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TOWN OF PORT HOPE

BY-LAW NUMBER 26/84

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE AS BEING OF HISTORIC VALUE OR INTEREST.

WHEREAS Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974 authorizes the Council of the Municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all of the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Port Hope deems it desirable to designate the following properties:

1. 115 Dorset Street West
2. 24 Ward Street.

and has caused to be served on the owners of the respective lands and premises, and upon The Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notices of Intention to designate the aforesaid real properties and has caused such Notices of Intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality once a week for each of three consecutive weeks, namely in "The Port Hope Evening Guide";

AND WHEREAS the lands of the subject properties are more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" and "A-2" attached hereto and the reasons for designating the respective properties are set out in "B-1" and "B-2" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS no notification of objections to either of the proposed designations has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality; NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

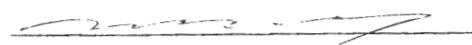
1. There are designated as being of historic and/or architectural value or interest the following real properties as important components of the Town of Port Hope.
  - (1) "115 Dorset Street West" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" attached hereto and forming part of the By-law. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-1" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.
  - (2) "24 Ward Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-3" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-3" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.
2. The Clerk and the Solicitor of the Town of Port Hope are hereby authorized to serve, publish and register copies of the By-law in accordance with The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974.

READ A FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time and finally passed in Open Council this 19th day of March, 1984.

  
MAYOR

  
CLERK

I, Neill Wakely, Clerk of The Corporation of The Town of Port Hope, do hereby certify the above as a true copy of By-law Number 26/84, of the Town of Port Hope.

  
Neill Wakely, Clerk

#### SCHEDULE "A-1"

THOSE lands and premises located in the following municipality, namely, in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly Durham) and Province of Ontario and being Lots Number 454, 455, 456, 457 and 458 on the south side of the Base Line (now Dorset Street) and the east half of Lot Number 459 on the north side of Elizabeth Street as laid down on a Plan of the Estate and property of the late John David Smith made by John K. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and registered in the Registry Office for the East Riding of the said County of Durham, (now Port Hope No. 9) containing together by admeasurement Two Acres being the same more or less.

#### SCHEDULE "B-1"

##### Historical Significance:

The original owner, Thos. C. Clarke was associate engineer of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, and later engineer for the Harbour Board at the reconstruction of the harbour in the 1850s. His wife Susan Harriot Smith, born 1837, was a daughter of John David Smith who built the Bluestone, and grand-daughter of Port Hope settler, Elias Smith.

##### Architectural Significance:

The one and a half storey grey board and batten house incorporates some elements of the Gothic Revival style which became popular in this province in the mid-eighteenth century.

The Cone closely resembles the H.H. Boody house in Brunswick, Maine of 1848-49 by Gervase Wheeler, which A.J. Downing illustrated and discussed in his pattern book The Architecture of Country Houses, New York 1850. (Ralph Greenhill, Ontario Towns)

Typical characteristics of the Gothic Revival style are the steeply pitched gables, the appearance of irregularity because of complex roof patterns, the pointed arched openings - such as the gothic window above the doorway, and decorative details including the quatrefoil window tracery in this same window, the bargeboards in the gable peaks and the finial. A notable feature of the exterior, the board and batten, was preferred by Downing for he believed that it was more economical than clapboard, and because it was a bolder method of construction, it better expressed the picturesque beauty essentially belonging to wooden houses. (Ontario Towns)

Two of the three brick chimneys consist of diagonally placed sections on square bases. The foundation material is coursed rubble.

The east wing containing the drawing room and two upstairs bedrooms was added in 1875 by the owner, at the time Mr. James Guest Williams, and in 1900 Dr. Sowers of Washington, D.C. added the verandah and the servants' quarters at the west end.

The main facade has three pairs of 4/4 double-hung sash, a bay projection containing three casement windows, and five 6/6 double-hung sashes. The central double doors each have twelve window panes. The gothic pointed arched opening with casement sash and quatrefoil tracery occupies a dominant position above the central doorway.

The rear facade has a bay window extending the full height of the house with four casement sashes on each storey. The fenestration on the south side of the kitchen is modern. The large verandah at the rear of the house provides a view of the lake. A balcony from the second floor bedroom has a carved treillage decoration.

Simple cornice mouldings are found in the rooms of the older section of the house including the front hallway, the dining room and the south sitting room. Moulded ceiling medallions ornament the sitting room and the front hallway. More elaborate, deep plaster cornice mouldings and a ceiling medallion decorate the drawing room.

SCHEDULE "B-1" continued

The staircase in the front hall has an eight-sided newel. A simpler balustrade leads from the kitchen to the second floor. In the central hall a glazed double casement sash punctuates the wall behind the staircase.

The ground floor has three fireplaces. In the drawing room, the fireplace consists of an iron coal grate and moulded marble-like mantelpiece. The dining room contains a brick fireplace with a simply carved wooden mantelpiece, and in the south sitting room there is a brick and moulded terra cotta fireplace with a simple wooden mantelpiece. Hardwood floors cover much of the ground storey.

An archway with a panelled case leads from the second floor central hall to the west section of the house. The master bedroom has a simply carved wooden mantelpiece in keeping with the other mantelpieces in the older section of the house, and has French doors opening to the small balcony. The south bedroom in the east wing has a wooden window seat in the bay window.

The interior doors are vertically panelled with moulded surrounds.

SCHEDULE "A-2"

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being Part of Town Plot Lot 17, Stewart Plan, in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly Durham) more particularly designated as Part 1, on a Reference Plan deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Port Hope (No. 9) as Plan 9R-1446.

SCHEDULE "B-2"

Architectural Significance:

A medium-pitch gable roof with a centre dormer caps this one-and-one-half storey house. The frame dwelling is clad in clapboard and is finished with endboards and an exterior baseboard. Moulded capitals decorate the junction of the frieze and the endboards. A single, interior chimney can be seen, set in quite far on the east gable.

The front dormer is trimmed by a thin, moulded corner and a pointed finial with a drop. The gable here is pedimented. The pediment meets flush with the projecting sides of the corners which appear as an extension of the roofline. Set into the resulting recess is a paired, casement window with segmental heads. The base of the window is even with the wooden frieze under the main facade eaves. A detailed, bed moulding can be seen underneath.

All of the main-window openings are flat. The front windows are sashed with six panes above six in a plain surround. The upper, side openings are smaller, two-over-two windows. Some of the windows have been replaced by wide, low openings with projecting surrounds and diamond tracery.

On the main facade, under an open portico sits the main entrance in a detailed surround. The trim is fluted and decorated with medallioned corner blocks. Above the door is an arched, light transom with curved muntins. A moulded keystone crowns the fine architrave above. The door is flanked by sidelights and side panels.

The portico is topped by a shallow, bell-cast, hipped roof. This is held by plain posts with criss-cross treillage set between them. The railing is plain with a boxed "x" pattern fill. These details are identical to the original front verandah, which appears in an old photograph from the Tom Long Collection, running across the full front of the house.

Historical Significance:

From 1830 to 1837, Abraham Henderson owned this property but it is not known if he built a house on it. In 1837, he sold it to his son, William, who immediately mortgaged the land. It is possible the house was built that year. William Henderson, along with his brother, Thomas, were prominent in village life, according to Reeve's history of the settlers. The Hendersons "rented the privilege of running the harbour" and were involved in shipping. Thomas bought the house in 1848. It is Thomas to whom the credit goes for naming the east end of town "Protestant Hill".