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TELEPHONE 736-5401



# TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

*Shirley*  
*For Register*

*Geo*

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING,  
271 SANDWICH STREET SOUTH,  
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO  
N9V 2A5

*Essex*

October 3, 1977

Ontario Heritage Foundation,  
77 Grenville St.,  
6th Floor,  
Toronto, Ontario,  
M7A 1E8

Att: Mr. Stephen Otto,  
Secretary

Dear Steve:

Further to your requirements Steve, I enclose herewith a certified copy of By-law #1493, being a By-law to designate property within the Town of Amherstburg as being of historical and architectural value to the heritage of our community.

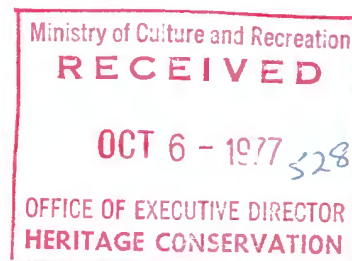
The properties described in this by-law are currently being registered in our local Registry Office.

Hoping this is satisfactory, and thanking you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

  
T. C. Kilgallin,  
Clerk.

TCK/Sm  
Enc.



*"a modern town with old world charm"*

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

BY-LAW NO. 1493

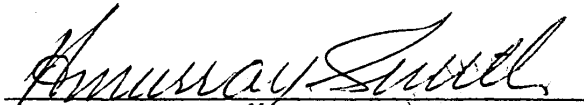
A By-law to designate property located within the Town of Amherstburg as being of historical and architectural value to the heritage of the Town of Amherstburg.

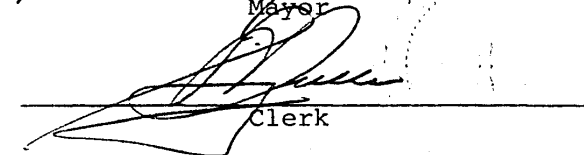
WHEREAS certain lands and buildings located thereon, within the Town of Amherstburg and hereinafter described are deemed to be of historic and architectural significance;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Amherstburg, it is expedient and desirable to designate the said property to be of historic and architectural significance;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:"

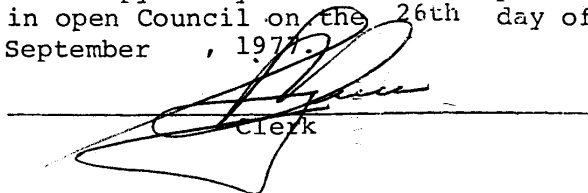
1. That for the reasons aforesaid, the property including buildings, and lands within the Town of Amherstburg as described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, which schedule forms part of this By-law, be and the same is hereby proclaimed to be designated in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Bill 176 of the Ontario Heritage Act and Amendments thereto.
2. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day following the final passing thereof by the Council of the Town of Amherstburg.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

1st Reading: September 26, 1977  
2nd Reading: September 26, 1977  
3rd Reading: Sept. 26, 1977

This is to certify that this is a true copy of By-law No. 1493 passed in open Council on the 26th day of September, 1977.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

BY-LAW NUMBER 1493

SCHEDULE "A" (1)

(1) THE LIGHTHOUSE CHAPEL EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CHURCH formerly known as CATHOLIC PARISH HALL

Location

All Part of Lots 30 and 31, Registered Plan #1, and the premises situate thereon known as the "Lighthouse Chapel Evangelical Baptist Church" located at 266 King Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

The Lighthouse Chapel is distinctly ambitious and even elegant, though not advanced by the standards of the early 19th century. This building is an example of early school house in Amherstburg.

The building constitutes basically a rectangular plan with its facade facing east. The church proper is a 1½ storeys high and provides a refreshing break in King Street; at the same time, its stonework carefully maintains the street line.

The church is built of random limestone over the even-coursed limestone foundation. The stonework of the complex is almost entirely rock-faced sills, lintels, foundation and other trim in tooled ashlar. The corners are accentuated by the rough ashlar quoins.

There are 2 entranceways, one at the centre and another at the southerly end of the east wall facing King Street. The former is a large double solid door with a segmental arch over a square-headed transom. The main entrance is flanked by 2 segmental arched windows on each side. They are 20-over-16 panes double-hung sash windows with coloured glasses. Each window opening contains a fully developed classical order in the vertical mullions completed with horizontal architrave. All the segmental arches have voussoirs but no keystones.

The north and south walls, 2 bays wide, have a treatment identical to that of the facade's.. At the south end there is a small opening in the attic. This opening has been boarded up.

The west wall has 5 segmentally headed 20-over-16 panes double-hung sash windows with coloured glasses. These windows differ in no way in detail from the east side of the church. There is one brick chimney stack, a later addition rises from the west slope of the

roof at the centre of the west side.

The roof of the building is gable of wood shingles, presently replaced with galvanized steel. The roof over the northerly gable end has a decorative wood insertion with a pendant. Under the pendant is a stone panel with shield design inscribed R.C.A.T. + ST. J.B.SY. Flanking the stone panel yet slightly below it are 2 bull's eye windows.

There is no basement in this building. A string course separates the foundation from the ground floor.

#### Architectural Significance

This building is architecturally significant as it is an example of early school house in Ontario.

#### Historical Significance \*

Built in 1875 by Peter Benner for the St. John the Baptist Parish School. Built of local limestone donated by T. B. White, proprietor of the Anderdon Quarry. (T. B. White was a son of Solomon White, Council Chief of the Anderdon Band of Wyandot Indians. In 1836 when the Anderdon Reserve was surrendered and opened for settlement the White family retained as their share in the division of tribal lands the stone quarry on the Second Concession.) This stone school replaced a smaller school of log construction on the same site.

An early Principal if not the first, was Gordon Colborne who later left the teaching profession to study medicine. This log school is one of the earliest Separate schools in the Province and the basis of the separation was the religious views of the parents. (Other Separate Schools were based on race.) The setting up of the St. John the Baptist school drained the Amherstburg Public schools of all Roman Catholic pupils leaving the Public schools for all practical purposes Protestant schools. One result was that latent religious prejudices came to the surface and frequent confrontations between the students of St. John the Baptist and the nearest Public school took place. These ranged from snowball fights to general melees with plenty of fisticuffs.

When St. Rose Separate School was built to replace the overcrowded St. John the Baptist Separate School the old school became the Parish Hall. It had always enjoyed a dual function being the Amherstburg headquarters of several Catholic lay societies among them the St. John the Baptist Society and the Catholic Men's Temperance Society. However, from time to time,

Lighthouse Chapel

when over-crowding became a problem the old school was used for temporary class rooms. In time parish use of the building dwindled to the point where further funds for upkeep were not justified so the building was sold to a Penticostal group who re-named the building calling it "The Lighthouse Chapel" and who have held church services commencing in September, 1971.

\* Written by Mr. David Botsford, Historian.

SCHEDULE "A" (2)  
THE BULLOCK'S TAVERNLocation

West Part of Lot 9, Registered Plan #1, and the premises situate thereon known as the "Bullock's Tavern" located at 267 Dalhousie Street, on the east side of Dalhousie Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

In the early commercial construction around 1830s, the buildings project an image of simplicity and solidity. The Bullock's Tavern illustrates the ambition at that time. In the first place, the building is of rough cast lime stone, unlike its neighbours of the later period, when there was a tendency toward more highly ornamented design.

The Bullock's Tavern is comprised of a two storey building built to the street line and a rear addition. The main building constitutes basically a rectangular plan with its facade facing Dalhousie Street. From the front, it appears as a handsome but unexceptional stone block of customary urban form. However, the location and the attraction of commercial custom from Dalhousie and Murray Streets presented a challenge which was met by the rectangular-shape plan to fit its corner site. The principal face is coated with plaster and the boxed cornice with freize and bracket wood trim organize the distribution of the windows.

From the 1930 photograph at the Fort Malden Museum, Amherstburg, the arrangement of the openings along the Dalhousie Street comprises three bay windows flanked by two wood doors on the ground floor and five bay windows on the second floor. The present facade on the ground floor has been altered completely. Immense sheets of glass fill the wide openings and give a stilted look to the stone superstructure. While the front facade has undergone alterations in order to meet changing functional needs, these do not detract from the total effect of the original quiet, sedate dignity.

The second floor windows are double-hung segmental windows and not encrusted with wooden mouldings as the other units in the street. The windows are replacements of the original 6 on 6 glazing pattern. They have simple wood surrounds and painted stone sills. On the north and at the rear end walls there are segmentally headed 6 on 6 double-hung sashes which are most probably the remaining original ones.

The rear end of the ground level has cast iron columns supporting the stone wall of the upper level by means of heavy timber beams. Indeed the structure is exceedingly simple yet the supportive function is stressed by exposing it to the exterior rather than hidden by decorative elements.

The roof of the building is hip. The roofing is presently asphalt shingles. A brick chimney stack rises at the south end. The wood trim brackets beneath the eave were later decorations. The one storey rear addition with a slant roof and in random limestone has an entrance at the centre leading to the court yard. The courtyard is surrounded by two storey buildings on three sides.

#### Architectural Significance

The Bullock's Tavern is one of the oldest commercial blocks in the Town of Amherstburg. When one steps back from this individual building to gain a perspective on the total picture in the old urban core, a remarkable degree of consistency is observed through common sight-lines, in terms of set-back and roof lines. The plastered coating of this building and the store front almost succeeds in concealing its basically early nineteen-century composition and structure. But here variety in detailing from this building to the next establishes the entirely individual identities down the length of the street. The quiet dignity of these buildings in the old urban core is the product of tradition and a very human scale of building. Even contemporary variances has not diminished the overall

strength of the built forms. This building which is recommended for designation thus becomes an integral and indispensable part in form and scale of this important street and block. The architectural integrity of the design is still intact and worthy of continued and creative commercial use. This dignity should be preserved in modern changes and new construction, or needless to say, the town's identity and character will be fast disappearing.

Historical Significance \*

Built of stone with stucco surface with additions built of brick. The original portion was being used as a hotel in 1936 when George Bullock was the proprietor. In the rebellion of 1837-38 the building was taken over by the Militia and used as the officers' Mess. In 1849 the annual banquet of the Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden Agriculture Society was held there with Bullock as host. In 1850 Bullock was appointed District Treasurer and the business was sold to L. D. Babcock who was the owner of the Amherstburg - Windsor Stage. Babcock changed the Tavern's name to the British North American Hotel. (A shortage was discovered in the accounts of Bullock with the District and <sup>he</sup> absconded to the United States. In after years Seth Bullock, a son of George Bullock became a noted frontier character in the American West and was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt. Still later, Seth Bullock assisted Roosevelt in raising the Cavalry Regiment known as the "Rough Riders" for service in Cuba in the Spanish-American War.) In 1866 William Horsman became the proprietor and the name again changed to the "White Horse Tavern". However, a decade later the building was generally referred to as the "Horsman House". In May, 1902, a new owner, John Fleming once again changed the name to the "Columbia House". This name was retained until the Hotel closed down as a result of war-time Prohibition. Its subsequent career included terms as a banking office (Bank of Commerce) a restaurant, mail order office (Eaton's), Insurance Office, book

store, florist shop and other businesses. The upper floor served as living quarters for the various proprietors, hotel rooms, and apartments. On the Murray Street frontage two frame buildings were removed and their place taken by a brick addition which housed shops, offices, and apartments, all built under the direction of Mr. Horsman.

\*Written by Mr. David Botsford, Historian

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG  
BY-LAW NUMBER 1493

SCHEDULE "A" (3)

(3) THE MELVIN (MAC) SIMPSON RESIDENCE

Location

All Part of Lot #6, Registered Plan #1, and the premises situate thereon known as the "Melvin (Mac) Simpson Residence" located at 281 King Street, on the east side of King Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

The house is a storey and a half log structure with brick in-fill. The original section of the house is on a stone foundation which has been replaced by modern concrete blocks. The foundation is well constructed and apparently in good shape. The side porch and lean to are later additions. The side porch with slant roof is in fairly poor condition. The main section constitutes basically a rectangular plan with its entranceways facing west.

The roof of the building is gable. The roofing is presently black asphalt shingles. There are two shed dormers on both sides of the gable roof facing east and west, and a small brick chimney stack occurs at the ridge of the main house. The eaves are plain with sloped soffits. Eaves returns are not evident.

The original window and door arrangement survives. The arrangement of the opening along King Street comprises a door flanked by a double hung sash window in the northern end and two similar windows in the southern end with single pane replacing the original four on four glazing. There is a heavy central muntin and window trim; with 3-3/4" boards and 1-3/4" wood sill.

The dormer shed has two casements which crowns the facade. This is a 1860 addition. The replacement door is a typical builder's slab door, which lacks the sensitive relationship to the original panelled doorway.

In the gable ends, the northerly side has two windows, one above and one below. Both are of single pane sash double-hung type. In the southern end, there are two original four on four double-hung sash windows in the lower storey and the mullion bars are still intact. The upper window is smaller than the ground floor windows and fits nicely beneath the raking eaves.

The back frame lean-to was built in the late 19th century. It is one storey high with a sloped roof. The windows are all aluminum

BY-LAW NUMBER 1493  
Schedule "A" (3)  
Melvin (Mac) Simpson Residence

slider replacements.

The whole of the main house, lean-to and porch are finished with clapboard. The front, back and sides are original sidings with starter board detail at the base and plain corner boards.

Architectural Significance

This is the only known example in the area with a log and brick construction and with original clapboard siding.

SCHEDULE "A" (4)  
THE FRANK KEHL RESIDENCE

Location

All of Lot 21, Registered Plan #1, and the premises situate thereon known as the Frank Kehl Residence, located at 284 Ramsay Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

The Frank Kehl Residence is one of the two remaining examples of early Georgian Brick architecture in the Town of Amherstburg. The house constitutes basically a rectangular plan with its facade facing east. The building is 2 storeys high with chimney stacks occurring at each end and has a 3-bay front. The insistence on symmetrical balance, harmony of proportion and the persistence of the double-hung windows of 12 panes gives a certain quality of balanced composition which are characteristics in Georgian architecture.

The house originally faced the alley, while the back of the house faced the street, now named Ramsay. The brickworks below the front window openings show that there had been door openings leading to the original 'back' yard.

The roof pitch is lower, gentle pitch of the true English Georgian found in Upper Canada. The roof form and the simple outline provides the house a neat and trim appearance.

The exterior is plain, relying solely on its good proportions and brickwork for its pleasing effect. More careful examination of the exterior will identify the common brick bond. Basically it is a course of headers with 7 courses of stretchers in between. However, the interval between header courses varies, especially in the upper level, where the headers may occur at every 5th, 6th or even 3rd course of stretchers.

Much attention has been given to the front entrance. The doorway, located off-centre, with side-lights contained within a rectangular transom. The one panel single door itself, with heavy bolection (or projecting) panel moulds, is of solid wood construction. A small wood porch with a hip roof has been added to protect the front entranceway.

The windows are original 6 on 6 glazing pattern with simple wood surrounds and wood sills. The windows on the upper storey are being set flush with the external face of the wall, and thus, 1½

Page 2.

feet deep reveal is created on the inside. The window panes on the lower level are hand-made. They create a different visual effect when viewing from inside.

The interior still retains much of the original fine detail of the early nineteenth century with its delicate mouldings and intricately worked mantelpieces. The spacious well-lit rooms are elegantly proportioned. The generous hall and its broad staircase show the care and attention that had once been lavished upon this dwelling.

The one-storey new wood-frame addition to the back has a side entrance at the south wall. The rear addition is topped by a gable roof with over-hang. The windows are double-windows with simple wood surrounds. A wood porch is extended out from the upper level at the north-west corner and is supported by wood posts. Despite all these front and rear additions, the original building still stands out in all its majesty.

There are some planting materials worthy of note. They provide the nucleus for a landscape scheme. The group includes winter and summer ivys which grow close to the south and east walls, and others, such as catonaiaster and golden-fhishen which sprout close to the foundation at the front wall.

#### Architectural Significance

This is one of the examples of early Georgian brick architecture in the Town of Amherstburg.

#### Historic Significance\*

Historically, the main interest is the site itself. Originally it was the site of the Peter Geauvreau Inn. Geauvreau was the son-in-law of the famous frontier personage, Simon Girty. Girty died there in February, 1818 and was given a military funeral as he had been connected with the British Indian Department since the Revolution. By the time of his death he was already a legend, the most widely known character on the Western frontier. Shortly after Girty's death the property was sold to Stephen B. Grummond who probably was the builder of the fine brick residence now on the site. At that period narrow alleys were still in place between the main streets and it is said the brick residence fronted on the alley so as to secure a view of the River. Later, the alleys were abandoned

Page 3.

and incorporated into adjoining lots.

Later inhabitants of the house were the Duncansons and the Kolfages. John Gottlieb Kolfage was the first Mayor of Amherstburg and his son John Kolfage, Jr. married and raised his family there.

\*Written by Mr. David Botsford, Historian.

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG  
BY-LAW NUMBER 1493

SCHEDULE "A" (5)

(5) THE RALPH JIMMERFIELD RESIDENCE

Location

All part of Lot 8, Registered Plan #1, on the east side of George Street, located at 217 Gore Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description \*

The house is a true saltbox, its principal one and a half storey front facing Gore Street the gable ends with long roof slope to the south facing west to George Street and east into the garden. The single Chimney has been removed and a gas vent to the wall heater now pokes through the roof.

The original window arrangement survives, but a curious variety of sizes prevails, the largest openings being to the principal ground floor rooms with shorter windows elsewhere downstairs and smaller openings to the gables upstairs, the last not quite symmetrically placed, however. Small "stomachers" for ventilations of the second floor bedrooms have been added under the eaves on the north side. Sash, with the exception of one original pair under the south porch, have been removed. The exterior is covered in insulbrick, now some thirty-two years old and deteriorating particularly along the lower edges. On the Gore Street side there is no eavestrough and water splashes on to the ground and back into the fibreboard backing of the insulbrick soaking it, a condition aggravated previously by the soil barked too close to the house. Original wood siding comprising medium width (5"+) clapboard with starter board detail at the base and plain corner boards survives under the insul brick. This has been applied over a fully boarded frame. It was also reported by the owner that part of the frame, namely that around the kitchen on the southwest corner was timber-filled, but this could not be checked.

Window and door trim comprises 3-3/4" wide boards with narrow (3/8") bead. The house originally had shutters hung with cast iron parliament hinges. The eaves, however, are plain with sloped soffits and eaves returns are not evident. Roofing is presently black asphalt three-in-one shingle applied over a previous asphalt shingle covering. The house stands on a stone foundation well constructed and apparently in good order. However this needs to be built up to the sills particularly at the corners, and soil should be removed from the south wall behind the entrance porch.

Architectural Significance

This is the only building in the area with a saltbox construction.

\*Extracted from a Report of the Jimmerfield House, Amherstburg, Ontario, June 1977 by Peter J. Stokes.

SCHEDULE "A" (6)  
CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

Location

All of Lot 27, Registered Plan 1, and on the premises situate thereon known as the "Church of God in Christ" located at 246 King Street, on the west side of King Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

This building is another example of early school house in Amherstburg. The building constitutes basically a rectangular plan with its facade facing east. The church proper is one storey high and has a one storey flat-roof, concrete block addition attached at the rear. The Church is built of limestone faced with white plaster.

The characteristic of the church is plain to the point of austerity. Strong in profile, from any distance they appear smooth in surface and positive in mass. The openings are equally affirmative in character; relatively small in proportion to the total wall, these voids appear to have been punched neatly out of the planes that so clearly enclose the space within.

The entrance is at the gable end facing the street; the customary position in most of the early schools in Ontario. Both the door and the windows attain a scale that indicate its public character. The main entrance is a large double solid door, which replaced the original four panelled one, topped with a lancet arch, a Gothic revival element. Flanking the doorway are two lancet arched, single-pane double-hung sash windows. They are replacements of the original four on four glazing pattern and wood shutters. The door and windows have simple wood surrounds with stone sill recently painted in blue. The north and south walls, four bays wide, have identical treatments. Both have four segmentally headed single pane double-hung sash windows.

There is one brick chimney stack rising from the rear end of the roof. The roof of the building is medium pitch gable, presently replaced with corrugated steel. The eaves are plain with sloped soffits.

The one-storey new addition to the back, in concrete block, has an entrance on the west side and flanked by two casement windows

with simple wood surrounds. There are two casements on the north and south walls. These windows differ in no way in detail from the windows at the rear.

#### Architectural Significance

The building is one of the existing old school houses built in the late 19th century. The design is plain to the point of austerity; orderly exit, compact accommodation and adequate lighting, characteristic of the one-room schools in the rural settings.

#### Historical Significance \*

Built of local limestone about 1875 on the site of an earlier smaller building of log construction. Both the earlier log structure and the stone building were used as schools for the accommodation of the children of fugitive slaves and other black people.

The original log school was supported by various charitable societies and church groups interested in the welfare of the fugitive slaves. Later, about 1860, when Common School System was set up in Amherstburg, the coloured children were segregated in the King Street School and supported from the Public School Tax Revenue. The Policy of segregation ended in 1912 when the Public School trustees erected a new school on Richmond Street which was large enough to accommodate all the Public School adherents in a single building. The King Street School was briefly used as a Military Barracks in the Fall of 1914 when it housed recruits enlisted for service overseas. Afterwards the building was sold to the Pettypiece company who made concrete blocks and other cement products. Still later the building reverted to the Town and was used as a Youth Activities Center until sold to the congregation of the Church of God in Christ who remodelled the building into a church which is its present use.

\*Written by Mr. David Botsford, Historian.

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

By-law Number 1493

SCHEDULE "A" (7)

(7) ADRIANO TONON RESIDENCE

Location

Part of Lot 16, Registered Plan #1, on the east side of Murray Street, located at 187 Murray Street, in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

This small house illustrates the variety of early buildings still to be found in Amherstburg. This two storeys log house is an example of the small sized dwelling of the mid-nineteen century, when the log was the material at hand to the builder, or was considered easier to construct. The original form of the main building is preserved, which is a rectangular shape. The rear lean-to and a shed in lean-to form were later additions.

The exterior is simple. There is no pretensions, and bare essential of detail. However, the common vernacular expression produces a building of unity, a neat front to the street. The relationship of windows and door, though by no means perfect from the stand point of studied composition, is not unpleasing. The facade is a simple balanced arrangement of entrance door off the centre and the chimney stack at the other extreme. Such slight asymmetry provides greater width for the room below yet still maintains a discipline that is restful to the eye. The walls of this house are finished in insul-brick. This finish, now deteriorating, particularly along the edges, conceals the log structure beneath. Though the original window arrangement survives, most of the windows are of single pane sash double-hung type. They are replacements of the original six-over-six panes sash.

The roof is presently asphalt shingles applied over a previous wood shingles covering. The eaves are plan with sloped soffits. Eaves returns are not evident.

Architectural Significance

This is one of the early settlers' log houses with simple pattern built around the 1860s.

Page 2.

The block pattern siding is of particular interest. Other examples have been seen locally and another modification of wide board, tongued and grooved, with deep V joint applied horizontally occurs on a house just south of the Baptist Chapel opposite. The Gibb House siding is 5- $\frac{1}{4}$ " in width with vertical V joints apparently cut by hand at 12" centres, the grooves varying in width, depth, angle of slope and even slightly in spacing. It is suspected that a very broad chisel was used to cut the shape.

#### Architectural Significance

On review and more careful examination the Gibb House turns out to be a building of considerable character externally. It is a structure of early origins, but enlarged and much altered and latterly much modified to erode its intrinsic worth. The block pattern wood siding is of particular interest. This creates a rusticated effect at small scale imitative of masonry. The Gibb house is a characteristic expression of the individuality of the Old Town of Amherstburg.

#### Historical Significance\*

The nucleus of the building was a log structure at one time occupied by John B. Robidoux, early Amherstburg blacksmith and wagon-maker whose shop was next door to his residence. Around 1910 the property became a salvage yard operated by Louis Philip, a native of Russia and a Jew. In his childhood Cossacks raided the village where he lived and he received a saber cut on his ankle which rendered him lame ever after. Following the death of Mr. Philip, Mr. James Gibb became the owner. Mr. Gibb became an employee of one of the Amherstburg beer docks during the Prohibition era. When Prohibition ended Mr. Gibb purchased one of the warehouses (locally called "Beer Sheds) and removed it to his Gore Street lot and attached it to his residence, a reminder of an interesting period on the Amherstburg Waterfront.

\*Written by Mr. David Botsford, Historian

SCHEDULE "A" (8)  
THE GIBB HOUSE

Location

Part of Lots 9 and 10, Registered Plan #1, and the premises situate thereon known as the "Gibb House" located at 193 Gore Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Architectural Description

The house is a storey and a half structure with steeply pitched gable roof, a rear lean-to masked on the Gore Street side by a boomtown front, the whole of the main house and the Gore Street end of the lean-to faced in a block pattern wood siding creating a rusticated effect at small scale imitative of masonry. The rear and end of the lean-to is finished in clapboard.

Front and side porches are later additions with hipped roofs, that to King Street encroaching some four to six inches over the street line; both are now in very poor condition. A small stove chimney occurs at the ridge of the main house and a later tall brick stack has been built at the back of the lean-to. Roofing is asphalt in wide selvage or roll material leaking badly particularly over the lean-to causing decay and partial collapse of the roof in that section.

The arrangement of openings along King Street comprises a door flanked by windows in the northern two thirds of the main block signifying the original log building with a single window in the addition. The north front has a single window below and two above in the gable, the south end a single window originally below with later opening for a bathroom to the east of this, and a single window to the gable above. Window sash now have single panes, except that in the south gable having sash of two panes. Formerly older sash in the building had 11-3/4" wide by 12" high panes in arrangements of four over four with a heavy (2") central muntin, a pattern seen elsewhere in the Town.

It would appear that the exterior cladding and present roof shape comprise alterations accompanying the south end and rear lean-to additions to the original log house. The windows, also probably contemporary changes, seem to indicate a change of the 1860's. Even later interior modifications have obscured all early and most later 19th century detail.