

## **Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Peterborough**

Under Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, a property is significant for its cultural heritage value or interest and is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is

- a) a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
- b) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
- c) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it,

- a) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
- b) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
- c) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The property has contextual value because it,

- a) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
- b) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
- c) is a landmark.

The following properties have been identified as having met at least one of the criteria.



**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**

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**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

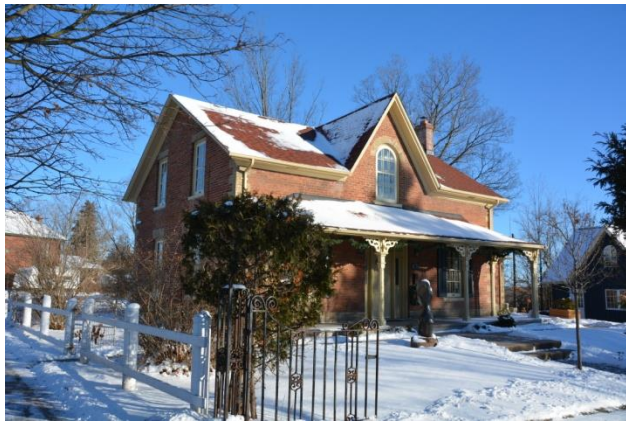
from a number of Ontario architects, including Walter Strickland, George Martel Miller, George Gouinlock, and John McIntosh Lyle.



### **200 O'Carroll Avenue**

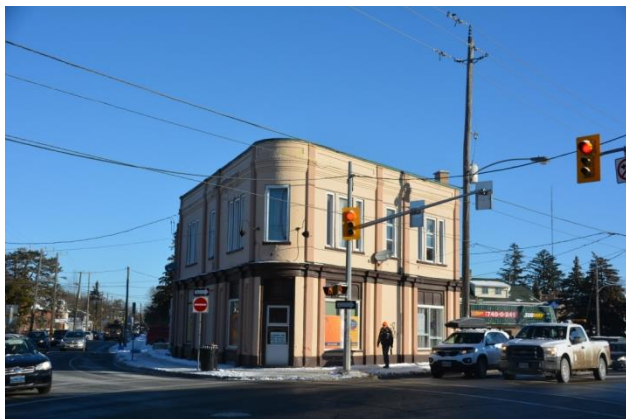
200 O'Carroll Avenue was designed by local architect W.R.L. Blackwell in 1932 and was occupied by him and his family, until his death in 1957. The house is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture, with its asymmetrical massing, leaded glass windows and jettied second storey. It is one of a 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.



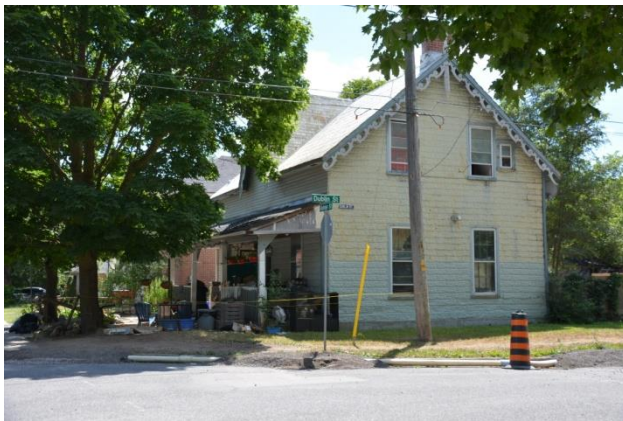
### **4567 Guthrie Drive**

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.

## Churches



### **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.



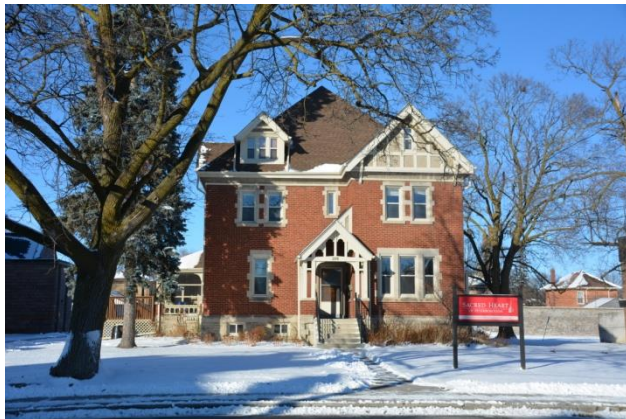
**Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church  
210 Romaine Street**

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. Anne's Roman Catholic Church**  
**859 Barnardo Avenue**

St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1957 and 1958 to a design by O'Gorman and Associates of North Bay, a firm which undertook extensive projects to the Catholic Church in northern Ontario from the 1910s to the 1950s. It is a distinctive example of mid-century church design and is defined by its use of multiple gables, particularly on the southwestern elevation, and deep valleys

creating strong geometric lines throughout the structure.



**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.