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SEP 23 2015

RECEIVED

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KINCARDINE



BY-LAW

NO. 2015 - 101

Certified to be a true and complete copy of By-Law No. 2015-101 passed by the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine on the 2 day of July, 2015.

Jennifer Lawrie
Jennifer Lawrie, Deputy Clerk
Municipality of Kincardine
Date Sept 15/15

BEING A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 2008-019; BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE HOME OF [REDACTED] AT 276 DURHAM STREET, MUNICIPALITY OF KINCARDINE (FORMER TOWN OF KINCARDINE) AS BEING OF HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

WHEREAS Section 29 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, as amended, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine, passed By-law No. 2008-019 on February 6, 2008;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine deems it necessary to amend By-law No. 2008-019 as the information contained in the aforesaid by-law is incomplete or inaccurate;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Kincardine has caused to be served upon the owner of aforesaid property notice of intention to amend By-law No. 2008-019;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine **ENACTS** as follows:

1. Schedule "A" and Schedule "B" of By-Law No. 2008-019 be hereby repealed and replaced with the attached Schedule "A" and Schedule "B".
2. This by-law shall come into full force and effect upon its final passage.
3. This by-law may be cited as the "276 Durham Street Heritage Designation Amendment By-law".

READ a FIRST and SECOND TIME this 2nd day of July, 2015.

READ a THIRD TIME and FINALLY PASSED this 2nd day of July, 2015.

Anne Eadie

Mayor

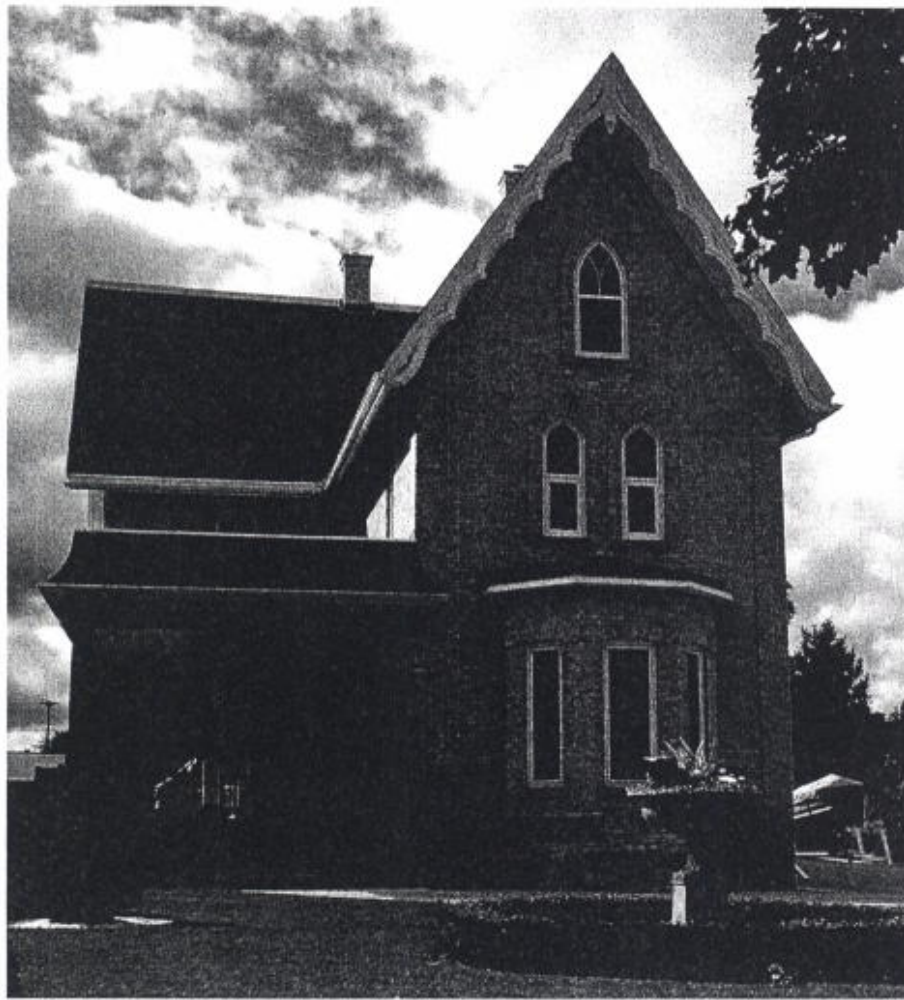
Donna MacDougall

Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"
By-law No. 2015 - 101

The property is described as

276 Durham Street
PT LT 8 S/S Durham St PL Kincardine PT 1, 3R4762; Kincardine
Roll # 41 08-220-005-04105-0000



Schedule "B"
By-law No.2015 - 101

Designation Statement:

Designation 276 Durham Street, Kincardine, shall include all named features listed below.

Description of Property and Heritage Features:

Designation shall cover all exterior facades of the structure, including exterior walls, roof, and vergeboard of the original home.

Repair or restoration work performed on the designated areas, which is completed with same material and does alter the property's heritage attributes, may be performed without prior consent from the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine in consultation with Heritage Kincardine unless a building permit is required.

Statement of Cultural Heritage and Architectural Value:

Crown Deed on this property was issued November 20, 1857, to Peter Nicholson. The home at 276 Durham Street was built for William Brown, ca. 1872-1880. Dr. Solomon Secord (b1834 – d1910) purchased the property December 23, 1880, for \$2500. It was his residence until his death. Dr. Secord's widow, Alvira Secord sold the property May 9, 1917, to Thomas McGaw. Dr. Secord was of the same family as Laura Secord. He was a noted Kincardine physician for over 50 years, a surgeon in the American Civil War and a respected Kincardine Pioneer. (See Appendix 'A')

276 Durham Street is a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture. While having fewer Gothic elements than more ornate homes, it is true to the form. This is a two and one half storey, "L" shaped, yellow brick home with a rear wing added. The Gothic Revival verticality of the home is stunning. The double front door and windows of the second and third floors are all lancet arched. The steeply pitched roof line and vergeboard are Gothic Revival. Although the vergeboard only appears on the main front roofline of the home, it might be assumed that the original vergeboard on the sides of the home has been lost, and perhaps the original finial and kingpost we would expect to see at least at the peak of the main roof. The west side of the home features two offset gable dormers with overhangs. (See Appendix 'B')

Appendix "A"

Crown Deed on this property was issued November 20, 1857, to Peter Nicholson. The home at 276 Durham Street was built for William Brown, ca. 1872-1880. Dr. Solomon Secord (b1834 – d1910) purchased the property December 23, 1880, for \$2500. It was his residence until his death. Dr. Secord's widow, Alvira Secord sold the property May 9, 1917, to Thomas McGaw.

Dr. Secord was of the same family as Laura Secord. He was a noted Kincardine physician for over 50 years, a surgeon in the American Civil War and a respected Kincardine Pioneer. While it is not known how he traveled or exactly when Dr. Secord left Kincardine, a new settlement at the time, he left due to illness (likely tuberculosis) and was living in Georgia when the war started.

Approximately 40,000-50,000 Canadians served in the Civil War, however only five or six Canadian doctors are known to have served. Despite opposing slavery and being arrested in Georgia for his opinions on the matter, Dr. Secord joined the South as an assistant surgeon. He was promoted to a full surgeon in 1863, equivalent to major with the 20th Regiment. He was captured in the summer of 1863, while caring for the wounded at Gettysburg, but by October escaped and rejoined the 20th Regiment where he worked in the operating theatre until the end of the war. In 1867, following the end of the American Civil War, Dr. Secord returned to Kincardine, living at 276 Durham Street until his death.

A sundial on a monument in his honour stands in front of the Library.

Appendix "B"

The Gothic Revival style of Architecture (1750-1900) is a direct translation of medieval European details and building practices for Ontario. Gothic Revival in Europe was a reaction to the Classical Revival of the 16th to 18th centuries. Gothic Revival was not only seen as an architectural change but a change in the religious or spiritual sense. The Gothic Revival movement was led by John Ruskin and Augustus Pugin. Gothic Revival architecture was fully integrated with the religious beliefs of the time; Renaissance architecture was dismissed as pagan (as it sought its inspiration from the "heathen" temples of Rome). Gothic architecture was seen as representing the true Christian faith.

Because a substantial number of the early Ontario settlers were from the United Kingdom their buildings often were adorned with details found in English Gothic and medieval architecture. While constructed of stone in England, these architectural elements were often translated into wood on cottages and smaller residences in Ontario Gothic Revival homes. This produced an eclectic and usually ornate overall effect.

Another name for Gothic Revival is Jigsaw Gothic. The intricate vergeboarding, complete with crockets, kingposts, finials and quatrefoils can be breathtaking in its opulence. The verticality of the buildings, often featuring tall slender windows, typically lancet arched, are typical of Gothic Revival. Vergeboards come in many different designs. There were pattern books available throughout Ontario, however many finish carpenters preferred to create their own personal stamp on a house, town or county by creating their own design.

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