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BY-LAW NO. 9227

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE ROCHLEAU HOUSE, ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND 9 KENNEDY STREET TO BE OF HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST

PASSED: April 24, 1978.

WHEREAS Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, provides that the Council of a municipality may, by by-law, designate a property within the municipality to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to designate the Rochleau House was served on the owner of the property on November 20th, 1975, delivered to the Ontario Heritage Foundation on November 21st, 1975 and was published in the Whig-Standard on October 25th, November 1st and 8th, 1975;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to designate St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was served on the owner of the property and The Ontario Heritage Foundation of February 28th, 1978 and was published in the Whig-Standard on February 8th, 15th and 22nd, 1978;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to designate 9 Kennedy Street was served on the owner of the property and The Ontario Heritage Foundation on February 28th, 1978 and was published in the Whig-Standard on February 8th, 15th and 22nd, 1978;

AND WHEREAS no objections were received against the designation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and 9 Kennedy Street as a result of the aforementioned notices;

AND WHEREAS an objection was received to the designation of the Rochleau House on behalf of the owner;

AND WHEREAS the objection has since been withdrawn;

AND WHEREAS there are no objections now registered to the designation of the Rochleau House;

THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston enacts as follows:

1. That the following properties be and are hereby designated to be of historic or architectural value or interest:

(i) ROCHLEAU HOUSE - 70-72 Princess Street

Built: c.1808

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 98, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #86371.

Previous Owner: Talbot Hotel (St. Thomas) Limited

Present Owner: [REDACTED] as tenants in common.

Reason for Designation:



Significance: This was the house of one of the early Kingston post-conquest settlers, Francois Xavier Rochleau. He was a French-Canadian stone mason whose daughter, Charlotte, was baptised in 1797 by Reverend John Stuart. In 1802 he was employed in building a stone wall around the burying ground, at what is now St. Paul's Church. He no doubt had a hand in the building of the "French Church" (also known as St. Joseph's St. Isadore's or St. Columbus) in 1808-12 and for which he was church warden in 1823. We are fortunate to have tangible evidence of this man who was in touch with the major events and persons shaping Kingston's early history, by the presence of his 1808 house on Store Street or Princess Street. The building must be preserved as it is one of the few surviving stone buildings in Kingston pre-1810.



(1) ROCHLEAU HOUSE - 70-72 Princess Street (cont'd)

In this limestone building, the Princess Street facade is tight against the sidewalk, as many early houses were built. The lower storey is obscured under modern changes, but has potential for restoration. The original layout probably was a central door with a large room to each side. A stone string course divides the two storeys. The upper storey has four window openings, with modern sashes replacing the original ones, which may have had twenty-four panes. Quoining defines the corners of the building, and heavy moulded corbels support a large fire-break wall projection on the end walls. Out of the centre of these, rise massive chimneys. The top vertical section of the northwest fire-break wall facing Princess Street is proudly inscribed in stone 'F.X.R. 1808'.

An off-centre dormer is on the steeply pitched roof. The west end wall has two attic windows, twelve panes each.

When viewing the house from the rear, one is surprised at its extent. A full two-storey stone wing goes at right angles to the main house, with the cornices meeting. Above this area, is a single dormer on the main house. Although the wing was added later, it ties in well with the main house. It has three twelve pane windows on the upper storey, and on the lower, a single window, a double door opening and a single door with a rectangular transom light above. The south end of this wing originally had no openings. Its gable roof ends in a fire-break wall which once probably had a chimney. The southeast slope of the roof changes to meet the height of roof of the carriage wing, abutting the first wing.

The carriage wing is also in stone and has a low, curved arch of fine workmanship over a wide opening. Although this section is only half the height of the first wing, it has room for three small square windows on the upper part of its wall. The remaining lower openings have been recently altered, and the wall now runs into modern additions.

In spite of the modern cement block additions to the rear of the Rochleau House, the inner courtyard area is on the main very pleasantly lined with old stone and brick walls of adjacent buildings. It is reached by an alleyway off Princess Street and is a most interesting spatial arrangement.

(2) ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 130 Clergy Street East

Built: c.1890

Architect: Joseph Power or William Newlands

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lots 349 and 350, and Part of Lot 351, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #77419.

Owner: Trustees of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

(2) ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 130 Clergy Street East (contd)

Reason for Designation:



Significance: The original St. Andrew's Church on this site (1820-88) was the first stone Protestant Church in Kingston. It was designed by Archibald Fraser and the cornerstone was laid by Thomas Markland on July 20, 1820. Immediately the cornerstone was laid, a petition was sent to the Presbytery of Edinburgh for a minister. The Reverend John Barclay arrived in 1821 and conducted the first service in the new building in 1823. He died in 1826 and The Reverend Dr. Machar replaced him in 1827.

The Church grew under Dr. Machar - the first Synod of the Canadian Presbyterian Church was constituted here in 1831. The original six bay long church was enlarged by 1836 or 1837 and in 1841 the manse was built by the Architect, George Browne (Vol. 1).

The meeting held to found Queen's University took place in the Church in 1839. The decision to request a charter for a college to provide young ministers for the Church was seconded by John A. Macdonald and the charter was granted by the Queen in 1841. Dr. Machar served as the principal of Queen's College from 1846 to 1853. For a short time, the college library was in St. Andrew's tower.

Fire destroyed St. Andrew's Church on Sunday, April 8, 1888. By June, plans for a new church were accepted and the new cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Mackie, wife of The Rev. John Mackie, on May 24, 1889. Although church documents state that Joseph Power's plans were accepted, the actual plans of the church are signed William Newlands. Newlands' drawings chronicle the evolution of the Church's design from a rectangular plan along the lines of the first St. Andrew's to the final design with two facades taking full advantage of the corner lot. Four bells were installed in 1893 weighing over 6,250 pounds and another five have been added since.



(2) ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 130 Clergy Street East (contd)

Description: This Church in design is essentially square; it has a central hipped roof topped by a square lantern. Gables project from all four sides of the roof; the south and east ones projecting from the walls of the Church as well. There is a tower at the southeast corner; its entranceways are in both the south and east walls. There are numerous modern additions to the north. The Church is built of pitch-faced stone and is decorated with ashlar trim and granite columns. Almost all of the windows and doorways have Romanesque arches.

The entranceway on the east wall of the tower is in a flat-roofed projection topped by a short balustrade. There are two arches over the entranceway, one set within the other. The outer one is spanned by a label moulding which springs from a double string course and the inner one is faced with ashlar and supported by columns.

The entranceway on the south wall is in a flat-roofed porch with arched openings on all three sides; each arch is supported by columns. The arch over the doorway is similar to the inner one on the east wall. This porch is also topped with a balustrade.

The tower has a pyramidal roof with a bellcast slope and round corner-turrets with conical stone tops and Latin crosses. The roof of the main tower has the St. Andrew's cross at its peak. On both sides of the tower, just above the entranceway, there is a small rectangular window with a blind arch above the lintel. The cornice over this window has dentils and a decorative up-ended volute at each corner. Between the cornice and the window is a clock. Going upwards from the cornice to the tower roof there is a blind arcade consisting of three openings and engaged ashlar columns, a string course with dentils.

On the east wall of the Church the gabled projection has corner buttresses and is surmounted by an end parapet. The raking cornice has a zigzag band and decorative work at the ends. The wall of the projection itself has five windows across its lower face, a large rose window in the centre spanned by a label moulding and three small rectangular windows at the top of the gable.

On either side of the projection buttresses, there is a long semicircular arched window.

There are four basement windows.

At the north end of the east wall is another entranceway similar to the one in the east wall of the tower, but protected instead by a gabled roof ending in a parapet.

On the south wall of the Church, at the southwest corner of the tower, there is a turret with rectangular windows and a conical roof.

The gabled projection on this side has a buttress on the west corner, and a central semicircular arched window, spanned by a label moulding with imitation ball flowers of rough stone. Above are three small rectangular windows. The detail on the raking cornices is the same as that on the others. Immediately to the west there is a long, narrow semicircular arched window.



(2) ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 130 Clergy Street East (contd)

Description (cont'd)

At the very south end of the west wall there is a round cornered projection with a doorway on the south wall. It is treated the same as the others but has no inner arch. To the west of this is a modern flat-roofed addition.

The gabled projections to the west and the north are obscured by additions and the square lantern at the top of the main roof has windows framed by clustered columns.

At the east end of the north wall a wing projects, ending with angular walls and a hipped roof. On the north slope of this roof is a gabled dormer which has a stone surround surmounted by a parapet. A gabled projection on the east wall of this wing has three semicircular arched windows and corner buttress. To the immediate south of this projection is a small blind arcade consisting of three small openings. To the west and north of this wing there are two more wings and modern two-storey additions.

(3) 9 KENNEDY STREET

Built: c.1819

Architect or Builder : Unknown

Description: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, and being more particularly described as Lot 48, Plan 54, Original Survey, as described in Instrument #298584.

Owner: [REDACTED]



(3) 9 KENNEDY STREET (cont'd)

Reason for Designation:

Significance: This building appears on the 1860 map with a name which has been stated to be S. Hay, but the owner's name in the assessment roll for 1859 appears as James Hoy. The earliest records available show that it was rented to two tenants, as was another property belonging to the same James Hoy, who appears to have been an absentee landlord.

The house is significant for its architectural quality, size and excellent location. It is situated on the rise of a hill just behind the Town Hall (now St. John's House). When built, it was at the edge of marshy land at the head of Hatter's Bay which originally curved in almost to the present Kennedy Street.

Description: Red brick, now mellowed with age, was a rather unusual building material in early Portsmouth Village, but the foundation is of the more common limestone. The style of the house is Georgian, featuring symmetry, harmonious proportions and little exterior decoration.

The gabled roof has one of the original brick chimneys inset on the west and another on the back slope of the roof to the east. There was likely another chimney to serve the number of fireplaces in the house. There is a simple cornice with the ends of the rafters showing on the soffit.

The front of the house, facing the water, is five bays wide with eight regularly spaced windows - four in each storey - each with its original fifteen panes intact. The central bay has doors in both storeys; the upper doorway has a two pane rectangular transom light and opens into the wide central upstairs hall. The lower door, simply treated, has a semi-circular fan-light which is now hidden by wood.

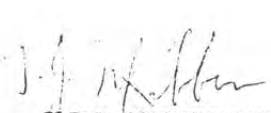
The house has a well designed wooden verandah which was built, apparently post-1900, as a painting of that date of the Town Hall does not show a wide verandah. The hipped roof of the verandah has a balcony cut into its centre to accommodate the upper door. A simple but strong entablature across the porch is supported by square, tapered Doric pillars.

The west wall is broken by only one window in the lower floor. A similar window in the east wall is now bricked-in and there is an exterior entrance to the cellar, also on the east side. To the north, a two-storey frame addition has been altered and added to in the 20th century.

2. This by-law shall come into force and take effect on its passing.

GIVEN FIRST AND SECOND READINGS the 10th day of April, 1978.

GIVEN THIRD READING AND FINALLY PASSED the 24th day of April, 1978.

  
CLERK-COMPTROLLER

  
MAYOR