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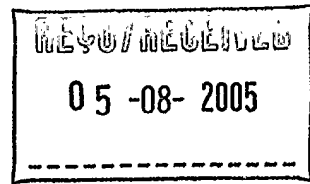
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August 4, 2005

Ontario Heritage Foundation
Suite 302
10 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO ON M5C 1J3

Dear Sir/Madam: RE: Property Designation
42 Barrett Street
Municipality of Port Hope

Enclosed please find copy of By-law 44/2005 designating the above noted property as being of architectural and/or historical value or interest, which was registered on title on August 4, 2005 as instrument No. 0363711.

Please accept this letter and enclosure as notification as required by the Ontario Heritage Act.

Yours truly,

Connie Martinell
Deputy Clerk

CM
Encl.

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE
BY-LAW NO. 44/2005

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

WHEREAS the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 authorizes the Council of the municipality to enact by-laws to designate property to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Port Hope deems it desirable to designate

42 Barrett Street, Ward 1

and has caused to be served on the owners of the respective lands and premises, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notice of Intention to designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such Notice of Intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality, namely the "Northumberland News" and "Port Hope Evening Guide;

AND WHEREAS the land of the subject property is more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" attached hereto and the reasons for designating the respective property is set out in Schedule "B-1" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS no notification of objections to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:


1. There is designated as being of historic and/or architectural value or interest the following real property as an important component of the Municipality of Port Hope:

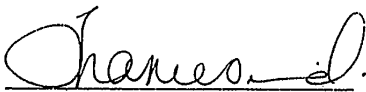
"42 Barrett Street" being more particularly described in Schedule "A-1" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law. The reasons for the designation of this property are set out in Schedule "B-1" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.

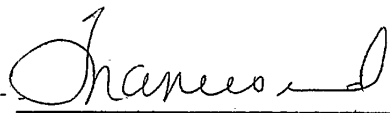
2. The Clerk and the Solicitor of the Municipality of Port Hope are hereby authorized to serve, publish and register copies of the By-law in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990.

READ a FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD time and finally passed in Open Council this 26th day of July, 2005.

I, Frances M. Aird, Clerk of the Municipality of Port Hope do hereby certify that this photocopy conforms to the original document which has not been altered in any way.


Rick Austin, Mayor


Frances M. Aird, Clerk


Frances M. Aird, Clerk
Date: August 3, 2005

SCHEDULE "A-1"
TO BY-LAW NO. 44/2005

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

42 Barrett Street:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Municipality of Port Hope (formerly Town of Port Hope), County of Northumberland and being composed of that part of Town Plot Lot Number 35, now known as 42 Barrett's Terrace and being more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street to have a bearing of north 41 degrees 29 minutes east and relating all bearings used herein thereto.

COMMENCING at the point of intersection of the southerly production of the centre line of a wall between two dwellings located on the herein described lands and on the lands to the south-west thereof, with the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street, said point of intersection being distant 6.12 feet on a bearing of south 41 degrees 29 minutes west along the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street from an iron bar marking the point of intersection of the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street with the west limit of Ontario Street;

THENCE north 48 degrees 31 minutes west to and along said centre line and its northerly production in all a distance of 127.75 feet to an iron bar;

THENCE north-easterly and south-easterly along the easterly and southerly limit of a lane surrounding said Terrace on the following course:

THENCE north 41 degrees 29 minutes east 37.40 feet to an iron bar;

THENCE south 67 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds east 41.73 feet to an iron bar;

THENCE south 56 degrees 0 minutes east a distance of 59.0 feet to an iron bar in the westerly limit of Ontario Street;

THENCE south 11 degrees 57 minutes west along said westerly limit, 60.56 feet to an iron bar marking the intersection of the westerly limit of Ontario Street with the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street;

THENCE south 41 degrees 29 minutes west along the north-westerly limit of Barrett Street a distance of 6.12 feet to the point of commencement.

TOGETHER with a right-of-way over Part 2 Deposited Plan 39R2228 in common with all others entitled thereto.

As in Deed Number 347861.

-SCHEDULE "B-1"
TO BY-LAW NO. 44/2005

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

- = No 42 Barrett Street was built c. 1892, some 30 years after William Barrett, son of the founder of Barrett's Mills, had built Barrett's Terrace as a business venture. On selling the family home, the Octagon on Martha Street, William's son, Harold, added this townhouse at the east end of the row for his own residence. It is a fine example of Queen Anne Revival, a Canadian vernacular style popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century. With its deep bays and octagonal towers it makes an attractive landmark at the corner of Ontario and Barrett Streets.

HISTORY

The Barretts.

In 1831, William Barrett (1784-1861) and his wife, the former Elizabeth Adams (1785-1859), came from Bathepoole, Cornwall to settle in Port Hope. It is not clear why, at the age of 47, Barrett left his fine home in Cornwall to emigrate to Canada. His father was a prosperous mill owner and William was an experienced millwright who had worked in the family firm from his youth. Religious intolerance and family disapproval may have been factors. In 1806 he had been caught up in the Methodist movement and was alleged to have held secret meetings in his home.

He did not come to Port Hope empty handed for shortly after his arrival he set about damming the Ganaraska and building a grist mill. His first mill was on the east side of the river, north of the present Barrett's bridge. By 1836 he had property on both sides of the river and, in 1853, he was building new mills on the east side. By 1854 he had a carriage works, flouring, saw, and planing mills on the west side.

Barrett's son, also named William (1817-1875), became a successful entrepreneur investing in several business ventures and, with his father, rather heavily in real estate. At one-time they owned a large tract of land running from the corner of Dorset and Pine Streets to the lake. Another sizeable parcel was on Victoria Street, next to Penryn.

The year 1857 with the onset of the depression following the end of the Crimean War (1853-56) saw the beginning of the slow decline in the Barretts' business affairs. Not only did the bottom drop out of the real estate market but there were series of disasters at their mills. In the 1858 flood, the dam was destroyed and had to be rebuilt. In 1878 they lost both the dam and a new and supposedly sturdier bridge, a necessary conduit to the conduct of their business. The final calamity fell in 1885 when fire destroyed the flour mill. What once had been a large and bustling area stretching from Ontario Street on the east, Cavan Street on the west, and north to Martha Street was no more.

Barrett's Terrace c.1855

The construction of the Terrace was probably the grandest and most ambitious of the younger William's schemes. Common in English towns and cities row houses began appearing in Canada West in the 1850s. These were not tenements but large well appointed attached townhouses, designed for gracious living in fashionable neighbourhoods. Barrett's Terrace is one of the longest and finest in Ontario and, over the years, has housed many a prominent Port Hope citizen.

Construction of the first ten houses on Barrett's Terrace probably took place before the flood of 1856 and the depression of 1857. Coupled with the changing industrial climate, these events would have triggered more cautionary investments by the astute Barretts. The likely date for completion of the Terrace was either 1854 or 1855 as it is known to predate the Octagon which, according to family papers, was built in 1856.

The younger William died in 1875 at 58, outliving his father by only fourteen years. His son, Harold, only seventeen at the time, had to take over the deteriorating business. In 1892 he decided to sell the Octagon on Martha Street, the family home since 1856, and build an eleventh townhouse on the Terrace for himself.

DESCRIPTION

In building his townhouse at the eastern end of the terrace, Harold Barrett, while making it somewhat grander, did maintain the spirit of the row. He separated a previous extension to No. 40 and incorporated it into his new house creating a dining room and kitchen on the main floor with a large hall and bedroom and bathroom above.

Somewhat ostentatious in style, No 42 is an example of Queen Anne Revival, a Canadian vernacular style popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The front entrance is flanked by deep five-sided semi-circular bays topped with octagonal towers that rise above the roof line. The brick on the addition is of a later and harder make but, like the rest of the Terrace, is laid in stretcher bond. The cornice is similar but there is no crenellation around the flat roof. The verandah is of simple design with a peaked roof and slightly tapered square posts.

The front door has a transom light and there is a small leaded window to its east adding light to the living room. A leaded casement to the left of the west tower lights the dining room. The other windows are similar to those in the rest of Terrace but are modern replacements. The towers have windows on three of five sides.

In addition to the bay windows the east elevation has a double window to the north. The rear elevation has a back porch, an outside entrance to the cellar, and five randomly placed windows.

INTERIOR

A large centre hall is flanked on the right by the living room with a fireplace on the east wall and on the left by the dining room and kitchen. A wide staircase of unpretentious design, 39 inches wide leads to a large upstairs hall, three bedrooms and a bathroom. The door casings, trim and baseboards, 10 inches wide downstairs and 11 inches wide upstairs, are typical of the 1890s.

Interior features included in the designation are the two leaded windows, the fireplace surround, the baseboards and trim, the kitchen wainscoting, the staircase with its side panelling and upstairs the panelled doors with porcelain doorknobs.