live in the property until 1918. However, in 1917, the house was converted into a duplex and half was rented out to a Richard Smith, a worker at Canadian General Electric. After 1918, the property was sold to Robert Little who rented out the property as a duplex. Throughout much of the early twentieth century, the house was a rental property providing housing to workers from many of Peterborough's developing industries, such as Quaker Oats, CGE, Canada Packers, and De Laval.

The house was constructed as part of a larger building boom in Peterborough during this period which responded to the city's growing industrial base and, as a result, increasing population. While Peterborough already possessed significant industry by the late nineteenth century, the arrival of international companies in the city in the 1890s and early 1900s, including Edison Electric (later CGE) and the American Cereal Company (later Quaker Oats), and the expansion of more local businesses around the turn of the century fueled the growth of Peterborough's economy and its population. New housing was developed, particularly around the CGE area and the outskirts of the existing city. The section of Sherbrooke Street between Dalhousie and Wolfe Streets, where the subject property is located, was developed during this period, in order to provide housing for the increasing numbers of workers living and working in this area. 181 Stewart Street yields additional information about this development of some of Peterborough's southern neighbourhoods during the early twentieth century as well as the overall patterns in the industrial growth of the city and has the potential to yield information about the city's social, economic, and architectural development.



Contextual Value

181 Stewart Street has contextual value as part of an intact, historic neighbourhood constructed around the turn of the twentieth century. Surrounded

by houses of a similar age, construction method, and style, it forms part of a cohesive historic landscape and maintains the character of the surrounding neighbourhood.

181 Stewart Street is located in a residential neighbourhood comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes constructed for working and middle class occupants. The majority of properties in the surrounding area were constructed between 1890 and 1920 during a period of significant growth in Peterborough's industrial base which attracted new workers to the city and who were in need of housing. The houses constructed in this area catered to that need and 181 Stewart Street is historically linked to its surroundings as part of that development. This area includes not only the block on Stewart Street on which the subject property is located but extends across a much wider area of the city in the vicinity of the Canadian General Electric factory, constructed in 1891, which forms a significant historic landscape with both residential and industrial components.

While the surrounding neighbourhood is comprised of housing constructed in a variety of styles typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, 181 Stewart Street is stylistically linked to a number of properties constructed in the same style and material, including 178 Stewart Street and 168 Stewart Street, located on the opposite side of the street, although the latter property has now been clad in vinyl. It is also visually linked to the surrounding properties through its use of red brick, the predominant building material in this area of the city.



"The short statement of reason for designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the Heritage Designation Brief constitute the "Reasons for the Designation" required under the Ontario Heritage Act. The Heritage Designation Brief is available for viewing in the City Clerk's office during regular business hours."

SHORT STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

181 Stewart Street has cultural heritage value or interest as a representative example of a simplified Queen Anne style house. Constructed in 1901, it is a good example of a popular housing type in Peterborough during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century which took its design cues from the Queen Anne style and adapted its key principles to a less ornate housing type. Key features of this style include the front facing gable, asymmetrical massing, and red brick construction. It has historical value as a house constructed for working class occupants with connections to Peterborough's increasing industrial base and has the potential to yield additional information about the social, economic and architectural development of the city during this period. It forms part of an intact, historic neighbourhood comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES TO BE DESIGNATED

The Reasons for Designation include the following heritage attributes and apply to all elevations and the roof including all façades, entrances, windows, chimneys, and trim, together with construction materials of wood, brick, stone, stucco, concrete, plaster parging, metal, and glazing, their related building techniques and landscape features:

Exterior Features

- Two-and-a-half-storey red brick residential building
- Granite foundation
- Asymmetrical massing
- Hipped roof
- Projecting front and side gables
- Two-storey porches including railings, posts, and spindles
- Entrances with transoms
- Wooden doors
- Fenestration including:
 - Original wooden windows
 - Original window openings
 - Sash windows
 - Rounded gable window
 - Transoms

Appendix C

- Coloured patterned glass in door and window transoms
 - Window openings and their associated elements including sash, mould, jamb and trim
- Decorative brackets
- Viewshed along Stewart Street
- Views of the property from Stewart Street