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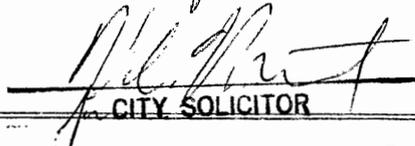
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APPROVED AS TO FORM

DATE Aug 16/76

FRONTNEAC


CITY SOLICITOR

Report No. 84
Clause 1

[BY-LAW NO. 8892]

A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 8497, "A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY TO BE OF HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST" (EXPAND REASONS FOR DESIGNATION)

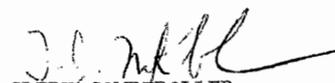
PASSED: August 16th, 1976.

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

1. By-Law No. 8497, "A By-Law to Designate Certain Properties Within the Municipality to be of Historic or Architectural Value or Interest", is hereby amended by expanding the reasons for designation as set forth on the attached Schedule "A".

This by-law shall come into force and take effect on its passing.

GIVEN THREE READINGS AND FINALLY PASSED the 16th day of August, 1976.


CLERK-COMPTROLLER


MAYOR

(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

(a) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL - King Street East at Johnson Street

Built: Begun in 1825; enlarged in 1840-1848; enlarged in 1891; restored and added to in 1899-1901

Architects: 1825 T Rogers
1891, 1899 Joseph Power

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 122, 139, 142 and Part of Lots 159 and 162, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #15538.

Owner: Incumbent Dean of Ontario, Rector of St. George's Cathedral Church at Kingston and Church Wardens for the time being of the said Church.

Reason for Designation: Architecturally, St. George's is reminiscent of Sir Christopher Wren's London churches. In 1862 it became the seat of the first Bishop of Ontario.

(b) (i) ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH HALL - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 162 and 159, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #15538.

Owner: Incumbent Dean of Ontario, Rector of St. George's Cathedral Church at Kingston and Church Wardens for the time being of the said Church.

(ii) SEXTON'S HOUSE - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 159 and 139, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #15538.

Owner: Incumbent Dean of Ontario, Rector of St. George's Cathedral Church at Kingston and Church Wardens for the time being of the said Church.

(iii) CARETAKER'S COTTAGE - Clarence Street between Wellington and King Streets

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 160 and 161, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #523.

Owner: Her Majesty The Queen, as Represented by The Minister of Public Works, Canada.

Reason for Designation: All of Kingston limestone, contribute to the variety of scale (e.g. the modest Caretaker's Cottage) and of design (e.g. the Gothic revival style of the Church Hall) in the Cathedral Block.

(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

(c) (i) CUSTOMS HOUSE 294 King Street East

Built: 1856-58

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 121 and Part of Lot 141, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #523.

Owner: Her Majesty The Queen, as Represented by The Minister of Public Works, Canada.

(ii) OLD POST OFFICE - 86 Clarence Street

Built: 1856-58

Architect: Hopkins, Lawford and Nelson, Montreal.

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 160 and 161, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #523.

Owner: Her Majesty The Queen, as Represented by The Minister of Public Works, Canada.

Reason for Designation: Both of these buildings were erected by the Government of the United Canadas to house government services. They are very fine examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture.

(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE

Reason for Designation: These limestone buildings are not only significant in themselves, architecturally, they are also valuable as a group which shows structures of varying sizes, design and uses as a harmonious whole.

(a) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE - Court Street

Built: 1855-58, Rebuilt 1875

Architects: 1855 E. Horsey
1875 Joseph Power

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Farm Lot 25, Concession 1, City of Kingston, as described in Instruments #49344 and #49345.

Owner: The Corporation of the County of Frontenac

Reason for Designation: The Court House is an elegant monument to the Classic-Revival style, which was frequently used for public buildings in the mid-nineteenth century.

(b) REGISTRY OFFICE - Court and West Streets

Built: 1876

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being

(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)

(b) REGISTRY OFFICE - Court and West Streets (cont'd)

Description: (cont'd)

more particularly described as Part of Farm Lot 25,
Concession 1, City of Kingston, as described in
Instruments #49344 and #49345.

Owner: The Corporation of the County of Frontenac

Reason for Designation: Built in 1876, is a successful small
scale adaptation of what is in most cases a much
larger structure.

(c) GAOLER'S RESIDENCE - Located Behind the Frontenac County Court
House

Built: 1858

Architect: E. Horsey

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of
land and premises situate, lying and being in the
City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being
more particularly described as Part of Farm Lot 25,
Concession 1, City of Kingston, as described in
Instruments #49344 and #49345.

Owner: The Corporation of the County of Frontenac

Reason for Designation: The Gaoler's Residence is a simple but
dignified stone structure; its plain exterior is
embellished with the sophisticated details of
quoining and semi-elliptical arched entranceways.

(4) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS - 149-151, 155-159 Wellington Street and
82-86, 90-94 Brock Street

(a) 155-159 Wellington Street and 82-86, 90-94 Brock Street

Built: 1847

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of
land and premises situate, lying and being in the
City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being
more particularly described as Part of Lot "G"
(School Lot) and Part of Lot 5, Plan B-28, as
described in Instrument #248790.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 149-151 Wellington Street

Built: 1847

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of
land and premises situate, lying and being in the
City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being
more particularly described as Part of School Lot "G"
according to the Original Plan of the Town of
Kingston, as described in Instrument #262965.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(4) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS - 149-151, 155-159 Wellington Street and
82-86, 90-94 Brock Street (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: This chain of stone buildings is a good and rare example of a terraced commercial row that has lost none of its links. It provides a living illustration of commercial building of the mid-nineteenth century in the heart of the City.

(5) CARTWRIGHT HOUSE - 191 King Street East

Built: 1832-33

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 71 and 80, Original Survey, as described in Instruments #118988 and #208710.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house was originally owned by one of the most famous of Kingston's early families, the Cartwrights. One of the sons who grew up in this house, Richard John, became Minister of Finance and later Minister of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa.

The well proportioned lines of the house give distinction to an excellent example of a town residence built for a large, well-to-do family in the early 1800's.

(6) GILDERSLEEVE HOUSE - 264 King Street East

Built: 1825

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 123 and 138, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #235474.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house was built by a shipwright and shipping line owner, Henry Gildersleeve. His family name, one of the most important in Kingston's history, is associated with the development of steam navigation on Lake Ontario. The stone house is a fine example of a town residence built in the Loyalist style.

(7) ROSEMOUNT APARTMENTS - 46 Sydenham Street

Built: 1849-50

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 35, 36, 37, 49, 50 and 51, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #255812.

Owner: Rosemount Properties Ltd.

Reason for Designation: This stone house was built for E. H. Hardy, a dry goods merchant. The building has two unusual features: its blend of Regency elements with the style of a Tuscan villa, and the liberal use of wood to accent the architectural details and to add lightness to the building.

(8) 149 AND 151 EARL STREET

(a) 149 EARL STREET

Built: 1873-74

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 39 and 47, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #96796.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 151 EARL STREET

Built: 1873-74

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 39 and 47, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #136703.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This stone double house, built for R. and J. Gardiner, merchants, is a grand example of the Victorian aversion for plain, straight lines.

The facade has a mixture of picturesque bay windows, French mansard roof and a neo-classical entrance-way consisting of Corinthian columns supporting an entablature.

(9) KERR HOUSE - 155 Earl Street

Built: 1848-49

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 46, Registered Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #166782.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house was built for S. Shaw, merchant. This stone building, one of a group of three buildings of similar design and proportions, is a substantial city residence of the mid-nineteenth century. All three are representative of this type, and none have suffered serious alterations.

(10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street

Built: 1847

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 45, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #164564.

(10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street (cont'd)

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house was built for J. & M. Fraser; it is the middle one in the group of three similar houses.

(11) MACHAR HOUSE - 169 Earl Street

Built: 1849-50

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 42, 43, 44 and Lot G all as shown on Registered Plan B-27, as described in instrument #166237, save and except the lands conveyed in instrument #230746 [REDACTED]

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This home was built for William Grant, it is the most westerly house in the group of three similar houses.

(12) ST. ANDREW'S MANSE - Southwest Corner of Clergy and Queen Streets

Built: 1841-42

Architect: George Browne

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 349 and 350, and Part of Lot 351, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #77419.

Owner: Trustees of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Reason for Designation: Since the date of its construction, this building has served as the manse for the Presbyterian Church. The facade of this dignified Regency stone house has been beautifully preserved.

(13) HILLCROFT - Hillcroft Drive off Union Street

Built: 1852-54

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 16, Registered Plan 528, as described in Mortgage #152091.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This residence was built for Francis Manning Hill, and was once the home of Sir Alexander Campbell. The stone building is a fine example of a country villa built by a wealthy professional man of taste.

(14) BARBERRY COTTAGE - .102 Centre Street

Built: 1853

Architect: J. Grist

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, and Part of Lots 8 and 9, Plan A-7, as described in Instrument #265850.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Barberry Cottage was built for Mrs. H. Cassady, widow of a Mayor of Kingston. The wood details on this simple stone building add a touch of lightness and elegance; the result is a successful attempt at a picturesque style.

(15) 68 CENTRE STREET

Built: 1836-38

Architect: possibly William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Farm Lot 22, Concession 1, and known as Lot 3 and Part of Lot 2, as described in Instrument #192130.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: An interesting contrast to the large stone and stucco villas in the same neighbourhood, this brick house has all the cottage charm of a modest country villa.

(16) ELMHURST - 26 Centre Street

Built: 1852

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #239915.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house was built for H. Fraser, merchant. This large stone villa, with richly detailed woodwork, shows the dignity of a strong Italianate influence combined with the Regency style.

(17) BELLEVUE HOUSE - 35 Centre Street

Built: 1838-40

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Farm Lot 22, Concession 1, as shown on Plan 1368.

(17) BELLEVUE HOUSE - 35 Centre Street (cont'd)

Owner: Indian and Northern Affairs, Department, Municipal Grants Division, Department of Finance.

Reason for Designation: This stucco house was built as a country estate for the merchant C. Hales, but its most famous occupant was Sir John A. Macdonald, who rented it for a year. The building is an excellent example of a romantic Tuscan villa.

(18) HALES COTTAGES - 311-317 King Street West

(a) 311 King Street West

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #60754.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 313 King Street West

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #39692.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(c) 315 King Street West

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #59905.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(d) [REDACTED]

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #114351.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Five stucco cottages were built for Charles Hales of Bellevue, and rented to government officials when Kingston was the capital of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This range of attached dwellings serves as an excellent example of early, prestige, row housing.

(19) ST. HELEN'S - 440 King Street West

Built: 1837-38

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Broken Front of Lot 21, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #33705.

Owner: Her Majesty The Queen, as Represented by The Minister of Public Works, Canada.

Reason for Designation: T. Kirkpatrick, Mayor of Kingston, moved into his new country villa in September 1838 and was then removed from office because he lived outside the town.

This stucco building, built on an unusual plan, is a good example of an elegant country villa.

(20) HAZELDELL - 225 Mowat Avenue

Built: c.1842

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 4 and 15, Plan 589, as described in Instrument #182216.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Sir John A. Macdonald's mother resided here from 1860-62, and his sisters from 1860-65. This stone house is a good example of the use of austere, simple proportions in the Regency style.

(21) ROSELAWN - Union Street West at College Street

Built: 1841-43

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 1, 2 and 3, Registered Plan B-11, as described in Instrument #201868.

Owner: Queen's University at Kingston

Reason for Designation: This house was built for D. Smith, lawyer. This substantial stone villa is a combination of vernacular Neo-classic and Regency styles on a grand scale.

(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds

Built: 1841

Architect: George Browne

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Block 60, Registered Plan 54, lands described in instrument #C209, save and except lands conveyed to the City of Kingston by Instrument #158282.

Owner: Her Majesty The Queen as Represented by The Minister of Public Works, Ontario.

(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: This house was built for J. S. Cartwright, lawyer. This imposing stucco building is one of the most famous Regency villas in Kingston.

(23) BISHOP'S HOUSE - Corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets

Built: c.1812

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 248, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #223810.

Owner: The Corporation of the City of Kingston

Reason for Designation: This building was first recorded in the Ordnance Papers of 1813 as being owned by the Reverend Macdonnell. Although this building has received some stylistic alterations, namely a mansard roof and some Gothic Revival trim, it is on the whole a good example of a Classic Revival townhouse.

(24) VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY - 168 Wellington Street

Built: 1842

Architect: George Browne

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 188, Original Survey, as described in Instruments #78705 and #181985.

Owner: Victoria and Grey Trust Company

Reason for Designation: This commercial block is one of the two remaining round-cornered stone buildings designed by George Browne in the early 1840's. The classical symmetry of its design and the fine texture of its stone ashlar facade have both been well preserved.

(25) 103 WELLINGTON STREET

Built: c.1837

Building: Sidney Scobell

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 164, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #212428.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This house is an excellent example of a whimsical Greek Revival treatment on what is otherwise - in scale and character - a Loyalist style cottage.

(26) 67 EARL STREET

Built: 1847

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 155 and 166, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #199653.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Although this residence has undergone a series of minor alterations, it nonetheless remains important as a corner building of a block of houses which were all constructed before 1860. An interesting feature of the building is a turn-of-the-century gable dormer with a curved balcony.

(27) LASALLE COTTAGE - 65 Earl Street

Built: C.1867

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 155 and 166, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #75143.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This small frame house is an interesting contrast to the larger brick and stone houses nearby. The simple, but elegantly-detailed, facade has been well preserved.

(28) 63 EARL STREET

Built: 1853

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 146, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #175033.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This brick house was built for Thomas Maxwell, a ship's captain, in about 1853. In spite of minor alterations the essential character remains; the case-ment sash windows add an interesting touch.

(29) 53-55 EARL STREET

Built: 1844

Architect: Thomas Rogers

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 146, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #211812.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(29) 53-55 EARL STREET (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: This pleasant stone double house, with its elegant elliptical arched doorways and carriageway, is a good example - in site, scale and layout - of the better class dwellings available to military officers stationed in Kingston in the mid-nineteenth century.

(30) 49 EARL STREET

Built: c.1834

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 135, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #133588.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This stone house was built by William Johnson, who bought this property in 1833. This residence is a well-kept, simple but dignified building of good proportions.

(31) 47 EARL STREET

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 135, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #181893.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This building was built for Mrs. Rachel Sterling, who used it as a boarding house for about twelve years. The stucco house is a modest residence of pleasant proportions which has been altered slightly, but sympathetically, over the years.

(32) 218 KING STREET EAST

Built: 1833

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 126, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #219325.

Owner: Lorfam Limited

Reason for Designation: This stone house was built by R. Flanagan as a home, it was converted in 1850 into a grocery store. This well-proportioned stone house, in its refinement and simplicity of decoration, is typical of the town residences being built in the 1830's by second generation Loyalists.

(33) 220-222 KING STREET EAST

Built: 1868

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 126, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #155419.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: The property on which this building stands was bought by J. Neill, a grocer, in 1866. This double brick house is a good example of a design popular in the nineteenth century when those who could not afford large houses built these comfortable two-family units, and rented one unit.

(34) 224-226 KING STREET EAST

(a) 224 King Street East

Built: 1843

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 126 and 135, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #59853.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 226 King Street East

Built: 1843

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 126 and 135, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #99997.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: J. Watkins and S. Muckleston, merchants, were the original owners of this unusual stone terrace. This double house, on a substantial scale, is very handsome, its arches have a grace and rhythm seldom attained with rough ashlar.

(35) 232 KING STREET EAST

Built: c.1812

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 125 and 136, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #81127.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This simple stucco covered building is said to have been erected about 1812. Built by the Stuart family as a rental property, it remained in their possession until 1850.

(36) 240 KING STREET EAST

Built: C.1829

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 125 and 136, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #65451.

Owner: Children's Aid Society of Kingston and Frontenac

Reason for Designation: This large brick house, an important component of the streetscape, was built by Archdeacon G. O. Stuart for a relative, Dr. Murray. In spite of alterations, the house retains its original proportions; it is probably one of the oldest brick houses in the city.

(37) EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - 243 King Street East

Built: 1853-54

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 85 and Part of Lot 86, Original Survey, as described in Instruments #55642 and #55643.

Owner: Empire Life Insurance Company

Reason for Designation: The original owner of this stone building was the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. This building is a fine example of the Baroque Revival style, not only in the variety of ways in which the stone is handled, but also in the interesting use of form and detailing.

(38) FRONTENAC CLUB - 225 King Street East

Built: 1845-46

Architect: Mr. Crane

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 84 and 67 and Part of Lot 42, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #106803.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This stone building was built for the Bank of Montreal, which occupied the premises until 1906. In the dignity of its design, it is a fine example of the Classic Revival style.

(39) 223 KING STREET EAST

Built: 1834

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 41, 68 and 83, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #62083.

(39) 223 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This stone building was constructed by J. S. Cartwright to serve as a law office and residence for his law students. The simple design of this substantial townhouse is dignified by the ashlar detailing.

(40) 221 KING STREET EAST

Built: 1834

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 41, 68 and 83, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #112520.

Owner: Kingont Investments Ltd.

Reason for Designation: This stone house was built as the townhouse of J. S. Cartwright. The building has been given a highly individual character by the unique handling of planes, textures and details. In spite of the numerous unsympathetic additions, its character is still strong.

(41) 21 EARL STREET

Built: Before 1832

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 41 and 68, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #47497.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: An 1815 map shows a building on this lot which belonged to the Cartwrights; they sold it in 1867. This substantial stone building seems to have been designed as a rural, rather than an urban, dwelling. It is one of the buildings on a complete block of old limestone structures.

(42) 20 WILLIAM STREET

Built: Before 1826

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 67 and 84 and Part of Lot 42, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #106803.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This stone building was one of the first structures built on the block of land owned by the Cartwright family. It is a substantial, handsome, town-residence of the early nineteenth century.

(43) 128-132 ONTARIO STREET

Built: 1841

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 25 and 42, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #245612.

Owner: Empire Life Insurance Company

Reason for Designation: This stone row was built in the heart of Kingston's old commercial centre and has had a variety of tenants from sailmakers to publishers. It is a handsome example of early commercial building; the facade has been well preserved.

(44) NICHOLSON MEAT MARKET - Corner of Ontario and William Streets

Built: 1841-42

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 25 and 42, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #195397.

Owner: Empire Life Insurance Company

Reason for Designation: This is a good example of a stone building designed as both a house and a shop. It gives an interesting variety to the commercial row beside it.

(45) ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY CLUB - 193-195 Ontario Street

Built: 1848-49

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Water Lot No. 21 in front of Town Lot 21 and part of land lying between said Water Lot and the southerly side of Ontario Street, as described in Instrument #99496.

Owner: Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade Association

Reason for Designation: This large stone row was built for J. & W. Breden to be used for shops and offices with dwellings above. It is a good example of the type of plain but substantial building that was once at the core of the old commercial district.

(46) 6-10 PRINCESS STREET

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as part of land lying between Town Lot 5 and Water Lot 5, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #256244.

Owner: Norbro Holdings Ltd.

(46) 6-10 PRINCESS STREET (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: These two Buildings form a pleasant grouping of early limestone buildings planned as commercial and residential properties in the central business district.

(47) WESLEY TERRACE - 272, 274, 278, 280, 282 and 286 Johnson Street

(a) 272 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Parts of Lots "b" and 18, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #271009.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 274 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Parts of Lots "b" and 18, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #238290.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(c) 278 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot "b", Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #217235.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(d) 280 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot "B", Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #188483.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(47) WESLEY TERRACE - 272, 274, 278, 280, 282 and 286 Johnson Street (cont'd)

(e) 282 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 18, Plan B27, as described in Instrument #7823G.R.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(f) 286 Johnson Street

Built: 1856

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot A, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #58439.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This brick terrace was built for William Anglin; it is an excellent example of a quality row on a good residential street.

(48) MCINTOSE CASTLE - 14 Sydenham Street

Built: 1852

Architect: J. Power

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 61, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #225980.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This "castle" was built for D. McIntosh, a ship owner and forwarder. It is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival villa.

(49) HOCHELAGA APARTMENTS - 24 Sydenham Street

Built: C.1885

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 60 and Part of Lots 61 and 57, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #269069 (to correct Instrument #162449).

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This brick house is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture with elaborate ornamentation.

(50) CLYDE TERRACE - 30, 32, 34 and 36 Sydenham Street

(a) 30 Sydenham Street

Built: 1866

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 59, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #244755.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 32 Sydenham Street

Built: 1866

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 59, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #224761.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(c) 34 Sydenham Street

Built: 1866

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 59, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #242325.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(d) 36 Sydenham Street

Built: 1866

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 59, Plan B-27, as described in Instrument #103512.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This range of brick buildings was built for Mr. T. Hendry, a wholesale grocer. This handsome terrace is a good example of quality row housing.

(51) 66 MAIN STREET

Built: c.1855

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 17, formerly Block KK, Plan 1624, as described in Instrument #94765.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This dignified stone residence is a good example of vernacular Classic Revival.

(52) CRIMEA TERRACE - 198, 200 and 202 Queen Street

(a) 198 Queen Street

Built: c.1854

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 3 and 4, Plan D-23, as described in Instrument #79267.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 200 Queen Street

Built: c.1854

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 5, Plan D-23, as described in Instrument #206369.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(c) 202 Queen Street

Built: c.1854

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 6 and 7, Plan D-23, as described in Instrument #29267.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Sheriff Corbett had these three stone dwellings built, adjoining his large brick double house, as rental properties. They are similar in style, size and construction, but alterations have detracted from the coherence of the terrace.

(53) CORBETT'S HOUSE - 196 Queen Street

Built: 1851

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 3 and 4, Plan D-23, as described in Instrument #79267.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Sheriff Corbett commissioned Coverdale to build this handsome double house; the facade is an elegant combination of brick and stone.

(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street

Built: 1841-43

Architect: E. Horsey

(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street (cont'd)

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part Lot 16, Selma Park, designated as PART 1, Plan 13R-863, as described in Instrument #29333.

Owner: Crown Trust Company, Executor and Trustee for Louisa Anderson Fowler

Reason for Designation: Two generations of Fowlers, the original owners, lived in this house before it was turned into a residence for elderly ladies. The cottage is an excellent example of the delightful romanticism of a Regency Gothic style.

(55) HORSEY STONE - 247-249 Brock Street

Built: 1843

Architect: E. Horsey

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 14 and 15, Selma Park, designated as PARTS 3 and 4, Plan 13R863, as described in Instrument #260390.

Owner: Damben Investments Limited

Reason for Designation: Built originally as a double house, this stone terrace later became a girls' private school and then a halfway house for psychiatric patients. In the quality of its design, this building is the finest example of terrace housing in Kingston.

(56) 110-112 RIDEAU STREET

Built: c.1810

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 269, Original Survey, as described in Instruments #255905 and #257299.

Owner: The Frontenac Historic Foundation

Reason for Designation: This house was built for Lieutenant Colonel D. Macpherson and was occupied from 1835-39 by John A. Macdonald, his parents and two sisters. It is a good and very early example of plain substantial housing.

(57) WELLINGTON STREET BREWERY - 308 Wellington Street

Built: 1794 and 1857

Architect: 1857 William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot C, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #49810.

(57) WELLINGTON STREET BREWERY - 308 Wellington Street (cont'd)

Owner: Estate of Charles Samuel Anglin

Reason for Designation: J. Darley, the proprietor of Freeman's Tavern, was the first owner of this stone brewery. It is an excellent example of early industrial building.

(58) RIDEAU TERRACE - 2-8 Rideau Terrace

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot C, Original Survey, as described in Instrument No. 49810.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: These stone buildings were built as workmen's cottages, in connection with the brewery, and it is likely that they were built before 1826.

(59) 1 RIDEAU STREET

Built: 1826

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot E, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #81190.

Owner: Howard Kelly Limited

Reason for Designation: Built for D. Benson in 1826, this was the Benson family home for over fifty years, it is typical of the early unadorned stone dwellings.

(60) 87-89 BARRACK STREET

Built: c.1820

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot E, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #81190.

Owner: Howard Kelly Limited

Reason for Designation: The central unit of this block of stone buildings, it is typical of the simple, unadorned dwellings erected in the early years of the nineteenth century in, what was then, a fashionable residential street.

(61) 85 BARRACK STREET

Built: 1855

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot E, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #42444.

Owner: S. Anglin Co. Limited

(61) 85 BARRACK STREET (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: An important unit in this block of early stone houses, number 85 is half of a building erected for J. Meagher, a produce merchant.

(62) ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH - Queen Street at Montreal Street

Built: 1845-47

Architect: William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Abstracted as the Upper and Lower Burial Ground in Index 4 P720.

Owner: Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario

Reason for Designation: St. Paul's was built in memory of Reverend R. Cartwright. The building was financed by public subscription and by gifts from officers and soldiers of the garrison. It is a good example of simple, vernacular Gothic.

(63) 136 PRINCESS STREET - Southeast Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets

Built: 1872

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 261, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #188 and #97894.

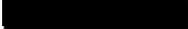
Owner: 

Reason for Designation: Built for Macnee and Minnes, a wholesale dry goods firm, this stone building is an important example of the Classic Revival style as used in the Victorian era for commercial structures.

(64) ARTILLERY PARK BARRACKS GUARD HOUSE - 119 Barrack Street

Built: c.1843

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Artillery Park, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #203664.

Owner: 

Reason for Designation: This Guard House was used by the Provost Corps for many years. This plain stone building of unusual proportions is one of the few remaining structures, in the city itself, which played a role in military history.

(65) 141, 143, 145 JAMES STREET

(a) 141 James Street

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 2, Plan B-30, as described in Instrument #265374.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(b) 143 James Street

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lot 2, Plan B-30, as described in Instrument #67938.

Owner: [REDACTED]

(c) 145 James Street

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Lots 1 and 2, Plan B-30, as described in Instrument #271085.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This is an excellent example of multiple housing on a very modest scale. The unity of its well-proportioned facade has been maintained.

(66) 18 BARRIE STREET

Built: 1830

Architect: T. Rogers

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of Block "B", a Sub-division of Farm Lot 24, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #51569.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: Although the original character of this brick house has been obscured, the building is still a good example of Victorian Classic Revival.

(67) SUNNYSIDE - Northeast Corner of Union and Macdonnell Streets

Built: 1847

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Farm Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #222813.

Owner: Orphan's Home and Widows' Friend Society

(67) SUNNYSIDE - Northeast Corner of Union and Macdonnell Streets (cont'd)

Reason for Designation: This stucco house was built for J. Counter, one of Kingston's most distinguished mayors. This building is a good example of a Regency style country estate.

(68) LAKEVIEW - 86 Beverley Street

Built: 1850, 1855

Architects: 1850 J. Crawford
1855 William Coverdale

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West half of the East half of Lot 22, Concession 1 and Lot 19, Plan B15, designated as Part 2 on Reference Plan 13R890.

Owner: [REDACTED]

Reason for Designation: This is one of the very few Kingston houses which retains not only most of its original yard and garden, but also the attached "offices" which are little altered. This stone building is an excellent example of a country estate built in the Regency style.

(69) OTTERBURN - 124 Centre Street

Built: 1834

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Part of West ½ of Farm Lot 22, Concession 1, as described in Instrument #82339.

Owner: Beth Israel Congregation of Kingston

Reason for Designation: The Regency elegance of this stucco building's proportions makes it a good example of an 1830's country residence.

This by-law shall come into force and take effect on its passing.

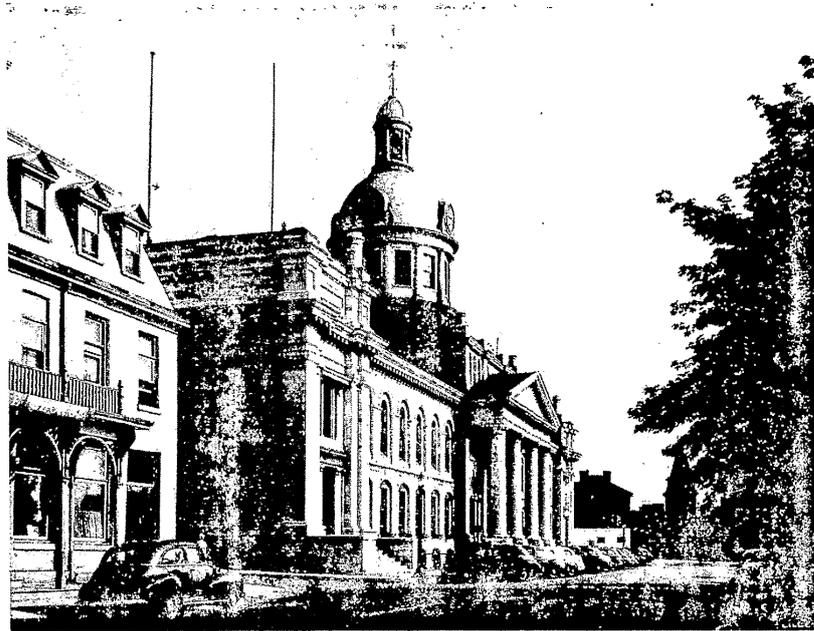
GIVEN THREE READINGS AND FINALLY PASSED the 28th day of July, 1975.


CLERK-COMPTROLLER


MAYOR

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

(1) CITY HALL - 216 ONTARIO STREET



Significance: In 1841, when Kingston was the capital of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, civic officials decided Kingston should have a municipal building befitting its status as a national capital. When the building was finished in November 1844, Kingston was no longer the capital. The building was offered to the government, rent free, to induce them to stay in Kingston, but the offer was refused.

George Browne's plans and description of City Hall show that it was envisaged as a centre for all municipal functions - political, economic and social. The base storey, fronting the water, had twelve offices for lawyers, brokers, etc. Behind these, on the right of the entrance were the police station and gaol cells; on the left was the office of the clerk of the market. On the principal floor, the door at the north end of the facade led to the Post Office (present Council Chamber), the one at the south end to the Customs Office. Between these, the Corporation offices were on the right, a large news room on the left. Across the back of the main floor were five small shops facing the Market Square.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(1) CITY HALL - 216 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

Upstairs the large Town Hall was for meetings and dances; at the other end was the Merchants' Exchange (later Ontario Hall). The next floor had three committee rooms and the remainder of it was intended for the Mechanics' Institute Museum and Reading Room with its library on three galleries in the drum supporting the dome. The topmost gallery was to be an observatory. In the Market wing, space was provided for green grocers, butchers and the like. The three storey block at the King Street end, housing sales rooms, restaurant and a printing office, was surmounted by a tall cupola with a bell, clock and watch tower.

When the Market wing was destroyed by fire in 1865, it was replaced by a shorter wing, designed by William Coverdale, and the belfry and clock were added to the main dome. In 1909, when fire severely damaged the dome, it was rebuilt under the direction of Joseph Power, according to the original plans, with the addition of the clock and cupola. The lanterns on the wings were a later addition.

The City had landlord troubles with the banks, stores and saloons who were tenants after the Post Office and Customs moved out in 1859. At times the basement offices housed welfare cases. As the work of the municipal government and the administrative staff increased, the City gradually took over the whole building. Memorial Hall was established in 1921. In 1946, Ontario Hall was temporarily subdivided into offices.

The condition of the portico became so dangerous that it was removed in 1956. A false pediment was applied in 1963 to protect the stonework.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(1) CITY HALL - 216 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

In 1965, the Federal Government gave the City a special grant of \$ 100,000. to restore the portico, which was rededicated in 1967.

This building is one of the finest nineteenth century municipal buildings in Ontario and is one of the great classical buildings of Canada. It is enhanced by its waterfront site. The classical detail of the building is handled with boldness, skill and imagination by this Irish architect who was brought from Montreal to help in the City's transformation into the country's capital. His use of the local stone is particularly sensitive with subtle variations in texture from the roughness of the basement to the smoothness of the upper storeys.

Its two large public rooms were among the finest in nineteenth century Ontario. Even to-day, these rooms are perhaps only surpassed in type and scale by certain rooms in Osgoode Hall and St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto.

Built of Kingston limestone, the City Hall is a T-shaped structure; the facade of the building faces the harbour and the rear wing entrance faces King Street. The central block, three storeys high with circular chimneys at each corner, is crowned by a dome containing four clock faces. The dome stands on a circular drum and supports a slender cupola topped by a weather vane. The main wings are six bays wide and two storeys high above a base storey; they terminate in single bay pavilions finished with panelled attic storeys. There are cupolas on each wing. The pavilion end walls are curved to the back where the rear wing is a two storey structure with a flat roof.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(1) CITY HALL - 216 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

The central section of the facade has a two-storey portico with four Tuscan columns rising to a pediment. The pilasters under the portico and on the pavilions are also Tuscan while the drum of the dome has sixteen Roman Doric attached columns. A dentilled cornice circles the main building.

Stonework in the City Hall has a variety of treatments. The base storey of the facade has rough-faced, picked blocks; on the main floor horizontally channelled ashlar emphasizes the width of the building. The upper storey, string course and rear wing are all smooth ashlar.

Considerable variety also occurs in the fenestration. In the principal floor of both the main building and the rear wing all of the windows are square headed and recessed in segmental arches. In the facade the upper floor arched windows are set in an applied arcade with moulded trim arches. The top storey of the central block has two groups of three narrow arched windows set between pilasters in the front and three square-headed windows with side lights in the back. The sixteen windows in the drum are square-headed with eighteen panes each. The front window of each pavilion has side lights in a stone enframingent.

The circular ends each have in the upper storey, two arched niches and three segmental arched blind windows. Six bays at the back are similar to the facade. The rear wing has ten bays to a side; the upper storey windows are square-headed and recessed.

City Hall has five major entrances in front, one door in each circular end and a major entrance in the rear wing plus a side door. Three front entrances are under the portico; the centre two storey arch with keystone gives limited access to the base storey since the opening has been filled

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(1) CITY HALL - 216 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

in on the main and second storeys. The double doors with transom lights on either side of this archway are recessed with blind arches above the transoms. The doors are replacements.

Entrances to the end pavilions have pilasters and entablatures. The double doors with eight square, fielded panels have a panelled transom. In the south end the door panels have been replaced by glass. The arched openings of the base storey contain the windows and doors, eight panes each, above a panel. In the northern wing the panels in four openings have been replaced by rough-faced stone.

The King Street facade of the rear wing is a composition of three arched openings separated by pilasters topped by a pediment between panelled parapets. The centre opening, containing the entrance, is two storeys high with a keystone arch. On either side the arches rise to a storey and a half with a blind arch above the first storey windows. Both door and windows are replacements.

The interior still retains some of the original detail in stone, wood and plaster. The two large rooms on the second floor have pilasters and entablatures supporting curved ceilings, which are coffered and panelled. The windows have panelled reveals and moulded arched surrounds. There are elaborate brackets, pilasters and architraves to openings in the halls. The entrance halls have plaster cornices and a ceiling medallion besides the original moulded window frames with end blocks. Main stairs have heavy turned balusters with a wide handrail. In the drum a spiral stair has slender turned balusters. Extensive interior alterations have changed the main floor but it still retains an interesting variety of door frames, window treatments and plaster brackets.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK

Bounded by King, Johnson, Clarence and Wellington Streets; containing St. George's Cathedral, St. George's Hall, two stone residences, the Old Post Office, the Customs House and René-Amable Boucher Park.

Significance: The differing limestone buildings, together with their stone garden walls and iron railings which define the variety of green spaces between, render this block quite unique in the City of Kingston. The relationship of the building masses to each other and to the streets, provide a most interesting progression of scale from the smallest residential building to St. George's Cathedral. The whole block offers a sense of repose with trees and grass, small flower gardens, and glimpses of the Cathedral behind garden walls.

The green spaces, including the René-Amable Boucher Park have just as much importance as the buildings of the block, and are themselves worthy of preservation.

Only a few portions remain of the railing which once enclosed all of the Cathedral grounds. The King Street entrance to the Cathedral is emphasized by a pair of ornate wrought iron piers and lanterns, while on the Wellington Street side, the garden is divided from the street by a railed iron fence with Bishop's mitres on the top of each post. Another section of a similar iron fence runs between the Cathedral garden and the small park fronting Clarence Street.

A decorated wrought iron fence on top of a stone base divides the grounds of the Customs House and the Old Post Office, from the small park between, and from the Cathedral garden towards the centre of the block.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd):

The plain stone base of an original iron fence now removed separates the Customs House areaway from the sidewalk along King Street and Clarence Street.

(2) (a) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL - King Street East at Johnson Street

Significance: The original St. George's Church was built in 1791, a block away from the larger building which replaced it in 1825. The church, used as a garrison church for the growing military centre of Kingston, started as a rectangular building, unadorned. In the 1840's the church was enlarged and the portico and the cupola with clock were added. In 1862 St. George's became a cathedral and the seat of the first Bishop of Ontario. During the 1870's, memorial windows were installed and extensive interior renovations carried out.

In 1891 the church was again enlarged and the dome and side portico were added. Then on New Year's morning 1899 the church was destroyed by fire leaving only the stone walls standing. By 1901 the rebuilding was complete with only a few minor changes from the 1891 structure.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)(a) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL - King Street East at Johnson Street (cont'd)

Many memorials of historical interest lend importance to this building. Lord Sydenham, the first Governor General of Canada after the union of the provinces in 1840, is buried here. The Cathedral Choir has acquired international renown.

Architecturally, the Cathedral is reminiscent of Sir Christopher Wren's London Churches, though less ornate than most. As can be seen from the dates given above, the building evolved by stages over a span of seventy-five years, from a simple rectangular building. Each addition is so well proportioned that the Cathedral, as we know it to-day, could well have been the result of a single design conceived at one time.

The Cathedral is rectangular, with a nave, transepts, apse, two porticos, a dome and a clock tower. It is constructed of smooth ashlar with quoined corners, a plain base and a classical cornice. The pedimented King Street portico (1846) has four columns in the Tuscan order, two pilasters joined by a string course and a coffered ceiling. Under the portico is the central doorway with Georgian style panelled doors and two niches, all arched, while the three blind windows are rectangular. On either side of the portico are rectangular doorways with projecting lintels and eight panels to each pair of doors. Above each, the windows are arched with moulded architraves and bracketed sills.

Behind the portico pediment and above the cornice is a balustraded parapet masking the roof behind. The clock tower (1846) rises from an octagonal base which becomes round above a small cornice. The central portion of the clock tower is round and has eight Corinthian columns with frieze and cornice. Four alternate spaces between

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)(a) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL - King Street East at Johnson Street (cont'd)

the columns house arched and louvred openings, with quoined surrounds. Above this cornice, the shape of the tower again becomes octagonal and alternate faces house four round clock faces and four square louvred openings. The clock tower is topped by an eight-sided ribbed dome with a ball finial.

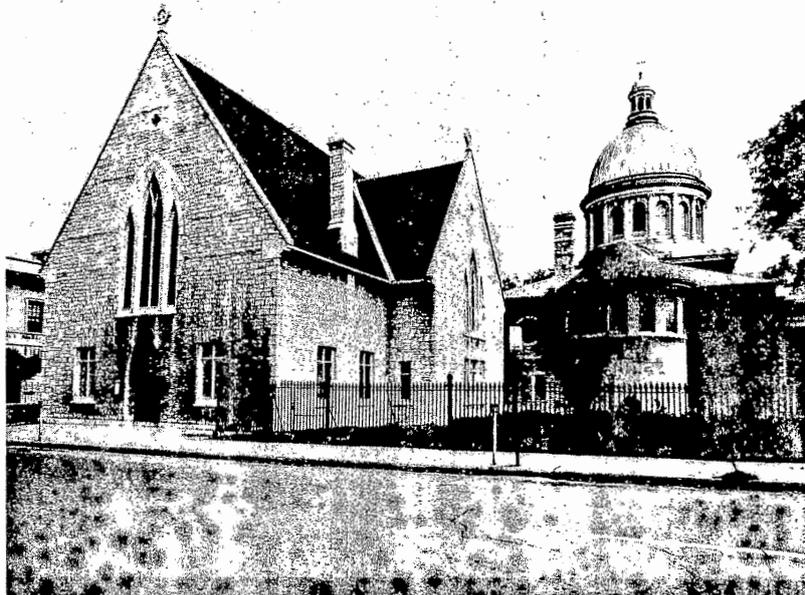
The tall arched windows on the north-east and south-west facades are finished with a simple moulding and projecting stones at the springing and apex of the arches. The portico on the Johnson Street side is identical to the King Street one with the exception of the parapet which is more ornate, having a pair of scrolls. On the north-east side is an additional arched entranceway. The pattern of arched and rectangular windows found on the Johnson Street facade is repeated here. The stonework to the transept on this side of the building is picked to a rough texture which is in marked contrast to the smooth ashlar of the earlier parts of the Cathedral. A one-storey addition of hammer-dressed limestone links this side of the Cathedral to the Church Hall behind.

The north-west elevation has a semi-circular apse with seven rectangular windows, the sills of which continue around the wall as a string course. A circular stained glass window to the north completes this elevation.

Above the junction of the nave and transept a decorated square base supports the circular drum beneath the large dome (1899). This drum is divided by sixteen metal columns with Corinthian capitals supporting a classical frieze and cornice. The spaces between these columns contain arched windows decorated with moulded architraves and plain keystones. Above the dome which, like the roof, is covered with copper, rises a small bell lantern

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)(a) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL - King Street East at Johnson Street (cont'd)

with eight arched openings and columns, a balustrade, frieze and cornice. This again is topped by a domed roof and crowned with a golden ball finial and cross.

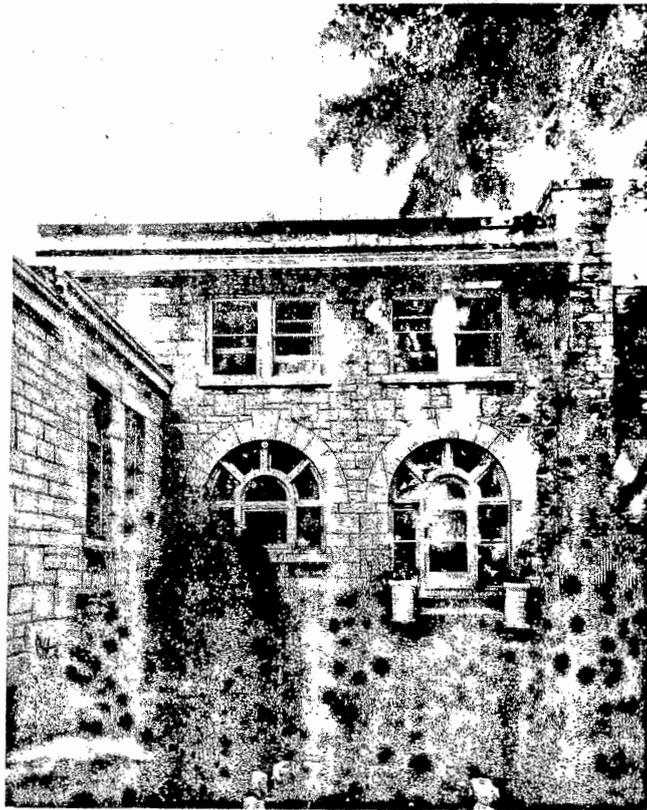
(b) (i) ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH HALL - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets

Significance: This building, while completely different in style from the Cathedral which it complements and from the Old Post Office building on the other side, is also of Kingston limestone, and is sensitively related in scale to the adjacent buildings. Its steeply pitched gabled roof and gothic arched windows lend variety to the Wellington and Johnson Street sides of the block.

The rectangular hammer-dressed stone building has triple gothic windows on all four sides and segmental-arched windows on the lower storey. On the Johnson Street elevation the gothic window is set in a shallow gabled projection while the window on the opposite side of the hall is flush with the main wall and

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)(b) (i) ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH HALL - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets (cont'd)

terminates in another gable. The Wellington Street entrance-way is gothic in shape with heavy boarded doors decorated by ornate wrought-iron hinges and studs. The stone chimneys are decorated with a band of small quatrefoils matching the larger quatrefoil openings above three of the gothic-arched windows. The Hall itself is connected to the Cathedral proper by a plain stone link at the north corner.

(b) (ii) SEXTON'S HOUSE - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets

Significance: From an architectural standpoint this little building is valuable because of its unusual siting. It forms a visual link between the large Church Hall on one side and the small cottage on the other, and its design is such that a smooth transition of scale is achieved.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

- (b) (ii)
- SEXTON'S HOUSE - Wellington Street between Johnson and Clarence Streets
- (cont'd)

This small two-storey stone residence is connected to the north-east elevation of the Church Hall on one side, and to the rear of a small stone cottage on the other. The house has a flat roof and broad arched windows facing King Street and commands a long view over the park-like Cathedral garden.

- (b) (iii)
- CARETAKER'S COTTAGE - Clarence Street between Wellington and King Streets



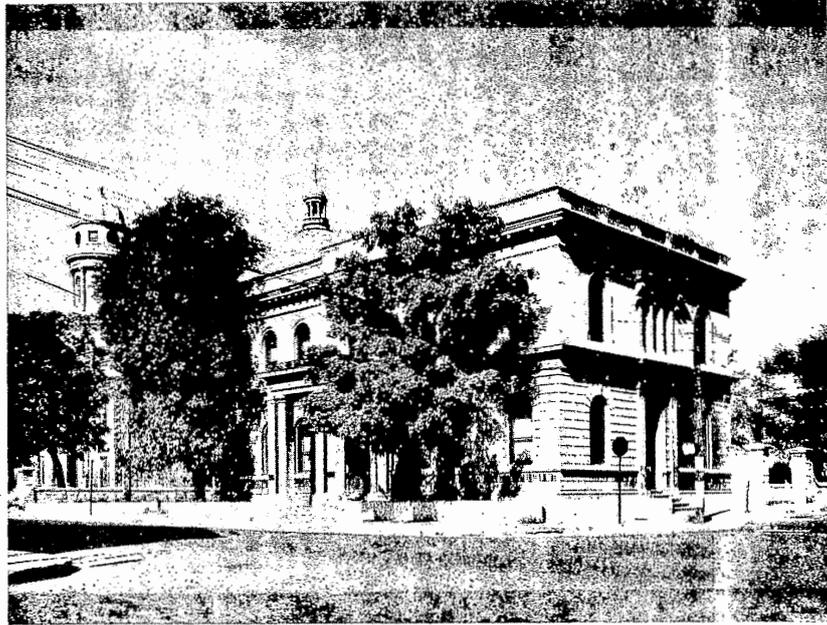
Significance: The location of this small cottage in the centre of the block with its view over the long rose garden towards Clarence Street, creates a focal point within the central portion of the block. It contributes to the variety of scale and design in a block which within its boundaries encompasses the monumental Cathedral and the modest stone cottage.

The Caretaker's Cottage is a long storey and a half building with a mansard roof and a mansarded gable above the front door. This doorway is protected by a closed boarded porch with a gable roof. The ground floor windows have segmental arches while those in the upper storey are small dormers set in the roof.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

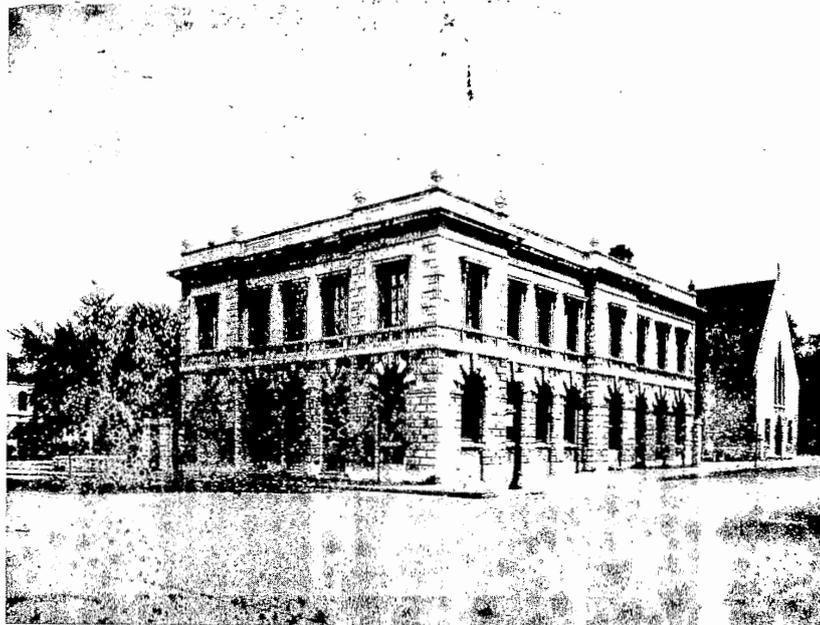
(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

(c) (i) CUSTOMS HOUSE - 294 King Street East



Designated as being of national significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1971.

(c) (ii) OLD POST OFFICE - 86 Clarence Street



Designated as being of national significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1971.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

- (c) (i) CUSTOMS HOUSE - 294 King Street East - and
(ii) OLD POST OFFICE - 86 Clarence Street (cont'd)

Significance: These two buildings were erected at the same time by the Government of the United Canadas to house government services which had been in rented quarters. The site, until 1854, was occupied by the County Court House and gaol. The style of building is of British derivation, and is quite unlike the public buildings of the United States which at that time were often in the Greek Revival style. The buildings are very fine examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture.

Both buildings show great sensitivity in the handling of stonework. The heavy treatment of the lower storeys emphasizes the weight needed for support, while the smooth ashlar of the upper storeys together with the decoration of the top parapet walls relieve the sense of weight. Built opposite each other, they are a model of non-competitive good taste.

The Old Post Office is a rectangular building having five bays on the Clarence Street facade. The two long elevations however, are quite different from one another. The Wellington Street facade is divided into eight bays, while the opposite one which faces the small park, is divided into nine. Single pavilions project slightly on the two Clarence Street corners, and at the centre of the Wellington Street facade. On the long elevation facing the park, four of the windows are false and there is no window in the lower storey of the bay nearest Clarence Street. The building is crowned by a cornice topped by a balustrade with urn finials. The ground floor stonework is heavily chamfered with a vermiculated surface to the quoins and arched Gibbs surrounds of the windows on the Clarence and Wellington Street

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)

- (c) (i) CUSTOMS HOUSE - 294 King Street East - and
(ii) OLD POST OFFICE - 86 Clarence Street (cont'd)

facades. There is a recessed triple arched entrance on Clarence Street. The upper storey is lighter in scale, the ashlar being smooth with quoined corners.

The Customs House is a rectangular building seven bays by three, with a three-bay projection on the long elevation facing the small park, and a single bay projection on the south-west elevation. A high moulded base rises to the sills of the ground floor windows. The two storeys are divided by a corniced string course on which rest the upper windows. All the windows have semi-circular arches. Those of the lower storey have arches in keeping with the surrounding channelled ashlar, while those of the upper storey have a moulded architrave which sets them off from the surface of the smooth ashlar. The building is crowned by a classical frieze, a cornice with mutules and a parapet with pilasters. A portico with square double columns bridges the area-way on the King Street side and leads to the main entrance of the building. A raised panel above the portico is carried up through the frieze, the cornice, and the parapet where it is decorated by a pair of ball finials. The central upper window is emphasized by a bracketed decorated lintel. On the Clarence Street elevation the arched entrance way has square pilasters and the triple-arched window above has the same bracketed decorated lintel as the central window of the King Street facade. The projection at the south-west end of the building contains another entrance to King Street with arched doorway and bracketed canopy, while the south-west facade of this projection contains a single window on the lower storey and a triple one on the upper. The whole building is lightened by the area-way and low wall which separate it from the sidewalk area. The low wall was originally the base for a fine-rail iron fence which has since been removed.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (2) ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL BLOCK (cont'd)
- (c) (i) CUSTOMS HOUSE - 294 King Street East - and
(ii) OLD POST OFFICE - 86 Clarence Street (cont'd)

Both the Customs House and the Old Post Office have walled yards at the rear with gateways which originally held iron gates leading to them from Clarence Street. In each case the design of the gateway-pillars is related to the design of the building they accompany. A railed iron fence tops the walls and divides each yard from the small park between.

- (3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE
- (a) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE - Court Street



Significance: The Court House which over the years has survived two fires and extensive renovations, still retains the elegance which it possessed when first built. This elegance is due to its sensitive siting which commands a distant view of the water, as well as the architects' skilful handling of proportions and materials. All the stone with the exception of that used in the columns, was quarried on the site. Externally, the building remains essentially the same as the original except for the entrance doors and an addition to the rear.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(a) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE - Court Street (cont'd)

The Court House is composed of a central three storey block flanked at each side by two storey wings which end in pedimented pavilions. The roof ridges of these pavilions run at right angles to the main facade. The front and end elevations are faced with smooth limestone ashlar, while the rear elevation is built of hammer-dressed ashlar. The base, frieze, cornice and the vee-jointed quoins are of smooth ashlar throughout. The building is set on a plinth containing the basement windows which are lit by areaways. The various sections are unified by the plinth, frieze and cornice which run around the whole building, and by the constant pattern of the fenestration in which all the second storey windows are taller than those of the ground floor.

The main entranceway on the front elevation is protected by a central portico rising above a short flight of steps. This classical portico has six columns in the Ionic order, pilasters, frieze, cornice and a coffered ceiling. The tympanum within the pediment is decorated with the Royal Coat of Arms.

Under this portico, the main entranceway is decorated by a semi-circular arched surround consisting of a moulded stone architrave, a rebated course of channelled ashlar and a large keystone. The panelled double doors have six glass panes in place of the original wood panels. A simply divided fan-light completes this entrance. The five windows under the portico are all finished with moulded architraves. Those flanking the doorway are pedimented above and stone panelled beneath, while the three in the second storey have semi-circular arches and bracketed sills, the central one being emphasized by a keystone.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(a) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE - Court Street (cont'd)

The third storey of this section which forms the base for the dome, has an arch containing a round window on each side, and the corners are emphasized by a pair of rusticated pilasters with a recessed panel between. A ribbed dome is set on a drum lit by sixteen semi-circular arched windows each with pilasters, moulded arch and keystone. Between the windows, sixteen attached columns in the Corinthian order support a frieze and cornice, and the dome which is crowned by a lantern with six semi-circular arches and attached columns, repeating the architectural detail of the drum below. At the very top is the flag pole.

The wings are four bays with rectangular windows in the lower and upper storeys. All the windows have moulded architraves. Those of the lower storey are set on a sill course with a recessed panel below, and are topped by projecting lintels, while those of the upper storey are set on bracketed sills.

The projecting pavilions of the front elevation are emphasized by projecting quoined corners. The fenestration is in groupings of three. The group in the lower storey is rectangular, framed by four pilasters set on a bracketed sill and topped by a projecting lintel above a frieze. In the upper storey, the group has semi-circular arched windows set on a sill supported by decorative brackets and the centre window has a keystone. The pavilions are crowned by octagonal cupolas with ribbed domes and decorative finials.

The rear elevation has a projecting pedimented central pavilion housing a small entranceway and altered window with a string course above the first storey. The second storey has a group of three semi-circular arched windows with smooth projecting surrounds and bracketed sill.

The four bay wings have rectangular windows with

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(a) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE (cont'd)

smooth surrounds. The westerly one has been partially hidden by a one storey addition of Queenston limestone built in 1964-66. The facade of the easterly wing is broken by a projecting chimney running the height of the building. The stone chimney has projecting quoins of smooth ashlar and is topped by an extension covered with stucco.

The pedimented projecting pavilions have rectangular windows which rest on bracketed sills and are topped by segmental arched projecting lintels.

The pedimented end elevations are alike, each having a stone flight of steps with panelled retaining walls, leading up to the double panelled doors. A panel of channelled ashlar with vousoirs in the same style, surrounds the elliptically arched doorway which is accented by a hammer-dressed keystone.

All windows are rectangular and are finished with moulded architraves; the two flanking the doorway having a panel beneath, and those above having bracketed sills. The overall roofing is ribbed copper sheeting.

A fountain was built in front of the Court House in 1903 to the memory of Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(b) REGISTRY OFFICE - Court and West Streets

Significance: This structure is particularly noteworthy for two reasons. It is a successful small scale adaptation of what is in most cases a much larger structure. The latest addition has been achieved with considerable sensitivity.

It does not dominate the older section but rather seems an extension of it in the same scale, material and proportion. It is not a reproduction of the features in the original. The siting of the Registry Office adds much to its elegance.

The County Registry Office has been built in three sections. The original section (1876) is a T-shaped structure with the bottom of the T facing Court Street.

The building is of hammer-dressed limestone ashlar with all the classical details executed in contrasting smooth ashlar, and a rusticated stone base. The Court Street elevation has an enclosed porch with Ionic stone pilasters at the four corners. These support a frieze, cornice and pediment. The entranceway consists of a double panelled door surrounded by a semi-circular arch with moulded corbels at the springing of the

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(b) REGISTRY OFFICE - Court and West Streets (cont'd)

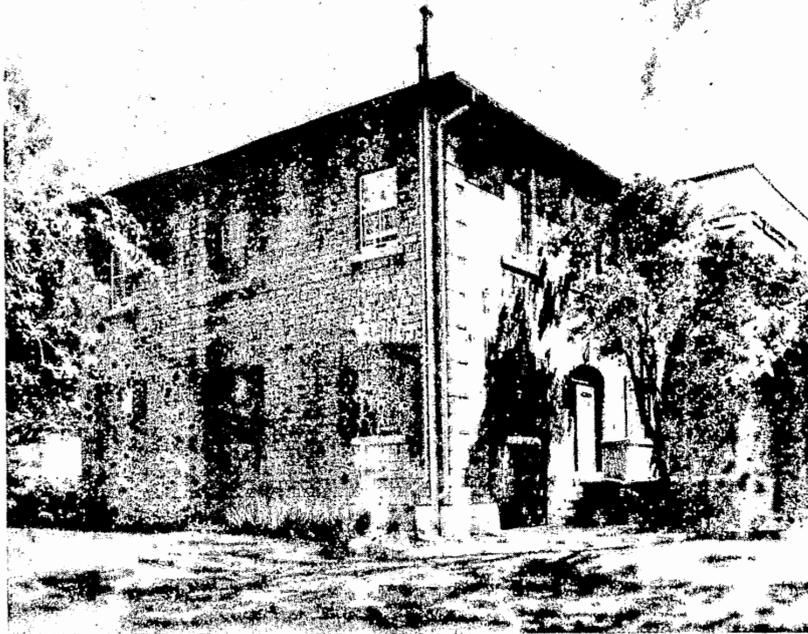
arch, and a keystone. The two windows flanking the porch have semi-circular arches with bracketed sills, moulded corbels at the springing of the arch and a keystone. The corners of this elevation are emphasized by pilasters and the same frieze, cornice and pediment of the porch is repeated here, but on a larger scale. The side elevations are alike having frieze, cornice and windows identical to those on the Court Street front.

Angled Ionic pilasters cover the joint between the front and rear portions which meet at right angles. The West Street elevation of this part is divided into three main sections which are framed by Ionic pilasters on which rest the frieze, cornice and pediment. These are as on the front elevation, except that the tympanum houses a pair of small false windows with the same pattern as the rest of the fenestration below. To the rear of this portion is the second section of the building, also faced with hammer-dressed limestone. This section has a sloping roof masked by a parapet wall on the West Street elevation. The window on the West Street side is in the same style as the others in the first section, but those which face the prison wall have segmental arches. Two of the windows and a doorway have been filled in. This section has smooth ashlar quoins and the base which unifies the other sections of the building is dropped here.

The final section of the building (1963) was added to the elevation of the main section which faces the Court House. This part of the building is faced with Queenston limestone ashlar with a chiselled finish. The facade, facing the Cricket Field across Court Street, has three rectangular windows with smooth surround, keystone and sill. The frieze and base found in the older section has been continued here. The semi-circular arched

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(b) REGISTRY OFFICE - Court and West Streets (cont'd)

entranceway is in a shallow projection with pilasters and a gable. It has a plain fan-light, double panelled doors, and is surrounded by a moulded architrave with a keystone. A pair of decorative iron lamps with white globes are on either side of the entranceway. The elevation facing the Court House has no base, two rectangular sash windows as on the front, and three small windows without architraves, two downstairs and one up. The rear elevation is of four bays, the windows being rectangular and having no surrounds.

(c) GAOLER'S RESIDENCE - Located Behind the Frontenac County
Court House

Significance: This simple but dignified building was until recently the jailer's residence as well as the entrance to the jail. The old residence is valuable as part of a group of limestone buildings of varying sizes, design and uses. Its spacious garden and sheltered setting add to its charm.

The large square bracketed house is three bays wide by three bays deep, and has a hipped roof. The local limestone is generally hammer-dressed except for the base, the projecting chamfered quoins and the moulded top of the chimney stack, which are of smooth ashlar.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(3) FRONTENAC COUNTY COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OFFICE
AND GAOLER'S RESIDENCE (cont'd)(c) GAOLER'S RESIDENCE - Located Behind the Frontenac County
Court House (cont'd)

The treatment of the entrances is unusual and is identical in both the front and rear of the house. The heavy stone parapets to the first floor entrance steps and landings, are arched over the basement steps which lead down to the jail entrance at the front of the house, and the basement at the rear. The doorways have elliptical fan-lights and side lights, the front fan-light being decorated with stained glass of later date. Each arched basement entrance is emphasized by a dropped projecting keystone and heavy retaining walls. All the stone walls to the various entrance steps are now painted grey.

On the south elevation which faces the Court House, the basement windows have segmental arches. The two shuttered sash windows of the first floor are not original. Above them, however, the original sashes remain at each side of a central group consisting of three narrow semi-circular arched windows. The west elevation has shuttered sash windows below (replaced), and unshuttered above (original). On the north elevation, the three barred upstairs windows have segmental arches and one first floor window is blind. From this side of the building, the connection to the prison is evident. The two buildings are linked by an enclosed limestone connection with circular barred windows.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (4) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS - 149-151, 155-159 Wellington Street and 82-86, 90-94 Brock Street



Significance: This site was once occupied by wooden buildings and the Midland District School Society, owners of the land, advertised in 1846 a twenty-one year lease on the land on the condition that stone buildings of at least two storeys would be built on the land in twelve months. The erection of these buildings was the result. This three storey stone range containing a number of stores and businesses at ground level, and offices and apartments on the upper two floors, has managed to keep its original architectural

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (4) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS - 149-151, 155-159 Wellington Street and 82-86, 90-94 Brock Street (cont'd)

quality. While it was obviously never intended that the group should have great architectural importance, these restrained and functional buildings with their plain street facades on three sides, provide a living illustration of commercial buildings of the mid-nineteenth century in the heart of the City.

Most of the store fronts on Wellington and Brock Streets have received modern treatment and all the buildings are now painted grey. Alterations have, for the most part, helped to preserve the character of the range.

The range is built of squared hammer-dressed limestone with smooth ashlar for the base, quoins and the ground floor of the Clarence Street facade. The roof, which is hipped at the two Wellington Street corners, is divided by the low parapets of the fire walls which separate the properties into six vertical sections. 149 Wellington Street has two small gabled dormers, one facing Wellington Street, and the other Clarence Street.

An elliptical archway on Wellington Street originally led to a laneway and stables behind. There is evidence in the stonework that the opening once held a gate. The archway is concealed at present by a large modern illuminated sign.

On the Clarence Street facade, the original storefront with wood columns and panels below the store windows, remain. A central doorway between the two windows of the original store, has been replaced by another window.

In 1970 the photo studio, at the corner of Brock and Wellington Streets, was restored by removing the large name board and so revealing the original cast iron pilasters complete with their richly decorated capitals, frieze and cornice above.

Most of the window openings of the upper two storeys, retain their original shape, though most of the sashes have by now been replaced.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(5) CARTWRIGHT HOUSE - 191 King Street East

Significance: The Cartwright family has been intimately involved in the life of Kingston and Canada since this area was first settled. Robert David Cartwright, the first owner, was the grandson of Richard Cartwright who had emigrated from London, England to settle in New York in 1741.

The family, because of their Loyalist sympathies, were escorted to the Canadian border in 1778. The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Jr., father of Robert, was an important figure in Canadian commerce and a member of the Legislative Council.

The Cartwright house is on a corner close to the centre of the old city and just two blocks from Lake Ontario. It is close also to St. George's Cathedral where Robert Cartwright served as assistant minister. In June 1833 he brought his bride, Harriet Dobbs of Dublin, Ireland, to his new house. Five children were born to them; the most famous son, Richard John, later Sir Richard, became Minister of Finance and later Minister of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa. When the Reverend Robert Cartwright died in 1843, the house was rented. In 1877, William Ferguson bought it and his heirs sold the house in 1927 to the [REDACTED] the present owners.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(5) CARTWRIGHT HOUSE - 191 King Street East (cont'd)

The simple but well proportioned lines of the house give distinction to an excellent example of a town residence built for a large, well-to-do family in the early 1800's. The layout inside is typically eighteenth-century English with upstairs drawing room and the servants' rooms over the kitchen in a separate wing. The adaptation of the coach house to apartment use has been skilfully carried out, and the design of the original house, with its enclosed garden, remains faithfully preserved.

The house is rectangular in shape, three bays wide, with a kitchen wing at the rear and a lean-to addition to the southeast of this. It is built of hammer-dressed limestone except for the King Street facade where the ashlar is smooth. Furrowed ashlar is used for the chamfered projecting angle quoins, the base, the string course between the two storeys, and the stone sills. The window surrounds are of smooth ashlar.

The low pitch, gable roof was originally covered with ribbed metal, but is now shingled. The gables, which contain arched windows to the attic storey, end in parapet walls with corbel stones that mask the ends of the gutters. Two pairs of chimneys rise from the parapets of the gables. The north gable end has a false window with closed shutters in both the first and second storeys. All the sash windows retain their original twenty-four pane glazing and louvred shutters. The five windows of the front facade are set in separate shallow recesses.

The main entrance has a projecting stone arch accented by keystone and corbels at the springing of the arch. The doorway is an elaborate classical composition with pilasters, decorative cornice with a panelled return over the door, elliptical fan-light and ornamental sidelights with wooden glazing bars. The wide front door

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(5) CARTWRIGHT HOUSE - 191 King Street East (cont'd)

has eight fielded panels and a central bead. This composition is repeated in an interior opening which gives access from the entrance hall to the stair hall. The front entrance is protected by an enclosed portico with columns in the Tuscan order, complete with classical frieze and cornice, and a simple wrought iron railing above. The enclosure of the portico is executed with semi-circular, arched, fixed lights with wood panels below and a six panelled exterior door.

The house is set off from the King Street sidewalk by an arrowhead fence in wrought iron, set on a hammer-dressed ashlar base with furrowed stone coping. Opposite the front door a pair of wrought iron gates are hung between square pillars of furrowed ashlar. On the Gore Street side, the yard is enclosed by a high wall of limestone and board gates; a single one for pedestrians and, for vehicles, a double one flanked by square pillars in smooth ashlar.

The gable of the kitchen wing has a parapet rising to a chimney and the roof retains its original ribbed metal covering. The entrance to this wing is protected by an enclosed stone porch. An iron stair of later date leads to the second floor apartment. The rear of the garden is defined by a high wall in squared stone rubble most of which forms the rear of the stable and the coach house, now converted to a garage and modern apartment. The other walls of this building are in hammer-dressed ashlar and a gabled roof and two chimneys, one of them original, complete the building. The original coach house entrance, now filled by a picture window, is marked by an elliptical arch in smooth stone and of a design which matches that over the front door in the main house.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(6) GILDERSLEEVE HOUSE - 264 King Street East

Significance: This house is a fine example of a town residence built in the Loyalist style by a shipwright and shipping line owner for his family. The name of Henry Gildersleeve, his sons and grandson, are associated with the development of steam navigation on Lake Ontario.

The Gildersleeves owned the house until 1909 and the next owner, W.R. Glover was there for fifty-three years. With few exceptions, the house is little altered and it has generally been maintained with an appreciation of its architectural and historical merit.

The rectangular house is built of hammer-dressed limestone with projecting chamfered quoins of vertically furrowed ashlar. The angle drafts of the chamfered quoins are boasted to give subtle emphasis to the corners of the building. The architectural details such as the base of the King Street facade which contains the basement windows, the string course between the first and second storeys, the two pairs of chimneys and the window sills are all in smooth ashlar with vertically furrowed face.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(6) GILDERSLEEVE HOUSE - 264 King Street East (cont'd)

The wide soffit of the ribbed roof is decorated with a motif of Greek derivation. On the Johnson Street and south-westerly elevations, the pedimented gables contain small arched windows.

The front of the house on King Street is accented by a shallow projection crowned with a pediment containing a small semi-circular window. The square portico has two round columns and two square pilasters in the Doric order, and a wrought iron railing forming a balcony to the second storey. The broad eight-panelled, centre beaded door with elliptical fan-light and ornamental side lights, is balanced by the shuttered French door above. The upper sashes on this facade are four full panes and two half panes wide.

Part of the rear elevation is hidden by a later small addition in chamfered concrete blocks containing a rear entrance door of modern design and an entrance to the basement which is protected by a wrought iron railing. The ground floor of the south-west elevation is hidden by the addition of a later stuccoed sunroom eight bays by three.

The two street facades have been stuccoed, but on the remaining two sides of the house, the smooth ashlar quoins around the windows are still visible. All windows but the two on the ground floor of the King Street facade retain the original sashes, and all of these except three on the Johnson Street facade and one at the rear, retain the original glazing bars. The columns of the portico have been repaired by the addition of square fluted bases.

The garden wall on King and Johnson Streets is of hammer-dressed ashlar with smooth stone coping. A pair of square smooth ashlar pillars topped by ball finials, mark the entrance from Johnson Street to the yard behind the house. Evidence of iron gates remain. The stone coping has been replaced by concrete on a length of the Johnson Street side, and by thin stone coping on the King Street side when this length of wall had to be rebuilt in 1970.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(6) GILDERSLEEVE HOUSE - 264 King Street East (cont'd)

At this time the King Street entrance to the yard was formed. The whole yard has been paved to serve as parking for the offices and flower store now occupying the house. The two street facades are divided from the sidewalk by a wrought iron railing on a stone base. The original wrought iron hitching posts and stone carriage-step remain at the edge of the street opposite the front entrance.

A brick stable and carriage house of unusual design and partly resting on the Johnson Street garden wall, was built about 1890. The facade holding the large wood doors is in poor condition, but not beyond rescue.

(7) ROSEMOUNT APARTMENTS - 46 Sydenham Street

Significance: Rosemount was built for Edward H. Hardy, a dry goods merchant. The house was later occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Edgerton Rees, then by George Robertson. It is now an apartment house. The architect used wood liberally to accent the architectural details and to add lightness to the building.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(7) ROSEMOUNT APARTMENTS - 46 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

A Regency verandah originally graced the Sydenham and Earl Street facades. The removal of the shutters and verandah have contributed to the present rather heavy appearance of the house. The house and grounds have been well maintained and it is indeed fortunate that the handsome fence still stands.

Rosemount is a square two storey house built in the style of a Tuscan villa, with a three storey square tower and a kitchen wing. The hammer-dressed limestone has been painted but is now weathered to a soft brown. Wide bracketed eaves and a hipped roof top the main section of the house and the tower, while a gable roof covers the lower, kitchen wing. The brick chimneys are grouped into four wide stacks by means of decorative arches.

Steps lead up to the main entranceway through a semi-circular arch in the tower facing Sydenham Street. This arch with brick capitals at its springing is repeated on the two sides of the tower. The front doorway is framed by a moulded wood architrave with semi-circular arch. The door and the leaded glass fan-light appear to be later. On the second floor of the tower French doors open onto a bracketed balcony with a low cast iron railing. A ball and spear finial crowns the roof of the tower. Other windows on this floor and on the third floor of the tower, are all casements. To the right of the tower, the lower floor has a large window with side lights and stained and cut glass transoms. It is protected by a wooden canopy supported by a pair of brackets in a ship's wheel motif. Above this, is a triple window with semi-circular arches. A shallow projection to the left of the tower, houses a chimney. A stuccoed basement extension and a two storey decorative wood porch, are later.

On Earl Street, a very large bay with three windows on each floor forms half of the elevation.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(7) ROSEMOUNT APARTMENTS - 46 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

The westerly half has a three light window with fixed sashes and stained glass transoms above. The second storey has a double sash window with a balcony matching that of the tower on Sydenham Street. A wooden string moulding decorated with rosettes, runs between the two storeys on this side of the house. The kitchen wing has two windows in each storey on this side and one window facing west.

The side of the house facing William Street has a number of additions which, with the old coach house, form a kind of courtyard. In the centre is a shallow projection with an entrance-way, a semi-circular arched, landing window and a small round window and gable above. The wooden porch and adjacent storage shed are of later date. To the left, at the corner is a one storey stucco addition with windows of varying sizes and shapes and a flat roof with a wooden balustrade. To the right are two windows, an original sash downstairs and a casement upstairs, the same as in this side of the kitchen wing. The three bay garage, once the coach house, is attached to the kitchen wing.

This residence is situated on a corner and set well back from the street. A cast iron fence of bold design with smooth limestone base and decorative cast iron piers at intervals, divides the property from the sidewalk on Sydenham and Earl Streets. Smooth limestone piers mark the ends of the fence and the corner, and flank the entrance gates. A lighter iron fence divides the property from the adjacent one on Earl Street.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(8) 149 AND 151 EARL STREET

Significance: This double stone house forms an integral part of an important streetscape. Surrounded by houses designed by William Coverdale, which were built twenty years earlier, it illustrates how styles can change and yet blend together.

Although it is the tallest building in the group, its strong horizontal lines keep it in scale with the others. It was built for Robert and James Gardiner, merchants.

This limestone house has a high basement, two full floors and a mansard roof to make four storeys. In plan it is square, with a large and later rear wing. The front facade with shallow projections at each corner is rough dressed regular coursed ashlar above a hammer-dressed base storey. The side and rear elevations are of uncoursed rough dressed ashlar.

Double stairways with elaborately turned balusters and a wide handrail rise to the entrance platform. A recessed centre section contains the twin entrances enhanced by four wooden fluted columns with metal Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature crested by decorative iron work. Two semi-circular archways with keystones enclose plain fan-lights and later doors with large glass panels protected by decorative iron work. Above each entrance is a segmental arched window.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(8) 149 AND 151 EARL STREET (cont'd)

The large semi-octagonal bays on either side of the entranceways rise from the ground and terminate above the first floor in bracketed cornices. They are constructed of large blocks of picked ashlar with boasted margins and with single blocks forming the panels under the main storey windows. All the windows here have segmental arches. The bays each contain, in the base storey a centre double casement and two narrow fixed windows; and in the main storey double hung sashes. In the second storey there are two windows with semi-circular arches above each bay.

The mansard roof of decorative coloured slates has four large dormer windows enframed by pilasters and pediments. The roof is crested by a decorative iron railing and the eaves, trimmed with dentils, are bracketed above a wide moulded wooden frieze.

Each side elevation has two shallow projections rising to twin brick chimneys topped by moulded stone caps. Between the chimneys, centrally placed dormer windows match those of the front facade. The fenestration below is limited to a pair of narrow segmental arched windows at the centre of the second storey level.

The rear elevation of the eastern half has a two-storey brick extension topped by a covered porch. At the main storey level of this part of the house is a large elaborate stained glass window. It appears to be a later addition as it is set in brick in the stone wall. Immediately above, a single window in the second storey and a dormer complete the fenestration. A wooden lean-to is attached to the rear of the brick extension. The western half of the house has a large window in the main storey opening on to a porch, and single windows in the two storeys above, two of them dormers.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (9) KERR HOUSE - 155 Earl Street, and
- (10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street, and
- (11) MACHAR HOUSE - 169 Earl Street

Significance: This intentional or unintentional grouping of representative city residences is successful for several reasons. The land on which they are situated slopes slightly adding variation in height. All, except for the additions, are of the same dimensions and bulk. The fenestration on the front elevations was originally the same and each had a string course across the front. The wide bracketed eaves and paired chimneys give each a combination of lightness and solidity. Sashes have been replaced in the upper storey at 169 Earl and in the lower storey at 161 Earl Street. It is fortunate that 155 Earl Street has retained all its original sashes. The recent addition of narrow sham shutters to 169 Earl Street has upset the proportion. The removal of vines and the restoration of the porch on 161 Earl have contributed to its embellishment.

Kerr House



Significance: The residence was built for Samuel Shaw, a merchant and was occupied from 1854 to 1904 by John Kerr. It is one of a group of three buildings of similar design and proportions. It retains its original sash and porch.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (9) KERR HOUSE - 155 Earl Street, and
(10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street, and
(11) MACHAR HOUSE - 169 Earl Street (cont'd)

This residence is a two-storey hammer-dressed limestone house with three bays. At one time the stone was painted a brick-red colour. This is now weather worn, and softened. The main entrance, which is rebated, is decorated by a semi-circular moulded arch. On either side are French doors with transoms which open onto a balustraded porch the central portion of which is covered as a protection over the entranceway. A moulded wooden string course divides the upper and lower storeys. The three windows of the upper storey retain their original sashes. The eaves of the hipped roof, which still retains its metal sheeting, are wide and bracketed. A pair of wide brick chimneys with decorative stonework are at the sides of the roof. To the east is a narrow brick addition with an enclosed porch and a tall narrow second storey window.

In the middle of the rear garden area is a stone coach house with hipped roof and dormers.

Fraser House



REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (9) KERR HOUSE - 155 Earl Street, and
(10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street, and
(11) MACHAR HOUSE - 169 Earl Street (cont'd)

Significance: This residence was built for John Fraser and Catharine Mowat Fraser. It is the middle one in the group of three square bracketed houses on Earl Street.

This is a two-storey, square, hammer-dressed limestone residence of three bays. The entranceway has a semi-circular archway finished with two rows of voussoirs, one slightly recessed, and a fan-light. It was flanked by French doors with a transom. These have been replaced by fixed glazing, the transom being stained glass. A fretwork balcony (c. 1910) runs the length of the front elevation and is topped by a balustrade. This with the string course divides the upper and lower storeys. At the upper storey three pairs of French doors with vertical off-centre glazing bars open out onto the balcony. The hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves and a pair of brick chimneys capped with decorative stone, crown the building. There is a later addition to the west which is well set back from the front of the house. The stone has been painted grey.

Machar House



REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (9) KERR HOUSE - 155 Earl Street, and
(10) FRASER HOUSE - 161 Earl Street, and
(11) MACHAR HOUSE - 169 Earl Street (cont'd)

Significance: This home was built for William Grant. John Breden bought it in 1870 for his daughter, Mrs. Henry Cunningham. In 1876 a fire destroyed the upper storey which was subsequently rebuilt. In 1932 the house became the Agnes Maule Machar Home for Women which it still is to-day. It is the westerly house of the group of three houses on Earl Street.

This residence is a square bracketed three bay house of hammer-dressed limestone. It is of two storeys and on the lower there are French doors with transom and vertical off-centre glazing bars on either side of an arched and fan-lighted entrance-way. The upper and lower storeys are divided by a stone string course across the front elevation. Sash windows, later than the original, are in the upper storey. The hipped roof has wide eaves and is bracketed and the bed mould to the eaves soffit is curved around the brackets where these abut the stone work. A pair of brick chimneys, originally both with stone caps, sit atop the roof. The porch, which is a later addition, covers only the entrance-way. To the west is a fretwork porch which runs along the side of the main section of the house. The front section of the house has been painted a pale grey but the natural stone has been retained in the rear sections.

At the rear of the property is a wide stone coach house with a hipped roof. Its bays have been altered to accommodate several vehicles.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(12) ST. ANDREW'S MANSE - Southwest Corner of Clergy and Queen Streets

Significance: Until 1841 ministers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church lived in rented houses. Since that date they have occupied this dignified Regency House which is situated beside and to the rear of the Church itself. It is a credit to the clergymen and to the members of the successive congregations of this Church that the building has remained unaltered and in such excellent condition. Nor has the siting, which is here so important, been interfered with. George Browne designed this residence with a sense of proportion and great attention to detail. The contrast of rough and smooth in the stonework serves to accent the architectural details and the symmetry. The wrought iron balustrades, the fan-light and the wooden porch to the side all serve to add lightness. It is among the finest town houses in Kingston.

This two storey square house three bays wide, with its front facade facing south to Princess Street, is built of hammer-dressed limestone. It is situated at one end of a long expanse of lawn broken by trees and a circular driveway with island planting close to the house. To the west is a kitchen and stable wing and attached to this, a high stone wall.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(12) ST. ANDREW'S MANSE - Southwest Corner of Clergy and Queen Streets (cont'd)

A base, string course and fascia under the eaves, all in smooth ashlar, unify the two sections of the front elevation, the string course and fascia continuing around the Clergy and Queen Street sides of the house proper. The main section of the house is topped by a hipped roof and the chimneys are grouped to form a strong central stone element on the roof. The wing has a gable roof and small brick chimney at the end.

The original sashes with their distinctive glazing of full panes, half and quarter panes on the three main elevations, have been retained throughout. The rectangular sash windows of the front elevation are surrounded by smooth stone architraves which in the lower storey rest on top of the stone base, while those of the upper storey continue down to meet the string course and enclose a plain smooth stone below the sill. The two side windows of the upper storey are emphasized by narrow bracketed balconies decorated with low iron railings. The main entranceway has a semi-circular arch with smooth stone architrave to match that of the windows, and plain capitals at the springing of the arch. A simple fan-light is above the door, which has been replaced.

To the west the stable and kitchen wing is visually linked to the wall by a continuous series of semi-circular and elliptical arches in the lower storey. The arches in the wing enclose casement windows while those in the wall are blind. The windows in the upper storey of the wing are also casements. The whole of the front facade embracing the house proper, wing and garden wall, is given added interest by a series of shallow projections.

The Clergy Street facade has two pairs of French doors on the ground floor. These are protected by a Regency style porch which runs along most of the elevation. The two windows of the second storey have similar detailing to those of the front facade.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(12) ST. ANDREW'S MANSE - Southwest Corner of Clergy and Queen Streets (cont'd)

The windows of the Queen Street facade are rectangular, without any decorative architrave and a small attic dormer faces west. The two shallow projections of the front elevation are repeated here. At the join between the main part of the house and the west wing is a two storey projection containing an entranceway facing Queen Street and triple windows facing west. The fenestration of the wing includes four two-light casement windows, one of them with two narrow side lights.

Attached to the rear of the garden wall is a stucco garage and storage building of later date with a lean-to roof and parapet wall facing Queen Street. A fence of fine spiked wrought iron railings with limestone base and square end pillars, divides the garden from Clergy Street, while on the Queen Street side, the property is defined by a painted board fence.

(13) HILLCROFT - Hillcroft Drive off Union Street

Significance: This residence was built as a villa for Frances Manning Hill; it has been the home of Sir Alexander Campbell and was once used as the Hillcroft Academy. The building was notable for its commanding site which

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(13) HILLCROFT - Hillcroft Drive off Union Street (cont'd)

originally included the area of the small subdivision now surrounding it. The warm brown tones of its stone are an unusual feature in Kingston and it bears a distinctive trademark of its architect, namely the upper storey arched windows.

This house is an example of a country villa built by a wealthy professional man of taste. The building has been well maintained.

This two and a half storey house is built of hammer-dressed rubble limestone with shallow vertical projections of smooth stone at the front corners. It now sits at the centre of a crescent and is screened by maple trees.

The front elevation of the house is divided into three sections by the use of a shallow centre projection and pediment. The central section has a doorway with side lights and is decorated with brackets. It is protected by a wooden porch with two pairs of square columns at the front and matching single pilasters to the rear. An enclosed second storey has been added to this porch obscuring the central window of the second floor and the vertical line created by the projection. At the top of this central portion is a small round window and a pediment. The sections on either side are alike - wide windows with side lights on the lower storey, a string course, and a pair of semi-circular arched windows on the second storey.

The east elevation has a pair of French doors with side lights opening out onto a large one storey porch. A shuttered window completes the fenestration on this floor. On the upper storey are three grouped semi-circular arched windows and a shuttered plain sash window.

The west elevation has a semi-circular arched landing window which has been partially obscured by a small addition in concrete. This section of

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(13) HILLCROFT - Hillcroft Drive off Union Street (cont'd)

the house is topped by a hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves. Four large brick chimneys enclosing a total of ten flues top the roof. To the rear is a kitchen wing with casement windows and a small one storey angelstone addition and attached to this kitchen tail is a carriage house of rubble stone with semi-circular arched windows and a sloping roof.

(14) BARBERRY COTTAGE - 102 Centre Street

Significance: Barberry Cottage was built for Mrs. Henry Cassady, widow of a mayor of Kingston, by her son-in-law, after her only son was drowned in front of her King Street West home. This large rectangular stone cottage is an example of the success often obtained by combining simple stone buildings with wood details done with a touch of lightness and elegance. In this case this is achieved by the use of the sculptured verge boards and the intricate pattern of the glazing bars on the French doors at the front of the house.

The addition, although extensive, does not interfere with the original building.

This rectangular two storey hammer-dressed and rubble stone house has a simple doorway with

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(14) BARBERRY COTTAGE - 102 Centre Street (cont'd)

side lights and a transom light. On either side of the entrance is a pair of wide French doors with an intricate pattern of glazing bars and shutters. A porch (probably later) with groups of Tuscan-like columns stretches across the front. The second floor windows are rectangular casements which are close under the eaves of the hipped roof. An extensive one storey addition has been made in recent years to the south side.

(15) 68 CENTRE STREET

Significance: Built about 1836-38 as a modest country villa, this brick house is an interesting contrast to the large stone and stucco villas in the same neighbourhood. In spite of extensive modern additions at the rear, the house retains its original cottage charm.

This storey and a half dwelling of red brick is three bays wide and has a gabled roof, wide soffit, and moulded eaves return. In the front a centre gable has a turned finial with pendant over a double casement window. There are later, small shed dormers on either side of the central gable and the chimneys are inset at each end of the roof.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(15) 68 CENTRE STREET (cont'd)

A verandah stretches across the front of the house and its hip roof is supported by single slender columns at each end and similar double columns rising to a pediment over the entrance steps. The door with two vertical panels and the simple side lights is slightly recessed in the brick facade. Large double casement windows are on each side of the entranceway.

The sides of the house both have two double casements on the main floor and two smaller windows on the upper floor. At the rear a large two-storey, recent addition in brick obscures the back of the original building.

(16) ELMHURST - 26 Centre Street

Significance: This house, built for Hugh Fraser a well-to-do merchant, stands opposite Bellevue House and is an interesting contrast to it. The house is notable for its siting, which originally must have given a beautiful view of the water from the south side, for the interesting variety of graceful windows and the richly detailed woodwork. It represents a style and size of villa built in this area which had only recently become part of the City of Kingston. This spacious residence is a square stone building of two and a half storeys with some later dormers

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(16) ELMHURST - 20 Centre Street (cont'd)

in the hipped roof. The eaves are wide and bracketed and the roof retains the old metal sheeting. There is a long one storey addition to the west. The Centre Street elevation is divided into three sections: the central portion houses the entranceway with its decorative door and semi-circular arched side lights. This is protected by a wooden porch of Italianate design above which is a grouping of three narrow, elongated semi-circular arched windows. These, in turn, are crowned by a small round window which is under a pediment. The northern section of the facade has a shuttered sash window on each floor, while the southern section has two narrow, long arched windows downstairs and two narrow elongated rectangular windows upstairs. All are shuttered. On the ground floor of the south elevation, three pairs of tall French doors with side lights open onto the fretwork porch which runs the length of the house. The second storey enclosed porch occupies only the central section and is flanked by a pair of sash windows. The northern elevation has a semi-circular arched landing window in the centre and two sash windows to one side - one up and one down.

(17) BELLEVUE HOUSE - 35 Centre Street

A National Historic Park marked by a National Historic Sites Plaque.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(7) BELLEVUE HOUSE - 35 Centre Street (cont'd)

Significance: Bellevue House is of special historical and architectural interest. It was built as a country estate by the merchant Charles Hales, hence the sobriquets "Tea Caddy Castle", "Muscavado Mansion" and "Pekoe Pagoda". However, Hales lived in it only briefly. Its most famous tenant was Sir John A. Macdonald who occupied the villa from September 1, 1848 to August 31, 1849. At this time he was the Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada for Kingston. The house was purchased by the Federal Government in 1964 and has since been restored and refurbished. It is open to the public as a national museum.

Bellevue House is an example of a villa built in a romantic Tuscan style by a well-to-do merchant who could afford an imposing residence away from the customary location attached to his shop. The design is wholly light-hearted and asymmetrical but is unified by the wooden base moulding and the dentils of the eaves. The villa benefits by being set off in grounds which are still ample even after the sale of a small number of lots in recent years.

Bellevue House is a two and one-half storey L shaped residence with a three storey tower on the re-entrant angle and a lower kitchen and servants wing of two storeys. It is built of stone with a wooden base moulding around its various sections. Above the base moulding, the stone has been covered with stucco to provide a smooth surface for the shadow effects created by the fretwork eaves, the verge boards and the marquee roof over the second floor balcony. The tower, which houses the main entrance, has a large porch with simple columns topped by a balustrade. On the ground floor, French doors open onto this porch; the windows of the second floor look out onto the roof of the porch and each of the windows of the third floor has a small balcony of its own. The tower is topped by a hipped roof with a dentil motif on the fascia that matches that of the verge board. The roof is crowned by a spear-shaped finial.

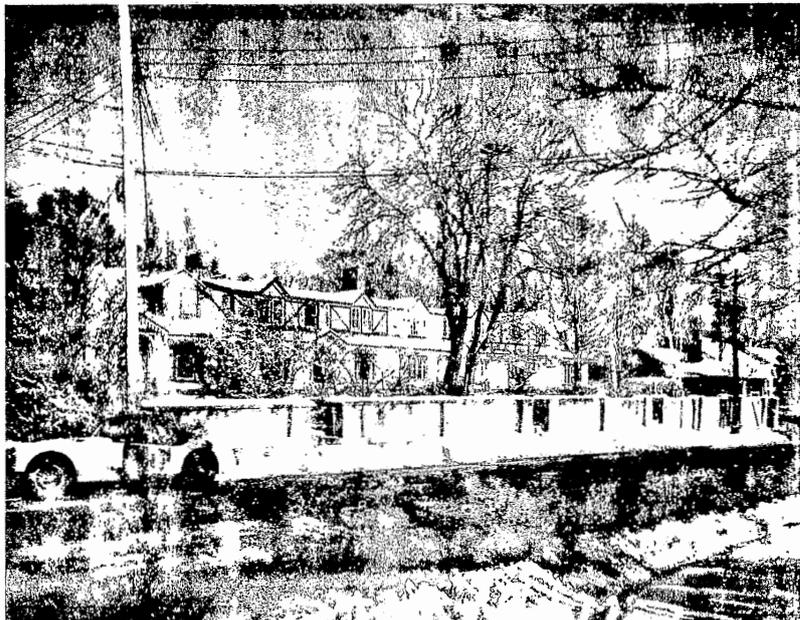
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(17) BELLEVUE HOUSE - 35 Centre Street (cont'd)

The west facade is decorated by a second storey shuttered window which opens out onto a balcony with a wood balustrade and a marquee-like canopy with dentils. The kitchen wing is attached to this section at right angles. It is a half storey lower than the main sections of the house and is without the decorative dentils and shutters.

The south facade of the other main section consists primarily of a three-sided projecting bay with casement windows on the upper and lower storeys. The eaves are decorated by the same dentils found elsewhere on the house. The portion of this section which faces into the private area of the garden has a doorway protected by a canopy similar to that of the west facade.

The windows of Bellevue are of various sizes from French doors to small casements under the eaves. All, except those of the kitchen wing, are shuttered and have off-centre vertical glazing bars.

The rear sections of the roof are topped by three large stuccoed chimneys each having several flues.

(18) HALES COTTAGES -311-317 King Street West

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(18) HALES COTTAGES - 311-317 King Street West (cont'd)

Significance: Five cottages were built for Charles Hales of Bellevue, and rented to government officials when Kingston was the capital of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The most westerly of these was subsequently burned. Their location on the Front Road, near the Governor General's residence at Alwington, made them valuable properties.

This cottage row with walled gardens in front and stone stables (now garages) at the rear, has great charm. It has been well maintained and, in spite of modifications to the front and the back, serves as an excellent example of early, prestige, row housing. The strong pattern of the dentils found at Bellevue is repeated here and suggests that the architect responsible for the one, may have executed the design for the other.

Hales Cottages, a range of four attached, one and a half storey dwellings, are built of rubble stone covered with stucco. They are unified by a wooden base moulding, a canopy formed by deep eaves decorated by verge boards, and the stone wall at the street line.

Each unit is three bays wide with a gabled entrance porch and, on either side of the door, are wide windows with side lights and transoms. The front entrances have fan-lights, side lights and doors recessed in stone arches. The typical door had four fielded panels but the doors now vary in design.

The upper storeys are lit by large, gabled dormers, originally two to a unit, each having two windows. Three of the cottages now have modified dormers to give a full second storey and an additional window above the centre doors. The dormer modification in No. 311 gives a cross gable roof line. In Nos. 313 and 315 the original gables have been joined to give, across the two units, a common roof line with four gabled windows.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(18) HALES COTTAGES - 311-317 King Street West (cont'd)

Three large brick chimneys mark the divisions of the range into four units. The window frames and panes have been changed so that there is no longer uniformity in the overall fenestration of the range.

At the rear there have been various additions and alterations. Only No. 317 remains as it was, the others have all been modified. No. 311 has a large, single, gabled dormer, as in its front facade, and a triple window at the stair landing. No. 313 has a wide, shed dormer and a large, two-storey, stucco extension with a sunroom in the second storey. No. 315 has a large, shed dormer of dark green clapboard, with windows of various sizes, but the original Palladian window at the stair landing has been retained.

(19) ST. HELEN'S - 440 King Street West

Significance: Thomas Kirkpatrick, then Mayor of Kingston, moved into his new country villa in September 1838 and was removed from office because he lived outside the town. This house has served as the residence for such Kingstontians as James Morton, E.J.B. Pense and

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(19) ST. HELEN'S - 440 King Street West (cont'd)

A.B. Cunningham when it was known by various names - Mortonwood, Ringwood and Ongwanada. In 1860 the house was selected to be the one night residence for Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; but the Orange Arch incident cancelled his visit to Kingston.

The building was expropriated to serve as Sydenham Hospital for veterans of World War I and in 1924 became Headquarters for the Eastern Ontario Military District. An extensive wooden wing at the southeast corner was added by the Government but the house itself has been excellently maintained. St. Helen's is an elegant country villa set well back from the street, with a decorative cast iron fence and a paved driveway to the house. There are extensive, well landscaped and well maintained grounds extending on the south to the lake shore. The Federal Penitentiary Service now occupies St. Helen's.

This large, two storey building of stone covered with stucco is built on an irregular plan. The central section has two rectangular bays rising the full height of the house to pedimented gables. To the east, a single storey wing with a hipped roof and central chimney is joined to the main building by a narrower section with a gable roof. The truncated hip roof of the main building, with two massive, central chimneys, extends to the west to cover the semi-circular west side elevation. All of the roofs are covered with ribbed metal and the deep eaves have boxed cornices and brackets.

A portico with carriage-way and closed porch was added about 1866 to protect the main entrance. Square wooden columns on stone pedestals, three at each corner, support a moulded architrave and balustraded balcony. Wooden panels, each with two narrow arched lights, enclose the porch. The main entrance, recessed in a semi-elliptical opening, has fan-light, side lights and double doors with eight fielded panels.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(19) ST. HELEN'S - 440 King Street West (cont'd)

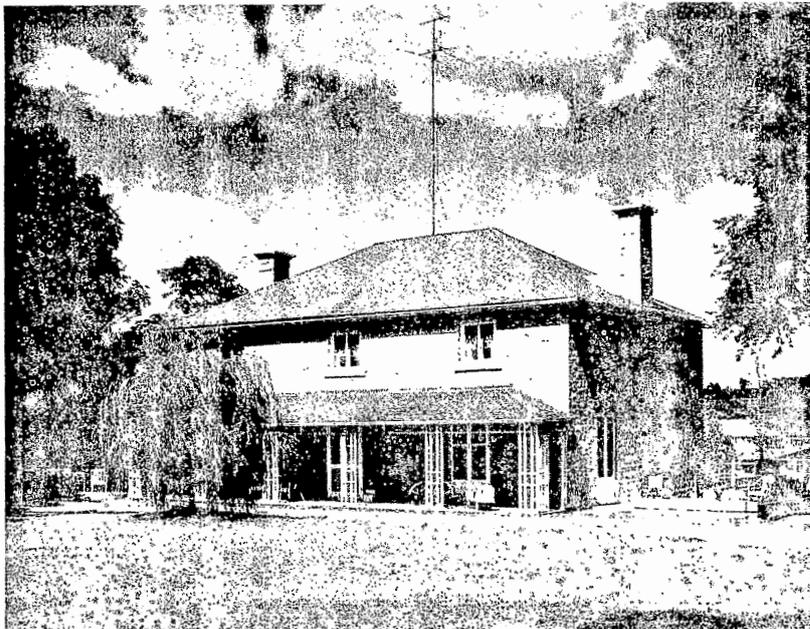
On either side of the entrance, in the bays, are double casement windows with transoms. In the second storey the windows are double casements, as in the single storey wing. To the west, in the facade, the main floor casement window with side lights is set in a slightly recessed panel. All the windows in the facade have shutters.

The semi-circular western elevation has unusual fenestration symmetrically placed on either side of a central projection which rises to a chimney. On the second floor, oriel windows with double casements, are supported by decorative corbels and have awning type roofs. On the main floor, the tall double windows each have two circular lights above two narrow arched lights. This window is repeated in the rear elevation in the westernmost opening.

The rear elevation has double French doors with transoms and side lights on either side of a central door, now blocked. In the second storey, there are double casements with side lights and one double casement. The main feature of the rear elevation is a wide balustraded platform at the first floor level (added about 1855) which is extended in the centre to support two large circular columns and pilasters, rising two storeys to a huge pedimented gable. Under this gable, at second storey level, French doors open onto a balustraded balcony.

The long wooden addition at the south-eastern corner obscures the remainder of the original building.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(20) HAZELDELL - 225 Mowat Avenue

Significance: Sir John A. Macdonald's mother resided here from 1860-62 and his sisters from 1860 to 1865. Later it was the home for many years of The Rev. Conway Cartwright, Chaplain at the Penitentiary. This simple but elegant Regency house is architecturally valuable for its fine proportions and successful siting.

This residence is a rectangular building three bays wide of hammer-dressed limestone with a hipped roof and a pair of stone chimneys, one at each end. On either side of the simple entrance, protected by a porch which replaces an earlier full length porch, is a pair of shuttered French doors with off-centre vertical glazing bars. The second storey windows, set close under the eaves are small casements with the same off-centre glazing.

There is a later addition at the rear of the house. Beyond this wing the ground drops off to an old quarry, now a park. This creates a feeling of space and distant views.

The house is sited well back from the street and at an angle, with large trees in an extensive front area.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(21) ROSELAWN - Union Street West at College Street

Designated as being of national significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in October 1969.

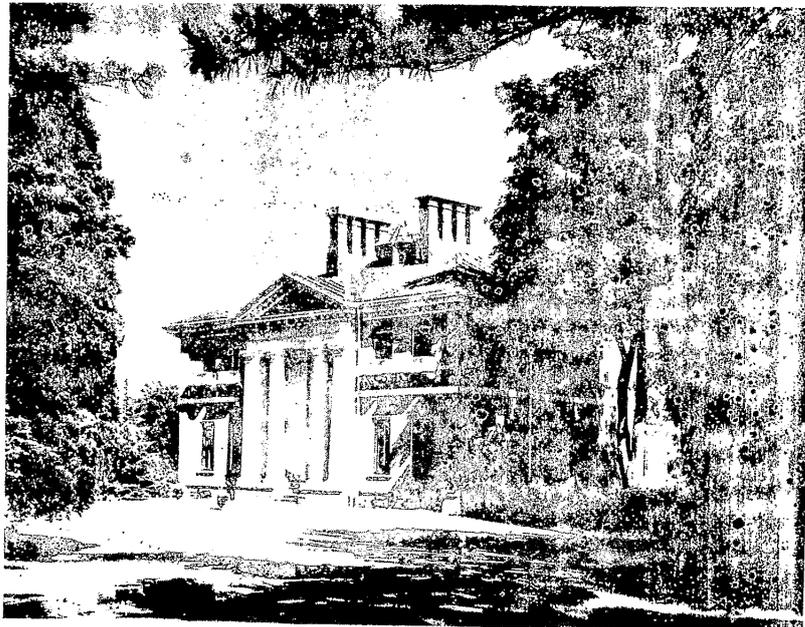
For many years in private hands; latterly the residence of the Commandant of the National Defence College.

Significance: For a variety of reasons Roselawn is one of the most notable of Kingston's country houses of the 1840's. It still retains most of its original parkland site. As a grouping of buildings it is superbly integrated and one of the few local examples of the house-wall-porte-cochère combination. The original stable block remains intact and give to this courtyard area a sense of enclosure which is as important as the architecture itself.

Individually, the buildings show great vigour in the handling of both the details and the elevation as a whole, although somewhat marred by changes in the roof surface and in the rear elevation of the house and by the loss of the front verandah. The building as a whole retains its original scale and integrity. The interior spaces are very fine, especially the staircase hall although there have been later alterations in the detail. It does however still retain a sense of elegance and space.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(21) ROSELAWN - Union Street West at College Street (cont'd)

Roselawn is a rectangular stone house with three bays, pedimented front and rear. Until 1960 the Venetian windows of the ground floor opened on to a one-storey verandah which ran across the front of the house. They have since been replaced by shorter sash windows and the verandah by a smaller portico. A screened porch has been added to the side. The entrance doorway is an elaborate classical composition with pilasters and side lights. The upper storey fenestration is intact except for the insertion of a small window to the left of the central window. The elevations are crowned by a bracketed cornice, a hip roof, a pair of massive block chimneys. The rear elevation makes use of triads in the form of fenestration and arches. A mezzanine window has been inserted on the right. To the west runs a high wall articulated with a niche and blind arcading ending in a pedimented porte-cochère. To the north there is a one and a half storey stable block. The interior contains several spacious reception rooms which retain some original woodwork and fittings including an elaborately carved marble fireplace. The large staircase hall has a stair of three flights and two landings and its original hardwood balustrade.

(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds (cont'd)

Significance: On July 23, 1841, tenders were called "for erecting an Italian Villa near Hatters Bay for John S. Cartwright, Esq., according to plans and specifications drawn for the same. Tenders to be opened on the 10th of August next. G. Browne, Architect." John Solomon Cartwright, a lawyer, was President of the Commercial Bank of Kingston, Member of the Legislative Assembly and twin brother of the Reverend Robert David Cartwright.

His funeral procession was from Rockwood House, in December 1845 and the next spring his widow offered the house for rent but had difficulty finding a tenant. The Crown subsequently purchased the property in 1850 and the house was occupied by Dr. J.P. Litchfield, Medical Superintendent of the new Asylum for Female Lunatics. Rockwood Hospital was the first separate institution for the criminally insane in Ontario.

The house continued to serve as the residence of superintendents of Rockwood Hospital until 1955 when it became impossible to get sufficient domestic help for such a large establishment. Until recently, it has been used as a nurses' residence. It has been well maintained and its spacious site enhances this handsome country villa.

Rockwood House is a large, two storey villa with a two storey central wing and two twentieth century additions at the rear. The original section is of limestone stuccoed and lined to imitate a smooth ashlar surface. It is set on a stone base faced with wood topped by a wooden base course. This base, a wooden string course between the first and second storeys and the chunky dentils under the eaves, all served to unify the various elevations. A further unifying factor was the basement-level fenestration with its high segmental arched windows and deep wells. This unity has been broken by the additions which do not carry out these architectural features.

The front elevation, which faces north, is dominated by a massive two storey central portico with a pediment and Tuscan capitals to the columns.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds (cont'd)

This portico projects from the front wall only the depth of the wooden columns - the square columns to the outside as they are attached to the building and the round, lighter columns towards the centre as they are free-standing. Behind these columns the wall area is divided into a central portion consisting of a doorway with transom light and simple wood surround in the lower storey and a small rectangular window in the upper. A pair of pilasters separates this central section from the curved area on either side. The area to the east of the doorway has a tall, narrow, round arched window in the lower storey and a rectangular window in the upper while the area to the west has these same features but blind rather than open. The other windows in this north elevation are grouped into four pairs. All are double casements with off-centre glazing bars; those of the lower storey having a transom and those of the upper each having a bracketed wooden balcony. A shallow projection of the wall and cornice serves to accent both corners of the facade and provides a frame for the fenestration and portico. This symmetry is carried through in the ribbed metal hipped roof where a pair of pierced brick chimneys, with plain stone caps rise on either side of the panelled octagonal dome which is crowned by a skylight of rose-coloured glass and topped by a ball finial.

Facing west the facade of the house proper is simple, consisting of a shallow projecting bay which includes the cornice and which is decorated with a blind arched niche in the lower storey and a rectangular fielded panel in the upper. The south section of this elevation has a pair of French doors with transom and two smaller double casements in the upper.

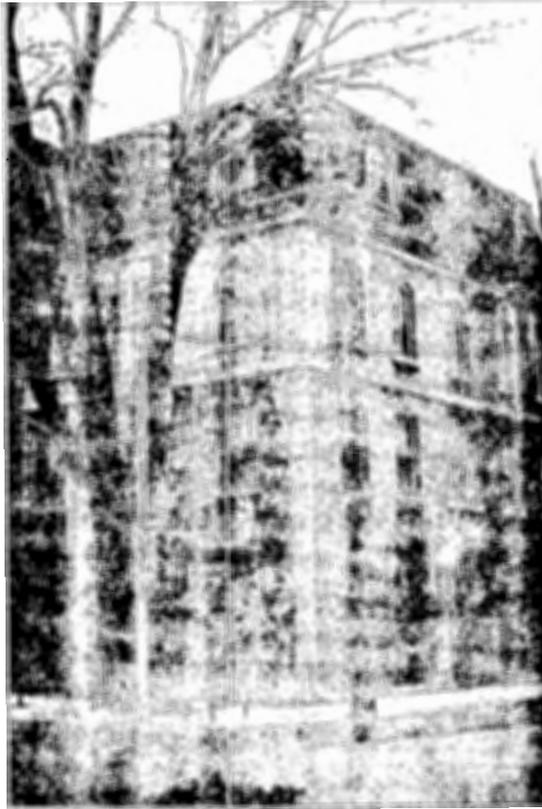
The rear elevation, originally boasted the symmetry of the front. The area is framed by the same shallow projections of the wall and cornice found on the front elevation and is dominated by the wing with its gabled roof, eaves return and wood quoins. There are no openings on the side of the wing but the end has three large windows with side lights, and originally, double casements. The upper storey

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(22) ROCKWOOD HOUSE - Kingston Psychiatric Hospital Grounds (cont'd)

window opens on to a wooden balcony with an oriel bracket and tent-awning roof. To the west of the wing a sunporch replaces the original greenhouse and the upper storey window with its classical wood surrounds has been altered to contain a door. To the east of the wing the original French door with transom remains in the lower storey, although it opens on to a porch of fairly recent construction. Above, is a window whose design repeats that found in the west side.

The two-storey addition intrudes on both the south and east elevations. It has an ashlar base, three small windows and a shed roof. To the east there are two high basement windows, three sash windows in the lower storey and three in the upper; to the north a tall narrow sash window and a door in the upper storey which serves as a fire exit. The framing of the fenestration in the remaining section of the east facade is original. The basement level has French doors with side lights which open on to a terrace. The first and second floor windows are double casements with side lights and the facade is completed by a rectangular segmental arched blind in the main storey.

Rockwood House is situated in the beautifully landscaped and generous grounds of the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital. The house itself is on a slight rise approached by a sweeping curved drive. A limestone coach house is to the northeast. Limestone walls serve to terrace the site and to provide some smaller, sheltered areas. A stairway of stone decorated with a scroll design on either side leads from the house level to the lower level which originally led down to Lake Ontario.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(23) BISHOP'S HOUSE - Corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets

Significance: This Classical Revival building is an important landmark in this historic area of the City. Its feeling for the monumental and its four-storey height carries out the theme of impressive architecture witnessed by the near-by St. George's Cathedral complex.

Within two blocks, the Anglican Church has been represented by St. George's from 1825 on, the Congregationalists by the First Congregational Church of 1865 (now the Masonic Temple), the Baptists by the Baptist Church of 1882 (now Greek Orthodox), and the Catholics by the residence of the Bishop.

The first record of this building is in Ordnance Papers of 22nd May, 1813 when the Rev. Macdonnell's house is listed as occupied by 100 Addington Mills. On December 8, 1818 the Rev. Alexander Macdonnell advertised the building and garden to let with immediate possession. In his will, he left the house and land for an educational establishment for girls. Bishop Gaulin moved out in 1846 to allow the Sisters of Notre Dame to occupy the building while they held classes first in a small roughcast building and later in the old St. Joseph's Church.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(23) BISHOP'S HOUSE - Corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets (cont'd)

In 1897 and again in 1914 large additions were made to the original building to house the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame and the young ladies who studied there.

The original building is of smooth faced limestone with the joints minimized on the walls facing Johnson and Bagot Streets. The other two walls, less prestigious in location, are of rubble construction.

The main facade on Bagot Street is five bays wide with emphasis on the central bay. The door is recessed in a panelled reveal which has an ellipse head. The side lights terminate in Gothic Revival arches which make a pleasant change in mood from the overall Classical style. Dentils run horizontally above the door proper. They are repeated in the ellipse arch on the wooden doorway surround which is separated from the reveal by stonework. The surround arch was supported by two pilasters with Composite capitals. These were removed recently. On the second floor level, the central window is Palladian and uses an ellipse arch in the centre.

On the first two storeys the windows are rectangular and have twelve panes. The third storey is marked off by a string course, running around the Johnson and Bagot sides. Its windows are topped by a segmental arch of sophisticated workmanship. The Johnson Street facade has only six window openings, as the central area is solid to accommodate interior fireplace construction. The opposite side of the house has two doors with transom lights above them on the main floor and windows on the upper storeys.

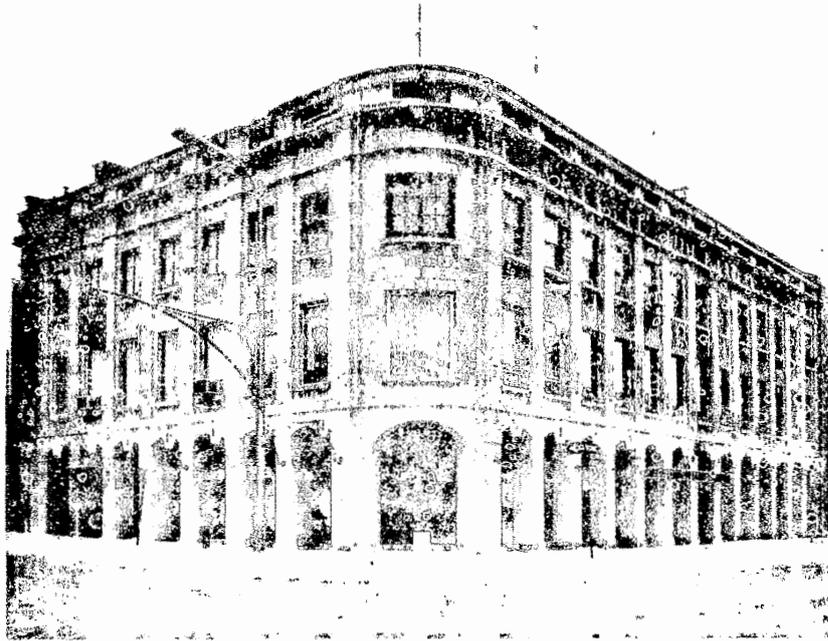
In 1877, the roof was altered to a mansard style in order to provide more living quarters for the Sisters. Possibly, the original roof was hipped and had two large chimneys, one at each end.

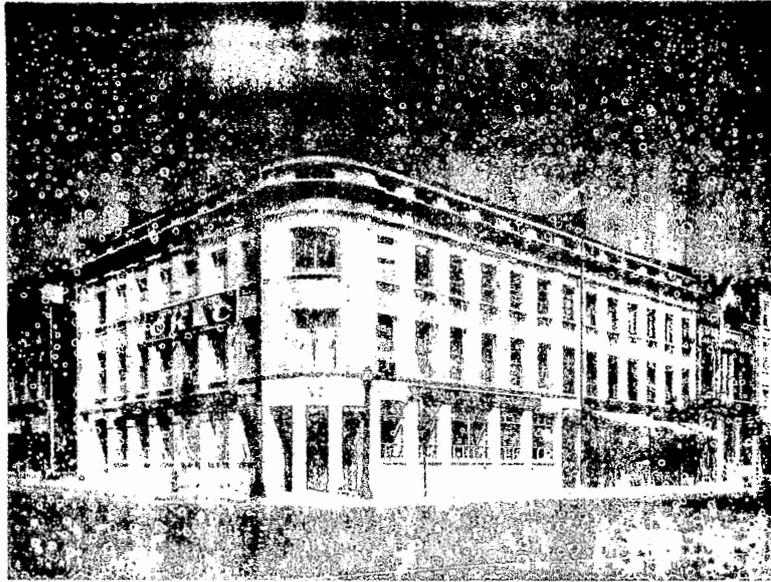
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (23) BISHOP'S HOUSE - Corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets (cont'd)

At the time of this description, the building is partially demolished. It has recently been bought by the City of Kingston and the site will be used for senior citizens' housing on Bagot Street and for a new public library on the remaining land. The Bishop's House will be preserved and used for library functions.

- (24) VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY - 168 Wellington Street



REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(24) VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY - 168 Wellington Street (cont'd)

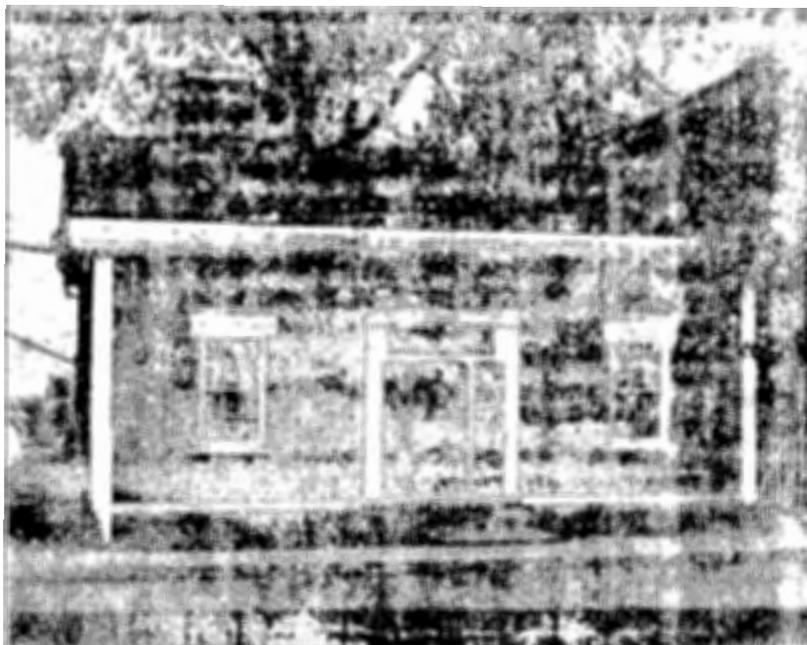
Significance: This is one of the three rounded corner commercial-residential buildings which George Browne designed for the downtown area of Kingston in the 1840's. This particular building has three definite phases. Originally, the first floor was a series of segmental arches. During the 1950's, alterations were made to the offices of the Victoria and Grey Company on the ground floor. The lower portion of the arches was filled in and the upper portion was glazed. On the Wellington Street side the arches were replaced by square-headed windows. The corner itself was replaced by three angular openings and square stone posts to shelter the main entrance. In 1970, the Directors of the Company decided to expand. In doing so they made the commendable decision to restore the architectural integrity of the building by replacing the arches. The gracefulness of the round corner has been returned to the building. The exterior lighting has proved to be an effective method of discreet advertising which does not cover any part of the building itself.

This is a three and a half storey round corner building of smooth ashlar with seven bays on Brock Street and thirteen on Wellington Street. The ground floor consists of a series of segmental arches on a projecting base with a keystone and a raised block

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(24) VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY - 168 Wellington Street (cont'd)

at the springing of each arch. Those arches which are glazed have a single, broad band of wood across the arched area at the springing of the arch. In restoring the corner, the architect has emphasized it by using a curved window which is totally free of glazing. Where doorways occur, they are recessed in order not to break the rhythm.

The ground floor serves as a foundation for the upper storeys which consist of an alternating pattern of windows and simple pilasters set on a string course. These pilasters serve to visually link the second and third storeys and to counteract the length of the building on Wellington Street. In the second and third storeys, the windows have been altered and, at present, there are some of the original double casements, some later double-hung sash windows without glazing bars and some fixed windows of plain glass. The narrow rectangular attic windows which sit on the wide moulding above the third storey appear to be in their original state. The roof slopes gently up from the front of the building so that it is scarcely visible except for the parapeted dividing wall between the seventh and eighth bays on Wellington Street and the brick chimneys. The rear facade of the building is rubble limestone and brick.

(25) 103 WELLINGTON STREET

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(25) 103 WELLINGTON STREET (cont'd)

Significance: The earliest records available for this house are the assessment rolls for 1839-1844 when Widow Bosley and her son, Benjamin are shown as occupants of a one-storey cottage. Sidney Scobell, a builder, came to Kingston from Devonshire about 1830 and his deed to this lot was registered in October 1841, although he had been in possession for sometime. A particularly charming early Greek Revival cottage showing a whimsical treatment of what became a stern and correct style. It has the scale and character of the earlier Loyalist style cottage. This home was once designated for demolition. It has been restored in two stages by successive owners to its present state.

This is a storey and a half house with kitchen tail of stucco and clapboard on frame. It occupies the full width of what is a small lot and has the right of eaves over the adjacent properties. The front facade has an elaborate doorway with glazed side lights and recessed panels and an elaborate fan-light with a central medallion and elliptical glazing to the side. Fluted pilasters and a lintel with Soanian key and medallion in relief provide the frame of the doorway. This same pattern is repeated over the windows on either side of the doorway. These windows have a six on six glazing pattern and shutters, with the lower portion panelled and the upper louvered. The three main architectural features of the front are framed by a wooden base, corner pilasters and a fascia board which is the background for the dentils along the edge of the eaves. The roof is a gently sloping gabled roof. The house proper has double casement windows in the upper storey on either side with dentils edging the eaves. To the rear is a window in the lower storey and a replaced dormer with casements in the roof. In the kitchen wing, which is covered with clapboard siding, there are three windows in the lower storey and one in the upper. There is a simple doorway which lets on to the walled garden. This area to the rear was formerly a shed and later a parking area.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(26) 67 EARL STREET

Significance: Although this residence has undergone a series of minor alterations it none the less remains important as a corner building of a block of homes which were all constructed before 1860. Built for Christopher Givens, it was sold to Peter Hanley in 1858 and remained in that family into this century. Consequently, it is known to many older residents as the Hanley House.

This two-storey painted brick residence with gabled roof rests on a limestone base. It has a central doorway which is decorated by a recent wooden surround with pilasters and pediment. There is evidence of a simple rectangular transom light. The door itself is modern. The main facade is, at present, four bays wide. Alterations in the brickwork would indicate that it was probably originally five bays wide with a centrally placed window over the doorway. This window still exists. There is a pair of windows in each storey on either side of the doorway. The alterations to the west side of the doorway have resulted in a large fixed window with transom in the lower storey and a single window in the upper. All the windows in the house are double-hung sash and have had their glazing bars removed. The roofline of this facade has been broken by a steep turn-of-the-century gable dormer with a

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(26) 67 EARL STREET (cont'd)

doorway opening onto a curved balcony supported by brackets. In the 1960's a pair of shallow dormers were added to let light into the attic area. Two brick chimneys are set on the ridge pole.

The end facades both have the gabled roof with eaves return. On the east end there are no openings; on the west, there were originally two pair of double-hung sash windows, one pair to each storey. One of these has been altered and enlarged, so that now it has a fixed glazed portion with a transom.

The one-storey kitchen wing has a gabled roof and eaves return and is topped by a tall brick chimney. There is a single window on the Wellington Street facade. The original openings on the rear of the house proper have been obscured by an upper storey wooden addition. It is probable, however, that there were a pair of windows in the upper and lower storey, both at the easterly end. The roof-line here has also been broken by a steep gabled dormer, this one having a rounded arched window as its opening.

(27) LASALLE COTTAGE - 65 Earl Street

Significance: This small frame house is an interesting contrast to the larger brick and stone houses nearby. It was likely built in the later 1860's as its site was advertised as a vacant lot in 1858 and the house does not

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(27) LASALLE COTTAGE - 65 Earl Street (cont'd)

appear on an 1865 map. In the 1870's it was occupied by Disreal Beauchamp.

This small, one-storey frame house is nestled between two large red brick buildings. Its roof originally had gable slopes of equal size, but at present, a single slope covers the rear portion of the house proper and the addition to it. A tall slender chimney rises from the centre of this slope.

The main facade, four bays wide, is of white clapboard. The doorway in the second bay, is protected by a later enclosed porch with glazing. In the other bays, the original French doors have been replaced by double casements with a fixed panel below. Under the eaves a row of dentils and a series of S shaped brackets add elegance to an otherwise simple facade. The back wall of the house is finished with vertical wood panelling and contains three double-hung windows. The first two have a six on six glazing pattern, while the third has an eight on eight.

(28) 63 EARL STREET

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(28) 63 EARL STREET (cont'd)

Significance: This brick house was built for Thomas Maxwell, a ship's captain, about 1853. It is not on an 1852 map but it appears in an 1854 assessment roll. It has been discreetly converted to house three apartments while maintaining the essential character of the house.

This two-storey building is constructed of red brick and rests on a limestone basement. Flemish bond is used on the main facade and English bond on the other sides. The low pitched gable roof has a broad overhang with the eaves return, moulded fascia boards and other trim painted white. A brick chimney is inset at each end of the ridge.

The original door surround, of which there is still some visible evidence, has been replaced by a simple wooden entablature supported by delicate pilasters. The transom and long upper panels of the door are glazed. In the lower storey the original French doors have been replaced by double casements with a fixed panel, although the transoms have been retained. Double casements have been used in the second storey as well. All the windows have ashlar sills.

The west wall abuts the adjacent building on the lower storey and is blank on the upper, while the east side has a two-storey porch with a door opening on each level. A small two-storey structure at the rear of the house was the original one-storey kitchen wing. It has been expanded and altered to contain a mews type apartment.

The back wall of the house proper contains two windows on the ground floor, identical to those on the Earl Street facade, and three randomly placed windows on the upper floor. A rubble stone wall and the kitchen wing create a sheltered and private garden area at the back and side of the house.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(29) 53-55 EARL STREET

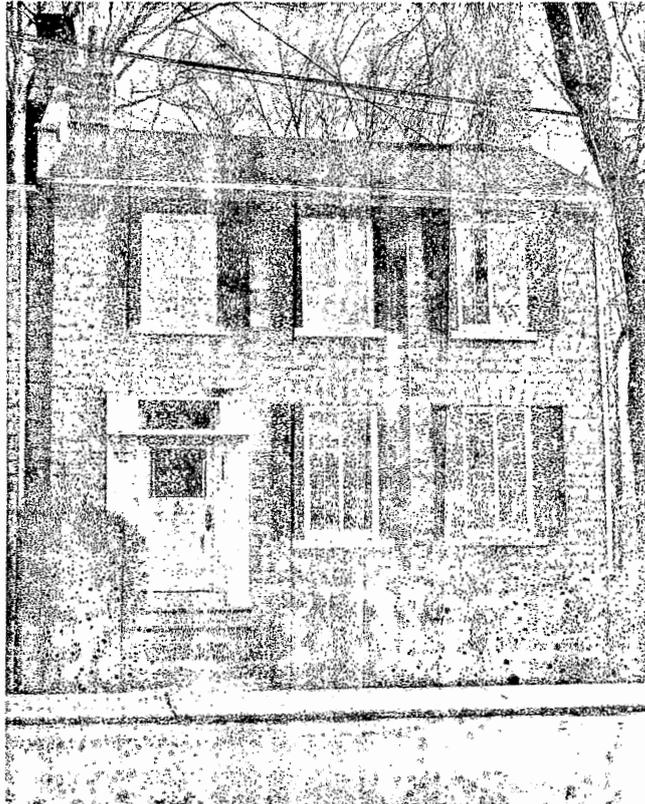
Significance: This pleasant double house was built for an engineer as his home and rental property. In its site, scale and layout it is typical of the better class dwellings available to military officers stationed in Kingston in the middle of the 19th century.

This double house is constructed of regularly coursed rough ashlar on the front and rear, with rubble limestone on the exposed end. It is of seven bays, three in the western section and four in the one to the east. The entranceways are in the first and fifth bays, while the carriage-way is in the fourth. All of these have flat arches and the entranceways contain an elliptical fan-light with side lights and a six panel door with brass fittings.

The windows are six over six sash except for the basement ones which are rectangular and create a high basement which served as the original kitchen. All have voussoirs and those of the first and second storey rest on vertically furrowed ashlar sills. The gable roof is topped by three symmetrically placed stone chimneys. A stone parapet divides the double stone from the house which abuts it on the east. The carriage-way leads to a large garden area defined by a high stone wall, formerly the rear wall

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(29) 53-55 EARL STREET (cont'd)

of the stables. Both sides of the house have kitchen additions and large dormers. These additions have altered some of the original openings in this facade.

(30) 49 EARL STREET

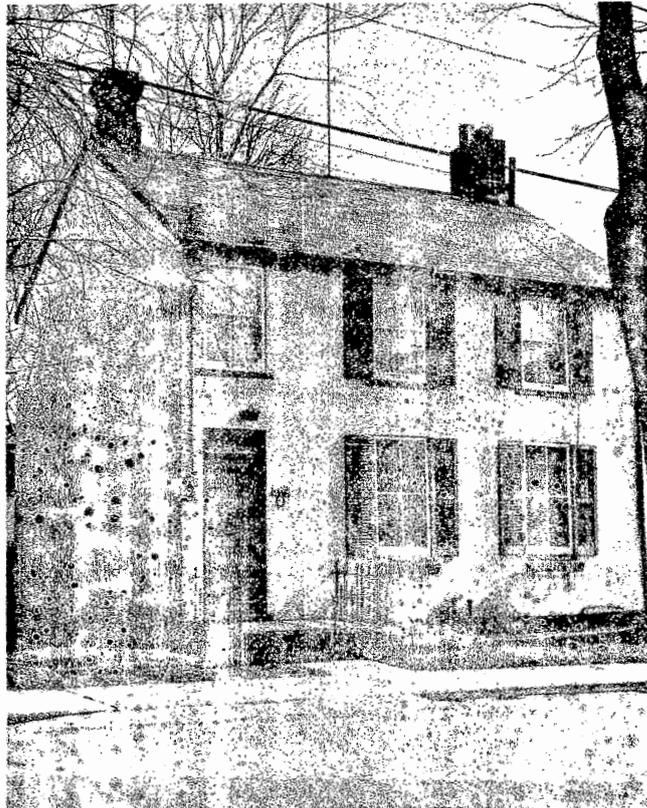
Significance: This residence is a simple but dignified building of good proportions. The land on which the house was built was bought by William Johnson in January, 1833 and the first assessment roll (1839) seems to indicate he was assessed for a building on this site.

This two-storey stone dwelling abuts the adjacent building to the west. Its gabled roof with plain raking trim and moulded fascia boards is topped by two limestone chimneys set at each end of the ridge. The Earl Street facade, constructed in regularly coursed rubble stone, is three bays wide with the main entrance in the left bay. A wooden addition, with fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting the upper members, covers the original square-headed doorway. The glazed transom and voussoirs are visible, but obscured.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(30) 49 EARL STREET (cont'd)

The door, a replacement, is reached by three wooden steps and rests on a furrowed ashlar sill. The remaining bays on each floor contain recent casement windows resting on vertically furrowed ashlar sills and have flat arched heads of upended limestone blocks. The southeast side of the house has one small window in the uncoursed rubble wall.

The rear of the house, three bays wide, has a one-storey frame kitchen addition with an attached porch. There is a long garden with an avenue of large maples extending to the remaining wall of a stable.

(31) 47 EARL STREET

Significance: This building is a modest residence of pleasant proportions which has been altered slightly but sympathetically over the years. It was built for Mrs. Rachel Sterling, whose boarding house had burned in December 1840. She continued to take in boarders in this building for about twelve years.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(31) 47 EARL STREET (cont'd)

Off-white stucco covers the original frame structure of this simple two-storey house. Its gabled roof has a chimney at each end of the ridge. The entranceway on the Earl Street facade has a square-headed doorway with glazed transom and later door. Each of the other two bays contains rectangular, double-hung windows with wood surrounds and louvered shutters which are replacements but of old materials. The brick platform with iron railing is also a replacement made from old materials.

There are no openings in the side walls but the rear facade has two windows on each floor. They retain the original six on six glazing pattern. A one-storey gabled addition, also in stucco, has recently been added to the back of the house.

(32) 218 KING STREET EAST

Significance: This well-proportioned house, in its refinement and simplicity of decoration, is typical of the town residences being built in the 1830's by second generation Loyalists. Built by R. Flanagan as a private house, it was converted by 1850 into a grocery store and remained a commercial building until 1971 when Dault and McLean Drugstore closed. This building is now being used as a medical clinic.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(32) 218 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

Located on the northwest corner of King and Earl Streets, the building consists of a two and one-half storey rectangular block facing King Street with two later additions, one in brick and one in concrete block, on the back.

The original structure, with its gabled roof and white frame raking trim and fascia boards accenting the roof lines, is in regularly coursed, hammer-dressed limestone with the back and north sides in a rubble course. There are three chimneys on the main portion. On the gable at the Earl Street end, the original stone chimney still stands, while on the north gable and on the slope of the roof the other two chimneys are of red brick.

During the years that this building was a store, the ground floor of the main facade was altered to accommodate two large plate glass windows on either side of the centrally placed entrance. However, this portion, as a result of the period conversion, has been reconstructed in wood and painted white. A plain horizontal frieze between the first and second storeys, whose end limits are aligned with the vertical edges of the windows in both storeys, is the main unifying element across the facade. It is surmounted by a slightly projecting cornice. Directly supporting this entablature in the central portion are two slender pilasters flanking the main doorway which is recessed into the wall. It is square-headed with a wooden transom panel and glazed side lights; the plate glass door is modern. On either side of the doorway, two double-hung windows separated by narrow vertical planking replace the plate glass ones. Flanking these windows and extending from their sills to the entablature are pilasters like those at the main door.

Four double-hung windows in the second storey rest on vertically furrowed ashlar lugsills and are surmounted by a flat arch of rectangular blocks

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(32) 218 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

with a wedge shaped keystone causing them to spread slightly. All of the windows in the main building have white frame surrounds contrasting with the rough limestone.

The north side of the house has no windows. On the Earl Street side there is an attic under the gable and below it two second storey windows, like those in the main facade. The ground floor, however, has been greatly altered. A window has been converted into a door surmounted by a wooden gabled projection. Asymmetrically placed between this door and the old window on the ground floor is an opening which was probably the original door for this facade.

The brick addition, in a common bond on the back of the original structure, slopes from one and one-half to one storey but is hidden behind a one and one-half storey parapet on the south. There is a single window in this wall, and on the opposite side of this brick addition is a door.

The garage, which is directly linked to the brick structure, is of concrete block and, being out of sight, does not detract from the original building.

(33) 220-222 KING STREET EAST

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(33) 220-222 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

Significance: This modest house is an important component of the streetscape. The land on which it stands was bought in 1866 by John Neill, a grocer. The two-storey double house was completed by 1868. It is a good example of a design popular in the 19th century when those who could not afford large houses built these comfortable two family units and rented one.

There are only three exposed sides to this building. Red brick in a common bond faces the King Street and south sides while limestone in a rubble course faces the back. The building rests on a limestone basement. Construction in brick had, earlier in the century, been a rare occurrence in Kingston because of its scarcity. By the 1860's, good local brick was more plentiful. The only chimney for this building, also in brick, is centrally placed on the ridge of the roof.

The front has been painted pale grey with shutters (replacements) and trim on doors, windows, and roof painted black. Two frame "sentry box" doorways at each end of the facade rest on concrete bases. Composed of an enclosed projecting portico borne on Tuscan pilasters, each box has a set of double-leaf doors. These lead to an inner square-headed door with a transom of two rectangular panes. The sentry boxes have been there for many years yet bricks in the facade indicate they are later additions.

Four windows in this facade are double-hung sashes and retain their original glazing. Those in the lower storey are located between the two doorways. Two basement windows, below ground level have flat arched heads of limestone and are protected by a low cast iron fence. At roof level there is a moulded frieze beneath the soffit.

The exposed end wall is of unpainted red brick and contains a single window, off-centre in the second storey. The transition from brick to

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(33) 220-222 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

limestone at the rear is marked by stone quoins. The rear placement of doors and windows is identical to the front.

(34) 224-226 KING STREET EAST

Significance: This handsome double, two-storey stone dwelling with arched carriage-way at each end was built in anticipation of Kingston remaining the Capital of Canada. John Watkins and Samuel Muckleston, merchants, were the owners of this most important building in the streetscape, one of the few Kingston buildings showing Palladian influence. Its arches have a grace and rhythm seldom attained with rough ashlar. Although the doorways have been replaced, almost all the original windows have been retained. Their design helps to counteract a certain heaviness in the design of the building.

This double residence of substantial scale is symmetrical throughout except for recent minor alterations. Its central two-storey portion of six bays houses the main entrances while the projecting pavilions are two and one-half storeys high and contain carriage-ways. The high basement level of the central section has four rectangular windows with voussoirs while the bays abutting the pavilions contain the stairways leading up to the main entrances on the first floor. In the main

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(34) 224-226 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

floor all openings are recessed in a series of interlocking segmental arches while the carriage ways have semicircular arches.

The double casement windows of the first floor have transoms and off-centre glazing bars. A smooth ashlar string course serves as the sill for the second storey double casements in both the central and end sections of the building. From this string course in the end pavilions a central recessed area creates projecting corners which extend through the upper string course to meet in segmental arches. The pavilions are topped by smooth ashlar blocks to form plain parapets. The upper string course serves as sills for the small rectangular windows in the third storey of the end pavilions and forms a frieze for the central section. The eaves are supported by brackets and the gabled roof is divided by a stone fire wall.

The King Street facade is of regularly coursed rough ashlar while the ends and the rear are in rubble limestone. One side of the rear has been stuccoed. Both ends are without openings but the rear, which faces onto a large garden, has fenestration almost identical to the front.

(35) 232 KING STREET EAST

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(35) 232 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

Significance: This simple stucco covered building is said to have been erected about 1812. Built by the Stuart family as a rental property, it remained in their possession until 1850. It is known to older residents as the Davis House because the owners of the Davis Dry Dock occupied it for many years. It provides an interesting contrast to other buildings in this streetscape.

This two-storey double dwelling is constructed of stucco over the original heavy frame and the rear addition is covered with insul-brick siding. The gable roof of the main section has large chimneys inset at each end of the ridge. The rear two-storey extension has a flat roof and the one-storey addition has a shed roof. The house is set directly against the sidewalk.

The building is five bays wide with a deeply recessed double entryway framed by plain wooden supports to an entablature with dentil trim. The entranceway contains the steps to the two doors set in simple wood frames. The deep reveals are panelled with simple narrow boards set vertically. Two very small windows on either side of the doorway are in the basement. The four windows of the main floor and four in the second storey are double casements, deeply recessed and have simple wooden frames.

The north side has no windows in the main house but two in the addition. The south side has one small window in the main structure and three placed irregularly in the extension.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(36) 240 KING STREET EAST

Significance: This large red brick house, though greatly altered, is an important component of the streetscape. It is said to have been built by Archdeacon George O. Stuart for a relative, Dr. Murray. In the 1830's it housed the Misses Leach's Seminary and from 1837 it served as the home and office for such men as the Rev. William Herchmer and William Ferguson, then for a series of doctors - Horatio Gates, C.A. Irwin and A.R.B. William. For a time it was the Children's Aid Office and is now a Day Care Centre.

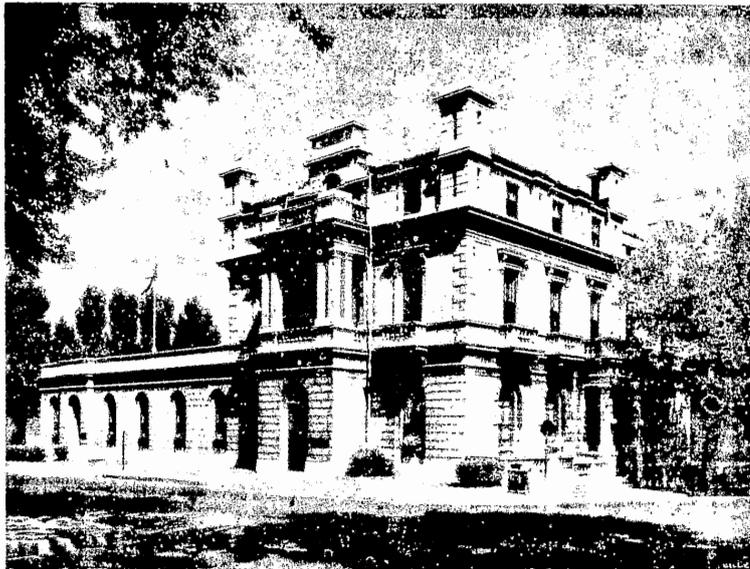
The main section of this large two-storey red brick building has a broad hipped roof with a wide overhang. The King Street facade has a central doorway with a wooden surround of fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. Flanking wide window emplacements have fluted supports for an entablature and each contains a central window with narrow side lights, all with fixed transom lights. The five windows in the second storey have shaped wooden lintels trimmed with moulding and have decorated lug-sills. They are double-hung and no original glazing remains.

The William Street facade has three similar windows on each storey in the main building and although the original doorway to the office has

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(36) 240 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

been bricked in, the shape is still visible. To the rear, a brick wing two-storeys high set on a high limestone basement is narrower than the main structure; it has irregular fenestration in both placement and size. The gable roof of the rear wing has eaves returns at the rear and a wide brick chimney on the south side.

At the south side of the main structure there is one window in the second storey and the main storey is completely obscured by a later, heavy one-storey porch, now enclosed.

(37) EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - 243 King Street East

Significance: This large and impressive commercial building was built for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. The main entrance was on King Street while the William Street entrance provided access to the apartments of the manager. He and his family lived on the upper two floors with the exception of their dining room which was on the ground floor. The building was sold in 1867 to the Merchants Bank of Canada and again in 1899 to the directors of Regiopolis College, who used it as a high school for boys. In 1914, it became the Kingston office of James Richardson and Sons, Grain Merchants, who remained there until 1925. At this time the Oddfellows' Relief Association bought it and four

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(37) EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - 243 King Street East (cont'd)

years later, in 1929, sold it to the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company. The Empire Life Insurance Company purchased it in 1936 for their Head Office.

This building is a fine example of the Baroque revival style, not only in the variety of ways in which the stone is handled but also in the interesting use of form and detailing. The addition to the building is an excellent example of an architect's and client's thoughtful collaboration. The joining itself is skilfully carried out; the material and lines of the original are carried through in the addition so that it blends with the original section and adds to the dignity of the structure as a whole. It in no way competes with the older section of the building but still is worthy of being part of a handsome commercial building.

This is a three-storey commercial building of smooth ashlar in which the stone has been given a variety of treatments in order to emphasize certain architectural features. It rests on a bevelled ashlar basement two blocks high. In order to compensate for the slope towards the lake on the William Street side, the wall is built up with hammer-dressed stone which is concealed by a low terraced ashlar wall with alternating groups of balusters and panels.

Above this basement level, the ground floor of the King and William Street facades is built of rusticated ashlar. Round arched windows rise from the base and the rustication is fanned to form a head for each window. The moulded stone surrounds are recessed in two planes from the wall surface and each window has a recessed panel beneath its sill. A continuous double entablature divides the first and second storeys of these two facades. The frieze above is blank except for the finely carved stone brackets which support the window balconies. Their base, which is the upper entablature, forms the lintel of the lower storey windows.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(37) EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - 243 King Street East (cont'd)

In contrast to the rustication of the ground floor the second storey is of plain ashlar with raised and bevelled quoins at each corner. The windows are square-headed and each opens onto a balcony where the pattern of panels and balusters is the same as that of the terraced fence. Narrow pilasters frame the window on the sides and the top is decorated with a lintel above a rectangular panel and supported by a pair of scroll corbels with an acanthus leaf motif.

Between the second and third storeys, there is another entablature. Its cornice is decorated by dentils. On it rests the third storey and in order to give the impression of a square building with a wing, the third storey in the fourth and fifth bays of the William Street facade is lower and simpler in design. It consists of an alternating pattern of a rusticated panel with rectangular opening and a window with a plain ashlar surround and set in smooth ashlar. At the corners these panels end in four-flue chimneys of the same pattern. A moulding edges the hipped batten roof. The lower section on William Street has a flat roof.

The two entrances to this building, one on King Street and the other on William Street, are indicative of a dignified commercial enterprise. The King Street entrance projects from the wall and rises in three levels which follow the same horizontal patterns as the building itself. The door is panelled with a rectangular glazed transom light and above this, a round arch contains a shell motif carved in stone. The second level is an open balcony similar in design to the small balconies in front of the windows. The square groupings of columns and two pilasters in the Tuscan order support the entablature which is decorated with dentils. In the third storey is another balcony identical to that of the second. Opening onto it is a small round arched window whose head breaks into a decoration on the roof, thus adding further emphasis to the main entranceway.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(37) EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - 243 King Street East (cont'd)

The decoration is in two levels with a projecting ashlar moulding between, and at the top. The lower portion is rusticated with a scroll at each side. The upper portion is a rectangular block with a horizontal recessed panel.

The William Street doorway is smaller in scale and only one storey high. It is surmounted by a balcony similar to those in front of the windows. Supporting this balcony are two full columns and two pilasters, square and rusticated in keeping with their position on the ground floor. The columns rest on rusticated plinths which form a casing for the steps rising to the door which is set in a round arch whose head contains an undecorated ashlar semi-circle.

The northeast and southeast facades of the building are simply treated and contain numerous windows randomly placed. The older section is in rubble limestone while the rear of the addition is in brick.

(38) FRONTENAC CLUB - 225 King Street East

Significance: This building on the southeast corner of King and William Streets was built for the Bank of Montreal which occupied the premises until 1906. As was customary, the bank offices

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(38) FRONTENAC CLUB - 225 King Street East (cont'd)

were on the lower floor of the three-storey building and the bank manager and his family lived in the two upper floors. In 1908, the building was sold to the Frontenac Club, a local men's organization and extensions were added for such activities as bowling and billiards. A plaque affixed to the north side of the building lists the members who lost their lives in the First World War. In 1934 the Club was sold and converted into apartments. It is maintained as such today.

In the dignity of its design it is a fine example not only of the Classical Revival style, but also of the symbolic use of architecture. Bankers were anxious to have their business associated with stability and culture by their prospective clients so that a classical design for their buildings, symbolic of these elements, was popular.

The building consists of a three-storey rectangular block facing King Street with numerous random later additions to the eastern and southern sides. The King Street facade, constructed of smooth ashlar, is in the classical style, being divided into three bays by four Doric pilasters rising in a giant order through two of the storeys. Their bevelled plinths rest on a base two blocks in height. This emphatic vertical thrust supports the horizontal entablature which divides the second from the third storey. The pilasters are continued on a smaller scale into this attic level and directly support the cornice. Strongly projecting from beneath the broad hipped roof, the cornice echoes the entablature above the second storey.

What was formerly the main entrance to the bank from King Street is now the entrance to one of the apartment units. The doorway, the central point of the facade, has an attached pediment resting on two pilasters. Here, as on the other pilasters, edges are horizontally furrowed. The

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(38) FRONTENAC CLUB - 225 King Street East (cont'd)

doorway is square-headed and recessed but the door has been replaced by a modern one.

In the classical manner, the fenestration of the main facade is symmetrical, with a window on either side of the entrance and in each bay of the two upper storeys. The ground storey windows are the most elaborate. Resting on solid ashlar lugsills with two plain square brackets beneath, the windows have a moulded surround and are surmounted by a blank ashlar frieze and a cornice-like projection. A rectangular block above the cornice projects from the wall surface and is the width of the window surround. The three second storey windows have no entablature but are otherwise identical to those below them. In the attic storey, the windows with the same moulding and sill, are shorter than the others.

On the William Street facade, also constructed of smooth ashlar, the overall design is the same as the main facade except in the treatment of windows and the entrance. The windows are less ornate and rest on plain ashlar lugsills which do not project so far as those on the main facade. Two plain rectangular windows are recessed into the basement level and protected by iron bars. All the windows of these two facades retain their original glazing.

The side entrance, located in the east bay of this facade, is approached by a set of boxed ashlar steps which rest on a bevelled base. This formerly gave access, through a spacious interior hallway and up an elegant staircase, to the private apartment of the bank manager. Each of the double-leaf doors has a cornice-like projection with a row of small dentils below it on the top rail. The rectangular upper panel is glazed in an asymmetrical pattern and this is repeated at right angles in the transom. Four smaller rectangular fielded panels form the lower half of the door.

The east and south sides of the building lack the decoration of the street facades and are

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(38) FRONTENAC CLUB - 225 King Street East (cont'd)

partly obscured by random additions of hammer-dressed limestone. They have an irregular pattern of fenestration and two minor entrances and a dormer window has been added to the east slope of the roof. Broad rectangular ashlar chimneys are inset on the north and south sides of the roof.

A regularly coursed, hammer-dressed limestone wall about seven feet high, covered with metal, encloses a side yard to the south. The entrance in the wall, close to the main building, is marked by two square ashlar posts about nine feet high with a flat concrete top. On the north side, the wall curves out from the main building and extends along William Street to the next structure. A door and a gate in the wall give access to the service yard. The frame door is set under a solid ashlar lintel and has a surround of alternating broad and narrow blocks. The ashlar gate-posts rest on bevelled bases and have a cornice-like projection on top with a diamond crown. The gates, simple frame structures, are in a poor state of repair.

The one and one-half storey building east of the main building and adjacent to the William Street portion of the wall was formerly a private bowling alley for the Frontenac Club. It is a flat roofed structure of regularly coursed hammer-dressed limestone. Radiating voussoirs form an arch around a semicircular window, formerly an attic window, which sits on a projecting ashlar lugsill. The other opening in the long rectangular building is a door to right of centre.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(39) 223 KING STREET EAST

Significance: This two-storey building was constructed by John Solomon Cartwright to serve as a law office and residence for his law students. It is directly linked to his residence at 221 King Street East. At present it is a private residence.

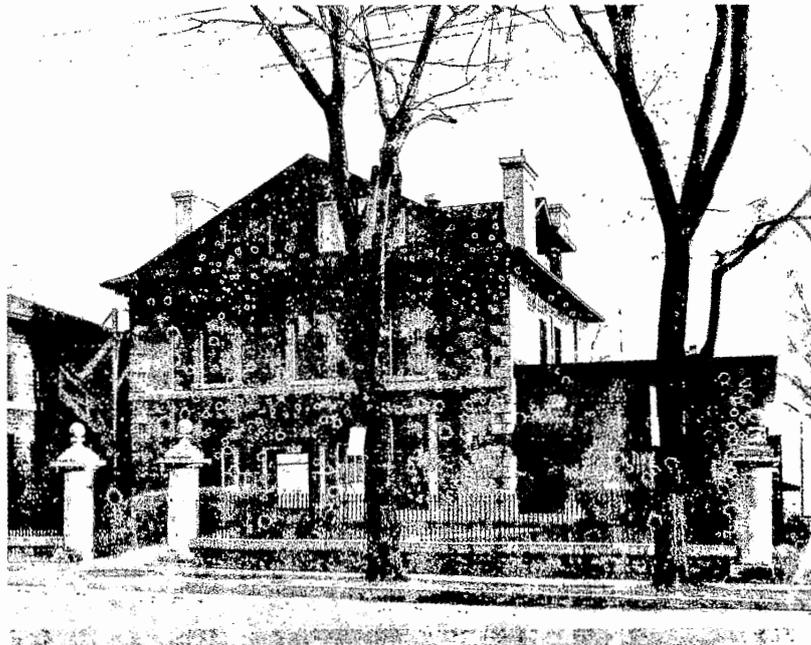
The design of this building is simple, in keeping with its function. However, in order to provide a visual link between the two buildings many of the same structural and decorative features are used in both. Although not as tall as the house, the office section has the same broad hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves. It also is constructed predominantly of hammer-dressed limestone with ashlar used for the decorative features, the basement, string course, quoins and pair of chimneys. These features are emphasized by the chamfering and furrowing on the main facades while they are simplified elsewhere.

The main entrance, on the long north side, is a large but simple doorway with a double-leaf door of later date. There are only two windows in this facade, one in each storey. As all other windows in this building, they are double-hung with a two on two glazing pattern and a flat arched head of rectangular blocks. A one-storey wooden porch has been added to the eastern half of this facade.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(39) 223 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

The King Street facade is two bays wide with four windows in all, the two in the upper storey being slightly shorter than those in the lower. The south side has four windows symmetrically placed and the projection which joins it to the other building.

The eastern edge of the property is marked by a limestone wall with nine openings covered by a frame lattice.

(40) 221 KING STREET EAST

Significance: This impressive house was built as the town house of John Solomon Cartwright and was well suited to the prominence of the Kingstonian who was a lawyer, judge, banker and Member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. In order to have his law office and law students nearby, Cartwright constructed the attached two-storey building at 223 King Street East. The house at 221 is maintained today as business and professional offices.

This building has been given a highly individual character by the unique handling of planes, textures and details. In spite of the numerous unsympathetic additions, its character

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(40) 221 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

is still strong. The two and one-half storey square building is of three bays and rests on an ashlar basement. It was originally two storeys in height before dormer additions were made to each slope of the hipped roof. In textural contrast to the regularly coursed limestone which comprises the main wall surfaces, furrowed ashlar is used for the quoins, window surrounds, string course, basement and wide corner projections.

The King Street facade provides the best preserved example of the treatment of some of these elements with the play of strong forms, in the quoins and the string courses, giving the house a sense of solidity. The raised and bevelled quoins are set on broad vertical bands of ashlar which project from the hammer-dressed surface. This verticality extends through the eaves to the ashlar chimneys centered over the corner projections.

There are four chimneys, two on each of the side slopes of the roof, resting on a projecting base, decorated by a recessed panel and crowned with a double cap. Counteracting this verticality and breaking through the quoins is a continuous ashlar string course over a broad band of stucco between the first and second storeys. The stucco covers bond timbers inset to support a verandah which originally extended across the front and the Earl Street side of the building. The windows and doorway with their raised ashlar surrounds also add to the play of planes and textures. The main entrance is flanked by pairs of French doors and all three rest on the ashlar base. A centrally placed square of decorative stonework accents the sides of the lower window and door surrounds. The three upper storey windows which rest on bevelled ashlar sills are double-hung and much shorter than those below.

The main entrance is now covered by an aluminum porch and inside the porch only a portion of the original surround is visible. The door has also been replaced. On the remaining three

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(40) 221 KING STREET EAST (cont'd)

sides of the house, most of the architectural features have been almost obliterated by extensive modern additions and alterations. Still untouched are the upper storey windows facing the lake.

The centrally placed landing window is larger and lower than those on either side which rest on ashlar lugsills supported by simple rectangular brackets and retain the original eight on eight glazing pattern.

Originally, 221 and 223 were joined by a wrought iron fence on a limestone base with round ashlar posts, each topped by a ball finial. This fence extended from the northern edge of the property, along King Street and thence east along Earl Street where it ended in the facade of a coach house, since demolished.

(41) 21 EARL STREET

Significance: This is another of the buildings on a complete block of old limestone structures. An 1815 map shows a building on this lot which belonged to the Cartwrights and the property was sold by them in November, 1867. That part of the building which faces onto the garden has a

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(41) 21 EARL STREET (cont'd)

definite rural rather than urban feeling about it.

This two-storey regularly coursed limestone house has a gabled roof with a broadly flared overhang and wooden eaves return. A pair of brick chimneys are located on the ridge of the house proper while a limestone chimney tops the kitchen wing to the west. The Earl Street facade contains three levels, the basement being particularly high because of the slope of the land. Originally, there were six randomly placed large rectangular windows in the basement level and at present, there are only three. The first and second storeys are five bays wide with double-hung sash windows of varying sizes. The second bay contains a large elliptical arch resting on a furrowed sill. The surround is in limestone with quoined sides. At the springing of the arch are raised blocks which support the solid stone curve with its keystone.

At present, because of the conversion of the house into two units, there is a door in the arch which is completely obscured by an enclosed wooden porch. Previously, there was a first storey entrance opening onto a wooden porch which ran the length of the house.

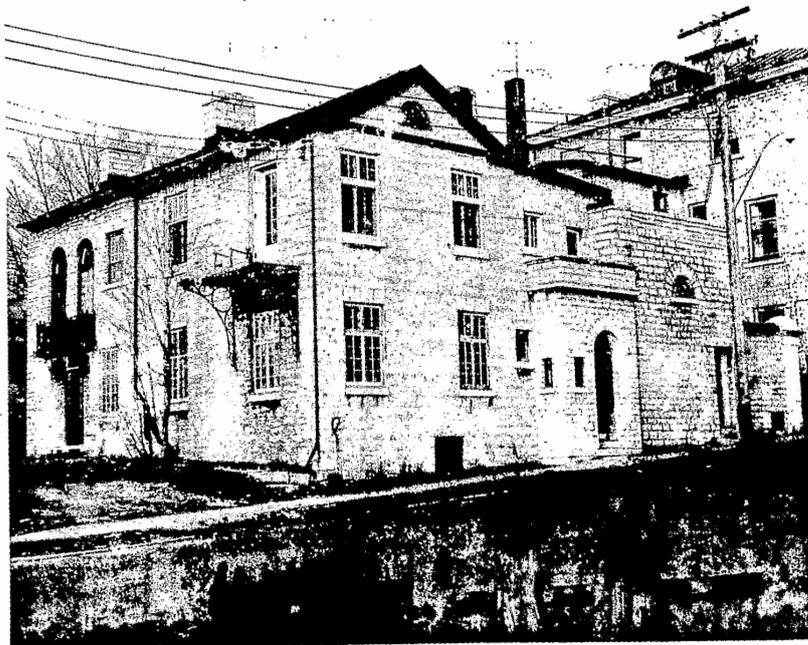
The gabled wall facing the lake has, at present, one blind window and one small rectangular opening. The original entrance to the stables is still marked by a pair of ashlar gate-posts.

The facade of the house which faces onto the garden appears to have been the main entrance. The doorway in the centre bay has a glazed transom and single side light to the left. In the bay, on the lake side, is a double-hung sash window and in the westerly bay is a large elliptical arch opposite to that on the Earl Street facade. It has since been bricked in and had windows added. The second storey contains three double-hung sash windows.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(41) 21 EARL STREET (cont'd)

The outside wall of the wing is in uncoursed rubble stone and contains two small, randomly placed windows. The basement windows and a square-headed door, with the exception of its transom, are stoned over.

The lower portions of the two remaining sides are both obscured by separate wooden additions. However, the upper storey under the gable portion contains a small window and a door while the other wall contains only a window.

(42) 20 WILLIAM STREET

Significance: Formerly a private house, this was one of the first structures built on the block of land owned by the Cartwright family. In 1942, when the property was sold, it was enlarged and converted to apartments.

This two-storey building is constructed of hammer-dressed limestone. A regular course is used on the north wall where the main entrance is, but on the east and south sides the stone is laid in a rubble course. The west wall of the house under the sloped section of the roof was extended in 1942 and is now directly attached to the old bowling alley of the Frontenac Club.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(42) 20 WILLIAM STREET (cont'd)

Covering the entire structure is a ribbed, metal roof with a moulded soffit under the eaves. There are two hammer-dressed limestone chimneys, both located on the ridge of the roof. One marks the rear of the original two-storey structure and is located almost in the centre of the present building. The other, constructed in 1942, is on the south gable. The 1942 additions to the building were built of limestone quarried on the site.

The main entrance, on William Street, is protected by an enclosed porch in limestone. The entryway has a semicircular head with voussoirs radiating from the keystone. An interesting feature of the entablature of this porch is the concrete mouldings. Pieces of cord set into the mould create the impression of vertical joints.

The gabled portion of the William Street facade is two bays wide. A single basement window with ashlar lintel and wood surround is located between the two bays. Two rectangular windows are symmetrically placed on each storey and have flat arched heads of rectangular blocks and ashlar sills but the double casements replace the original windows. A semicircular attic window (an original) is set under an arch of radiating voussoirs but has a wooden sill and surround with a fan-like glazing pattern. The eaves returns are moulded and are connected by a wooden string course.

The east facade, in rubble limestone, was constructed in two sections with a second storey being added over the existing ground floor on the back of the house. The first bay of the ground floor has a door leading into the lower portion of the house where the original bake oven is still intact. Three rectangular windows are in each of the other bays.

The left bay of the second storey contains two large round-headed windows under separate moulded concrete arches. These were added in 1942 and are

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(42) 20 WILLIAM STREET (cont'd)

from the Montreal house of Sir Herbert Holt, a great Canadian financier. The windows rest on wooden panels partially hidden by iron balconies set on a concrete platform.

In the second bay is a smaller rectangular window and in the third bay a larger window. A door, formerly a window in the fourth bay opens onto a concrete platform supported by decorative iron brackets.

The south side, also in rubble course, was enlarged in 1942. It has irregular fenestration.

(43) 128-132 ONTARIO STREET

Significance: This stone row, known as Hardy's Buildings, was built in the old commercial section of the city when Kingston was the capital. The 1841 assessment roll noted the building as "not quite finished". It housed for a time the government printers, Desbarats and Derbyshire. In the succeeding years, it housed a variety of tenants from Falconer's Sailmakers, Haaz Vinegar Works, through a series of woodworking firms such as Carnovsky, Hooper and Slater, and the MacLachlans.

This large three-storey building is constructed of hammer-dressed limestone with only the main

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(43) 128-132 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

facade in a regular course. It is directly joined, on its east wall, to the old Nicholson Meat Market. The gabled roof has a parapet at either end and also one between the seventh and eighth bays. Supporting the parapets are decorative corbels. Both of the red brick chimneys are on the east gable, one on each slope of the parapet and imbedded in the limestone wall.

The street facade is eleven bays wide. At the basement level there are five windows with only their flat arched heads now visible above the sidewalk level. The ground floor exhibits the most irregular pattern of openings. In the first and eighth bays the segmental archways, originally carriage-ways, have heads of upended hammer-dressed blocks bordering them from the springing of the arches. They are now filled in with a frame structure and contain modern doors. Above each of the basement windows and also in the eleventh bay of the ground floor are large rectangular windows with modern glazing. Two doorways have been modernized while that in the tenth bay is possibly the original. The square-headed, double-leaf door rests on an ashlar base and has a frame transom.

Generally, the window and door openings are of the same construction, having flat arched heads, ashlar sills and frame surrounds but the glazing pattern varies. Each bay of the second floor contains a rectangular window with a six on six glazing pattern. The third floor bays have smaller windows with a six on two pattern. The regularity of the fenestration in these two upper storeys, not only in design but also in placement, gives the main facade unity and solidity.

Both side walls of this building are in rubble course and were originally blank. The south wall now contains a fire escape. The back, only eight bays wide, is also in rubble course with a generally irregular pattern of fenestration and door openings. The two round-headed arches of the carriage-ways

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(43) 128-132 ONTARIO STREET (cont'd)

correspond to those in the main facade. There are two modern doors and over another door, a narrow concrete block extension has been built. Each bay of the second and third storeys contains one window with those of the second and fourth bays being at a lower level than the rest. The third storey windows are, as on the main facade, slightly smaller than those of the second storey.

(44) NICHOLSON MEAT MARKET - Corner of Ontario and William Streets

Significance: Located on Ontario Street in the old commercial section of Kingston, the Nicholson Meat Market was built as a house and shop. It may be a slightly later addition to the row called "Hardy's Buildings", which the 1841 assessment roll noted as "in progress". Capt. M.T. Hunter had a ship chandlery here in 1843; later it was used for a time as an inn. Thomas McConville opened a butcher shop in the building in 1880. Nicholson had taken over by 1887, bought the building in 1893 and continued in business there until the early 1950's. The building is no longer in use, the openings are boarded over.

This two and one-half storey rectangular building, attached to the building to the south, has a gabled roof and brick chimney with projecting base inset on the free gable. Constructed of

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(44) NICHOLSON MEAT MARKET - Corner of Ontario and William Streets (cont'd)

hammer-dressed limestone, the Ontario and William Street facades are regularly coursed while the back is rubble coursed.

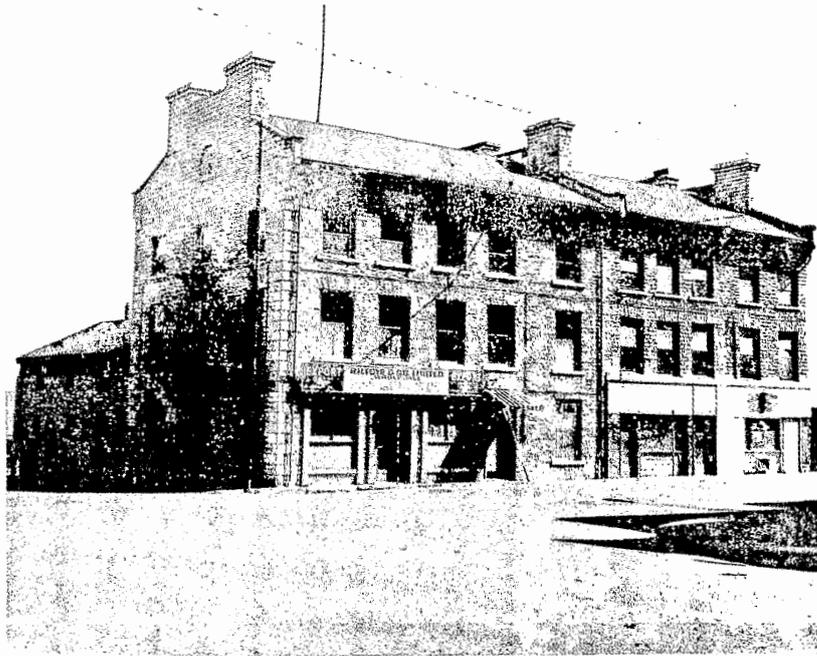
The Ontario Street facade, the only side where the ashlar basement is visible, is four bays wide. Smooth ashlar with a border of horizontal and vertical furrowing is used on the quoins and the window and door surrounds on both the street facades. Each of the openings has a solid lintel and a surround of alternating wide and narrow blocks flush with the wall surface. The first bay of the Ontario Street facade has a rectangular window like the four in the second storey. In the third bay is a larger rectangular window probably used for display purposes. There is a door in each of the second and fourth bays, with the latter being slightly wider. An added feature of this facade is the series of small projecting wooden pegs, resembling dentils, on the fascia boards. Two gabled dormers, probably later additions, are located on this slope of the roof.

The William Street facade, two bays in width, has two doors on the ground floor. The door in the second bay is wider and the surround indicates that it may originally have been a large window. Above these, in the second storey, are two rectangular windows, and in the gable, two quarter round windows with plain ashlar surrounds rest on projecting lugsills. Wooden squares which project at regular intervals from the line of moulded trim decorate the soffit under the gable roof.

The back of this building is in a rubble course and has an irregular pattern of window and door openings. The four windows, all located toward the right side, have flat arched heads. In the central bay of the ground floor is a small door while to the left of it is a large frame opening in the shape of a gable, flush with the wall surface, indicating the shape of a former addition.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(45) ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY CLUB - 193-195 Ontario Street



Significance: This large stone row was built for John and William Breden to be used for shops and offices with dwellings above. It occupies an important corner in the old commercial district and dates from the period when wharves on the waterfront were the transhipment points for Upper Canada.

The three-storey building is constructed of limestone in a regular course with the string course, quoins and window sills in smooth ashlar. It has a gable roof and corbels support the parapets and dividers which rise to three sets of large twin limestone chimneys linked at the base. The building is ten bays wide; the ground floor so altered and obscured that original openings cannot be easily seen. In the second and third storeys, the flat arched windows are in a regular pattern with the fifth bay at a greater interval from the others. Windows in the third storey are two-thirds the height of those in the second storey. No original glazing remains.

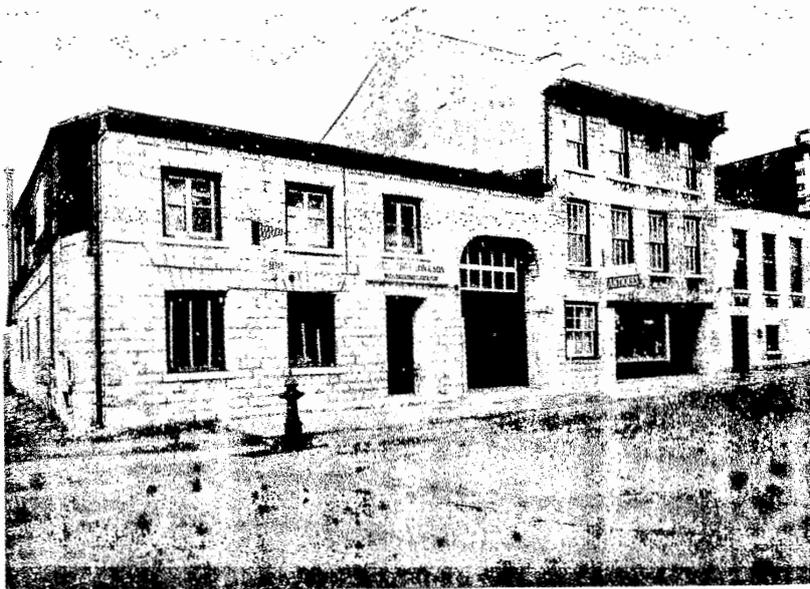
The Clarence Street facade of the main building is three bays wide. In the ground floor the central bay has a window larger than the others and there is a door in the third bay. The windows above, three

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(45) ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY CLUB - 193-195 Ontario Street (cont'd)

in each storey, correspond to those in the Ontario Street facade. In the attic storey is a semicircular window resting on a plain lugsill.

The other end of the building is blank, bearing the remains of brick fireplaces and flues from an adjoining building, now demolished. The rear of the building has irregular fenestration and wooden fire escapes. Most of this facade is obscured by stone and wood extensions.

The stone extension on the Clarence Street side is rubble in a random course. Originally a two and one-half storey warehouse, the gable roof has been raised and the upper storey windows altered. At the back, stucco and tin obscure all but the rubble limestone base storey.

(46) 6-10 PRINCESS STREET

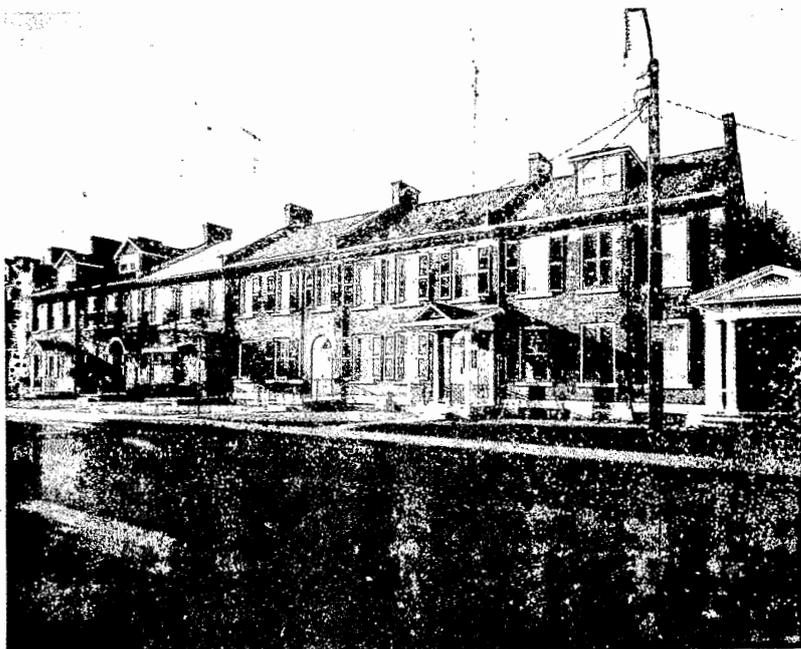
Significance: These two buildings, with 253 Ontario Street, form a pleasant grouping of early limestone buildings planned as commercial and residential properties in the central business district of early Kingston.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(46) 6-10 PRINCESS STREET (cont'd)

Number 6 Princess Street is a two-storey hammer-dressed limestone building with a gently pitched shed roof and a carriage-way to the west. This has since been enclosed with a modern garage door. It has a simple, slightly rounded arch with a keystone, also in hammer-dressed limestone. To the left is the entranceway and to the east of this, two windows which were originally double casements. Three double casements are in the second storey. The end and rear of the building are of rubble limestone with randomly placed openings which have been altered. The upper section of this part of the building is covered with tar-paper.

The building presently houses a combined commercial and industrial use.

Number 10 Princess Street is a three-storey limestone building of four bays. The front facade is hammer-dressed while the others are rubble. The openings in the lower storey have been altered but the voussoirs are still visible to indicate the original window openings and entranceway. At present, there is a single double-hung sash window to the east and a large display window with entranceway to the west. The second floor has the four original double-hung sash windows with their six on six glazing pattern. The third storey also retains its original windows, one being blind. The eaves are supported by a pair of decorative stone brackets, one at each end, and the parapeted end walls rise to hammer-dressed limestone chimneys topped by a narrow capping.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(47) WESLEY TERRACE - 272-286 Johnson Street

Significance: Wesley Terrace is a handsome row of brick faced dwellings across from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace. It was built for William Anglin (1836-1886) and named by him although it was sometimes referred to as Tossell's Buildings. This is an excellent example of a quality row on a good residential street. It is mainly unaltered.

This row of six dwellings is faced with red brick in common bond. The first unit has brick sides and back, the others have backs of rubble stone. All rest on a limestone basement. The gable roof has parapeted end walls and dividers, each rising from stone corbels to double, joined brick chimneys at the roof ridge. Three units have later dormers on the front slope of the roof and all units have rear dormers.

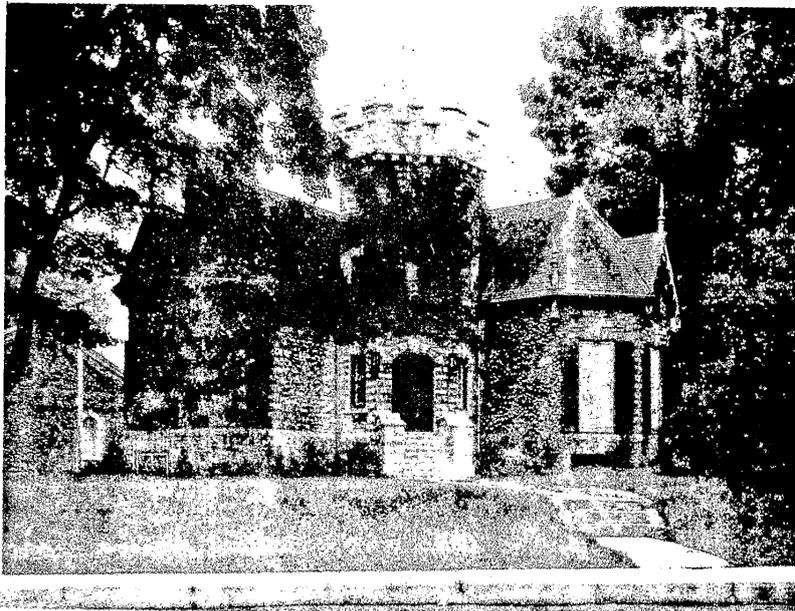
Each unit is three bays wide and five of the units have a doorway in the third bay. A wide door and fan-light with Y-tracery is set deep in a semi-circular arched opening with panelled reveals. Only No. 282 seems to have the original double-leaf door. Four doorways have a variety of canopies over them. The sixth unit has at the side a one-storey porch

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(47) WESLEY TERRACE - 272-286 Johnson Street (cont'd)

with double columns supporting a simple wooden pediment trimmed with dentils. The porch leads to a doorway with a transom light set into the rubble stone side of this sixth unit. There is one small window beyond the door.

Each unit has two wide arched windows in the basement protected by areas on light wells. The two windows in the main storey and three in the upper storey of each unit are flat arched with limestone sills and most of them have the original six on six glazing pattern.

To the rear of the sixth unit is a long two-storey brick wing and other units have various rear additions in brick or frame which obscure the original fenestration.

(48) MCINTOSH CASTLE - 14 Sydenham Street

Significance: This is said to have been the first major project for architect John Power, who had come to Kingston from Devonshire. Built in 1852 for Donald McIntosh, a ship owner and forwarder, this Gothic dwelling was sold in 1857 to Joseph Doyle,

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(48) MCINTOSH CASTLE - 14 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

whose estate sold it to the Reverend James Brock. Later owners were D. Stewart Robertson and a series of doctors. The house is built high on a corner near City Park and is in striking contrast to the other buildings in the block.

This Gothic Revival villa is built on an L-shaped plan with an octagonal tower set in the angle. The ends of the wings are bays with three planes. A square tower is centred at the back of the east wing and a larger kitchen extension at the back of the north wing is hidden from the street by a high stone wall extending from the back tower to the garden gate.

The one and one-half storey dwelling is constructed of rusticated stone with the string course, sills and copings on the battlement in smooth ashlar. The central tower is three storeys with battlements supported by stone corbels rising above the main roof-line.

The steep pitched gable roof is hipped at the ends with central gables breaking the roofline at the end of each wing. At the back, each wing has an offset gable and a double brick chimney with applied gable trim. The gables have decorative barge-boards and are topped with large wooden finials and pendants which are repeated to mark the edges of the bays. A tall lantern rises from the central part of the main roof.

Stone steps rise between low stone walls to a platform at the front door. The low doorway arch has heavy voussoirs and a large projecting keystone. The round-headed door is a replacement. Narrow casement windows flank the door and are identical to the three in the second storey of the tower, all with flat arched heads. In the third storey the openings are narrow slits.

The large French windows in the bays have louvered shutters, rest on the string course and have flat arched heads with heavy keystones. These windows each have a circular pattern in the top light.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(48) MCINTOSH CASTLE - 14 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

which repeats the shape at the ends of the barge-boards. The casements in the gables have triangular heads. Wide basement windows are set under flat arches.

At the back, the square two-storey tower has a door at street level and a wide double casement to the east. This tower has corbels at the second storey level and a narrow string course serves as the sills for the wide window embrasures on three sides. A second string course marks the bottom of the battlements. The kitchen extension is one-storey, has a side door and irregular fenestration.

(49) HOCHELAGA APARTMENTS - 24 Sydenham Street

Significance: An excellent example of late Victorian architecture with elaborate ornamentation. This building is an interesting contrast to the Castle on one side and Clyde Terrace on the other.

This three-storey red brick building with elaborate wood and brick decoration is set behind a limestone wall topped by a decorative iron railing and the gateway is flanked by cast iron light standards. The house rests on a high limestone base, the corners including the chimney edges, have brick quoins and all the eaves are heavily bracketed. The front facade, asymmetrical yet

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(49) HOCHELAGA APARTMENTS - 24 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

balanced, has a central square tower, a heavy bay window to the north and to the south a wide wooden verandah which continues around the south side of the house. Two full length windows open onto the verandah and the bay window has Corinthian columns supporting an elaborate moulding. The second storey has symmetrical fenestration; a pair of gothic windows on either side of the tower are placed under large hipped roof gables cut into the high mansard roof.

The doorway, located in the tower, is a double-leafed door with glazing and panels and is recessed in a receding arch with a limestone keystone. The entranceway is decorated by wooden pilasters and a lintel supported by a pair of elaborate wooden brackets. In the south side of the tower a doorway, with a rounded arch light, opens onto the verandah. Above the main entrance is a full length double casement window. The square tower rises above the second storey to a wide wooden moulding and brackets which support a roof with hipped corners. At the third storey level, the tower becomes octagonal with a broad band of leaded glass casement windows around it. Above this level the steeply pitched octagonal roof, broken on four sides by small gable roof dormers, rises to a small flat top decorated by iron filigree and supported by a wide wooden moulding.

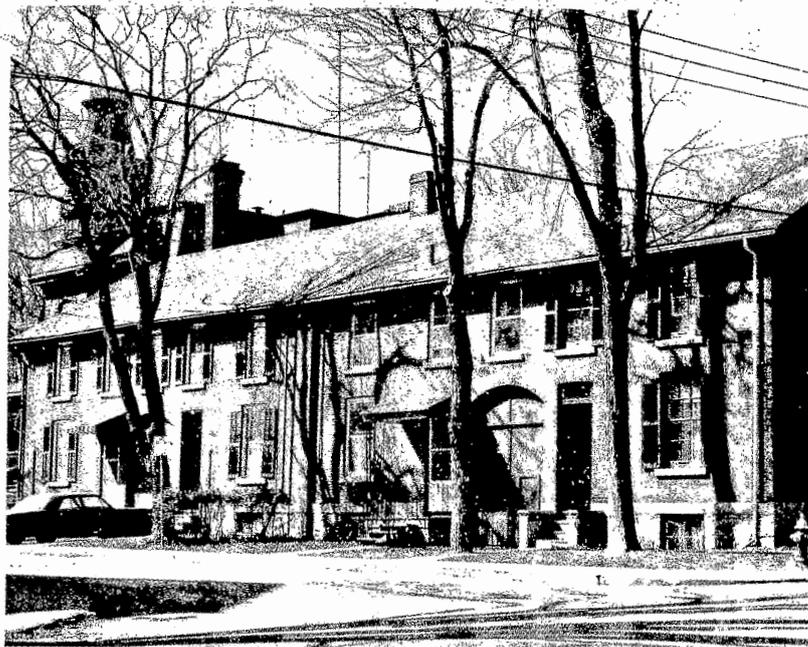
The south facade has fenestration like the southern half of the front, with the addition of two small dormers with leaded casements and low pitched hipped roofs set at the third storey level.

The northern facade, now almost completely hidden by other buildings, has, at the front, a recent addition of a one-storey sunporch built into the corner made by the shallow extension on the north side. At the second storey, a front corner window is recessed and has a Corinthian column at the centre to support the corner. An elaborately

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(49) HOCHELAGA APARTMENTS - 24 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

pierced barge-board frames the mansard roofline at the end wall of the side extension. At the third floor level are two dormers with double casements with leaded glass and shallow hipped roofs set in the mansard roof. There are three decorative brick chimneys.

The rear wing of the building appears to have been designed almost as a separate unit, bearing little relation to the house proper. A small red brick section with shed roof is attached to the house. Back of this is a long two-storey stuccoed section with a gabled roof, randomly placed openings and dormers with shed roofs.

(50) CLYDE TERRACE - 30-36 Sydenham Street

Significance: A range of brick buildings was built here by Mr. Tossell, a contractor, for Mr. Thomas Hendry, a wholesale grocer. This was quality row housing in an area of large and expensive single family dwellings.

This two-storey row is constructed of red brick in common bond and rests on a random coursed rubble limestone basement finished with a hammer-dressed string course. There are four flat arched windows in the basement of the Sydenham Street facade. The building has a low pitched gable roof

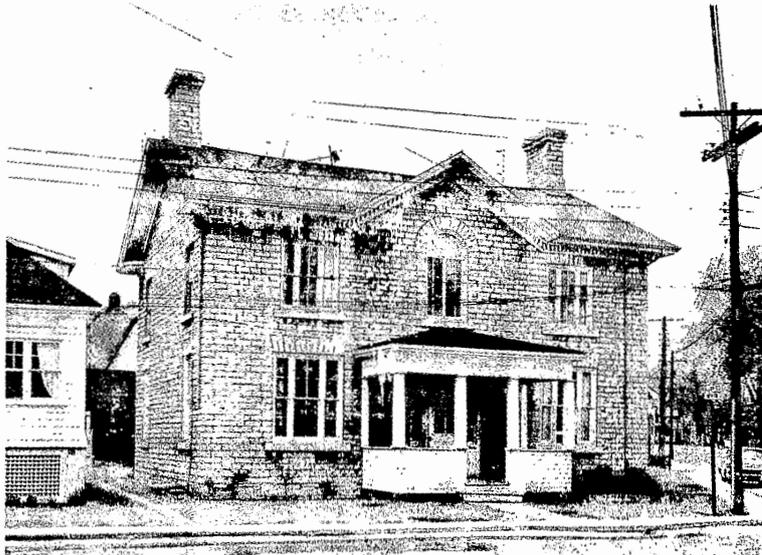
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(50) CLYDE TERRACE - 30-36 Sydenham Street (cont'd)

with a hipped gable at the Earl Street end. A narrow projection and the remains of a parapet indicate the fire wall which divides the building in two.

The sections are symmetrical, each five bays wide with a central elliptical arched carriage-way, now closed by wooden gates. On either side of the carriage-way, steps lead to doorways which are inset, with panelled reveals and have plain transom lights. The doors are flanked by windows with flat arches, ashlar sills and wood surrounds. Only the Earl Street corner has the original six on six glazing and louvered shutters. In the second storey, the windows are directly above each main floor opening.

The end walls are blank except for small ventilating openings with louvered shutters under the roof ridge. Chimneys rise from each end.

The rear facade has symmetrically patterned fenestration with windows at three levels. Doors on either side of the carriage-way open onto an enclosed yard. These are visible only on the Earl Street half of the terrace as the other half has two rear wings, both two-storey brick with gable roofs. The extension to the southwest is the longer one and both have irregular fenestration and small chimneys.

(51) 66 MAIN STREET

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(51) 66 MAIN STREET (cont'd)

Significance: This dignified residence is one of the few large buildings in this area.

Originally, there must have been a reasonably gracious garden area surrounding the house but, at present, it is hemmed in by post-second world war housing, a complicated intersection of five streets and a great deal of wiring. None the less, it is still imposing because of its size, symmetry and detailing.

This is a two-storey regularly coursed limestone residence of centre hall plan with a two-storey kitchen wing. The central doorway is obscured by a later porch but otherwise remains unchanged. The door itself is a six panel Georgian door with rounded arched side lights and an elliptical fan-light with a delicate design of intersecting ogee arch forms.

The arches of the doorway and the fan-light pattern are carried through to the second storey window above. Here the double casement has a fixed rounded arch top with voussoirs. Four flat-headed Venetian windows are symmetrically placed on either side of the central portion. On the main facade, the eaves with their pattern of dentils on the fascia board are broken by the centrally placed pediment and the symmetry of the main section of the building is emphasized by a pair of limestone chimneys, one at each end of the ridge pole.

The pattern of dentils is carried to the gables and eaves returns on the sides of the building where originally there were four symmetrically placed windows - two in each storey. Alterations and additional openings have been made here. The kitchen wing appears to have been originally a storey and a half with a gable roof. A second storey has been added and alterations made to the original stonework. The kitchen chimney, which matches those of the house proper, remains although it is in need of repair.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(52) CRIMEA TERRACE - 198, 200 and 202 Queen Street



Significance: Sheriff Corbett had these three dwellings built adjoining his large, brick double house as rental properties and named them Crimea Terrace. Although these buildings are similar in style, size and construction, the addition of wide dormers has detracted from the symmetry of the terrace.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(52) CRIMEA TERRACE - 198, 200 and 202 Queen Street (cont'd)

These three two and one-half storey dwellings joined at the side walls are faced with limestone and have brick sides and back. They are set on a high basement and have matching semicircular arched entryways. Each unit has a fan-light above the inset door and a wide window beside the door with two windows in the second storey. The exposed side wall to the west has two openings in each of the second and third storeys; one is now a doorway to a fire escape. The rear has irregular fenestration and various additions.

The gabled roof is obscured by dormers of various sizes. Chimneys rise from each dividing wall which forms a parapet.

(53) CORBETT'S HOUSE - 196 Queen Street

Significance: Sheriff Thomas A. Corbett, who owned four lots on Queen Street near Sydenham, commissioned William Coverdale to build this handsome, double house.

This large, two-storey double house is constructed of yellow brick in an English bond, it has been painted light grey. Ashlar quoins decorate all corners except the southwest side. The house rests on a high, squared rubble basement. Originally, the roof was hipped with a broad overhang and brick chimneys on the north and south

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(53) CORBETT'S HOUSE - 196 Queen Street (cont'd)

slopes; however, numerous dormer additions have altered its shape.

The Queen Street facade contains one of the main entrances as well as various window openings. The doorway is located centrally on the ground floor with a fan-light under the elliptical head of upended bricks. The single-leaf door with side lights, now boarded up, rests on an ashlar sill. Over the door and extending along the west half of the facade, is a modern, wooden porch. This entranceway has two large windows on either side. Each has a slight elliptical head of upended bricks and rests on an ashlar sill, as do all the other window openings in the house. These large windows have a central double-hung section with a six on six glazing pattern, flanked by two narrow double-hung windows. On the right side of the door is one small rectangular window. In the second floor, a rectangular double-hung window with a six on six glazing pattern is directly above the entrance. To its left, is a small window and above each of the large windows are windows identical to them. The basement level of this facade has two sunken openings, one beneath each large window. They have been enlarged to serve as doors to the basement apartments, but were probably simple basement windows in the original house.

The Sydenham Street facade is very similar to that on Queen Street, with an identical door placed slightly off-centre. It is flanked by two French windows which have glazed transoms and rest on ashlar sills. A wooden platform with a lattice-work base spans these openings and marks on the facade indicate the shape of the porch roof, now removed. On the second floor level, above each of the ground floor openings, are three large, rectangular double-hung windows with a six on six glazing pattern.

A one-storey, sloped roof, brick extension in a common bond, on the south side of the building covers the central section. On the east side of this extension are a window and a door, and one small

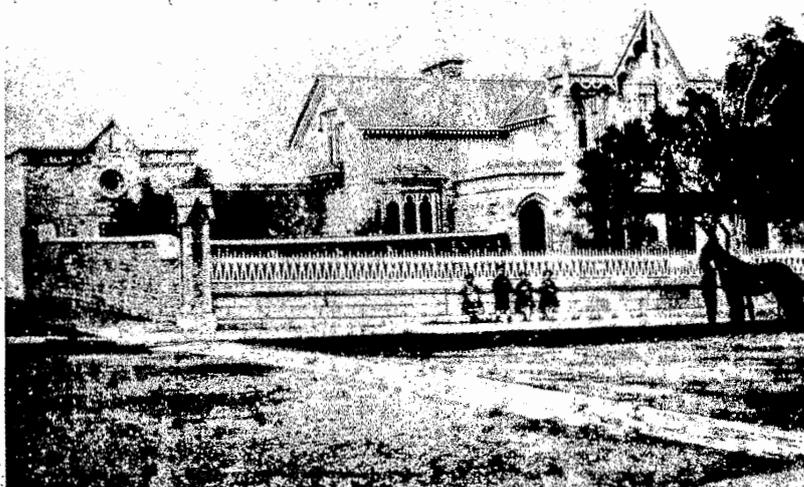
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(53) CORBETT'S HOUSE - 196 Queen Street (cont'd)

window on the back. The rear of the main section, to the south, has been greatly altered and has an irregular pattern of fenestration and a number of fire escapes and doors.

The west side of the building is directly joined to the next house.

(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street



REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street (cont'd)

Significance: This house, of which only the eastern section is original, is said to have been designed after the architect's family home in Sherborne, Dorset, England. His daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Dr. Fyfe Fowler were the second occupants of the house. They had five children, none of whom married. At the passing in 1954 of Louisa Fowler, the only remaining member of the family, the house was converted into a residence for elderly ladies, as had been stipulated in her will. It was also requested that the home be called "Elizabeth Cottage" after her mother. The residence, which was opened in 1955, is furnished with the belongings left by the Fowler family.

Elizabeth Cottage is a delightful example of the romanticism of a Regency Gothic style. Originally, the main section of the house on the east was joined by a high stone wall to a carriage house and stable on the west. These were both demolished to make way for a smaller house which was adapted in design to the style of the original structure and eventually joined to it. Light grey stucco covers the original red brick building. There is a basic symmetry to the overall U-shaped design but numerous additions have been made to the building. The use of Gothic motifs along the eaves and on the windows and doors, especially across the main facade unites the additions with the older structure while adding interest and variety. The three chimneys are modern brick structures, randomly placed on the roof which slopes towards the back of the house and out of sight from the front.

The main facade, with a view towards Brock Street, has been given the most attention. It is divided into three sections with two gabled and projecting wings on the east and west sides and a section with a smaller gable in the centre. All of the gables are decorated by delicately designed bargeboards.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street (cont'd)

The eastern section is the original part of the building. A porch with open-work sham buttresses serving as posts covers the lower portion. Opening onto this are two French windows with cusped mullions decorating the upper part of the rectangular windows and quatrefoils decorating the lower panels. An oriel window is set in a parallel recession of the second storey wall. Cusped mullions are also used on these small casement windows. Above the glazed portion are a series of six quatrefoil panels, while below it is a skirt of cusped decorations. On either side of this are two long rectangular windows with the same cusped mullions in the glazed portion. They are surmounted by a square-headed moulding. The false gable on the roof of this section is typical of the Gothic Revival style. Wooden pinnacles decorate the apex and corners of this gable. Attached to the right side of this eastern section is a two-storey addition. The lower portion is supported by two stepped buttresses between which is a French window surmounted by a label. Separating the two storeys are seven quatrefoils. The second storey is a more modern addition which serves as a sunroom. To unite it with the original section of the house, barge-boards of the same design as those on the gable decorate the eaves.

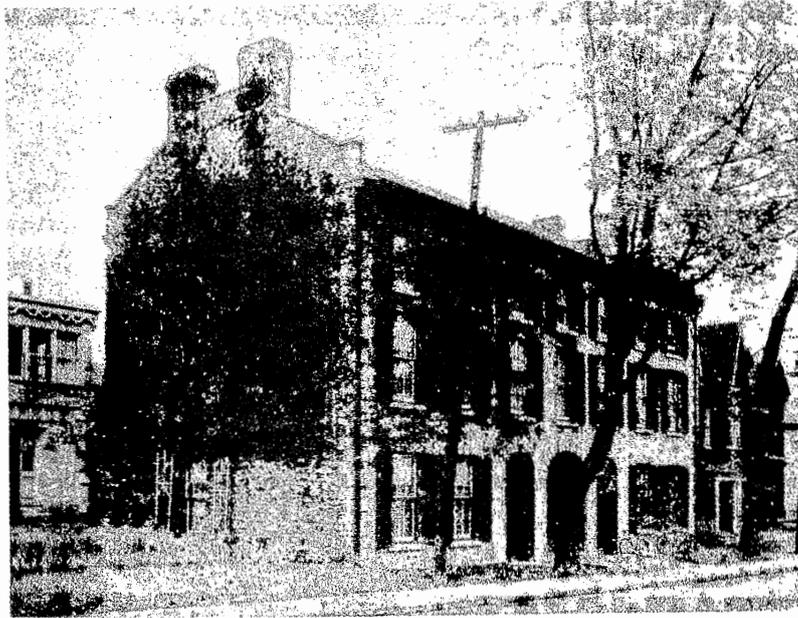
The main feature of the central recessed section of the house is the small gable in the roof with a pendant cut-out dropping from its apex. The rectangular window below it is modern and double-hung. Beneath this is a bay window with zig-zag moulding and trefoil cut-outs trimming the roofline. Cusped mullions again decorate the rectangular casements. To the right of this bay window is a one-storey flat-roofed rectangular block containing a pointed arch door surmounted by a hood moulding. The roofline is decorated by a row of quatrefoil panels and small rectangular depressions that resemble dentils. On the left side of the bay window is another pointed arch door. This, the main entrance, is surmounted by a hood moulding and features Y-tracery in its upper panel. In the wall above this, is a rose window.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(54) ELIZABETH COTTAGE - 251 Brock Street (cont'd)

The west section of this facade also has a pendant cut-out dropping from the apex of its gable and finials on either side of the roof slope at the base. The ground floor has a full length bay window with a crenelated roof. On each of the three sides is a window with a pointed arch surmounted by a hood moulding which is terminated by a decorative label stop. Above this bay window in the second storey are two ogee arched windows sharing a common hood moulding and sill.

The Clergy Street side of the house has a small gable along the roof edge which is trimmed by barge-boards and a pendant decoration. It contains one window. Below it on the ground floor is a double-hung window with cusped mullions. A one-storey, flat-roofed addition has been made to this side. Gothic arch motifs and trefoils border the top of the projection. This side of the property is enclosed by a cast iron fence which terminates at Brock Street in a large stone corner post which is decorated on four sides by pointed arches.

The rear and east side walls of the house are plain with modern windows and door openings. Under the east section of the house however, the original limestone basement is still visible with three basement windows sunken into the ground under heads of upended rectangular blocks.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(55) HORSEY STONE - 247-249 Brock Street

Significance: In 1843 Edward Horsey's stone house was advertised for rent as a handsome three-storey residence with cut stone front. It was a double terraced residence with stone stables and coach house and was set in the best part of Brock Street.

Originally, it was a double residence whose occupants shared a central carriage-way. Later, it became a girls' private school and then a half-way house for patients from the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital. It is at the time of writing vacant. In the quality of its design, this building is the finest example of terrace housing in Kingston.

This large three-storey structure has a gabled roof which is framed by parapets and a pair of brick chimneys at each end. The building rests on a bevelled ashlar base. Its front facade is constructed of dressed ashlar with a yellowish tinge. It is an unusual stone for Kingston and is said to have come from the old Fort Henry when it was rebuilt. The particular colour is due to the iron deposits to the east of the Cataraqui River, where it was originally quarried. The quoins of the main facade are in Kingston limestone and are raised and bevelled, while the remainder of the building is constructed of rubble limestone.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(55) HORSEY STONE - 247-249 Brock Street (cont'd)

The Brock Street facade is seven bays wide with a central carriage-way flanked by a pair of entrances. These three openings have rounded arches. The carriage-way has been filled in with a wooden, gothic-like window and door. The recessed entrances are obscured by storm doors. The panelled reveals and the elliptical fan-light do remain although there are no glazing bars in the latter. The double-leaf doors have glazing inserted in the upper sections.

The windows of the first and second floors have a six on six glazing pattern, while those of the third storey, being smaller, have a three on three. The windows all retain their original louvered shutters. Both side walls of the house are blank except for a single ground level window on the western end.

The rear facade of the building is obscured by numerous additions constructed at various times. It is still possible however, to discern the original window pattern. The openings in the lower floor were essentially the same as the front - four windows, two entrances and a carriage-way. The carriage-way has been bricked in. On the second floor there is a central window above the carriage-way flanked by a pair of landing windows which are at a lower level. There are two additional windows on either side as well. The third floor retains the same window pattern as the front. The windows retain their original glazing and have no shutters.

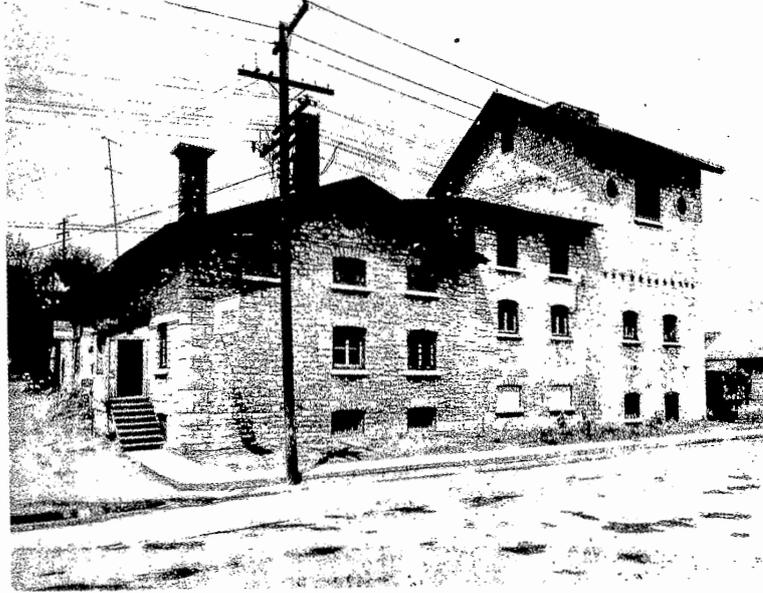
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(56) 110-112 RIDEAU STREET

Significance: This house was built for Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macpherson and was occupied from 1835 to 1839 by John A. Macdonald, his parents and two sisters.

This double, two-storey stone house is constructed of rough limestone in a regular course. The front, in recent years, has been covered with stucco. It has a gable roof with a stone chimney set in at each end of the ridge. The building is four bays wide with doorways in the second and third bays. Steps to a cement platform lead to the plain inset doors with transom lights. All the windows are square-headed, have wood enframements and the four upper windows retain the original six on six glazing pattern. There are two small windows in the basement storey.

The north side is obscured by an adjoining wooden house. The south side has a single window toward the back of the second storey. The rear is partly obscured by an addition.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(57) WELLINGTON STREET BREWERY - 308 Wellington Street

Significance: John Darley, the proprietor of Freeman's Tavern, was the first owner of the Brewery. It changed hands in 1811 and became Robins' Brewery and again in 1826 when Philip Wenz bought it and added to it in 1857. Jacob Bajus purchased it in 1861.

The Wellington Street Brewery consists of three distinct sections which are joined together and have been built at various times. The earliest section is a long rubble limestone building with a gable roof, the end facing Wellington Street. Directly under the gable is a small, round window and under this, three small, symmetrically placed windows. In the basement and first floor, there are two windows to each floor, all in the two bays to the north. The length of the building which faces Rideau Terrace is punctuated by numerous door and window openings. The easterly section has a doorway, a single window to the side and a pair above. To the west, is a double doorway with segmental arch, which appears to have been used as part of the brewery operation. A large double casement window is above this. Further to the west and up the slope there is a vertical row of three small windows and then a large double door opening with a window above. In the most westerly portion of this facade is a long, narrow window opening

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(57) WELLINGTON STREET BREWERY - 308 Wellington Street (cont'd)

and above this, what appears to have been a loading bay. The roof is raised as a gable dormer with a single, small window.

The middle section of the brewery appears to have been the latest addition. It is of rubble limestone on the Wellington Street facade and brick elsewhere. Its shed roof slopes towards the street. A pair of double casement windows with segmental arch are in each of the three storeys.

The tallest portion of the building is of rubble limestone on the Wellington Street side and has a gable roof facing north, which is at right angles to the other sections. There are a pair of windows at ground level, a pair on the next floor and then a row of iron stars which refer to 'Twelve Star Lager', a beer which was brewed there at one time. Under the eaves is a large window flanked by a pair of oval decorative openings with smooth ashlar surrounds containing the kegs indicating the function of the building. The northern facade of this section is set on a deep base of limestone. It is constructed mainly of brick with ashlar quoins and has two randomly placed openings which indicate that there may have been some exterior fire escape or loading facilities.

The westerly facade of the brewery has openings and star patterns identical to the easterly and is of stone. The eaves are broken by a vertical extension of the limestone and a gable dormer for loading purposes. This section is topped by a broad shallow brick chimney while the lower sections have two tall brick chimneys. The northwest corner is a square wing attached to the original long, gabled section. It is of rubble limestone with quoined corners and a hipped roof. Some metal shacking fills in the area created by the two sections of the structure.

The westerly end of the original section has a gable and five randomly placed openings, one of these being in the wing at the back.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(57) WELLINGTON STREET BREWERY - 308 Wellington Street (cont'd)

The building is presently used for residential, industrial and storage facilities.

(58) RIDEAU TERRACE - 2-8 Rideau Street

Significance: These buildings were built as workmen's cottages, in connection with the Brewery, and it is likely that they were built before 1826.

This terrace row consists of two double cottages side by side. One has been covered with a vertical wood siding, while the other retains its original limestone exterior. The cottage to the east has a central, double entranceway with a pair of pilasters to each door and a single lintel above. The transom light is rectangular with vertical panes. To either side of the entranceway is a double casement topped by a lintel. At the front, the gable roof which is topped by a chimney has been altered by a pair of double dormers with a sloping roof. At the easterly end, under the gable, are four windows. Here, because of the slope of the land, the basement is deep. To the rear, a small porch has been added to one side and the roof has been raised by a long dormer.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(58) RIDEAU TERRACE - 2-8 Rideau Street (cont'd)

The cottage to the west is of regularly coursed limestone. Its doorways are at either end, while the double-hung sash windows are in the central portion of the building. The eaves are supported by a pair of brackets on a moulded fascia board. The roof has a chimney and a pair of small original dormers. Under the gable at the westerly end, there is a single window to each storey. Here the basement level is almost non-existent because the land slopes to the east. A single porch has been added to one side of the rear of this building and the original pair of dormers has been retained.

(59) 1 RIDEAU STREET and(60) 87-89 BARRACK STREET

Significance: Built for David Benson in 1826, this was the Benson family home for over fifty years. Its size and shape is governed by the land available on this, then important, corner.

Though it is in the same material as the adjoining building, it exhibits its difference in the main floor windows and in the decorative stone surround to the original door at the corner.

This long, narrow two-storey house is four bays wide and one bay deep. A fire wall separates it from the adjoining double house on Barrack Street. It is constructed of hammer-dressed stone with smooth

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

- (59) 1 RIDEAU STREET and
(60) 87-89 BARRACK STREET (cont'd)

ashlar blocks set flush with the wall, marking what was once a doorway. The present door is off-centre in the Rideau Street side. The two main floor windows are wider than the five in the second storey and all are flat arched with plain ashlar lugsills.

The roof is hipped on the south side and gabled with a parapeted end wall on the north where a low limestone chimney rises at the ridge. A brick extension covers this side of the building.

87 - 89 Barrack Street

Significance: The central unit in this block of stone buildings is typical of the simple, unadorned dwellings erected in the early years of the 19th century in, what was then, a fashionable residential street. The interior was seriously damaged by fire in 1854. Half of this building was owned by the James Duff family for many years.

This double house is constructed of rough ashlar in regular course with smooth ashlar window sills. It is two low storeys set on a string course and is six bays wide with doors in the first and fourth bays, inset with transoms. All openings have flat arches of small rectangular blocks. The six double-hung windows in the second storey have the original six on six glazing pattern.

■ The gable roof has parapets marking the end walls against the adjoining buildings. Three limestone chimneys, one centre and one at each end of the roof ridge, mark the divisions of the buildings in this block.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(61) 85 BARRACK STREET

Significance: An important unit in this block of early stone houses, number 85 is half of a building erected here for John Meagher, a produce merchant. The Meaghers had owned the property since 1835 and the house built then was damaged by fire in 1845 and destroyed late in 1854.

The stone building was erected the next year and John's brother, Dr. James Meagher, occupied the Wellington Street half. The Meaghers sold the property to the Anglins who still own it.

This large two and one-half storey dwelling is constructed of smooth ashlar on the front with random course rubble stone on the now exposed side. There are raised quoins on only one corner, the west, indicating this is half of a once double house. The high basement is topped by a wide string course, which is cut to arch over the two basement windows.

The gable roof with a central dormer on the front slope, has parapeted end walls which rise from stone corbels to large brick chimneys. The building is three bays wide with an elliptical arched doorway in the first bay. The door is inset with deeply fielded panels on the reveals, the side frame and the double-leaf door. The fan-light and side lights retain their original glazing pattern. The rectangular, double-hung windows have flat arches made of upended long and narrow blocks. No original glazing remains.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(61) 85 BARRACK STREET (cont'd)

At the now exposed east side a one-storey porch, added about 1860, is surmounted by a smaller balcony. The grouped wooden pillars of the porch have Ionic capitals and are joined by a balustrade. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by a moulded fascia with dentils and over the steps a pediment has inset wood tracery. The smaller balcony, enclosed by glass, has filled panels between the pilasters which support a gable roof. There are three visible openings in this facade; two doors with transoms at the main floor level and one small window at the third floor.

To the west, the side wall rises above the wall of the adjoining house.

At the back, two windows in each of the first and second storeys have the original six on six glazing pattern. Half of the back is obscured by a two-storey flat roofed, stucco extension, angled from the main house and joining a gable roofed stone outbuilding. The extension has irregular fenestration, including a shed roofed bay window.

(62) ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH - Queen Street at Montreal Street

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(62) ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH - Queen Street at Montreal Street (cont'd)

Significance: St. Paul's Church was built in memory of Reverend Robert Cartwright, who had been the curate of St. George's parish for thirteen years. The building was financed by public subscription and by gifts from officers and soldiers in the garrison.

In 1854, embers from a fire across the street blew onto the roof which burned and caused extensive damage, but the Church was rebuilt immediately with the addition of a chancel. Additions to the back of the Church for a Sunday School were made in 1872 and 1970.

St. Paul's graveyard was the first, and for many years the only, burial ground in Kingston. The earliest registered plot dates back to 1785. In the centre of the yard and enclosed by an iron fence is the family monument of the Cartwrights. Also buried in this cemetery are members of the Stuart family, Sir Richard Bonnycastle, Molly Brant and many others.

St. Paul's Church is constructed of rubble limestone in a regular course and rests on a bevelled ashlar base three blocks high. The nave and its side aisles form a rectangle and are covered with a gambrel roof. The steeper pitch is over the nave with a more gradual slope over the aisles. Projecting from the front of the nave is a square tower; its roof in a pyramidal shape is slightly taller than the roof ridge of the nave. At the rear, the smaller rectangular chancel, an extension of the nave, has the same roof slope as the nave, about half the height.

The Queen Street facade, in front of which runs a small iron fence, is symmetrical. Its main feature is the square tower which projects from the centre, with each of the exposed corners supported by stepped angle buttresses. The three set-backs on the buttresses are accented by ashlar. Pointed arch motifs are used on the lower step with sloping ledges on the two upper levels. In the front, four steps lead to the main doorway

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(62) ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH - Queen Street at Montreal Street (cont'd)

whose pointed arch recedes in four to form a compound arch. The ashlar door surround which fills the whole space between the buttresses, rises to a peak above the arches. The date-stone of the Church is set in this peak. Decorating the tympanum above the double-leaf, square-headed door is a glazed trefoil. Between the two levels on the front of the tower is a bevelled ashlar string course and above it are two recessed lancet windows separated by a pilaster with its ashlar plinth resting on the string course. The side walls of the tower are blank and are set back at three levels. One pilaster on an ashlar plinth decorates the centre portion above the second set-back. The tower dominates this Queen Street facade so that the front walls on either side of it, with their rising roof slope create a buttress-like effect. Each side is divided by string courses and contains a pointed arched doorway, above which a bevelled ashlar projection rises to a peak, breaking into the upper string course. Immediately above each door is a recessed lancet window.

Both sides of the church nave, which run parallel to Montreal Street, are identical. All four corners are supported by stepped angle buttresses with four stepped buttresses supporting the side walls at regular intervals. The corner buttresses are wider and heavier than the middle ones and give strength to these important portions of the building. Between each of the four wall buttresses and above the bevelled ashlar string course are five large pointed arched windows with Y-tracery and quatrefoils in the glazing. These windows, with the upward thrust of the buttresses, give a strong vertical effect to the side walls.

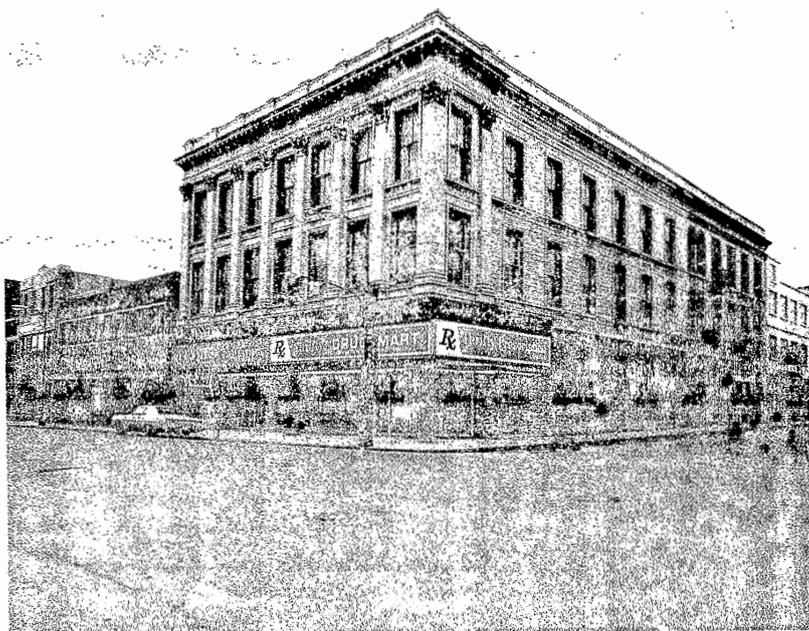
Extending from the back wall of the Church is a short and narrow chancel. Three lancet windows with ashlar surrounds, the middle one the tallest, light the interior from the upper back wall. Beneath them is an ogee arch containing a tombstone. Stepped angle buttresses support each exposed

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(62) ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH - Queen Street at Montreal Street (cont'd)

corner of this chancel wall. Later additions are less symmetrical. On the east side of the chancel is a small sloped roof addition shorter than the chancel. It has a stepped angle buttress supporting its one exposed corner and two lancet windows on its side wall. In the rear wall is a pointed arch door.

The new Sunday School building, which can be seen from Montreal Street, is a low one-storey structure with a flat roof and is partially attached to the rear wall of the Church. It is of Gothic derivation and being constructed of limestone blends with the limestone Church.

A rubble stone wall with a metal coping encloses the churchyard on the Montreal Street side.

(63) 136 PRINCESS STREET - Southeast Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets

Significance: Built in 1872 for Macnee and Minnes, a wholesale dry goods firm, this large building dominates the Bagot streetscape and is a focal point at an important intersection. With the Mowat round corner building and the limestone building

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(63) 136 PRINCESS STREET - Southeast Corner of Princess & Bagot Streets (cont'd)

on the southwest corner, built 1842, this building illustrates the development of Kingston's commercial structures, and like most other old buildings on Princess Street, the architectural and historical significance can be seen only in the upper storeys.

This three-storey limestone building occupies a substantial part of a large city block. Its main facade is on Princess Street and it is this facade therefore, that is given the most elaborate treatment. It is seven bays wide and the ground floor has been altered beyond recognition. The second and third storeys have alternating pilasters in the Corinthian order and large double-hung windows with a moulded surround. The glazing is at present, two on two. Resting on the pilasters is an entablature with a cornice decorated by dentils. Above this is a parapet wall made more elaborate by an alternating pattern of square blocks with a pointed capping and recessed panel which follow the line of the pilasters and long rectangular blocks with a fielded panel, some with decorative central motif, others plain. The architectural detailing of the Princess Street facade is carried over into the first bay of the twelve bay Bagot Street facade. Whereas the Princess Street facade is of smooth ashlar, the Bagot Street is regularly coursed hammer-dressed ashlar. With the exception of the addition of simple scroll brackets under the sills of the third storey level, the windows are identical to those elsewhere in the building.

In the first storey, although the windows have been stoned in, the original sills, outlines and keystones are remaining. In the eighth bay, the original carriage-way is visible but it too, has been stoned in. Above this, in the second and third storeys is a pair of double arched windows with a central Corinthian column in the manner of Italian Renaissance. In the tenth bay on the ground floor is a second entranceway with a moulded four-cornered segmental arch supported on Corinthian columns. The string course between the first and second storeys

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(63) 136 PRINCESS STREET - Southeast Corner of Princess & Bagot Streets (cont'd)

is still evident here and is probably a feature that was obliterated on the front of the building. The entablature and parapet wall are carried through in a simplified form after the first bay. A portion of the entablature is in moulded tin.

The other walls of the building are of brick construction.

(64) ARTILLERY PARK BARRACKS GUARD HOUSE - 119 Barrack Street

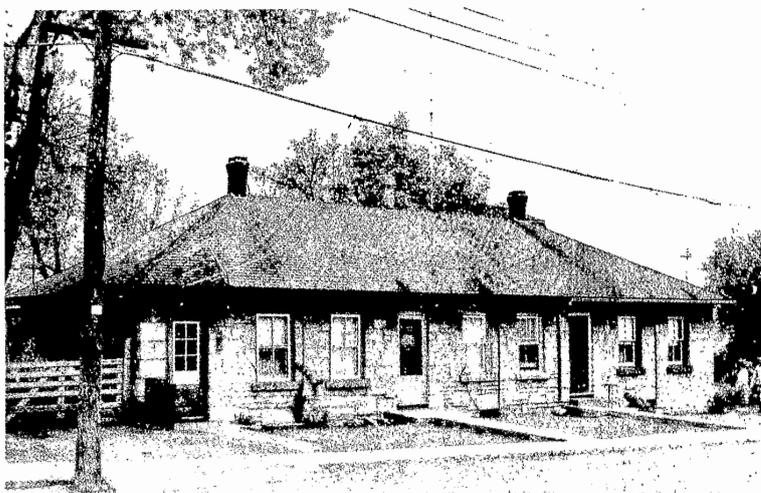
Significance: Although an 1827 map shows a building on this lot, it seems more likely that this is the old "Artillery Park Barracks Guard House" built about 1843, and referred to in Walkem's "Documents on Ordnance Lands and Kingston Fortifications". The Provost Corps used it for many years.

This rectangular two-storey building is constructed of rough ashlar in regular course with quoins and sills in smooth ashlar. It sets on a furrowed string course. The gently sloping hip roof is topped by a square limestone chimney. Decorative stone corbels project below the cornice.

The building is four bays wide on the Barrack Street facade with a door and transom in the second bay. The windows and doorway have

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(64) ARTILLERY PARK BARRACKS GUARD HOUSE - 119 Barrack Street (cont'd)

flat arched heads of upended long narrow blocks. One ground floor window on both the Barrack Street side and on the Bagot Street side has been filled in with stone blocks. On Bagot Street there were two openings in each storey, the ground floor window with the stone lintel may have been altered. The north side has no windows, the east side only one small window.

(65) 141, 143, 145 JAMES STREET

Significance: Here is an excellent example of multiple housing on a very modest scale. It was built in the Village of Charlesville, a tiny suburb on the Montreal Road, which became part of the City in 1850. This building is unusual in that it houses three small cottages. It is well-proportioned in appearance. The unity of the building as a whole has been maintained on the James Street facade. One is much more conscious of the single building than of three separate units.

This low, rambling residence which houses three separate cottages is built of irregularly coursed limestone on the front and rubble on the sides and rear. Each home is a grouping of walkway and doorway with a pair of windows to the right. The doors themselves have been replaced

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(65) 141, 143, 145 JAMES STREET (cont'd)

by modern doors with aluminum storms. The glazing bars have been removed from the original windows and now there is a glazing pattern of two on two. Originally, there were no openings on the side. Two modern ones have been made in the east side. The rear is obscured by three later additions, one to each unit. The roof is a hipped roof with three chimneys atop the ridge pole.

(66) 18 BARRIE STREET

Significance: This house commands attention as it is on a prominent corner overlooking two areas of Macdonald Park. Its overall physical size and scale of ornament justify its function as a pivotal point in this landscaped area. The original house facing King Street and built by Thomas Rogers in 1830 is disguised under the later remodelling and 1905 addition of the portico by the Bermingham family.

The two-storey house is of brick, painted grey with white wooden trim. The outline is irregular through the use of different geometric shapes, but attention is primarily focused on the Classical Revival portico. Four tall columns, well executed in the Ionic order, are repeated on the one-storey verandah to the side and end. Unity is also obtained by shaped mutules under the broad cornice, which forms

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(66) 18 BARRIE STREET (cont'd)

a traditional pediment over the portico. These mutules are repeated on the verandah cornice.

Windows are grouped in different sequences and are varied by being either rectangular-headed or Italianate round-headed. However, they are unified by emphasis on the heavy surrounds treated in a Renaissance manner. The majority have eared upper sections and have stone lintels, each supported by a pair of corbels. The verandah has French window openings. All have large panes of glass on the street facades.

Fitting into the triangular shape of the pediment is a semi-elliptical window with rayed glazing bars and crowned by a keystone. The round motif is repeated on the fan-light over the main door in the portico. It features a more elaborate glazing bar design, derived from the neo-classic school. The side lights are plain. The portico area is defined by a fluted pilaster to each side.

Unity is also achieved by a stone string course which is visible, except where the verandah roof is attached. Limestone forms the basement level and is also used as piers to support the verandah columns. A single stone gate-post of square section, carved and moulded, remains on the King Street side.

The roof is metal with battens, except for the shingled verandah roof, and has two brick chimneys, dormers and a skylight.

The west side of the house is varied by projections of round and rectangular shapes. There is an Ionic porch on the north side.

In conclusion, the house strikingly pulls together into the predominant mood of Classical Revival, even though a surprising amount of variety and number of styles are employed.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(67) SUNNYSIDE - Northeast Corner of Union and Macdonnell Streets

Significance: This house, in the Regency style, was built in 1847 for Kingston's most important Mayor, John Counter. He lived in Otterburn on the opposite side of Union Street, until his new home was ready. It was called South Roode Cottage after his wife's maiden name, Hannah Roode, but is now known as Sunnyside, a children's home. Counter's home was one of the large country estates, such as Hillcroft and Lakeview, in this rural area. It fortunately retains some of the spacious landscaped grounds which once accompanied it.

The use of stucco with painted wooden trim is typical of the Regency style. It also has the usual hipped roof which still retains batten and metal roofing, popular in the 19th century. The windows have the off-centre glazing pattern, and the first storey ones are typically French windows opening onto a verandah.

The house is two storeys high and three bays wide. The outline of the house is unusual with the front end corners chamfered off. The sides are also cut-back midway by chamfers to make the house narrower at the back than at the front. A small porch on the east side allows entrance into the house from the circular drive which swings in front of a concave wall which hides the back yard

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(67) SUNNYSIDE - Northeast Corner of Union & Macdonnell Streets (cont'd)

area. The drive continues on to the coach house which is behind and at one end of the curved wall. The entranceway to the estate, off Union Street, is graced by two handsome limestone pillars, each topped by a stone ball. The spear-headed wrought iron gates are still in place, although one of the classical urn finials is missing.

The house facade is rather austere and topped by two large chimneys which parallel the roof ridge. Solid panel shutters and paired, shaped brackets under the wide cornice add decoration. On the east side there is an emphasis on round-headed arches. These are repeated on the small porch which has three open arches which form a cross-vault on the porch ceiling. The square supporting pillars are relieved by a recessed panel and the railing is decorated by divided diamonds with a rosette applied to them. The house door is topped by a round-headed transom light.

Coming out at right angles to this side is a straight lined projection which is relieved by a recessed panel. This area forms a transition between the house proper and the sweeping concave blind wall. This wall is stuccoed and is decorated by twelve recessed round arches.

Later additions have obscured the back of the house and wall. Windows stuck into the blind wall detract from its sweeping motion.

The coach house is a long, rectangular building with a hipped roof and a weather vane. The half nearest Union Street is in orange brick and the other half in red. Facing Union Street and meeting the driveway are two wide doors made of beaded vertical boards with large hinges. The side facing Macdonnell Street is six bays wide with openings convenient for its use as a stable.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)

(68) LAKEVIEW - 86 Beverley Street

Significance: Lakeview was built by John Crawford, an architect, as his home and, at that time, it was a storey and a half cottage. He sold to John Breden who commissioned William Coverdale to repair the severe fire damage and to increase the cottage to two storeys. Breden sold to A.B. Cunningham and in 1912 the Van Straubenzees bought Lakeview. This is one of the very few Kingston houses which retains not only most of its original yard and garden but also the attached "offices" which are little altered.

This square two-storey house with attached outbuildings is constructed of rubble limestone in a regular course. The low pitched hip roof with wide overhang has brick chimneys inset on the side slopes and on the back.

The Beverley Street facade is three bays wide with a central doorway containing a transom light above the double-leaf door. On either side of this, the two French windows have wooden panels at the bottom. The second storey windows are double casements and all the windows have the glazing pattern peculiar to Kingston with a one-third pane flanking the centre pane. Until recent years, the house had a one-storey porch on the front and south

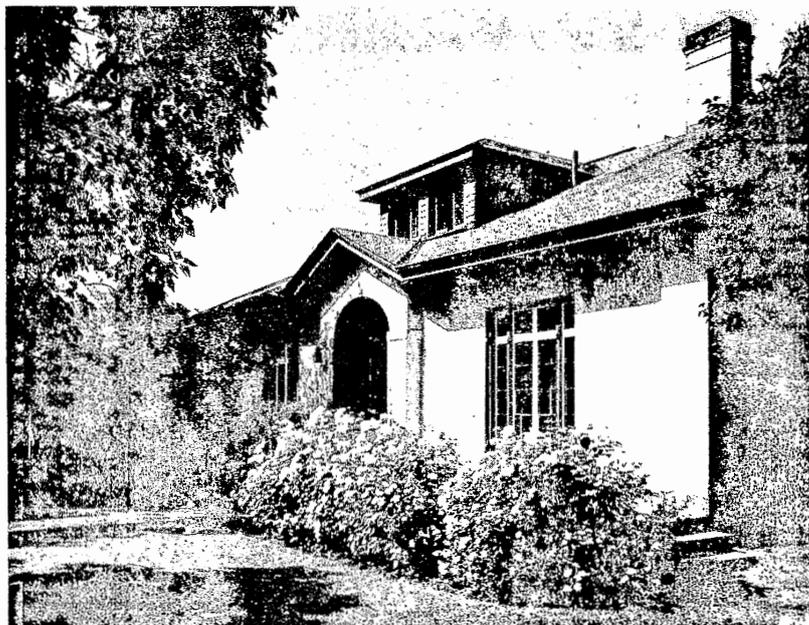
REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(68) LAKEVIEW - 86 Beverley Street (cont'd)

side, but now has only a front railed platform and a canopy over the door.

The south side of the house is two bays wide with the double casement windows in the main storey being longer than those in the second storey.

To the north, there is a double casement window near the front corner of the main floor and a large window with fan-light at the level of the inside stair landing. The kitchen wing covers the other part of this north side. It is two storeys, though not so high as the main house, and the second storey may be a later addition since it covers only part of the wing, and although the front is stone, the side is shingled. This wing has two windows in the second storey and a door covered by a wooden enclosure, and two small six on six windows in the first storey. The shed roof of the partial second storey contrasts with the gable roof of the rest of the wing which extends over an open porch leading to a door to the out-buildings.

The outbuildings, a storey and a half, constructed of rubble stone have a gable roof with a small chimney inset at each end. It is five bays wide with the carriage entrance set in a wide low arch and three double casement windows beyond it. The first one is set in a low arch and is wider than the others, having fifteen panes in each casement, while the other two have ten panes. In the low upper storey are five wide low windows, set directly under the eaves, double casement with six panes each. The north end of the building is blank and the back has irregular fenestration.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (cont'd)(69) OTTERBURN - 124 Centre Street

Significance: This house, a good example of an 1830 country residence, is situated in a large garden and still retains a certain elegance due mainly to the doorway and the wide windows on either side. The varied levels of the wings add interest.

This is a one and one-half storey square building of rubble stone covered with stucco. There is a rectangular wing along the north side with a lower kitchen wing attached to the end of this. The front corners are emphasized by shallow vertical projections. The arched entranceway with side lights and fan-light is covered by a small gable. The entrance paving has been recently altered. Flanking the entranceway is a pair of tall rectangular windows containing French doors, side lights and transom with vertical off centre glazing.

Windows on the side are tall and narrow and all rest on a wooden basement course. The windows in the wings are small casements. The hipped roof of the main section is broken by a small original gable over the main entranceway and by three later dormers.