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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

BY-LAW NUMBER 90-204

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH UNDER THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, 1974

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH BY THE COUNCIL THEREOF HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the hereinafter described properties be and they are hereby designated to be of historical or architectural value or interest pursuant to the provisions of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, for the reasons hereinafter stated:

(a) The George Street United Church
534 George Street

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lots 1 and 2, North of McDonnell, east George.

This impressive church in the gothic style occupies an important site in what might be called the civic center of Peterborough, diagonally across from Confederation Park and just north of the City Hall. Its site is bounded by George Street on the west, McDonnell Street to the south, and Water Street to the east. The axis runs from west to east, and the main entrance is on the west or George Street facade.

The church is built in the form of a latin cross, with an apse at the east end and eastern transepts. The angles between the apse and the transepts are occupied by two-story rectangular projections to accommodate stairways. At the west end the extensions of a narthex one bay beyond the north and south facades create the appearance of western transepts. A tall tower projects from the center of the front or west facade.

The building is built of grey or buff brick laid variously in stretcher or common bond. A full-height foundation of rock-faced cut and coursed white limestone with quoining and banding of darker limestone is capped by a course of smoothed cut limestone. The steeply-pitched roof was perhaps originally covered with cedar shingles, but for some years they have been replaced with asphalt shingles, now partially covered with copper.

The eaves are supported by a heavily molded wooden cornice above a corbelled brick frieze. On the gable of the west front there is a brick frieze of pendants and small pointed arches.

The West Facade

The west facade consists of three bays under a gabled roof. At each side there are angle buttresses with sloping limestone caps at the level of the second story and at the top. In the basement the two side bays contain narrow windows with segmental head surrounds which are part of the top course of smoothed limestone, and the sides of the window openings are decorated with alternating large and small darker limestone blocks. There are narrow lancet windows in each of the two upper stories crowned with pointed wooden hood-molds resting on round cast-iron imposts decorated with patterns of vines and leaves. The broad sloping sills are smooth limestone. A metal eavestrough painted gray gives the visual effect of a string course between the first and second stories.

The center bay of this facade is occupied by the projecting tower. There are angle buttresses at each corner. The basement and first story of the front of the tower are occupied by the main doorway. This is recessed within a pointed archway surmounted by a gable pierced by a circular opening just below its peak. The gable is capped with a wooden molding, presumably a replacement for an earlier molding decorated with a fleur-de-lys at the apex like that which still exists on the north door of the narthex. The pointed wooden hood-mold above the archway has been removed, but the iron imposts on which it rested still remain. Within the arch two ribs of molded brick rest at either side on wooden colonnettes with limestone capitals and bases. The doorway, with a segmental arched top, is set in a wooden frame which also includes a tympanum with a large quatrefoil window with double cusps and two smaller trefoil windows. These windows are filled with stained glass. The present doors of vertical tongued-and-grooved boards are not original, but the original ornate wrought-iron strapwork hinges have been applied to them as decoration.

There are no openings in the basement or first story on either the north or south sides of the tower.

A broad sloped and projecting limestone string course is carried around the tower between the first and second stories of the tower and slopes up to become the sills of narrow lancets on the north and south sides and on the west of a large pointed window with wooden tracery. All of these have pointed wooden hood-molds resting on decorated iron imposts. At the height of the springing of the arch of the west window the buttresses decrease in size and are capped with three sloping limestone blocks. The frieze of pendants and pointed arches is carried from the gable around the facades at top of the second story of the tower and above it on each facade there are broad sloping ledges covered with gray-painted metal. At this height metal eavestroughing painted gray is carried around the buttresses, giving the effect of a string course.

The low third story of the tower contains on each of the north, west, and south sides three narrow lancets with wooden frames and sills. At the top a sloping projecting limestone string course is carried around walls and buttresses. This course marks the top of the original tower.

The tall fourth story is the belfry and contains on each of its four sides two lancet openings filled with wooden louvers. These openings have pointed limestone hood-molds. A narrow molded limestone string course separates the wall of this story from a frieze of small recessed round-topped panels, which in turn is surmounted by a molded limestone string course. Between the lancets on each side there is a triangular pier which rests on stone imposts below the string course crowning the story below. On the west side the impost is a sculpted head of John Wesley.

The tower is crowned by a brick parapet with a limestone coping which is stepped down toward the center of each facade. There are tall octagonal pinnacles at each corner with conical limestone caps, and in the center of each side are lower diagonally-set square pinnacles, also with limestone caps, which rest on the triangular piers between the belfry openings.

The South Facade

The south facade is terminated on the west by the projection of the narthex. Its end is rectangular in the basement and first story, and angle buttresses at the corners extend through the two stories. There is a double-leaved door at ground level set in a double pointed archway of brick. The doors themselves are new, but here too the original strapwork hinges have been used decoratively. Above the door the tympanum is filled with wooden tracery. This doorway originally had a pointed wooden hood mold, which has been removed. However, the iron imposts on which it rested still remain. Above this is a gable-shaped wooden molding which has no doubt replaced a molding terminated by a fleur-de-lys like that on the north door.

A continuation of the metal eavestroughing on the west facade separates the first and second stories of the narthex and sloping limestone caps at the corners make the transition to the three-sided end of the second story. A single lancet fills the central bay of the second story and has a wooden hood mold resting on iron imposts.

The nave facade consists of four bays, separated by buttresses extending to the cornice with sloping limestone caps at the top and at two lower points where the buttress width decreases. Between the first and second bay the buttress is built against a chimney protruding partly from the wall. This chimney has been removed above the cornice. Each bay contains a tall pointed window with wooden tracery and a wooden hood mold resting on iron imposts. The sloping window sills are limestone. Below these are double casement windows with limestone sills and segmental arched tops of radiating voussoirs which form part of the top basement course of smoothed limestone. Their sides are decorated with alternating large and small blocks of darker limestone.

At the eastern end of this facade is the projecting three-sided transept with buttresses at the angles. The three sides of the end of the transept complete this facade. Fenestration in the transept is like that of the nave in both basement and upper stories.

The North Facade

The north facade is essentially the same as the south, though it is broken by the extension of the parish house from the first nave bay.

The East End

The eastern end is dominated by the three-sided end of the chancel, which was originally fenestrated like the transept. However the pointed windows have been blocked up with brick, although hood-molds, imposts, and sills remain. Probably the windows were blocked when the organ was moved from the rear gallery to the front of the church in 1884.

North and south rectangular stairway pavilions fill the corner between the apse and the transepts. On the east these have narrow casements in the basement and lancets with hood-molds in the first story. To the north and south respectively there are doorways halfway between the basement and first story which are reached by flights of steps. Above them between first and second stories are lancets. These pavilions have corbelled brick friezes and wooden cornice moldings. Between the tops of their hipped roofs and the cornice of the transepts can be seen a few courses of chimneys which have been removed above the cornice.

Interior

The main sanctuary of the church is rectangular and is roofed with a depressed barrel vault of plaster. Plaster ribs dividing the ceiling into bays extend from one side to the other, resting on a molded plaster cornice which runs along the top of the walls at the height of the springing of the vault and on plaster imposts in the corinthian style. Short transverse pointed vaults extend out to meet the tops of the pointed nave windows. There are two pendant plaster ventilator grills in the ceiling. A transverse pointed vault extends across the arms of the transept. At its ends its central rib meets the three ribs of the tripartite end vaults at junctions marked by plaster bosses. At the crossing a boss also marks the junction of the transept rib with those of the nave and of the pointed vault of the chancel.

The plaster of the walls in the auditorium and the narthex is scored to resemble stone.

A balcony, which extends around the back and sides of the sanctuary and curves into the transepts, cuts across the centers of the tall windows, which are filled with borders of stained glass and grisaille. The framework of the windows is wood, as are the broad sloping sills. The balcony is supported by decoratively pierced triangular iron brackets set into the outside walls and resting on molded plaster imposts, and also by cast iron columns with corinthian capitals at the rear and at the transepts. Along the sides the balcony holds three rows of sets, but widens in the transepts to four rows and at the rear to six. In the transepts the balcony still retains what appear to be the original pine bench pews with cast iron ends. The balustrade of the balcony is of pine, carved and pierced with a design of trefoil shapes. At the rear a large central traceried window containing stained glass is framed on either side by smaller lancets.

The view of the chancel is completely blocked by a carved oak screen and organ case which extends nearly to the vault. This screen was installed in 1931 to house a new organ. At the foot of the screen, on a platform three steps above the level of the main auditorium, is the carved oak pulpit and in front of it the altar and the benches for the choir. All of these were installed in 1931 or after.

Narthex

The narthex is entered from the ground level through the western door and a vestibule which has a ceiling of tongued and grooved boards in a rectangular pattern with four pendants. The vestibule is separated from the main hall of the narthex by a broad wooden doorway over which there is a tympanum filled with wooden tracery. Stairs rise to either side in single flights to large landings on the level of the auditorium. From that level flights that curve 180 degrees ascend to the level of the gallery. The stair balustrades are of oak, with turned balusters and newels.

(b) The Henry Calcutt House
73 Robinson Street

All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot 133, south of Robinson Street and the westerly twenty-five feet in perpendicular width of Lots 1 and 2, south of Robinson Street and west of Mark Street on Plan 1A for the said City of Peterborough.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING FOR DESIGNATION BY-LAW

1. Exterior

This impressive house in the Gothic style is set well back from the south side of Robinson Street. Its hillside site results in its being elevated above the street level, especially at its western end. The main body of the house is rectangular with the long north facade facing the street, and it contains one and one-half stories under a high and steep gabled roof. At the rear there is a lower one-and-one-half-story gabled kitchen wing with a one-story addition to the east. This wing is connected by a closed breezeway to a rectangular one-story outbuilding.

The foundation is of random granite rubble. The house is constructed of solid red brick laid in stretcher bond on the front and west facades and in common bond elsewhere. The header courses vary from every other to every eighth course. The house rests on a plinth of four courses of white brick, and there is quoining in white brick on all corners of the main house. The walls are finished at the top with three courses of white brick under the soffits. The top three courses on all the walls of the main house are white brick. On the gables, including the front center gable, these courses are laid parallel to the slope of the roof. Plinth, quoining, and top courses project about one inch from the wall surface on the west and north (or front) facades. Elsewhere they are flush with the wall. Except for the chimneys, most of the brick has been painted red or cream.

A simple molding is attached to the inner edge of the plain soffits, which are decorated with delicate bargeboards cut out in a pattern of scrolls. Each gable is topped with a finial.

Two chimneys, offset from either end, rise through the ridge of the main roof. The western one is false and rests on a platform in the attic. Each consists of two square stacks resting on a base of white brick. They are of red brick for about two-thirds of their height, at which they are joined by a single course of white brick and then continue in white brick and are joined again at the top by two courses of white brick.

A porch extends across the north and east facades. On the east its roof is supported by chamfered square columns. Each of its four bays has cut-out brackets at the corners and hanging cut-out swag-like decorations at the center. The north or front porch is quite different in design. It rests on a latticed basement which is quite high at its western end and is approached by a central flight of wooden steps. There are three large and equal bays across the front of the house and a narrower one at the end of the east side porch. Its roof is supported by columns in treillage and an elaborate cut-out frieze. Depressed wooden arches with cut-out decoration in their spandrels crown each bay, and there are central cut-out swag-like decorations under each arch. An open railing along the front and on either side of the steps consists of slender square members in a pattern of crossed diagonals, rectangles, and verticals. The porch ceiling is made up of large panels of tongued and grooved boards in frames of molding.

THE MAIN OR NORTH FACADE

The first floor of the main facade, under the porch, contains three bays. A single-leaved door with three round-topped lights occupies the central bay behind a semi-hexagonal wooden storm porch with transoms and large windows with narrow glazing bars above two rows of rectangular panels. The details of the panels and the delicacy of the glazing bars suggest that while this storm porch may not be original, it is very old.

The bays on either side contain identical three-sided wooden bays extending from the porch floor to its ceiling. Each side consists of a single plain wall above a baseboard and is framed by molding. The front of each bay contains a round-topped window with double-hung sash and the narrow glazing bars found in all the windows. The upper sash contains a round-topped central pane surrounded by two rectangular panes and three curved ones. The lower sash contains a single central pane with vertical pairs of rectangular panes on either side. There is no window surround, but there is a wooden lug sill. Below the window is a single rectangular panel framed with raised molding. The sides of the bays are similar, but the four-over-four round-topped windows are narrower, and the top panes of the upper sash have pointed tops.

On the second-story level there is a steep central gable containing a pair of round-topped French doors each of which contains above a low bottom panel three pairs of narrow panes, the top pair having pointed tops. The doors lead onto a small three-sided balcony resting on the porch roof which is surrounded by a cast-iron railing. The windows are surrounded by a simple molding and set into a slightly recessed wall panel surmounted by a single basket or three-centered relieving arch of white brick.

WEST FACADE

The two main stories of this facade each contain two bays. On the first floor the northern bay contains a projecting three-sided bay window in red brick. The window in the center of the bay has a semi-circular top, molded trim, a wooden lug sill, and is surmounted by a semi-circular arch of radiating voussoirs of white brick. The arrangement of panes is identical to that of the windows in the center of the front bays. The side windows are slightly lower and narrow, also with molded trim and wooden lug sills. They have white brick segmental heads of radiating voussoirs. The pane arrangement is identical with the side windows of the front bays. The southern bay of this facade contains a window like the central window of the adjoining bay.

On the second story the northern bay contains a pair of French doors like those in the front gable, under a three-centered relieving arch of white brick. These doors originally led onto a balcony over the first-story bay window which was surrounded by a cast-iron railing. This balcony has now been enclosed by a wooden porch with two narrow round-topped windows on each side. The southern bay on this story contains a pair of narrow windows with semi-circular tops and a pane arrangement like that of the side windows on the bays of the front facade. They are slightly recessed under a white brick relieving arch. An attic window in the gable is of the casement type with six panes, the top two pointed. It is surrounded by simple molding, has a wooden lug sill and a semi-circular head of radiating white brick voussoirs.

THE EAST FACADE

This facade is very like the western one. On the first story, however, there is no bay window, but rather two windows identical to the southern one on the west facade. On the second story there are two pairs of windows like that in the southern bay on the west. The attic window in the gable is identical to that on the west.

THE SOUTH FACADE

The kitchen wing is offset slightly to the east, and west of it on the main block there is on the first story a small porch with a bell-cast roof and treillage trim like that of the front porch. Under the porch there is a double-leaved door, with each leaf containing a narrow round-topped window of two panes and a rectangular lower panel with molding.

KITCHEN WING

The kitchen wing is constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond. The roof is gabled and lower than that of the main house. It has a plain soffit and fascia. A chimney rises at the gable end. On the second story there are two windows with simple molded trim, wooden lug sills, flat heads of radiating red brick voussoirs, and six-over-six double-hung sash. On the west side of the kitchen on the first story there are two similar but larger windows and a small rectangular window under the eaves.

To the east of the kitchen wing a one-bay addition with a shed roof was added. It is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with white brick quoining flush with the wall. On its east and south sides there are single windows with flat heads of radiating voussoirs, molded trim, lug sills, and six-over-six double-hung sash.

2. Interior

FRONT HALL

The relatively narrow central hall extends more than halfway into the house. On the left there is a straight flight of stairs of pine which is undecorated. The turned newel, slender turned balusters, and rail are cherry. Just inside the front door a door opens to the left into a parlor and to the right a double-leaved door opens into the living room. The top two-thirds of each leaf is occupied by a glass pane, while in the lower third there is a rectangular panel. The deep baseboards with molding and the molded door surrounds are of pine. There is a coved cornice with plaster moldings.

LIVING ROOM

The living room and connecting dining room occupy the west end of the house, the living room taking up more than half the depth of the house. The rooms are separated by a depressed archway nearly as high and broad as the rooms set into a wall of rectangular wood panels which also cover the deep inside of the archway.

The room is rectangular. On the front or north wall there is an alcove containing a three-sided bay window separated from the room by a depressed arch nearly at ceiling height. The arch is decorated with ornate plaster molding and rests on elaborate plaster impost brackets. On the west side of the room there is a larger bay window alcove separated from the room by a triple arch consisting of a larger central depressed arch with smaller semi-circular arches on either side. These are decorated with elaborate plaster molding and rest on either side on impost brackets like those in the north bay. On either side of the central arch there are plaster pendants matching the design of the brackets. The insides of the arches are decorated with panels of plaster molding.

The main walls of the room are crowned with a very elaborate and complex cornice molding whose dominating feature is a wide band of openwork plaster in a design of entwined garlands.

DINING ROOM

The dining room has a heavy and complex plaster cornice molding, but it is far less elaborate than that in the living room. The room is lit by a western window and by the two round-topped lights of the double-leaved door leading to the small south porch. A double-leaved door with glass lights like that leading from the hall to the living room connects the room on the east to the service areas.

In both living and dining rooms the baseboards are high and topped with moldings. The window and door surrounds are plain with moldings around the edges. There are plaster medallions in the center of the ceilings of both rooms. There is a continuous floor of wide pine boards in the two rooms.

3. Carriage House

The carriage house is situated to the southeast of the main house. It is a rectangular building with an east-west axis constructed of solid red brick laid in stretcher bond. The gabled roof has plain soffits and fascias. There is a central gable on the front or north side which contains a small rectangular window and is hung with diamond-shaped red tiles. There are two carriage doors on the main facade. The one to the east is set farther from the end of the building than the western one. The western doorway is headed by a segmental arch of radiating voussoirs and contains a two-leaved door, each leaf of which contains a larger upper and small lower panel of diagonal tongued-and-grooved boards. The eastern door is headed by a flat arch of brick voussoirs and contains a wooden sliding door. On the eastern end there are three square single-pane windows. The opening are headed by double segmental arches of radiating voussoirs. On the western end there is a door to the loft headed by a segmental arch of radiating voussoirs.

(c) The John Haffey Cottage
537-539 Waterford Street

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premisses situate, lying and being in the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, and Province of Ontario and being composed of that Part of Lot 4, north of McDonnell Street and East of Water Street designated as Part 1 on Reference Plan 45R 3340.

Reason for designation

Architectural Description :

This Regency-style cottage is a 1 storey, detached, single-family dwelling. Although painted several times, it appears to retain the original rough-cast finish. An enclosed rear porch and barnboard shed are attached, side by side, to the rear of the house; they have a metal roof. The total width of the porch and shed do not exceed that of the house. The height of the shed/porch are the same, being approximately the height of the eaves of the house. Beneath the house in the partially excavated cellar, are hand hewn wooden sills upon which the house sits. This would suggest post and beam construction. Originally, it is said that the house was divided into four rooms by partitions extending to the roof, with a brick chimney running up the center of the house. In recent times, ceilings were added and the center chimney removed, although in the attic the chimney survives. The roof is framed with 2 x 6 inch rafters and the roof boards are of varying widths of up to 18 inches. Much of the roof is charred - at some time there must have been a fire in the building. The low hip roof is now covered with asphalt shingles, but was probably originally covered in wood shingles. It is finished with plain wooden soffit and fascia.

The main entrance is centrally located on the front, or east, facade. The door structure has a flat opening with molded wood trim. Above it, is a flat two-light transom of plain glass. The wooden outer door has been recycled from another building, and the inner door is modern. The doorway is protected by a small roof of recent construction. In the 1875 Birdseye View of Peterborough, this house appears to have a veranda across the entire front of the building. On either side of the door is a large rectangular, two sash window with four lights. They are surrounded by molded wood trim and appear to be quite old.

NORTH FACADE :

On the north, exterior wall is a chimney, recently built of reclaimed brick in a 19th century manner. This wall has only one rectangular window close to the back of the building. This window has the same trim as the east windows, appears to be quite old, but when the kitchen was modernized, the lower sash was covered with wooden louvre to conceal the sink in the interior. The remaining upper sash contains four lights.

SOUTH FACADE :

It has two windows close to the back of the house. The small modern window was installed when the bathroom was added and is very close to a large rectangular, original window. This large window is surrounded by molded wood trim, has 12 over 12 lights, and is probably the oldest window in the house.

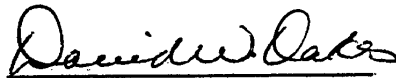
WEST FACADE:

This facade contains the porch and shed. The porch is a later addition to the house and its styling indicates that it might have been added to the house in the 1880s. The porch has an off-centered wooden door. The porch is made of glass and wood panels, and running the entire upper width of the porch are pink, peach, and blue stained, rippled glass transom lights. Another entrance to the porch is on the north facade. Its wooden door is made of two panels of frosted glass over two wooden panels and has etched-glass side lights of an urn-and-flower pattern.

By-law read a first and second time this 7th day of AUGUST 1990.

By-law read a third time and finally passed this 7th day of AUGUST, 1990.


Sylvia Sutherland, Mayor


David W. Oakes, City Clerk