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RECEIVED

By Ontario Heritage Trust at 3:38 pm, Jun 16, 2020

BY-LAW NO. 81-181

A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 81-101, "A BY-LAW TO
DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES AS PROPERTIES OF
ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OR VALUE
PURSUANT TO THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, 1974"

(Delete from Schedule "A" Property deleted by
Council and Extra Properties Shown in the Reasons
for Designation)

Norman E. Jackson,
City Solicitor

BY-LAW NO. 81-181

A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 81-101, "A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES AS PROPERTIES OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OR VALUE PURSUANT TO THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, 1974" (Delete from Schedule "A" Property deleted by Council and Extra Properties Shown in the Reasons for Designation).

PASSED: June 8, 1981

The Council of The Corporation of the City of Kingston enacts as follows:

1. By-Law No. 81-101 of The Corporation of the City of Kingston entitled "A By-Law to Designate Certain Properties as Properties of Architectural or Historic Interest or Value Pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974", is hereby amended by deleting from Schedule "A", on page 1, the reference to 57-43 Brock Street, so that the properties described on Page 1 of Schedule "A" shall be 223 Bagot Street, 225 Bagot Street, 315 Bagot Street and 56-60 Brock Street.
2. The Reasons for Designation attached to By-Law No. 81-101 are hereby deleted and the Reasons for Designation attached hereto are substituted therefor.
3. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law and the Reasons for Designation to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the Land Registry Office at Kingston, Ontario.
4. This by-law shall come into force and take effect on its passing.

GIVEN THREE READINGS AND FINALLY PASSED June 8, 1981

CITY CLERK

MAYOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF BY-LAW NO. 81-181, "A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 81-101, "A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES AS PROPERTIES OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OR VALUE PURSUANT TO THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, 1974" (DELETE FROM SCHEDULE "A" PROPERTY DELETED BY COUNCIL AND EXTRA PROPERTIES SHOWN IN THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION)", WHICH WAS GIVEN THREE READINGS AND FINALLY PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING HELD JUNE 8, 1981.

M. C. Healy,
Clerk, The Corporation of the City of Kingston.
DATED at Kingston, Ontario,
this 11th day of June, 1981.

SCHEDULE "A"

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario, and being composed of Part of Lot 60 according to the Original Survey of the City of Kingston, and more particularly described in Instrument No. 310706.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

- (1) 223-225 BAGOT STREET - Part Lots 249 & 233, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This double limestone building, once an inn, is typical of the mid-century commercial buildings in the downtown.

- (2) 315 BAGOT STREET - Part Lot 259, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This limestone commercial and residential building, built in Kingston's capital period, occupies an important corner site and continues the streetscape of significant buildings on Queen Street.

- (3) 56-60 BROCK STREET - Part Lots 1 & 2, Plan B-28
- Architectural Significance

This stone building is an excellent example of a 20th century sensitive design which in a less ornate form, copies the scale and both the vertical and horizontal emphasis of the adjoining earlier bank building.

- (4) 55-61 BROCK STREET - Part Lots 96 & 97, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This range of three brick buildings has a common roofline and cornice treatment, similar window lintels and a common first storey cornice. The original buildings, damaged in a fire, were repaired to plans by John Power in 1867 and are an important element in the streetscape.

- (5) 63 BROCK STREET - Part Lots 97 & 108, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This brick building as part of the streetscape continues the roofline of the buildings to the east and over its first storey has a continuation of the cornice on buildings to the west.

- (6) 65-71 BROCK STREET - Part Lots 108 & 109, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

Architect William Newlands in 1903 designed this brick building for the firm of McKelvey and Birch. In No. 71, the firm had its main business; the additional floor gives the building more prominence in the streetscape.

- (7) 73-75 BROCK STREET - Part Lot 109, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

In 1885 architect Robert Gage designed this building of two stores for Charles Livingston and Company. #73, the smaller store, was occupied by a dressmaker. The main two-thirds of the building, still occupied by the Livingston firm, is symmetrically designed.

- (8) 77-79 BROCK STREET - Part Lot 120, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

An integral part of the streetscape, this building repeats the material and the roofline and first floor cornice line of adjoining buildings.

- (9) 227-235 BROCK STREET - Part Lots 10, 11 & 12, Selma Park Subdivision
- Architectural & Historic Significance

The limestone buildings in this row, two storeys in the centre with three storey blocks at each end, form an important streetscape. They also represent the growth of the Hotel Dieu Hospital over the years 1844 to 1891 when it occupied these buildings.

- (10) 34-40 CLARENCE STREET - Part Lot 46, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

#40, the western, stone section of this building, was erected for Thomas Askey in 1844. The eastern brick section, a later addition, continues the first storey cornice, and the later mansard roof and bracketed cornice tie the whole building together.

- (11) 89 CLARENCE STREET - Lot 7, Plan B-28
- Architectural & Historic Significance

In 1842, Watkins and Muckleston had this stone office and dwelling built for rental. It was for some time the only stone building on this section of the Anglican property.

- (12) 93 CLARENCE STREET - Part School Lot on Lot G, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

This brick office block, in scale with the general streetscape, is more important historically as the one-time office of Sir John A. Macdonald

- (13) 96-108 CLERGY STREET - Part Lots 17 & 18, Selma Park Subdivision
- Architectural Significance

Powder and Son were the architects for this terrace of seven dwellings built in 1874-75. The building is a fine example of Victorian row housing in brick with strong articulation of the foundation and entrances.

- (14) 340-342 KING STREET EAST - Part Lots 96 & 97, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

Architect William Newlands designed this symmetrical brick building in 1891 for Donald Fraser. The decorative brickwork in the second storey and the window groupings are particularly notable.

- (15) 346-352 KING STREET EAST - Part Lots 95 & 96, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

These two buildings containing shops and upstairs dwellings, built before 1839 and now carefully restored, are prime examples of the well-proportioned stone commercial premises built in early Kingston.

- (16) 354-356 KING STREET EAST - Part Lot 95, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

Architect Robert Gage in 1876 designed this building for the firm of H. and W. J. Crothers. The very large second storey windows were modern innovations in that period.

- (17) 358 KING STREET EAST - Part Lot 95, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

This important corner building, one storey higher than the adjoining buildings, was rebuilt in 1847 after fire had damaged Henry Cassady's large stone house. The corner quoins, window enframements and the twin pilasters on the Princess Street facade are significant features. The building has been in continuous use as a store since before 1835.

- (18) 68 PRINCESS STREET - Lot 98 Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

In 1893 William Newlands designed this handsome brick store front for an early (c. 1819) stone house. It is compatible in scale but a decided contrast to the adjoining 1808 Rochleau building.

- (19) 155-159 PRINCESS STREET - Part Lot 296, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The parapet, cornice, string courses and renovated ground floor emphasize the horizontal lines of this large brick corner building, a fine example of the 1860s commercial block.

- (20) 312-318 PRINCESS STREET - Part Lots 17 & 18, Selma Park Subdivision

312-314 Princess Street - Architectural Significance

- The parapeted end wall of this 1840 stone building marks the beginning of almost a block of important commercial buildings.

316-318 Princess Street - Architectural Significance

- This three-storey building is an excellent example of a much later building (c. 1905) being designed to relate to the adjoining older buildings. The cement block, string courses and window designs are compatible with the rest of the buildings in this block.

- (21) 320-332 PRINCESS STREET - Part Lots 18 & 19, Selma Park Subdivision
- 320-322 Princess Street - Architectural & Historic Significance
- Hiram Weeks' 1841 stone house was occupied from October 1842 to September 1844 by the young Queen's College. The original entrance-way has been carefully preserved.
- 324-332 Princess Street - Architectural Significance
- Robert Carson's limestone building, the four western bays, was added to when the eastern section was built after 1870 by his widow. The skillful blending of design with arched window openings and extended string courses make a unified facade in this streetscape.
- (22) 334-336 PRINCESS STREET - Part Lots 19 & 20, Selma Park Subdivision
- Architectural Significance
- This building exemplifies the skillful use of brick in pilasters, corbelled architraves and cornice. The upward thrust of the centre parapet is counterbalanced by ashlar string courses.
- (23) 338-344 PRINCESS STREET - Lot 20 & Part Lot 21, Selma Park Subdivision
- Historic Significance
- The western section of this brick-faced building was the Grimason House, a favourite tavern of Sir John A. Macdonald. The eastern section was added in 1865 beside the carriage-way.
- (24) 172-174 ONTARIO STREET - Part Lots 22 & 45, Original Survey
- 172 Ontario Street - Architectural & Historic Significance
- One of the finest early commercial structures in Kingston and a former waterfront hotel, this corner building of excellent architectural design, combining brick and stone, is the most important building in this block.
- 174 Ontario Street - Architectural Significance
- This brick building is an integral part of the streetscape although it was built at least twenty years after the others and illustrates the changes in heights of floors and the use of iron pilasters in the store front.
- (25) 192-194 ONTARIO STREET - Part Lot 21, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance
- This brick and stone office building duplicates the design of the southern section of the Frontenac Hotel and, in effect, completes the symmetry of the block.
- (26) 209 ONTARIO STREET - Part of Ordnance Land situated east of Ontario Street between Clarence Street and Brock Street, and known as part of Market Battery
- Architectural & Historic Significance
- William Newlands designed this station for the Kingston and Pembroke Railway in 1885. The symmetrical series of arched openings and the bellcast roof are important architectural features.

- (27) 251 ONTARIO STREET - Part of land between Ontario Street and Water
Lots 5 & 6, & part of Water Lots 5 & 6,
Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

John Power designed this 1876 firehall. The central hose tower with bellcast roof is the main architectural feature. It is flanked by garage doors, now a window and the main entrance to this renovated building.

- (28) 79-81 QUEEN STREET - Part Lot 195, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This double stone house is the first in a streetscape of dwellings built between 1840 and 1870 and still occupied as dwellings. The symmetrical facade is topped by a moulded wooden cornice.

- (29) 85 QUEEN STREET - Part Lot 195, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The brick facade of this stone house marks it as slightly later than the adjacent dwellings in this streetscape. It retains its original ribbed metal roof.

- (30) 87-89 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 195 & 224, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The distinguishing feature of this double house is the use of transoms in all the first floor openings, with large first floor windows.

- (31) 91 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 224 & 227, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The large blocks of smooth stone and the slightly recessed entrance-way are important features of this small house.

- (32) 93 and 95 QUEEN STREET - (easterly two dwellings of row of three)
- Part Lot 227, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This brick terrace of three dwellings completes the streetscape in this block. Important features are the semi-circular arched doorways set in shallow projections. Architect Robert Gage designed the terrace for John Carruthers.

- (33) 102-104 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 254 & 228, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The two sections of this double house, although built at different times, are symmetrical. The carriage-way with flanking inset transomed doors are significant architectural features.

- (34) 108-110 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 259 & 254, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This brick double house designed by Robert Gage in 1880, relates well in roofline, windows and doors to the double house to the east and enhances the streetscape.

- (35) 161 QUEEN STREET - Part Lot 319, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

This early house had a succession of prominent owners and occupants but is best known as the Power family home from 1868 to Mrs. Power's death in 1910. The western section was an addition. Significant architectural features are the arcaded stone foundation and the bellcast roof of the verandah.

- (36) 179 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 321, 322 & 323, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

The 1820 home of David Brass has been restored to become an important part of the streetscape and a prime example of the blending of the old and the new.

- (37) 213-219 QUEEN STREET - Part Lots 340 & 341, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

This double house built in 1842 as a rental property retains the symmetry of the original openings and its proximity to the Church gives it importance in the streetscape.

- (38) 221 QUEEN STREET - Part Lot 341, Original Survey
(Queen Street United Church) - Architectural Significance

This 1920 Church replaced an 1886 building destroyed by fire. The pyramidal roofed tower at the corner, large Gothic window to the south and series of Gothic arches to the west are important features of this limestone Church.

- (39) 235-237 QUEEN STREET - Part Lot 355, Original Survey
- Architectural & Historic Significance

The significant features of this stone double house on a corner lot are the shallow projections containing entranceways, the central projection and the large window openings. John A. Macdonald, his parents and sisters, lived here for some months in 1839.

- (40) 321 QUEEN STREET - Lot 19, Plan 1642
- Architectural & Historic Significance

John Power designed this 1854 building which was leased to the Kingston Common School Board until 1884. Significant architectural features are the grouping of windows - pairs in the wings and groups of three with common sills in the main facade.

- (41) 165 WELLINGTON STREET - Part Lot 120, Original Survey
- Architectural Significance

In 1876 Power and Son designed this corner commercial building for William Ford. The galvanized iron cornice and window lintels are a striking contrast to the brick. At one corner of the mansard roof is the base of a tower.

(42) 169-171 WELLINGTON STREET - Part Lot 120, Original Survey

- Historic Significance

Built in 1834 for John Collar this stone building had as its first tenant John A. Macdonald who opened his practice of law here in 1835.

DATED at Kingston, Ontario,
this 9th day of June, 1981.

M. C. Healy,
Clerk,
The Corporation of the
City of Kingston.