



An agency of the Government of Ontario



Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Ce document est tiré du registre aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE

56 QUEEN STREET, (P.O. BOX 117) L1A 3V9

TELEPHONE (416) 885-4544

CLERK'S OFFICE

April 30, 1986

Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street, West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please be advised that By-law 28/86, being a by-law to designate the following buildings as being of architectural and/or historical value or interest, was passed by Council on April 21, 1986.

✓81 Pine St. S.	✓98 Pine St.S.
✓89 Dorset St.W.	✓7-9-11 Queen St.
✓27 John St.	✓61 Bramley St. N.
78 Pine St. S.	186 Walton Street
✓92 King St.	✓20 King St.

Please accept this as notice in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

A copy of By-law 28/86 is enclosed for your records.

Yours truly,

M. Rostetter
Deputy Clerk - Administrator
Town of Port Hope

ms

cc: file

encl.

TOWN OF PORT HOPE

BYLAW No. 28/86

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

WHEREAS The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980 authorizes the Council of the Municipality to enact bylaws to designate real property, including all 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. 81 Pine Street, S.
2. 98 Pine Street, S.
3. 89 Dorset Street, W.
4. 7-9-11 Queen Street
5. 27 John Street
6. 61 Bramley Street, N.
7. 78 Pine Street, S.
8. 186 Walton Street,
9. 92 King Street
10. 20 King 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 the "Port Hope Independent";

AND WHEREAS the lands of the subject properties are more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" to "A-10" attached hereto and the reasons for designating the respective properties are set out in "B-1" to "B-10" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS no notification of objections to any 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 is 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) "81 Pine Street, S." being more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-1" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (2) "98 Pine Street, S." being more particularly described in Schedule "A-2" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-2" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (3) "89 Dorset Street, W" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-3" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-3" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (4) "7-9-11 Queen Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-4" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-4" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (5) "27 John Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-5" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-5" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.

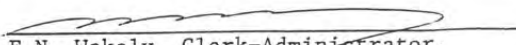
1. (6) "61 Bramley Street, N." being more particularly described in Schedule "A-6" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-5" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (7) "78 Pine Street, S." being more particularly described in Schedule "A-7" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-7" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (8) "186 Walton Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-8" attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-8" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (9) "92 King Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-9" attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-9" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
 - (10) "20 King Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-10" attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-10" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw.
2. The Clerk and the Solicitor of the Town of Port Hope are hereby authorized to serve, publish and register copies of the Bylaw in accordance with The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time and finally passed in
Open Council this 21st day of April, 1986.


MAYOR


CLERK

I, N. Wakely, Clerk-Administrator of the Corporation of the Town of Port Hope, do hereby certify the above as a True Copy of Bylaw Number 28/86 of the Town of Port Hope.


F.N. Wakely, Clerk-Administrator,
Town of Port Hope.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly of the County of Durham) and Province of Ontario and being composed of part of Lot 46 and 47 in the Town Plot of Port Hope, South of Augusta Street and east of Pine Street, which said parcel or tract of land may be more particularly described as follows:

Premising the easterly limit of Pine Street to have a bearing of north 20 degrees 41 minutes west and relating all bearings herein thereto:

Commencing at a point in the easterly limit of Pine Street, distant 216.85 feet southerly thereon from its point of intersection with the southerly limit of Augusta Street;

Thence south 20 degrees 41 minutes east along the easterly limit of Pine Street a distance of 57.50 feet;

Thence south 81 degrees east to and along a fence a distance of 65.10 feet;

Thence north 11 degrees 05 minutes east to and along a concrete retaining wall a distance of 51.0 feet;

Thence north 81 degrees 36 minutes west a distance of 95.40 feet more or less to the point of commencement, and being the lands intended to be conveyed by Instrument Number 5829 registered for the said Town of Port Hope.

The above described lands are shown on Plan of Survey attached to Instrument Number N14455 registered in the Registry Office of the Registry Division of the East Riding of the County of Durham (now known as the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Port Hope, No. 9).

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

This house is interesting for its seemingly contradictory joining of styles. The balanced facade and transomed door suggest a Regency style, whereas its roof is definitely a townhouse detail.

It is two storeys high, clad in brick, laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The roof is flat and slopes gently to the rear. The slightly projecting eaves have a plain cornice under which lies a frieze of dentilled brickwork.

The upper storey windows are structurally flat, set in a plain, wooden housing. The panes are six over six in double hung sashes. On the main floor the windows are also flat, but have double hung sashes with six panes over one. All of the openings are shuttered and exhibit brick soldier courses and cast stone lugsills.

The front facade is shielded by a full open verandah. The hipped gallery roof with its wide eaves is supported by large tapered columns resting on rusticated block piers. Within the projecting eaves is a plain, boxed cornice with a wide, flat frieze beneath. Between the block piers at the front of the verandah is a spindled railing.

The main door is central on the front facade. It is set in a recessed, moulded housing and is trimmed by recessed, mullioned side lights and a light, mullioned transom.

Like many of Port Hope's older homes, this building was built on a limestone foundation.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Plan 9R1447 - Parts 1, 2, and 3.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being part of lots 2,3,4 and 103, registered plan no. 10, in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly the County of Durham), in the Province of Ontario.

98 Pine St. South

Page 7 of 24

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

A red brick building with side entrance, three bay, hipped roof, bracketed eaves, and semi-segmental arches to the windows.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

"All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly Durham) and Province of Ontario, and being composed of part of Town Plot Lot 65 and part of Lot 450, Smith Estate Plan, in the said Town of Port Hope and which said parcels are more particularly described as Part 1 on a plan of survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Port Hope (No.9) as Plan No. 9R 947."

A survey deposited in the Land Registry in Port Hope on January 10, 1978, describes the house as a "1½ storey brick dwelling (with a) limestone foundation."

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

"Wimbourne (sic) (c.1850). This "whimsical Regency house was owned for many years by William Sisson, a businessman who played a very important role in the development of Port Hope. The well-balanced square house exhibits features of the Regency style which was popular until the 1840s. Note the large front verandah and the basic simplicity of the entire building. It does have a peculiar roof - a variation of the truncated hipped roof with a medium pitch. On each side there is a centre hipped gable. Note also the attractive bargeboard."

All the basement windows of the house are covered by ornamental iron grillwork. We have been told by a number of local residents that this was manufactured in a foundry at Port Britain.

The 1853 map of Wall and Forrest shows that the roof was originally crested with an ornamental iron railing around the square surface at its centre. The Belden Atlas of 1878 shows the same thing.

During the 1920's four additional dormers were added to the second storey to give more light to the bedrooms. Although their function cannot be disputed, their addition was a most unsympathetic arrangement architecturally and their removal in the late 1970's restored the house to its original appearance.

The main front door, and the interior ceiling mouldings, floor trim, and door jambs, as well as the detailing of an existing fireplace were measured by Ferdinand Wagner and drawn to scale.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The house was built by Mr. William Sisson, born in Dutchess Co., New York in 1801, who emigrated to Port Hope in June, 1823. His wife, Elisa, was born in Upper Canada in 1805. The brief biographical account in the Belden Atlas states that he commenced the manufacture of leather and carried on a successful business in that line until his retirement in 1852. Local newspapers for the period show that his business was totally destroyed by fire in the mid-1850's and that subsequent to that he was engaged at least part time as manufacturer's agent and business consultant.

Mr. Sisson, father of four children, was an active member of the Durham Agricultural Society and served as its treasurer for forty years. He was an active promoter of the first Mechanic's Institute, and raised and commanded a troop of cavalry (attached to the Durham Regiment) which assisted in the suppression of the rebellion of 1837-38). Although the Belden Atlas account describes him as a man of "very heterodox opinions on religious subjects", he was a Church of England man and his name appears on various documents relating to St. Mark's (then St. John's) Church.

The land on which the house stands was part of the original Crown Grant to Jonathan Walton and Elias Smith of August 26, 1797. Although Sisson married a niece of Walton, the land had been assigned to Smith under a quit claim in 1815, and Sisson purchased it from Smith's heir Horace Perry on April 9th, 1853, for the sum of 750 pounds. Since a drawing of the house appears in the lower left hand corner of the Wall and Forrest map published in late 1853, we may reasonably infer that it was built during the spring and summer of that year. There were two dependencies: a carriage house (a two storey brick structure on a lot eventually severed and subsequently known municipally at 1 Percy St.), and a two-storey frame building very close to the intersection of the Base Line (Dorset St.) and Catherine. Both are now gone, the former having been torn down in 1894.

In 1894 the property passed to Henry A. (Harry) Sculthorpe, who lost it in bankruptcy proceedings in 1925. It was purchased in September, 1926 by Duncan Allan Shay, prominent merchant and operator of a department store in the premises now occupied by his granddaughter, Susan Dewhurst. In September, 1947 Shay sold to Col. Henry Tatham Goodeve, paymaster for the Canadian armed forces in Europe during the Second World War. Col. Goodeve and his wife Beryl were both prominent and active members of the community in such organizations as the Board of Trade, Red Cross, Girl Guides, and St. Mark's Church.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

That certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario, and being the lands on the easterly side of Queen Street in the said Town of Port Hope on which is erected a brick building known as the "Neelands Block" and a piece of land in rear of the easterly part of said building six feet (6') in depth by fifteen feet one inch (15'1") in length which said parcel of land may be more particularly described as follows:-

Commencing at a point on the easterly limit of Queen Street one hundred and twelve feet (112') distant from the intersection of the southerly limit of Walton Street with the easterly limit of Queen Street;

Thence northerly along the easterly limit of Queen Street twenty-seven feet (27") to a point;

Thence easterly in a line at right angles to the easterly limit of Queen Street twenty-three feet (23") to a point;

Thence southerly parallel with the easterly limit of Queen Street eleven feet and eleven inches (11' 11") to a point;

Thence easterly in a line at right angles to the easterly limit of Queen Street twenty-three feet and two inches (23'2") to a point;

Thence southerly parallel with the easterly limit of Queen Street fifteen feet and one inch (15'1") to a point;

Thence westerly in a line at right angles to the easterly limit of Queen Street forty-six feet and two inches (46'2") more or less to the place of beginning.

Together with a right-of-way in common with the tenants of the block known as the "Bank of Toronto Block" on and over a lane and yard between and in the rear of the said blocks.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The property on the east side of Queen Street is a relatively simple, though good, example of the Port Hope's commercial structures from the later years of the Town's historic building period. It is also a handsome part of the streetscape, despite it's modest size and scale. It's ornamental brickwork carries on the fine tradition in such detail locally.

The two storey L shaped brick building has had owners or tenants occupying both floors, access to the second floor still being by way of a stairway up the south wall.

HISTORICAL DATA:

The Port Hope Times, September 6th, 1876, displays an advertisement by a T. Neelands, L.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Walton Street. Shortly thereafter we find his address is Queen Street. From that time the property was apparently known as the "Neelands Block" as referred to clearly in the Legal Description.

He occupied the top floor, and rented the street level north and south commercial areas. For many years, the late A.J. Runnalls operated a general insurance agency in the north section, this business being purchased from the Runnalls Estate on February 1, 1919 by the late J.A.R. Elliott. When the latter died in 1948, his son Ross Elliott took over the family insurance business, and when he retired in 1978, his son Peter became the third generation to carry on this old Port Hope connection in the same location. In 1981 Peter broke the Elliott family link with the property and moved to another location. It is a prime location in the heart of the retail and commercial section.

The south side was occupied as a harness shop in 1901 as shown in the Insurance Plan of Port Hope. In the early 1920's, the tenant was a Mr. Joe Hawkins, who operated a boot, shoe and leather repair store.

The late Don Smith, a barber rented the south half in the early 1930's and he was followed by his son-in-law, J.M. Hughes.

During the above years, Dr. M.S. Hawkins had worked with Dr. Neelands, and he eventually purchased the building and joint business. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hawkins were very active publically spirited citizens, and as a tribute, the former old High School on Pine Street North was named in his memory. On construction of the new District High School, the Dr. M.S. Hawkins school became the senior Public School and remains so to this day.

In conclusion, the family names of Neelands, Hawkins and Elliott families have clearly interwoven with historical Port Hope over some 60 odd years or more.

In 1968 the property was sold by the Hawkins family to Robert Lloyd Patterson and Sheila Anne Patterson. The present owners and joint applicants under the Ontario Heritage Act for designation are Robert Lloyd Patterson and Joan Bernice Patterson.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being the northerly part of Part 2 Plan 9R-1103, in the Town of Port Hope, the county of Northumberland (formerly the County of Durham), in the Province of Ontario.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

This two and half frame dwelling is an early example of the Greek Revival. It is difficult to date the house without an architectural archeological study, but from its basic style, an estimation would be circa 1840.

It is a square house with a side-hall plan and gable roof. There is evidence of bed moulding over the wide frieze. On the gable ends are wide returned eaves.

The main facade has three bays and the main entrance to the house is located on the north side of the facade. In keeping with the overall impression of the house, the entrance is simply, yet gracefully done. The wide, closed transom, with its plain entablature, helps to frame the entrance. On either side of the door are plain, wooden pilasters. The entrance is reached by a wide flight of stairs.

All of the windows of the house retain the original sashes of six panes over six panes. They all have moulded wooden surrounds and flush wooden sills. On the south facade, the symmetry has been broken by the placement of a side window that allows light into the main stairway to illuminate the landing.

On the east facade, there is again no symmetry. The door not original, lies flush to a large six-over-six window, not original.

The west facade seems to be original with its miniature version of a six-pane-over-six window positioned in the gable peak.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Although it appears as though house was on this lot until 1869, this structure was built before that. It is rumoured that James Cochran, the original owner and proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, (now the Walton) moved this house to a site at Augusta and John Streets, from a site at the corner of Pine and Walton Streets.

The house has now been moved by #27 John Street. (Northerly part of Part 2 Plan 9R-1103 Port Hope.)

All and singular that certain parcel or trace of land and premises, lying, being and situated on lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, North of Yeovil Street, Registered Plan No. 1 (Ridout Plan), in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland, formerly Durham, in the Province of Ontario.

This clapboarded frame building of two storeys is a composite of irregular form incorporating early and mid-Victorian structures as well as a number of later alterations. Its significance is principally its composite character as a building in evolution with exterior and interior details representative of several decades of the nineteenth century. Its historical associations with Ridout is of significance also. The tower was a late manifestation of the Italianate.

The main front facing Bramley Street is an informal composition accentuated by a two-and-a-half storey tower with steeply pitched hip roof and centre pinnacle and upper windows having eared trim and slightly pointed heads. This tower, entered from the porch to the side, forms a vestibule covering the front entrance, a doorcase with sidelights and transom. The portion to the north or left of the tower, now two storeys with a very low pitched roof and a single storey extension to the rear appear to be the oldest parts of the building. The west bay, to the dining room, exhibits the earliest trim seen in the house, a mid-nineteenth century version of the cyma-reverse and sloped fillet. This section has a front corner room (to the south-east) with a corner fireplace faced with a marble mantelpiece having pilasters.

The next alteration appears to be the front two storey attic L shaped section with gable roof facing Yeovil Street, having French windows in one-and-a-half plane width, originally facing the porches, that in the south-east angle now closed in. Windows have eared architraves also flared out at the sill, a typical detail of 1870's buildings. This section has a bay to the south room, the most handsome space with plaster cornice and ceiling rosette, and the most elaborate mantelpiece, of Eastlake inspiration, in a variety of marbles and slate and most likely originally marbled intricately to imitate an inlaid marble piece. Upstairs is a simple wood mantelpiece with sloping side pieces in a Greek Revival form, possibly part of the earlier section of the house. The stair is mid-Victorian, a vase-shaped newel with bun top and turned balusters. An archway of generous proportions leads to the cross hall, separating dining and rear sitting rooms, and likely the original centre hall of the older house. Various trims in the house are mid-Victorian in profile and arrangement, the architrave set back from the reveal common after 1860.

Externally the tower, bay windows, front section and rear single storey wing are the principal features.

The significant interior detail includes the entrance doorcase, three mantelpieces, the plaster cornices and rosettes in the living room and sitting room and the staircase and hall archway.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland, and Province of Ontario, and being composed of part of Park Lot Number Fifty-Nine according to the original town plot of the said town, more particularly described as follows:-

Commencing on the west side of Pine Street at a point in the said Town of Port Hope situated 220 feet from the intersection of the southerly limit of Augusta Street and the westerly limit of Pine Street;

Thence westerly and parallel with the southerly limit of Augusta Street 165 feet more or less to the easterly limit of a lane;

Thence southerly along the easterly limit of the said lane 110 feet more or less to the northerly limit of the lane running easterly;

Thence easterly along the northerly limit of the last mentioned lane 165 feet more or less to Pine Street;

Thence northerly along the westerly limit of Pine Street 110 feet more or less to the Place of Beginning, being the lands described and conveyed by Instrument registered as Number C7446 for the Town of Port Hope.

The lands hereinbefore described are shown outlined in red on the Plan of Survey prepared by J.L. Sylvester, O.L.S., and dated November 16, 1960, which Plan of Survey is attached to Instrument Number N11592 for the Town of Port Hope.

As in Deed Number 75145.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

This incredibly detailed version of the Ontario Cottage sits at the top of a steep hill. A walkway flanked by an urn-crested, iron railing leads to the one-and-one-half storey structure. The basement is windowed and, like the rest of the house, is clad in Flemish bond brick.

A medium-pitch gable roof with a centre-front gable and two interior chimneys caps the house. The returned eaves project only slightly and are trimmed by a heavy corona. Under this lies a frieze with angled dentil bricking.

Pilasters of brick with projecting shelves appear on the front facade. Place neatly between two pilasters and under the eaves in the front gable is a lancet window with fine, Gothic tracery.

Directly beneath lies the main entrance - a single door in a moulded housing, flanked and headed by mullioned sidelights and a light transom.

A hipped-roof porch surrounds the main door. It is supported by bevelled posts with wide projecting capitals. The cornice is open with an overhanging fascia under which brackets sit. The frieze is highly decorated with cut-out gingerbread brackets and drops.

Both the front and side facades have panelled French windows on the main floor. The finely muntined windows have casement transoms above them. Like the six-over-six top-storey windows, they have a thin, wooden lugsill and a flat radiating voussoir.

The flat-roofed addition to the north of the house has faithfully reproduced the details of the French windows and the brick frieze.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland, and being all that portion of Lot 2, Registered Plan Number 21, and designated as Parts 1 and 2 on a reference plan deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Port Hope as Plan 9R-562.

Together with a right of support over Part 3 on said reference plan;

Subject to the right of support over Part 2 in favour of the owner or owners of Parts 3 and 4 on the said reference plan.

Together with a right-of-way in common with others over and along a lane abutting the said lands herein to the north thereof the same shown on Registered plan Number 21.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two storey, semi-detached dwelling, in the late Victorian style. One storey bay windows on bay eaves. Parapet wall on east side only. Semi-circular windows in gables.

92 King Street

Part of Town Plot Lot 25 Stewart Plan

(Part of the R. N. Waddell Lot as shown on the Smith Estate Plan)

Lot 183 Smith Estate Plan, in the Town of Port Hope, in the
County of Northumberland (formerly County of Durham)

Part 1 on Plan 9R1666

SCHEDULE "B-9"

As stated in the Brown Report, the lands where 92 King St. and the property next door stand were bought in 1844 from John David Smith. This piece of land extended from King to Mill. This land was referred to as the Waddell Lot. In 1849 the Smith Estate Plan subdivided the surrounding lands between King and Mill and Peter and Dorset (extension), into approximately 24' frontages along King and Mill and at the half-way point a back-lane was included 16.5' wide. The Waddell land, not belonging to the Smith Estate plan was not subdivided. Judging from this information; I would assume the building at 92 King to be built in 1844 or 1845. There are however, many details in the home that may suggest an earlier date. Also, it is possible that R.N. Waddell did not build the building.

Many interior features have been "changed" or "covered-up" over the years. It is difficult to determine the locations of walls, doorways, etc. as the building was turned into apts. approximately 50 years ago.

The exterior might be described as a 2-storey brick front (3 storey back split) of a town-house style with a low pitch gabled roof parallel to King Street. The building has parapet walls at the north and south ends with 4 prominent chimneys extending from the parapet walls which are also capped in a cast iron (or terra cotta; doubtful, but this is what the roofers described) for the protection of the brick. Three of the chimneys were originally working, the fourth is strictly decorative. On the north and south gabled walls is an oval shuttered roof vent, which is mainly for decorative purposes being almost entirely bricked in the attic space.

The 5 bay front is presented as 3 above and 2 below with the third opening at the extreme left being the doorway. Windows on street level have either stone or concrete sills with brick lintels. Original windows are incorporated into the 50 year old porch; and they are double hung wooden sashed with muntins in a 6 over 6 pattern. Originally shuttered, there are wrought iron shutter brackets incorporated into the brick to hold the shutter open.

The doorway is an elaborate one consisting of blocked corners and a lintel decoration on the outside below the transom. The lintel is either a stone or concrete one with the sill being a replacement of oak. The transom and side lights are what I call the "brick" pattern. It consists of a large brick of glass surrounded entirely by small bricks of glass. The moldings consist of a wide oval and 2 side moldings each side of this. Together these form a column which is terminated by corner blocks which separate transom, door and sidelights. The door was originally a 4-panel one with heavy moldings echoing that found in the surrounding trim. A box-lock was originally on this door as well as all interior doors throughout. All the detailing is repeated on the inside doorway with the exception of the lintels below the outside transom. Also, below the sidelights is a heavy panel matching that of the door and trim.

continued....page 2

SCHEDULE "B-9"

The exterior rear description is as follows. A three storey back split with a limestone foundation which is exposed as the first storey at the rear. The upper 2 stories are brick with a decorative brick treatment between the uppermost windows and the roof-line, forming a diamond pattern in darker brick. Six bays distributed over 3 stories with a central doorway on the lowest level. This gives only 2 bay openings as opposed to 3 at the front. This doorway enables direct access to the kitchens at the rear from outside. The lowest windows consist of limestone sills, the next floor are stone or concrete, and the uppermost floor is wood. All windows are double hung wooden sashes with muntins in a 6 over 6 pattern. Again shutters were originally present. Windows on the north and south walls are as follows. The south wall has a single window on the upper storey which lights the landing of the upper staircase. All windows on the north wall are new; added for the apts. now present; except a barred window in the basement which is not closed on the inside. The interior, starting with the hallway on the main floor, is generous. The front doorway opens to a wide hall which includes a staircase leading to the upper storey at the extreme left and doorways leading to the main floor. As previously stated, room uses are unclear, but I believe the main floor consisted of a large parlour at the front containing a Greek Revival fireplace, very similar to the one found in the Bluestone dining room. It has a Greek-key motif in the corners and an oval with molded columns extending down from the "key" design to a block at floor level. The overall appearance of the mantel is a heavy but pleasing look, which is in keeping with the Greek Revival period. The other room originally was a large dining room directly behind the parlour with a fireplace and mantle (now sealed up). Next was another room off the dining room which was a fair size. It has a fireplace (partly obscured) which may have been a keeping room, a prep kitchen or one of many other uses. The upper floor is a very pleasing space. It contained one very large room which we suppose may have been a ballroom. At the top of the stairs is a lovely arch-way, which I believe led to a hall which led to the ballroom. The rooms at the back of the house on this floor, were interconnecting at one time; possibly bedrooms and there is another small room at the front (above the front hallway) possibly a small bedroom or a cloakroom. Heating on this floor was done with stoves. In the basement, all the existing interior walls are load-bearing brick walls; so they haven't been changed. The rear doorway leads into a large room with a (covered) large cooking hearth. A previous tenant told me it had it's cooking boom intact. I have had someone in to look at this and they said the shape and size of the hearth resemble one at the Bluestone and the Little Bluestone. This large room was probably the major kitchen and possibly the remaining 2 or 3 rooms (one with a window) were the servants quarters. The other building present is an attached 2-storey garage. It is attached to the south wall of the house and is approximately 50 years old.

20 King Street

Page 23 of 24

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being lot no. 8 on the west side of King Street and part of lot 9 on the east side of Armour Street, Registered Plan No. 8, part of Town Plot Lot 18, Stewart Plan, in the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Northumberland (formerly the County of Durham).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-storey house is clad in brick laid in unusual pattern exhibiting paired headers between the normal stretcher pattern. This is similar to a type known as "garden wall" bond.

The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with projecting eaves. Under the eaves lie pairs of tooled "S" brackets on a moulded frieze. The window openings are flat and are headed by a brick radiating voussoir. The front facade, top-storey windows have brick sills which have replaced the wooden lugsills that sit below all of the home's other windows.

A one-storey bay from the front facade. It has a hipped roof with its eaves jutting out. A moulded corona decorates the plan cornice. Beneath this are medallioned block brackets set on a moulded frieze panel which itself has been intricately decorated with carved swirling medallions.

The main entrance is framed by a flat-topped portico. It is highly decorated in the same fashion as the bay and is supported further by carved brackets and bevelled posts. A moulded panel encloses the bottom portion of the portico. At one time, both the bay and the portico had ornate wooden cresting with fine urn decoration above.

The main entrance itself is a panelled door flanked by sidelights and headed by a flush, light transom panel.

A one-storey side addition has pilasters which run to the eaveline of the balcony above. A moulded and panelled balustrade capped by round urns encloses the balcony. Underneath the eaves one can see decorative stepped brickwork.