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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF SMITHS FALLS

BY-LAW NO. 10390-2022

A BY-LAW TO AMEND THE HERITAGE DESIGNATING BY-LAWS RESPECTING
ELEVEN PROPERTIES CURRENTLY DESIGNATED UNDER PART IV OF THE
ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act RSO 1990, as amended, authorizes the Council of the municipality to designate, by by-law, a property as having cultural heritage value or interest where prescribed criteria is met and the prescribed process is conducted;

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act RSO 1990, as amended, was further amended in accordance with Bill 108, More Homes More Choices Act, with changes in effect as of July 1, 2021;

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls finds it desirable to amend existing heritage designating by-laws to be consistent with the amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act RSO 1990, as amended;

WHEREAS Section 30.1(2) of the Ontario Heritage Act RSO 1990, as amended, exempts amendments which update the heritage designating by-law to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act, including amendments to the Act in accordance with Bill 108, More Homes More Choices Act, from providing the statutory notification for amendments to an existing heritage designating by-law prescribed by Section 29 of the Act;

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls elected to provide property owners with non-statutory, written notification of the intended changes to the existing heritage designating by-law before adopting this amending by-law;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls enacts as follows:

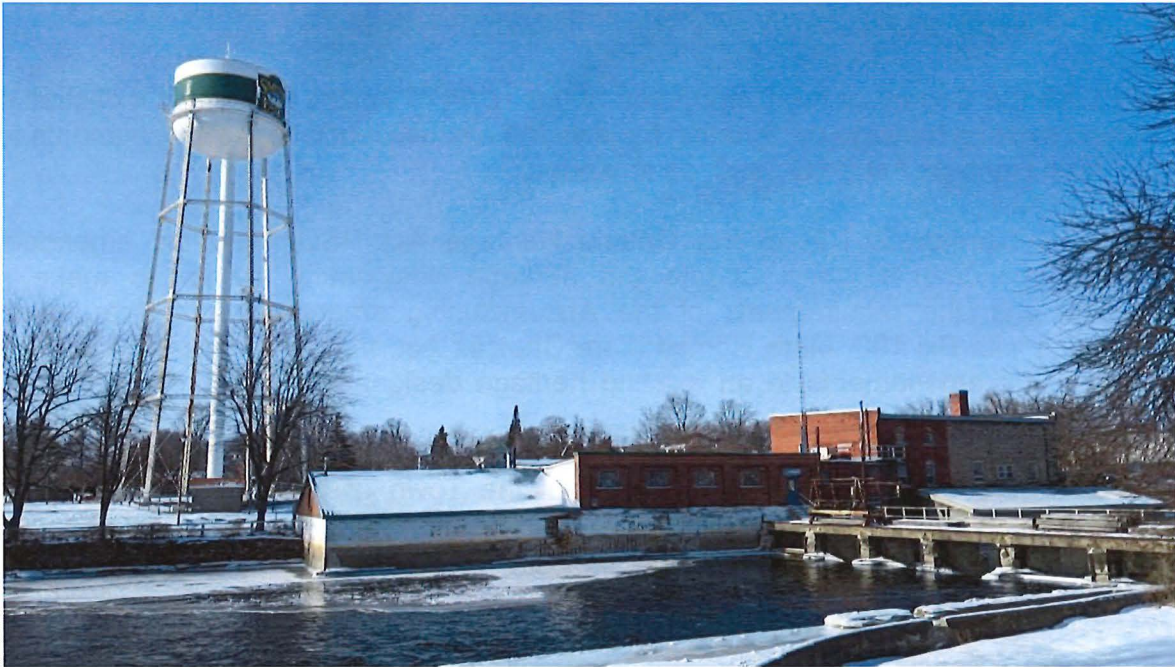
1. THAT eleven existing by-laws in accordance with Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act RSO 1990, as amended, shall be amended as follows:

1.1 WATERWORKS BUILDINGS

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 4350-77 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Waterworks Building Complex (4 buildings)
ADDRESS:	25 Old Mill Road
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Captain Adam Foster
PRESENT OWNER:	The Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls
DATE BUILT AND ADDITIONS:	1868/1886/1924/1952
ORIGINAL ARCHITECTS/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	Grist Mill/Waterworks/Pumping Station
PRESENT USE:	Vacant
DESIGNATION:	OHA Part IV, BYLAW NO. 4350-77



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The former Smiths Falls Waterworks comprises four buildings that are located along Old Mill Road. Its location on the Rideau Canal is indicative of the mid and late 19th century industrial development of the milling industry in Eastern Ontario and the reliance on waterpower of this period. The built heritage utility, though considerably evolved over time, was originally owned by Captain Adam Foster, an important local entrepreneur in Smiths Falls in the late 19th century. Foster developed an early system of waterworks in Smiths Falls, receiving the contract in 1886 to lay down a series of water pipes below ground on the east side of Beckwith Street, which would also supply the water tanks for the Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) yards. He expanded the system throughout the major streets of Smiths Falls during the following decade, and in 1891, struck a deal with the Town, whereby the council could purchase the facility, which it did by 1899. The Town expanded its waterworks program throughout

the early 20th century by purchasing water rights, and adding the brick filter plant in 1924, an extension in 1952, and renovation in 1955.

The waterworks complex was originally designated a heritage property by the Town in 1977 for its historic and architectural value/interest, Bylaw 4350-77.

Location (Contextual Value): The location of the waterworks complex is very significant to the economic development of the Town of Smiths Falls. The site, on the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site and National Historic Site of Canada, and its early development, is indicative of the important role the canal played in the settlement of the area in the late 1820s. The water system in Smiths Falls drove transportation, and was essential in mid-19th century industrial development - specifically for the milling industry, which was highly dependent upon water power.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The architectural values are expressed in the various phases of buildings, which illustrate the evolution of purpose-built industrial buildings spanning over a century. Their materials, inclusive of limestone, brick, concrete and concrete block, illustrate the evolution of architectural styles and industrial shell materials. The buildings as a group maintain an overall sense of balanced asymmetry and individual block symmetry, with limited openings, regardless of their extension phase. Their architectural detailing, though not consistent, is masonry-oriented and maintains an added design value, inclusive of stone quoins, voussoirs, stone sills and various cornices.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The waterworks complex is integral to the history of Smiths Falls in its connection to the settlement and the industrial economy of the area, as well as to the several key founding entrepreneurs of Smiths Falls such as Abel Ward and Adam Foster. It represents some of Smiths Falls earliest economic construction, specifically a series of mills that covered Jason and Ward Islands. After the purchase of the water system by the Town in 1899, the Water Commission expanded the facility significantly, to keep up with the demands of the growing population and industry. The Town established control over the water rights, powering other major industries such as the Canadian Pacific Railway Steam Engines, as well as providing a safe water supply to its residents and those of the surrounding area.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

Heritage attributes and character-defining elements are the manifestation of a property's heritage value. Therefore, it is very important to protect and enhance these attributes/elements in order to ensure protection of value to the community.

Character-Defining Elements (Entire Site):

- The entire complex's location, along the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site and National Historic Site, in the core area of the Town, at a significant channel riverbend in front of Jason Island;
- The historical significance of this familiar landmark in the region, to the foundations of and formation of industry in Smiths Falls;
- The series of buildings, and their relation to one another, showing the evolution of the site as a flour mill, pumping station, then filtering plant;
- Its adjacency to the FHBRO-Recognized Federal Heritage Site Wood Mill Complex; and
- Its associations with Abel Ward, one of the first permanent settlers of the area and founder of the original milling complex, and Captain Adam Foster, a key early entrepreneur.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS - BUILDING SPECIFIC:

Building 1: Built for Jason Gould Junior in 1868 as a Stone Gristmill, it is a 3-storey limestone building, which was then acquired by Adam Foster in 1881. The Town of Smiths Falls purchased the building, and the water rights for the mill, from Foster in 1910. The building was used to house the water driven pump.

- Three-storey + basement limestone building, with corner quoins;
- Flat roof;
- Brick chimney;
- Symmetrical openings, two per storey at west façade, three per storey at north façade, three openings at the east, with decorative stone lintels;
- Double-hung windows with stone sills;
- Date stone above west entrance;
- West entrance extrusion with masonry piers;
- Porch with balustrade of masonry corner piers and caps, steel guard rails.

Building 2: Constructed circa 1886, purpose built by Adam Foster, to house the original pumping station. The site was originally the Electric Light Station, which likely was torn down to build the pumping station. The pumping station was purchased by the Town of Smiths Falls in 1899.

- Red Brick, 3-storeys;
- Flat roof;
- Decorative brick cornice on west façade;
- Arched openings, three per storey on west façade, two per storey on east, with stone sills, brick keystones and voussoirs;
- Wood double hung windows and frames and transoms; and
- Arched entrance door at centre (west façade).

Building 3: The original filtration plant and extension (1924 & 1927).

- Red Brick, 2-storeys;
- Concrete and cement plaster foundation;
- Seven structural bays separated by brick pilasters and header bricks as cornice;
- Large openings, one per bay with stone sills;
- Flat roof;
- Entrance canopy with flat roof, supported by brick columns; and
- Red Brick gable on extension.

Building 4: The single-storey concrete block building (filter plant) north of the original stone mill (1952). Note: This building is part of the history of the evolution of the Waterworks Complex, but currently, generally has less value than the other three.

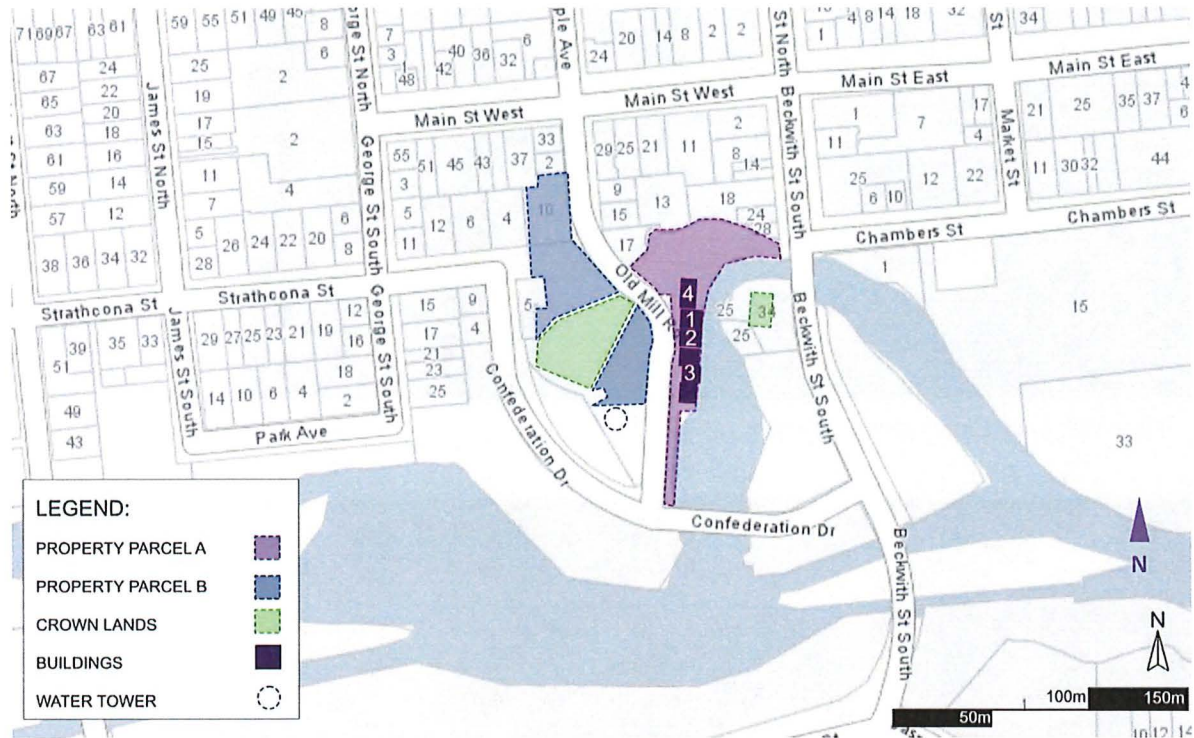
- Purpose built, concrete block construction;
- Flat roof;
- Garage-door openings (x3) at west façade;
- Man-door, centrally located at west façade;
- Window openings (x5) at east façade;
- Commemorative plaque with date inscription.

REFERENCES

- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.
- DeLottinville, Peter. A History of the Smiths Falls Lock Stations, 1827-1978.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

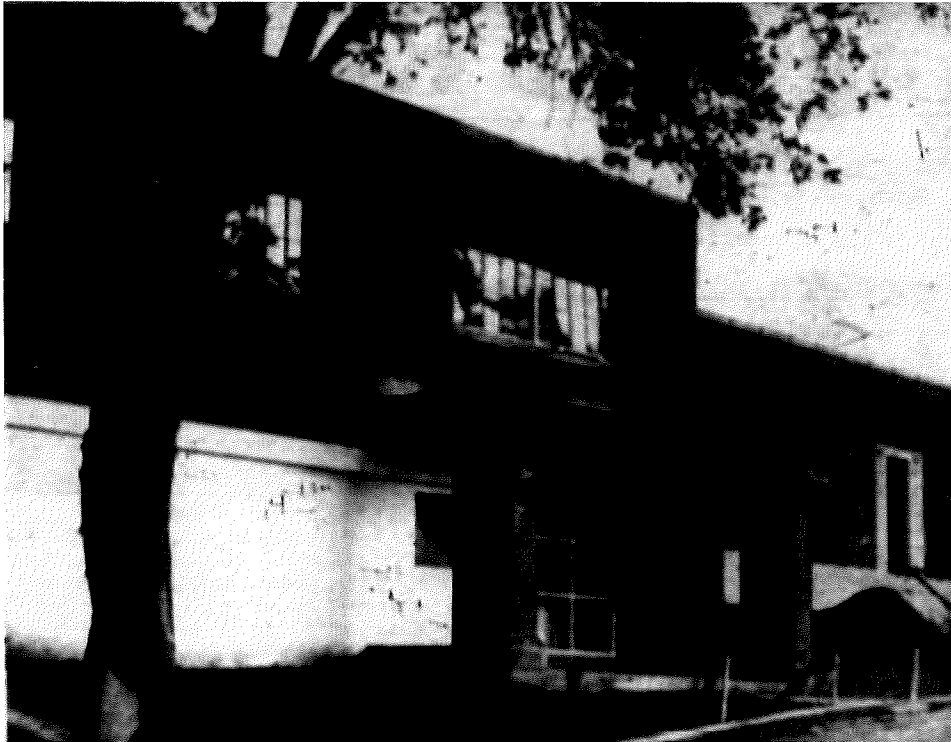
- 25 Old Mill Road
- RIDEAU RIVER U JASON ISLAND LAND SOUTH OF LOTS 51 AND 52, REGISTERED PLAN 13854.Site Plan



IMAGES



5 Flour Mills (n.d). *Library Archives Canada* 3320305.



6 The second expansion of the Filtration Plant, 1955. *The Ottawa Journal*, Nov. 18, 1955.



7 Water Treatment Plant, 1987. *Town of Smiths Falls.*

1.2 OLD POST OFFICE

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 4387-78 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME	Old Post Office
ADDRESS	30 Russell Street East
ORIGINAL OWNER	The Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls
PRESENT OWNER	Bruce Linton
DATE BUILT	1894
ARCHITECT / CONTRACTOR	Thomas Fuller (Dominion Architect)
ORIGINAL USE	Post Office
PRESENT USE	Mixed-Use/Commercial
DESIGNATION	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 4387-78



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Constructed in 1894, this purpose-built building was designed by Chief Dominion Architect Thomas Fuller in the Romanesque Revival style. The Post Office was closed at this location in 1964, then bought by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston in 1965. There was a separate high school for grades 11 and 12 on the first floor, a retreat on the second floor, and nuns' living quarters on the third floor. In 1977 the property was bought by Heritage Holdings, who had law offices on the first floor, and apartments on the second and third floors. The basement once housed a speakeasy. In 2018 the building was purchased by Bruce Linton, former CEO of Tweed, who restored the building, providing various modern upgrades. The restoration included a complete renovation and extensive millwork restoration according to traditional methods using original materials. Bruce Linton received the Lieutenant Governor's Heritage Award for Excellence in Conservation for the project in February 2021.

The Old Post Office was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/ interest, Bylaw 4387-78 on June 5, 1978.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The Old Post Office is located on Russell St East, in the downtown sector of Smiths Falls, at the corner of Market St North, in a prominent setting, across from other institutional buildings. Like other Fuller post offices, its location and striking presence represent a landmark in the Town. The building's vertical and side projections, typical of Fuller's designs, create a picturesque form on the street.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The Smiths Falls post office is a robust two-and-a-half storey structure, with a single storey wing on the north end. The building was constructed from Potsdam-Beekmantown sandstone that was sourced locally in North Elmsley from the quarry of James Hughes, on a foundation of Beckwith limestone, and Atlantic sandstone trim. The front or south facade of the building presents a vertically-oriented symmetrical face. The long east side presents a 'balanced asymmetry' façade composition, with a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal roofing with dormers and a flat, railed deck-top like a widow's peak. A central front belvedere clock tower is clad in jumbo herringbone metal tiles, topped with metal-clad vents, clock housing and dome, finished with a flagpole. The heavy overhanging wood cornice is decorated with beefy rounded brackets. The building, though unique, is part of a larger family of similar post offices in the region, also designed by Fuller, that showcase his design style, such as his distinctive combination of French Renaissance and High Gothic architectural details. This 'blend' was considered distinctly Canadian for referencing the two colonial founding European nations.

An addition in 1914 on the north end filled in the corner of the courtyard and raised the L wing to 2-storeys. The clock tower was added in 1915. The building was modern for its time, with electricity and indoor plumbing, and a coal furnace to heat the water.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The building is significant in its association with Thomas Fuller, official Dominion Architect from 1881-1896, and the development of the Town of Smiths Falls throughout the 20th Century. Fuller designed many official buildings from that era, including the former Langevin Block, now the Office of the Prime Minister and Privy Council (with Henry Langley 1866), the Victoria Tower (pre-1916 fire, 1866) and the Library of Parliament (1876). During his 16-year appointment as Dominion Architect, he was responsible for the design and construction of numerous public buildings across the country, including 80 post offices. Fuller designed post offices as recognizable landmarks, with the goal of fostering a federal architectural presence or "Dominion Image".

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Its robust form, assertive and elegantly designed in the Romanesque Revival style;
- Locally sourced, Potsdam red-brown sandstone;
- Beckwith limestone foundation and base;
- Atlantic sandstone trim, including around arched window and door openings;
- Central front belvedere clock tower (1915), clad in jumbo herringbone metal tiles, topped with metal-clad vents, clock housing and dome, finished with a flagpole
- Hipped roof clad in standing seam metal and a flat deck-top, open-railed widows peak;

- Heavy, ornate wood cornice;
- Compositionally-placed and detailed arched dormer windows;
- Deep-set fenestration with two stepped entry/exits on each street-front;
- A pediment-gabled side projection on each street-front featuring a bold, wide, extended semi-circular window with heavy grided mullion pattern and spherical finials flanking the truncated pediment tops;
- Date stone above the central portico reading "ERECTED A.D. 1894"; and
- Rooftop filial work on three sides.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 30 Russell St East
- LOT 240 REG. PLAN 13884

REFERENCES

- Heritage|Smiths Falls - Protected Properties (heritagesmithsfalls.ca)
- Town of Smiths Falls Bylaw 4387-78;
- The exterior: The Smiths Falls Post Office: Smiths Falls Digital Archive (vitacollections.ca)
- Thomas Fuller's Post Offices | Library and Archives Canada Blog (thediscoverblog.com)
- Businessman honoured for Smiths Falls post office revamp | Brockville Recorder & Times
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



8 Smiths falls Post Office ca. 1914, prior to additions. *Vitacollections.*



9 Smiths Falls Post office ca. 1927. *Vitacollections.*

1.3 CRAINE HOUSE

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 4844-83 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME	Craine House
ADDRESS	2 Bay Street North
ORIGINAL OWNER	James Rose
PRESENT OWNER	Fu-Jingling and Julien LeClair-Dionne
DATE BUILT	Ca. 1850
ARCHITECT / CONTRACTOR	James Rose
ORIGINAL USE	Residence/Medical Practice
PRESENT USE	Unknown
DESIGNATION	Bylaw 4844-83



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

This limestone house was built in the 1850's by James Rose, and the Craine family moved into the house in the 1880s. The house is named for Dr. Agnes Craine, one of Canada's pioneer women in medicine, who was born, lived and worked in Smiths Falls. The property was designated in 1983 by the Town of Smiths Falls as a heritage property, and a historic plaque pedestal marking it as the site of Dr. Craine's surgery was placed there in 2020.

The Craine House was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/interest, Bylaw 4844-83 on November 9, 1983.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The house was built by James Rose in the 1850s. The Craine family purchased the home in the late 1880s, around the time Agnes Craine returned from Medical School in Kingston. The Craine house

however, had one of the first fifty residential telephones installed in Smiths Falls, because of Dr. Craine's medical practice. Craine lived at the house until her death in 1937.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The Craine House is designated due to its architectural value, including its two split double flue chimneys and original board and batten attached shed. The home is a fine example of local limestone buildings of the 1840s period.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The Craine House is significant as the former practice and home of Dr. Agnes Craine, one of Canada's pioneer women in medicine. Agnes Craine was born in Smiths Falls in 1861, the daughter of Scottish immigrants. Craine was educated at Smiths Falls public and high schools and then taught elementary school for a few years before enrolling at Kingston Women's Medical College in 1885. She was the first woman from Smiths Falls to attend university. When she graduated as an M.D. in 1888, she did so with first class honors in every examination. After spending several years in Europe and the United States, she returned to her hometown and established a general practice, with her surgery located in the family home at 2 Bay Street North. She continued to maintain a medical practice at Smiths Falls for more than three decades. Agnes Craine donated significantly to her Alma Mater - In 1936, she gave Queen's the largest gift it received in the 1930s. Her donations contributed toward establishing an endowment, a Chair in Biochemistry, as well as the Craine Building on Campus.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Local limestone, rough cut, with smooth cut corner quoining;
- Split double flue chimneys;
- Original board and batten attached shed;
- Gable roof;
- Symmetrical form;
- 3rd storey dormer with paired arched windows;
- Double hung 2x2 windows;
- Main entry of panelled wood, glazed door and arched sidelights and arched transom light;
- Decorative wood frieze with dentils at first storey, now denoting "The Craine House"; and
- Jack arch lintels.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 2 Bay Street North
- LOT 191 N/S MAIN STREET PLAN 13884 LANARK SOUTH ELMSLEY; TOWN OF SMITHS FALLS

REFERENCES

- LANARK COUNTY'S PIONEER WOMAN DOCTOR Dr. Agnes Douglas Craine (1861-1937).
<http://www.perthhs.org/documents/pioneer-doctor-agnes-craine.pdf>
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



10 Dr. Agnes Craine, fourth from left, Graduate of Queen's Medical School, 1888. *Kingston Whig Standard* 19. Oct. 1991.

1.4 ABEL RUSSELL WARD HOUSE

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 4845-1983 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Abel Russell Ward House
ADDRESS:	57 Chambers St E
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Abel Russell Ward
PRESENT OWNER:	Arnold Gough
DATE BUILT:	Ca. 1830
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	Residential
PRESENT USE:	Residential
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw No. 4845-1983



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

This property is significant due its architectural and historical interest, having been built in the early 1830s for Abel Ward, one of the founders of Smiths Falls. Beyond its simple, solid, classic ‘stone box’ first glance, the abundant detailing is quite whimsical. The two-and-a-half-storey, Neo-Classical house is constructed of natural cut brown sandstone, with three columned porches, two of which have upper wooden railings. The building has decorated brick chimneys and three bay windows containing some stained glass and is surrounded by an ornamental iron fence. There have been significant modifications made to the interior, including its conversion into multiple apartments. The description does not include the interiors.

There have been many modifications to this house. Multi-sectioned shutters once covered the windows of this house on the outside. Extra windows were added on the west face, including the small window, distinguished by common stone lintels rather than jack arches, and a larger window that does not appear in early photographs. The

main entranceway has been altered from when the house was first built, when a wooden boardwalk led from the street to the wooden porch, which had square posts on the corners and a projecting vestibule, extending about three feet onto the porch. The posts were carved along the edges and the section separations had a circular design.

The east side of the house was referred to as the servant's quarters, with a kitchen, laundry room and living quarters. This portion of the property has seen many changes, including a new porch, which was much smaller and simpler at one time, that had a low-pitched roof and decorated frieze. It was supported by square columns and steps from the south.

The Abel Russell Ward House was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/interest, Bylaw 4844-83 on November 9, 1983.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The centre-town location is significant as the former property and residence of one of Smiths Falls founding settlers and merchants. Documentation indicates Abel Ward purchased this property on May 2, 1831, and it is assumed the house was built shortly after 1834. The property remained in Ward's name until 1873. It was purchased by Charles Frost in 1881. Chambers Street is also home to three other stately properties, originally built and owned by immediate descendants of the Frost family, the founders of the Frost and Wood Company.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The stone used in this house is natural cut, brown sandstone, laid in an uncut broken course. The only portion of this house not built of stone is the brick woodshed at the south east corner of the house. Jack arch lintels over doors and windows are of the same colour sandstone. Lintels and lugsills are also the same type of stone with the lintels being natural cut and the lugsills being smooth and squared. The quoins are a lighter shade of brown and are of a smoother texture than the other stones. This delicate detailing was typical between the 1810s-1830s.

The front dormer has been changed throughout the years; where the dormer roof once extended to the main eave, it is now raised and decorated with a return cornice. The three windows in the dormer have common stone lintels. The lugsills extend continuously under the three windows, giving the appearance of being shared.

The front entranceway now has a single round column with a Corinthian capital at each corner. The west side of the house has been altered with two extra windows on the main section and an addition on the back. The addition roof is flat with bracket braces around the edges and where the top was once trimmed with cast iron railing, it is now left plain.

The south end is very asymmetrical with windows placed randomly and the bay window off-centre. The second-floor windows all have very prominent heavy, dark brown stone lintels. The lugsills are similar to the front but are a darker colour. The two small gable dormers on the back of the house have been added on at a much later date, to allow additional light into the third floor apartments.

On the east side, the south, three-bay window is made of the same rough stone as the house. The roof has a very low pitch and is hipped in design, covered with asphalt shingles. The lugsills under the three windows are extended and joined around the whole bay.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): This house was built in the early 1830s for Abel Ward. Abel R. Ward, born in Massachusetts, moved with his family to Upper Canada in 1818, and settled in Smiths Falls in 1826. He is considered the founding settler of the Town and had considerable economic success during the time of the Rideau Canal construction. Ward purchased the 400 acres of land in Smiths Falls and made significant improvements to the settlement, including town roads, land division and development, in addition to his business ventures. In 1881, Ward sold this property to Charles B. Frost, Vice President of Frost & Wood Company. Many of the exterior additions to this property were done during the time the Frost family owned the house, including the front and back verandahs, the Ionic and Doric Columns, the stone and cast-iron fence, the attached gable at the front, in addition to the leaded glass in the front door, the bay window and the stained-glass windows.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Natural-cut brown sandstone masonry, 2.5 storeys;
- Smooth cut corner quoin stones at front, rough-cut stones at rear;
- Smooth cut sandstone header lintels at windows;
- Symmetrical form and use of neoclassical style;
- Gable roof, with gabled dormers at north and south façades;
- Decorative dentilled cornice and frieze at roof, porches and dormers;
- Three columned porches (north, east and south faces; north = corinthian capital order, east = doric capital order, south = square capitals) with decorative frieze/entablature;
- South porch decorative balustrade with carved wood balusters and rails;
- Brick chimneys with decorative crowns;
- Three bay windows with stained glass in the top section with the various sections held together by heavy lead work;
- Surrounding ornamental iron fence; and
- The front door is dark oak and is approximately three-and-a-half feet wide with heavy leaded glass.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 57 Chambers Street
- PT LT 143 N/S CENTRE ST PL 13884 LANARK S NORTH ELMSLEY; PT LT 144 N/S CENTRE ST PL 13884 LANARK S NORTH ELMSLEY; PT LT 145 N/S CENTRE ST PL

REFERENCES

- 57 Chambers Street. Research compiled by Marcia Render, prepared for the Town of Smiths Falls Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee.
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



11 Two people riding bicycle at 57 Chamber Street (likely late 19th- early 20th century). *Town of Smiths Falls.*



12 Exterior view of west façade and bay window (n.d). *Town of Smiths Falls, 1981.*

1.5 SMITHS FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 4846-83 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Smiths Falls Public Library
ADDRESS:	81 Beckwith St North
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls
PRESENT OWNER:	Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls The Smiths Falls Public Library Board.
DATE BUILT:	1903
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	George Massey Bayly
ORIGINAL USE:	Public Library
PRESENT USE:	Public Library
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 4846-83

K. Hestell



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Smiths Fall Public Library was designed by George Massey (G.M.) Bayly of Ottawa and built by local contractor John Davidson in 1903. It is located at the intersection of Beckwith St North and Elmsley St North. The brick and limestone building is significant for its design and association with the public library movement in Canada, particularly as one of the libraries in Canada underwritten by American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. Over 100 Carnegie Libraries were built in Ontario, and the Smiths Falls Public Library is one of the last remaining in the area.

The Smiths Falls Public Library was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/ interest, Bylaw 4846-83 on November 9, 1983.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The library property is prominently located along Beckwith St North at the intersection of Elmsley St North, creating a triangular parcel. The building is on a south west/north east axis, with its main entrance along Beckwith St North, on what used to be a road running east-west connecting Daniel St and Gladstone Ave. Prior to the construction of the library in 1903, the lot housed military drill sheds.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The Smiths Falls Public Library was designed by Ottawa Architect George Massy Bayly, who apprenticed with Frederick J. Alexander, one of Ottawa's leading architects of the time. By 1893 he had opened his own office and specialized in residential work in Ottawa and surrounding towns. The library is the best-known work of his firm Bayly & Huber, of Ottawa.

The Library's Beaux Arts design includes buff brick, with beige limestone lintels and sills, a large portico with circular columns and four engaged square pilasters, with ionic capitals. It has an intricate tympanum and frieze, divided by a detailed cornice that runs the perimeter of the building. It has a gable roof and solid stone foundation. An engraved lintel stone above the door reads "Public Library." An additional decorative element was added above the 1903 date above the entrance to fulfill Carnegie's wish that the representation of the sun – to signify knowledge – be placed somewhere above the building's front door.

In 2013, the building underwent a complete restoration of the exterior entrance's front portico. The pediment, cornice and strings were re-sanded and painted, the columns & pilasters were stripped, repaired, and repainted, while the bases were replaced with new wood, the front steps were replaced with concrete and flamed brown Canadian granite treads, and a new oak landing trim was added to the entrance landing. A roof replacement resulted in a significant loss of original decorative finials, which were located on all the gable's ridges.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The Smiths Falls Public Library is one of the last remaining Carnegie Libraries in the region, built with donations by Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish-American businessman and philanthropist, who spent millions establishing libraries throughout the world. The Smiths Falls Library was one of the few libraries he actually visited, which he did on his first visit to Canada in 1906. A signed portrait hangs in the interior. The library was also heavily supported through donations by other notable residents of Smiths Falls, including Francis, Charles, and William Frost of the Frost & Wood Company, one of the largest manufacturers of farm implements in Canada.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Large portico supported by four smooth, circular columns and four square pilasters, all of which are crowned by Ionic capitals;
- Two symmetrically-placed round windows;
- Contrasting ornamental brick work;
- Raised brick quoining;
- Decorative brickwork over windows;
- Elaborately decorated entablature (Cornice, frieze, architrave);
- Stone foundation;
- Intricate tympanum;
- Date stone above the entrance reading "Public Library"; and
- Symmetrical layout and massing;

Similar to the most recent restoration (2013) of the front portico, the entire exterior of the Public Library merits quality conservation and restoration, should any planned future work arise. It is important to replace features in-kind, without any additions that would falsify what is historically accurate.

INTERIOR ATTRIBUTES

- Exposed rubble stone walls in ground floor;
- ~~Two~~ ^{Three} ornamental brick fireplaces with decorative brick cornices and mantels, and painted wooden surrounds, ~~one~~ ^{two} on the ground floor and the other on the second floor;
- Painted, decorative 28 column cast iron radiators on ground floor;
- Painted, simple cast iron radiators on ground floor;
- Decorative, painted wooden window casing and sills in ground, second and third floors;
- Operable, single pane, wooden casement windows in ground floor;
- Simple, painted wooden baseboards in ground floor;
- Five panel painted wooden doors with simple wooden casing and original bronze/brass hardware in ground, second and third floors;
- Exposed hardwood flooring in ground and second floors;
- Simple wooden stairs with simple wall mounted wooden handrails from ground floor to third floor;
- Painted, simple wooden wainscoting along stairs from ground floor to third floor, and throughout second floor;
- Painted, decorative 19 column cast iron radiators in second floor and third floors;
- Painted, decorative composite wooden columns with bronze and glass globe light fixtures mounted on top in the second-floor entrance to the library;
- Recessed, coffered plaster ceiling with decorative plaster medallion in centre on the second floor;
- Ornamental, square plaster columns with decorative composite capitals and round plaster arches on the second floor;
- Decorative, wall and ceiling mounted plaster carvings throughout the second floor;
- Hanging 2, 3, and 5-light metal and glass pendant light fixtures throughout the second floor;
- Decorative, painted wooden baseboards in second and third floors;
- Decorative wooden curved mouldings along staircase from second to third floor; and
- Clear hierarchy of spaces with public uses in centre, and private spaces located on the perimeter.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- ~~78~~ ⁸¹ Beckwith Street North
- LOT 285 E OF BECKWITH STREET, REG PLAN 13884

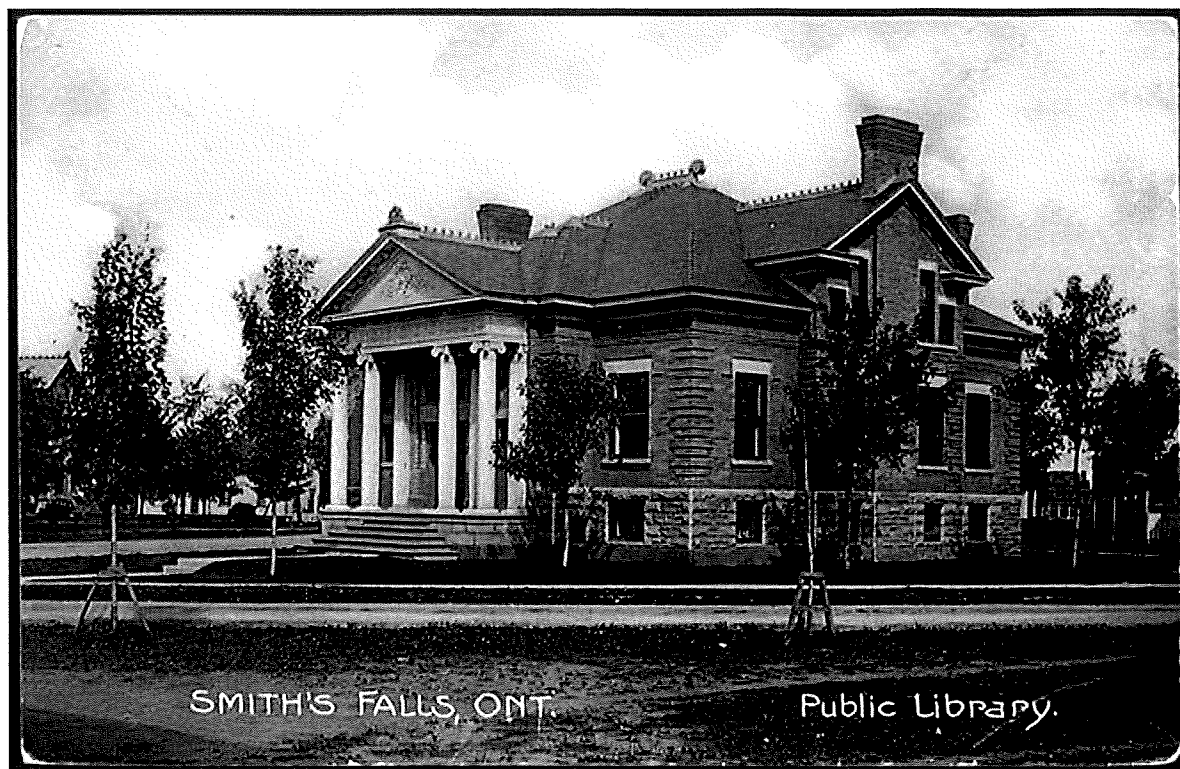
REFERENCES

- Heritage | Smiths Falls - Protected Properties (heritagesmithsfalls.ca)
- Library Restoration Drawings, Robert Beckett Architect Inc. 2012.
- History of the Library – Smiths Falls Public Library (smithsfallslibrary.ca)
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



13 Smiths Falls Public Library, 1910. *Toronto Public Library Archives*

1.6 HOTEL RIDEAU

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 5114-1986 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Hotel Rideau
ADDRESS:	20 Beckwith St North
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Charles O'Reilly, Hotelier
PRESENT OWNER:	Park View Homes
DATE BUILT:	1901
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	Hotel
PRESENT USE:	Apartments
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw No. 5114-1986



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Prominently located on Beckwith and William Streets in downtown Smiths Falls, the Hotel Rideau is significant for its architectural quality and cultural association with the community. Built in 1901 by hotelkeeper Charles O'Reilly, Hotel Rideau was at one time a social hub of Smiths Falls. Historically, the building has been a hotel, a restaurant, a bar and music venue and residential accommodations. In the late 1970s, the hotel became short-term living rental accommodation, and fell into disrepair until it was vacated in 2008. It remained vacant until it was purchased by Metcalfe Contractors in 2012, and later Park View Homes in 2016. The property was completely renovated and restored, then leased by Simply Comfort Estate Inc. who presently provides rental accommodations. The ground floor is home to retail, specifically C'est Tout Bakery, which occupied the space in 2021.

The Hotel Rideau was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/interest, Bylaw 5114-1986, September 10, 1986.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): In the early 1900s, Smiths Falls was a booming town with a population of 7,000. Hotelkeeper Charles O'Reilly purchased the lot downtown on Beckwith Street with the goal of building a hotel that would rival the world's finest at that time. Prominently located, Hotel Rideau is a focal point of Smiths Falls' main historic business district. The building is a fine example of turn of the century Ontario commercial architecture, and integral to both Beckwith and William Streetscapes.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The Hotel Rideau is an excellent example of turn of the century hotel and commercial architecture and was modeled on the urban houses or palazzos of Renaissance Italy. These have neo-classical features such as highly detailed cornice and Romanesque features such as large arched windows. The 3-storey building is a flat roofed, brick structure that features repeating round arched windows on the second floor, four oriel-type bay windows on the third floor south façade, which provide for four terraced windows with iron balustrades on the fourth-floor south façade. It also features a decorative, prominently bracketed embossed metal cornice, with elaborately sculptured frieze. Other features include wrought-iron railings along the south façade, including at a small balcony near the east corner; portal detailing at the south residential entry and a newly added/rebuilt grand three-story front porch/verandah structure which may not be entirely architecturally compatible, but plays a positive role in animating Beckwith Street and engaging the building with the streetscape.

A series of restorative repairs were completed after 2012, and uncovered the original 12ft ceilings, original terrazzo flooring and an elegant staircase that had been hidden behind a wall. The brick was also returned to its original salmon pink colour. In 2017, Park View Homes purchased the property, and continued the renovation. The concrete steps and the curving second-floor façade, added to the building well after it was built, were removed, and the 3-story portico was reinstated. By the time of the Park View purchase, the building had been vacant for 10 years, and structural issues prevented many of the interior elements from being saved.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The hotel was considered one of the finest in Eastern Ontario, and at the time, a refined alternative to the existing hotels in the area. Throughout the years, the hotel hosted community events, dignitaries, celebrities and politicians as a hotel and restaurant.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Salmon brick;
- Flat roof;
- Round arched windows, including detailed voussoirs;
- Four oriel windows on third storey (south façade);
- Four terraced windows with window balustrades on fourth storey (south façade);
- Decorative prominently bracketed cornice;
- Sculptured frieze; and
- Front porch (3-storey reconstruction).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

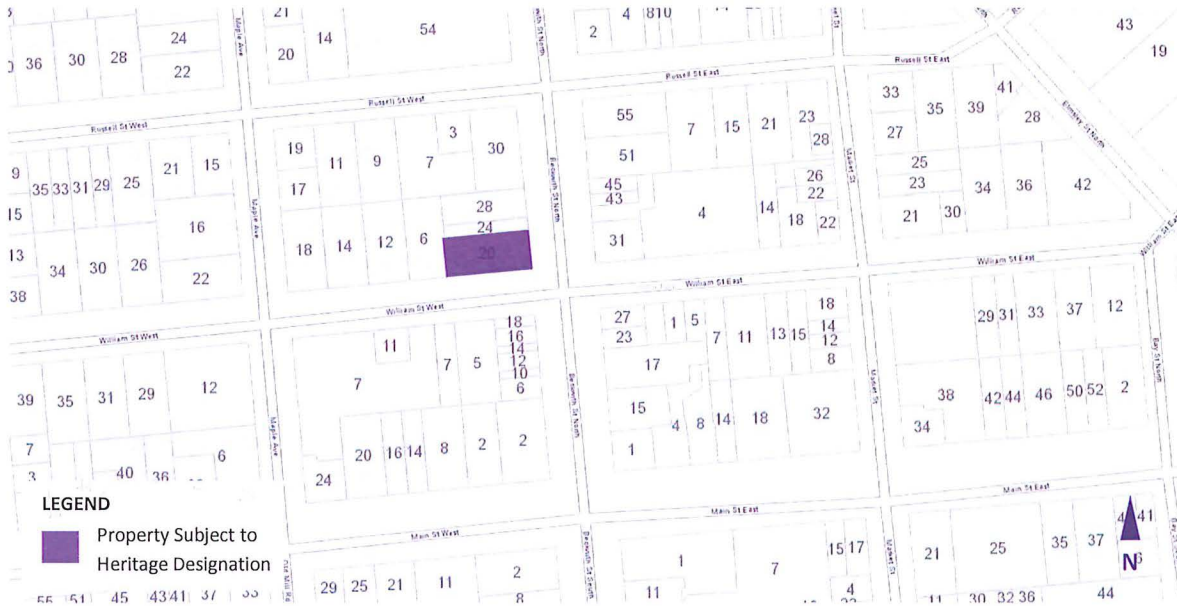
- 20 Beckwith Street North

- PART LOTS 225, 226 & 227 N/S WILLIAM STREET, PLAN 13884 – DESIGNATED AS PARTS 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, PLAN 27R6033

REFERENCES

- The Ottawa Citizen, 15.Sept.2012.
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



14 Hotel Rideau, 1910. <https://digitalarchive.tpl.ca/objects/288198>



15 Hotel Rideau, 1908. The Journey of the LOW Family from Ottawa to Niagara Falls and Buffalo during the summer of 1908. http://www.jimlow.com/home/genealogy/low_trip/kings_highway_1908.html



16 Hotel Rideau, ca. 1980s. (Notice the Canopy, which replaced the original 3-storey portico.
<https://speakupsmithsfalls.com/remember-when/widgets/30936/photos/8271>



17 The Rideau Hotel before restoration began Winter 2016. <https://thewedge.live/2017/04/19/the-resurrection-of-the-rideau-moving-quickly/>

1.7 NINE RUSSELL STREET WEST

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 5204-87 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Nine Russell Street West
ADDRESS:	9 Russell Street West
ORIGINAL OWNER:	M. Ward., John B. Ward and George A. Ward
PRESENT OWNER:	David and Kyrstelle MacDonald
DATE BUILT:	Ca. 1880
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	Residential/Livery Stable
PRESENT USE:	Residential/Commercial
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 5204-87



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Arthur Jamieson's Shop is located at 9 Russell Street West, on the south side of the street between Maple Avenue and Beckwith Street, in downtown Smiths Falls. The steeply pitched roof, one-and-a-half storey red brick building was constructed as a blacksmith shop circa 1880, with later additions added. The property at one point was used as a Horse Livery, and later, for residential and commercial use. The east side addition towards the rear has a curved-sloped parapet fronting the less-steep roof pitch. The garage in the back was removed. A small porch was visible at the back of the property, off the rear entrance, and was also removed, and a sunroom was added to the property. Brick restoration was completed at some point, above the door at the back.

Arthur Jamieson's Shop was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/interest, Bylaw 5204-87, April 15, 1987.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The property's location on Russell Street West is significant, due to its central location in the core of downtown Smiths Falls. The lot was first purchased by the sons of Smiths Falls' founding settler Abel Russell Ward, in 1872. It was sold to William Foster in 1875, after which the house was likely built. In 1887, William Hunter purchased the property and is believed to have used it as a livery. The location was ideal for a livery because of its proximity to hotels, businesses and its easy access to the Rideau Canal and the train station. The property and location is a testament to the formation of the central commercial hub of Russell Street West and to the development of Smiths Falls in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The property is adjacent to Davidson Courtyard at 7 Russell Street West, which was previously Davidson's Bakery, which opened in 1889, one of the largest commercial bakeries in Eastern Ontario.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The circa 1880 building is a one-and-a-half storey red brick structure with yellow brick voussoirs and quoins. Other features include a narrow pair of windows in the front, a matching single window at the rear and an attached frame shed. The interior has a curved staircase. The building once sported a large "L" shaped verandah with ornamental newell posts, spindles and brackets. This was removed, likely after the purchase in 1978, and replaced with a closed-front entry way, only somewhat sympathetic.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The property is associated with founding Smith Falls families, including the Wards. Russell Street was in fact named after founding settler Abel Russell Ward. William Hunter, a prominent businessman who purchased the property in 1887, operated a livery at the property, which remained in the Hunter family until 1949.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- One-and-a-half storey, steeply-pitched roof with gable end, facing the street;
- The red brick and architectural style that is typical of the early settlement of the town, and of residential structures throughout Smiths Falls;
- Buff brick arched voussoirs and quoins; and
- Narrow windows found in the front and the rear.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 9 Russell Street West
- LOT 234 S/S RUSSELL STREET, PLAN 13884 LANARK SOUTH ELMSLEY; TOWN OF SMITHS FALLS

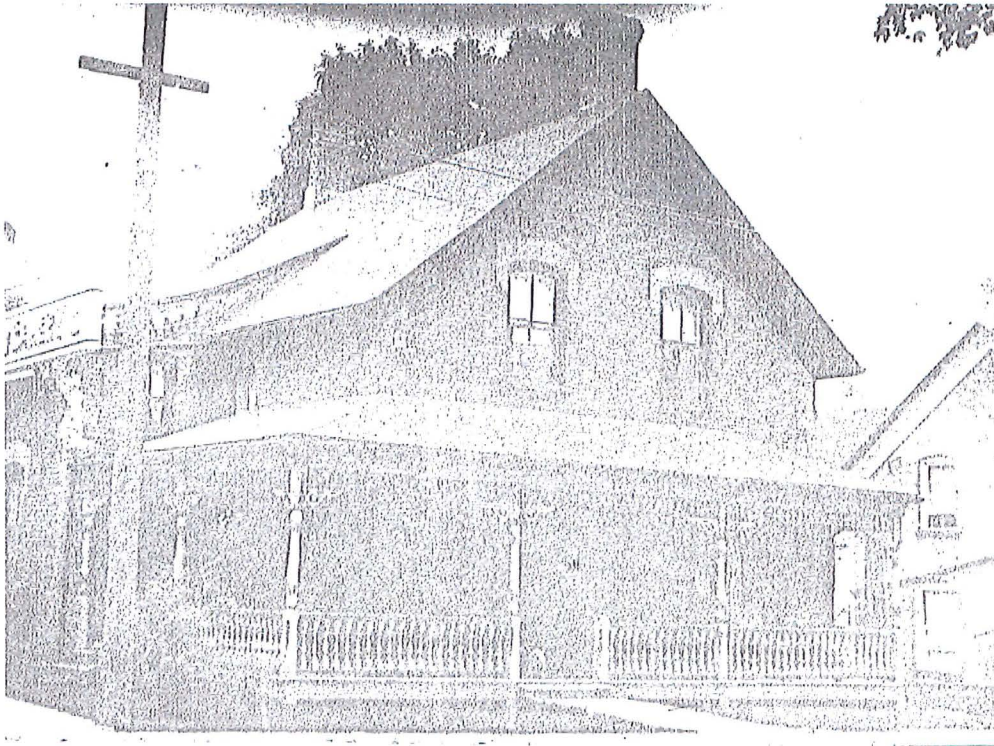
REFERENCES

- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



18 Photocopy of original image L shaped balcony at the front of 9 Russell Street West. *Town of Smiths Falls.*



19 Adapted front entry, image date unknow. *Town of Smiths Falls.*



20 Image of small porch and garage at rear of the building. *Town of Smiths Falls.*



21 Current rear of the residence. <http://tours.louiseingram.ca/public/vtour/display/760483#!/>

1.8 FORMER SMITHS FALLS HIGH SCHOOL

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 5402-88 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Former Smiths Falls High School
ADDRESS:	46 Russell Street West
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Smiths Falls High School/Upper Canada District School Board
PRESENT OWNER:	St Francis Masons Lodge # 24
DATE BUILT:	1884
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	High School
PRESENT USE:	Local Masons of Ontario Lodge
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 5402-88



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Former Smiths Falls High School is a 2-storey red-brick Georgian style building, with a front-facing gable roof over a protruding center bay, located at 46 Russell Street West. Built in 1884, the school is representative of early school architecture in Eastern Ontario, however more architecturally subdued than other schools built in the area in the late 19th Century, such as the Upper Town Public School (now the Former Central School). The building closed as a school in 1949, and in 1954 became the home of the St. Francis Masonic Lodge #24. It appears shortly after the use change to the Masonic Lodge that the portico was partially filled in and a new lintel stone with 'Masonic Temple' engraved was inserted at the new door location.

The Former Smiths Falls High School was originally designated a heritage property by the Town of Smiths Falls for its historic and architectural value/ interest, Bylaw 5402-88, August 15, 1988.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The building is a distinctive element of Russell West and George Streets and although it is located on the north side of Russell Street, the original entrance is on George Street. The property is set back from the road, on a slightly elevated portion of the lot. Its symmetry and mass contribute to its strong presence along the streetscape. Its location is significant as part of the historic downtown development of Smiths Falls in the late 19th Century, its growing population, and institutional, commercial and residential development underway at that time.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The red brick building is an example of simple school architecture of the 19th Century, with a Georgian symmetrical form. It has yellow (or 'buff') brick quoins and string courses, with the band at the lower tier of the two-tiered portico protrusion containing the jack arched lintel for the original portico opening. There are vertical windows and a hipped roof. The main entrance is centered with the extruding vestibule and gabled portico. The central bell tower was removed when the building ceased to be used as a school.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The building holds strong associative and historical value, both as a former school, and in its use as a Masonic Lodge. The building is representative of public education reform in the Province of Ontario, and guidelines established in the late 19th century regarding the growing emphasis on education. Greater attention was paid to architectural style and landscaping, which reflected the significance and importance of education in the community. In 1911, the building was no longer considered adequate for proper secondary education, and a new building for the high school was constructed. It briefly became the Johnston Public School until its closing in 1949 and then the Masonic Hall in 1954. The St. Francis Masonic Lodge #24 originated in 1839, when Masonic brethren from the village of St. Francis (later incorporated as the Town of Smiths Falls) opened a new lodge, initially using various locations in the village. Freemasonry played a significant role in the development of Smiths Falls, and its members formed an integral part of the development of the community.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Simple, symmetrical form;
- Red brick structure;
- Buff brick quoins and string courses;
- Hipped roof;
- Vertical windows;
- Front gable over portico with circular opening for attic vent;
- A two-tiered protruding portico entrance, modified with partial infill.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 46 Russell Street West
- LOT 355-358 N OF RUSSELL ST REG PLAN 13884

REFERENCES

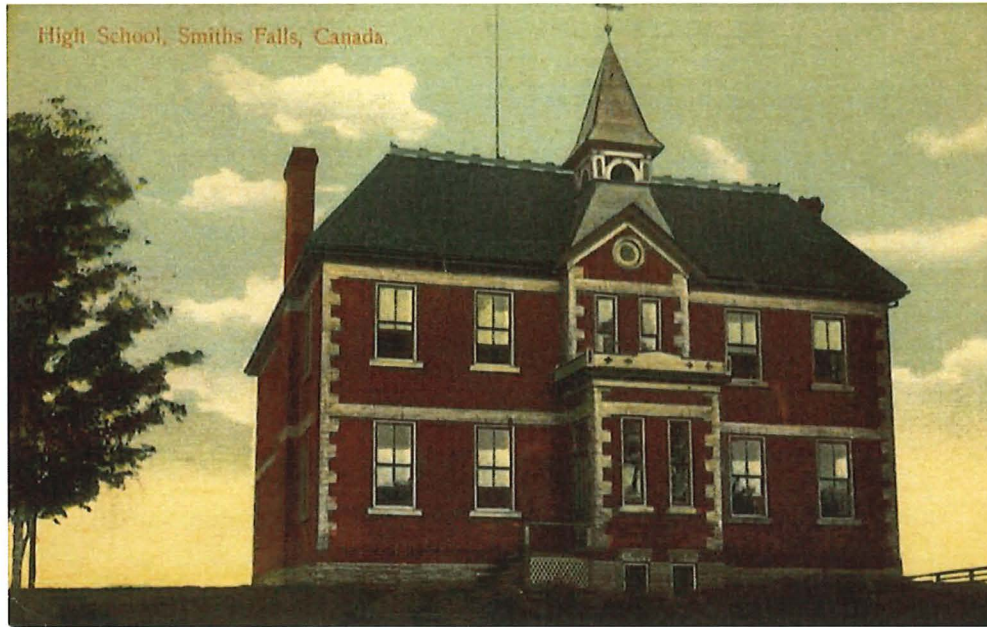
- Masonic lodge marks 175 years of service (insideottawavalley.com)
- Heritage | Smiths Falls - Protected Properties (heritagesmithsfalls.ca)
- Upper Canada District School Board – History of area schools (wordpress.com)
- 46-Russell-Street-West-Masonic-Hall.pdf (smithsfalls.ca)

- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



IMAGES



22 High School (n.d.), Town of Smiths Falls.

1.9 JONATHAN GILE HOUSE

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 5762-91 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Jonathan Gile House
ADDRESS:	36 Elmsley Street South
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Jonathan Gile
PRESENT OWNER:	Unknown
DATE BUILT:	1899
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Built by Johnathan Gile
ORIGINAL USE:	Residential
PRESENT USE:	Residential
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 5762-91



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Jonathan Gile House was built in 1899 and is located at the corner of Elmsley and Centre Streets. The lot was part of the original 1810 land grant to Thomas Smyth, United Empire Loyalist, for whom the Town is originally named. The single-storey carriage house at the rear is included in the designation.

The Jonathan Gile House was originally recognized for its heritage value by the Town of Smiths Falls on 19 August 1991, Bylaw 5762-91.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The lot was part of the original land grant for the Town of Smiths Falls to Thomas Smyth in 1810. Thomas Smyth was a United Empire Loyalist, after whom the Town was originally named, who was

gifted 400 acres of land by the Royal Commission. There is reference to a structure on the lot as early as 1878, and that Jonathan Gile and Jeremiah Washburn purchased the property in 1879. The original structure remained until 1889, at which point the current property was built. The property contributes to the visual significance of both the Elmsley and Centre streetscapes, and its form 'rounds the corner' very well. In this residential section of downtown, it is representative of the substantial residences built by the growing economically prosperous class in Smiths Falls in the late-19th century.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): Like other buildings of that period, the Jonathan Gile house has many architectural style influences, including Italianate and Queen Anne Revival. It features a limestone foundation. Much of its value lies in its form, with two large 2-storey extruding bays, joined by a rounded veranda at the first storey. The curved veranda joins the two extrusions or ends of the "L" with a shingled balustrade and five posts and two piers to support its standing seam metal roof. The hipped roof with non-original metal tile cladding is truncated to a flat top deck (like a widow's walk with no balustrade) and is framed with painted wood eaves and detailed decorative cornice brackets. The balustrade of the veranda is enclosed and shingled, albeit likely a non-original feature. The columns, brackets and filial work of the upper part or transom of the front porch appear to be fine interpretations of the original. The extruded bays have three windows per storey, all topped with a segmented arch. A single-storey brick wing with an attached framed garage is at the rear of the property.

The garage was likely originally a coach house, or a similar structure, with an open porch above it. The use of yellow mixed-buff brick, possibly local, was a popular choice at the time, and can be found on a number of other buildings in Smiths Falls, including the public library.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The house is significant in its association with Jonathan Gile, a dealer of boots and shoes in Smiths Falls, as well as a Town Councillor and a deacon of the Baptist Church. The Gile family has early roots in the Smiths Falls Baptist community, which dates back to the late-18th century, and the arrival of Baptist settlers from the United States.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Protruding 2-storey bays with 3 arched windows per storey, topped with segmented brick arch lintels;
- Wood eaves with detailed cornice brackets;
- Rounded wrapped veranda with shingled balustrade/argeboard and detailed columns and brackets;
- Decorative spindled porch transom;
- Yellow mixed buff brick on limestone foundation;
- Truncated hipped roof; and
- Single storey garage (carriage house) at rear.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 36 Elmsley Street South
- LOT # 135 N OF CENTRE STREET, REGISTERED PLAN 13884.

REFERENCES

- Reasons for designation for 36 Elmsley Street, *Town of Smiths Falls*. 1991.
- *The Genealogy and History of the Guild, Guile and Gile Family*. By Charles Burleigh, 1887. Source: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=G5IPAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA273&lpg=PA273&dq=jonathan+gile+smiths+fals+history&source=bl&ots=nd0DtLnun6&sig=ACfU3U0i2OJ8->

qouTB_XAqGI5KmxibIWCC&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjV777S7N_1AhWSkIeEHUGdCTs4ChDoAXoECBYQAw#v=onepage&q=jonathan%20gile%20smiths%20falls%20history&f=false

- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

SITE PLAN



1.10 SMITHS FALLS DISTRICT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ARCHWAY

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 8363-2010 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute Old Archway
ADDRESS:	2 Gould Street
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute (SFCI)
PRESENT OWNER:	J. Blackburn Construction Ltd.
DATE BUILT:	1911
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	School
PRESENT USE:	Architectural fragment/Marker
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA Bylaw 8363-2010



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The former Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute Old Archway is situated on a portion of the former Smiths Falls District Collegiate Institute property, at 2 Gould Street. When the building was fully demolished in 1981, the arch, originally the girls' entrance, was stabilized and preserved.

The Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute Old Archway was originally recognized for its heritage value by the Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls on November 1, 2010, Bylaw 8363-2010.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): Prominently situated on the current property of the new Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute, located just north of the central downtown core. Unfortunately, adjacent to a parking lot and a fenced-off utility building, with little or no sense of place provided by appropriate landscape and interpretive information.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): The archway uses a Greek Revival Style, echoing other institutional buildings in the town, built during the same time period. This remaining arched entranceway was the girls' entrance to the school. It is constructed of a robust limestone masonry base, with red brick walls and a pediment supported by a finely detailed decorative frieze. The Greek Revival architectural details of the then - building echoed the civic style of the Town Hall, Central School and Public Library. Physical arch attributes include an emphasis on straight lines, symmetry and proportion, classical moldings, semi-circular arched opening and a low-pitched gable roof.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The original Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute (SFCI) was built in 1911, for \$60,000 and became a symbol of the growth and prestige of education within the region, in the early-20th century. It was built to accommodate 300 students and attracted pupils from neighbouring Carleton and Renfrew Counties. Considered modern for its time, by 1925, enrolment had grown to over 400 students. The 3-storey brick building was also used in the evening for a night vocational school. By 1951, it was evident a larger secondary school was needed, and construction took place just behind the Collegiate. SFCI's top floor was removed, and the building became Rideau Public School in 1952, to accommodate the increase in the elementary student population.

The remainder of the building was demolished in 1981. The archway was saved, largely due to the efforts of the local Rotary Club that championed its preservation, to leave a lasting legacy of community memory and education.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- The use of red clay brick pilaster and arch construction and detailing;
- Central front and side archway openings including keystones and voussoirs;
- Limestone masonry base; and
- Decorative pediment and dentilled frieze with gabled roof.

Although conservation best practices require preservation of entire buildings, this compromise of preserving a critical fragment of the historic school, to remind the public of the original building, can serve future generations to better understand the fabric of a progressive and expanding town and its institutional edifices of previous generations.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 2 Gould Street
- (FIRSTLY) PT LT 148 S/S MAZIE ST BLK AK PL 13884 LANARK S MONTAGUE; PT LT 149 S/S MAZIE ST BLK AK PL 13884 LANARK S MONTAGUE; PT LT 150 S/S

REFERENCES

- Town of Smiths Falls Bylaw 8363-2010
- Smiths Falls, Ontario, Canada : School Class, 1917-1918. (rootsweb.com)

- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.

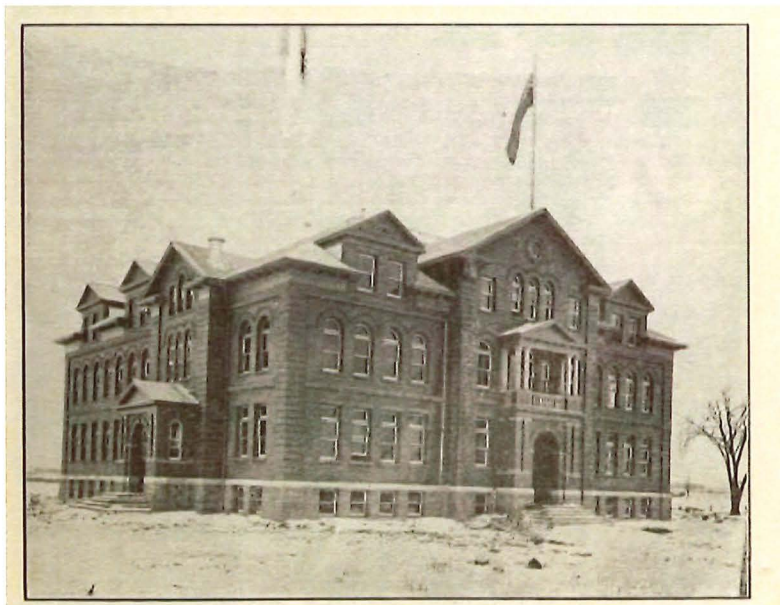
SITE PLAN



IMAGES



24 Smiths Falls, Ontario, Canada : School Class, 1917-1918. (rootsweb.com)



25 Former Smiths Falls Collegiate Institute, ca. 1924. *Stiles, H. M. (Harlow M.).*

1.11 SOPER HOUSE

AUTHORIZATION

That Bylaw 8816-2015 be amended in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BUILDING PROPERTY NAME:	16 Maple Avenue (Soper House)
ADDRESS:	16 Maple Avenue
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Unknown
PRESENT OWNER:	Isaac and Rebecca Allen
DATE BUILT:	c.1890's
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
ORIGINAL USE:	Residential Home
PRESENT USE:	Residential Home
DESIGNATION:	Part IV of the OHA, Bylaw 8816-2015



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is located between Russell St West and William St West along Maple Ave, one block from the central main street (Beckwith St North). It is a red brick Queen Anne style detached home, that also features an original 2-storey carriage house which is included as a heritage attribute stated in the original designation bylaw.

The Soper House was originally recognized for its heritage value by the Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls on 8 September, 2015, Bylaw 8816-2015.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Location (Contextual Value): The location on Maple Avenue, previously Mill Street, is significant in its proximity to historic downtown Smiths Falls. The Soper House is a testament to the style of houses that emerged in Smiths Falls in the late 19th century, occupied by the expanding merchant class.

Architectural Detailing (Design/Physical Value): This 2-storey red brick dwelling with a large east-south wraparound veranda and covered upper storey porch (“breakfast porch”) is an elegant example of a Queen Anne style dwelling of the late 19th century in Ontario. It has exemplary wood trim, particularly in the gables, including oversized bracketing, fretwork, fish scale shingles and vergeboard featuring a central kingpost, lunette central to the gable, and yellow brick lintels with limestone keystone above all windows. Other details include the limestone banding, with classical swirl pattern, between first and second storeys, traditional front double bay gable, unique curved chimney with centre window, large 2-storey clapboard carriage house at the rear of the property exhibiting two modern garage doors, original man door and central gabled loft accessible by wooden doorway. The eclectic mix of derivative styles, including neo-Classic in the veranda entry detailing, and several others from Victorian times, display a whimsical but assured design hand.

The property has undergone some fairly significant cosmetic updates since its original designation, including the upper porch enclosure and many small porch details such as repainting the wrap veranda to emphasize its classic design, and fish scale shingles at the porch and bay gables. These more recent renovations to the verandah and upper porch provide yet another layer of stylistic references, more robust and less considered detailing than the original.

Initial Use/Conversions (Historical/Associative Value): The property has associative cultural heritage value with Bert Soper. Soper moved to Smiths Falls in 1912, and although the exact dates are unknown, 16 Maple was his residence for a period. Soper was well-known merchant in Smiths Falls who built the Rideau Theatre in 1912, later renamed the Capitol in the 1930s. Soper was director of the Allan Soper and Company Coal Sales and operated a Coal Shed in the Canadian Pacific Railway Yard. He was involved in the horse racing circles and was also the owner of Pastime Stables in Smiths Falls. He represented Lanark as a Liberal Member of Parliament from 1940 to 1945 and, at the time of his death in 1968, was the only Liberal to ever represent that riding.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS)

- Red brick with yellow brick jack arch lintels and limestone keystones above all windows;
- Wrap-around veranda;
- Unique broken-pedimented, double-columned architrave at front porch entry;
- Upper storey enclosed porch (breakfast porch);
- Significant wood trim including oversized bracketing, fretwork, fish scale shingles and vergeboard featuring a central kingpost,
- Half-moon lunette;
- Decorative carved limestone banding between first and second storeys;
- Double storey bay with uniquely-composed gable top with decorative two-way brackets;
- Curved chimney with center window;
- The 2-storey clapboard carriage house at the rear of the property exhibiting two, modern garage doors, original man door and central gabled loft accessible by wooden doorway.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- 16 Maple Avenue North
- LOT PT LT 347, PT LT 348, PT LT 325 AND PT LT 326 PLAN 13884

REFERENCES

- Smiths Falls Digital Archive (vitacollections.ca)
- Heritage | Smiths Falls - Protected Properties (heritagesmithsfalls.ca)
- Corporation of the Town of Smiths Falls Bylaw 8816-2015.
- Lockwood, Glenn J.: Smiths Falls: A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994.
- Ottawa Journal, June 15, 1940.

SITE PLAN



2. THAT this By-law shall come into effect upon its passing.

Read a first and second time this 7th day of November, 2022.

Read a third time and passed this 7th day of November, 2022.



Mayor



Clerk