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Office of the City Clerk

November 27, 2024

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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RECEIVED  
2024/11/28  
(YYYY/MM/DD)  
Ontario Heritage Trust

Dear [REDACTED]

**Re: Kingston City Council Meeting, November 19, 2024 – By-Law Number 2024-398; A By-Law to Designate the Property at 3751 Smith Road to be of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act***

At the regular meeting on November 19, 2024, Council gave three readings to By-Law Number 2024-398; A By-Law to Designate the Property at 3751 Smith Road to be of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Attached please find By-Law Number 2024-398, and the Notice of Passing.

Yours sincerely,

Janet Jaynes  
City Clerk  
/nb

Encl. By-Law Number 2024-398  
Notice of Passing

C.C. Ontario Heritage Trust  
Ryan Leary, Heritage Planner

**Notice of Passing By-Laws to Designate  
The following properties to be of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest Pursuant to  
the Provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18)**

**Take Notice** that Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18, By-Law Numbers 2024-397, 2024-398, 2024-399, 2024-400, 2024-401, 2024-402, and 2024-403 were passed by the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kingston and approved by Mayoral Decision Number 2024-27 on November 19, 2024 to designate the following lands to be of cultural heritage value and interest:

**294 Elliott Avenue** (Part Farm Lot 5, Con West Great Cataraqui River, Kingston, Part 1, 13R18838; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Elliott Farmhouse;

**3751 Smith Road** (Part Lot 6, Con 4, Western Addition, Kingston, as in FR329337, Lying E of Part 2, 13R344 & S of Part 3, 13R4158; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Bell Farmstead;

**3867 Smith Road** (Part Lots 7-8, Con 4, Western Addition, Kingston, Part 1 on 13R21029; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Smtih Farmstead;

**722-766 John Counter Boulevard** (Part Farm Lot 5, Con West Great Cataraqui River, Kingston, as in FR442219, Except Parts 5 & 7 13R8629 & Part 1, 13R17330; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the John Elliott Farmhouse;

**1901 Jackson Mills Road** (Part Lot 13, Con 4, Kingston, Part 2, 13R18877; S/T & T/W FR762129, Except the Easement Therein Thirdly Described; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Jackson Mill;

**617-619 Union Street** (Part Lot 4, N/S Union St, Plan 54, Kingston City, Parts 1, 3, 13R10659; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac); and

**79-83 Princess Street** (Part Lot 111, Original Survey, Kingston City, Part 1, 13R13985; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Robert White Building.

**Additional information**, including a full description of the reasons for designation is available upon request from Ryan Leary, Senior Heritage Planner, Heritage Services at 613-546-4291, extension 3233, or at [rleary@cityofkingston.ca](mailto:rleary@cityofkingston.ca) during regular business hours, or by visiting the Development and Services Hub at [www.cityofkingston.ca/dash](http://www.cityofkingston.ca/dash) and searching by address.

Any who objects to one or more of these By-laws may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal by giving the Tribunal and the City Clerk, within 30 days of the publication of this notice, a notice of appeal setting out the objection to the By-Law(s) and the reasons in support of the objection, accompanied by the fee charged by the Tribunal.

**Dated** at the City of Kingston

This 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2024

Janet Jaynes, City Clerk

City of Kingston

City Council voted in favour of this by-law on November 19, 2024

Written approval of this by-law was given on November 19, 2024 by Mayoral Decision Number 2024-27

Clause 2, Report Number 87, October 1

### **City of Kingston By-Law Number 2024-398**

#### **A By-Law to Designate the property at 3751 Smith Road to be of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest Pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act***

**Passed:** November 19, 2024

#### **Whereas:**

Subsection 29(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18 (the "*Ontario Heritage Act*") authorizes the council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate property within the municipality, including buildings and structures on the property, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

The *property* was listed on the register established pursuant to Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 2016;

On September 18, 2024, Council of the City of Kingston ("*Council*") consulted with its municipal heritage committee regarding the designation of the property municipally at 3751 Smith Road (the "*property*") in accordance with subsection 29(2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

On October 1, 2024, *Council* caused notice of its intention to designate the *property* to be given to the owner of the *property* and to the Ontario Heritage Trust (the "*Trust*"), and on October 8, 2024, notice of the intent to designate the *property* was published in The Kingston Whig-Standard, a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Kingston; and

No notice of objection to the proposed designation was served on the municipal Clerk (the "*Clerk*") of the Corporation of the City of Kingston (the "*City*") within the time prescribed by subsection 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

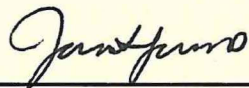
**Therefore**, *Council* enacts:

1. The *property* is designated as being of cultural heritage value and interest, as more particularly described in Schedule "A" of this by-law.
2. A copy of this by-law will be registered against the *property* in the appropriate land registry office. The *Clerk* is authorized to serve a copy of this by-law on the owner of the *property* and the *Trust*, and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in The Kingston Whig-Standard.

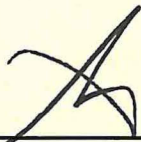


3. The *City* reserves the right to install a designation recognition plaque on the *property*, in a location and style determined by the *City* in consultation with the owner.
4. This by-law will come into force and take effect on the date it is passed.

**Given all Three Readings and Passed:** November 19, 2024



\_\_\_\_\_  
Janet Jaynes  
City Clerk



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Bryan Paterson  
Mayor



**Schedule "A"**  
**Description and Criteria for Designation**  
**Bell Farmstead**

Civic Address: 3751 Smith Road  
Legal Description: Part Lot 6 Con 4 Western Addition Kingston as in FR329337  
Lying E of Part 2 13R344 & S of Part 3 13R4158; City of  
Kingston, County of Frontenac  
Property Roll Number: 1011 080 220 15200

**Introduction and Description of Property**

The subject property, located at 3751 Smith Road, is situated on the south side of the road east of Radage Road. It backs onto Highway 401, in the former Township of Kingston, now City of Kingston. The 7.5-hectare rural property contains a one-and-a-half storey limestone farmhouse, likely built in the 1860s, for farmers Alexander and Susanna Bell, whose family owned the property for 70 years. A small limestone outbuilding and several detached agricultural buildings are also present on the property.

**Statement of Cultural Heritage Value/Statement of Significance**

*The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.*

*The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.*

The Bell Farmstead, at 3751 Smith Road, is a largely intact example of a late-19<sup>th</sup> Ontario vernacular limestone farmhouse with Gothic Victorian influences. The one-and-a-half-storey farmhouse is constructed of limestone and includes two distinct sections (north and south) built at the same time but each with a prominent front door and cross-gable roof.

The Bell house is an unusual mix of styles on a vernacular building. Gothic architecture is known for its dramatic peaked roofs/dormers and tall arched window, which are evident on this residence. The primary façade of the Bell farmhouse displays a well-organized yet asymmetrical arrangement of window and door openings, which is more typical of a Victorian influenced building.

The northern section is slightly recessed from the southern section and has an asymmetrical front façade with a central entrance and flanking windows. The southern section features an oversized off-centre entrance with transom and side lights, and three similarly sized segmentally arched window openings under a medium-pitched front gable roof with gable-end chimneys.



The northern section contains a dramatic steeply-pitched front gable (once with vergeboards), over a tall half-round arched window opening above the central entranceway, all reflecting its Gothic influences.

The side and rear elevations of the stone dwelling have had little change. The stone cellar access is still present on the rear elevation but has been enlarged in recent years. A small limestone building, perhaps a smoke house, is located immediately to the rear of the main dwelling. The high degree of craftsmanship is evident in the exceptional quality of the masonry on the main house, which is squared, dressed and laid in even courses of uniform stone that continue from the main façade around the sides of the building. This craftsmanship is also evident in the tall radiating stone voussoirs that top all the door and window openings of the main house. The oversized entrance on the southern section is emphasized by a deeply recessed paneled surround (currently a modern interpretation) with transom window above and flanking sidelights.

*The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.*

The Bell Farmstead is associated with the Bell family who owned and farmed the land for three generations. Alexander Bell purchased the property in 1859. Alexander and his wife Susan(na) were Methodist farmers who settled on the Smith Road property, initially in a one storey log house, until the stone dwelling was built in the 1860s. They raised their nine children on the property. The property remained in Alexander Bell's possession until his death, when the property, including the 150 acres south of Smith Road, was transferred into the possession of his granddaughter Augusta Bell in 1909. In 1929 the property was sold by the Bell family to Earl Clark.

*The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.*

*The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.*

The Bell Farmstead has contextual value due to its simple yet unusual vernacular design, integrity, limestone construction, unpaved circulation routes and its various agricultural buildings, including the small limestone building. These features and their proximity to the road, support and maintain the scenic and historic rural character of the road.

With its Ontario vernacular style and limestone construction, both distinctive elements of nineteenth-century rural architecture in the Kingston area, the Bell Farmstead shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings and is an important part of the rural context of the area.



### **Heritage Attributes**

Key exterior elements that contribute to the property's cultural heritage value include its:

- One-and-a-half storey farmhouse constructed of dressed and squared limestone, laid in even courses on the primary elevations, with slightly projecting base course;
- Medium-pitch cross-gable roof with a steep-pitch front gable and three stone chimneys;
- Half-round arched window opening in the gable on the front façade;
- Recessed entranceway with panelled surrounds (not original), sidelights and transom;
- Original fenestration pattern of segmentally arched window openings with radiating limestone voussoirs and stone sills; and
- Various wooded and stone agricultural outbuildings, including a small single-storey limestone building with gabled roof to the rear of the main building.

### **Non-Heritage Attributes**

Elements that are not included in the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value of the property include:

- Modern detached outbuildings