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SEP 23 2015

RECEIVED

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KINCARDINE



BY-LAW

NO. 2015 - 102

Certified to be a true and complete copy of By-Law No. 2015-102 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, 2015

BEING A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 4197; BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE HOME OF [REDACTED] AT 689 PRINCES STREET OF 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 By-law No. 4197 (Town of Kincardine) of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine was passed by Council on December 7, 1978;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Kincardine deems it necessary to amend By-law No. 4197 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. 4197;

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 Schedule "A" and Schedule "B" of By-Law No. 4197 be hereby repealed and replaced with the attached Schedule "A" and Schedule "B".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 "689 Princes 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 Eddie
Mayor

Donna MacDougall
Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"
By-law No. 2015-102

689 Princes Street

The property is described as
LT 19 E/S Princes St. PL Kincardine; PT LT 20 E/S Princes St PL
Kincardine as in R346256; Kincardine
Roll # 41-08-220-002-06500-0000



Schedule "B"
By-law No.2015 - 102

Designation Statement:

Designation 689 Princes 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, balconette, balcony and verandah 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:

Patent was issued February 12, 1857, from the Crown to a group consisting of John Keyworth, Joseph Elliott, J & J Vanstone.

The consortium sold the property February 24, 1860, to Benjamin Squire. Squire in turn sold the property to Thomas C. Rooklidge April 27, 1872, following which it was sold to Charles Pemberton June 24, 1873, and then to Abraham J. Evans September 15, 1874.

Abraham Joseph Evans (1839-1912) was an architect and builder from Swansea, South Wales, who came to Bruce County in 1861. Evans built houses of distinction and built the home at 689 Princes Street for himself in approximately 1875.

689 Princes Street is one of the most authentic, well-kept examples of the Second Empire style of architecture in the Municipality of Kincardine.

The ornate exterior features decorated gables in the roof, a belvedere, bay window and front portico as well as rows of dentils which highlight all three stories, and the ornate iron cresting work on the top of the tower. The dormers on the second floor are capped with an intricate triangular pediment while the dormer on the tower features a carved curving pediment; this mix of pediment designs is typical of Second Empire buildings.

The brackets under the eaves are ornate console designs. The irregular roof line featuring the strong tower places this home directly in the Second Empire style. Notice the gently sloping Mansard roof, the mandatory Second Empire roof, has been re-shingled, however the original roof was no doubt dichromatic slate (Appendix "A").

Appendix "A"

The Second Empire style of architecture (1860 – 1900) is essentially a French style brought to Canada during the mid to late 19th century from Napoleon III's Second Empire in France. Following the collapse of The First Empire in 1815, the monarchy was restored by Napoleon I's nephew, Napoleon III, from 1852 – 1870.

Second Empire style is grand, lavish and complex. Easily identified by its roof line, the Second Empire roofs are typically dichromatic slate with intricate patterns. While the roof can be curved, squared, undulating, punctuated with dormers or even gabled, it is always in the Mansard style: gently sloping at the top with a clean vertical drop at the edge. The Second Empire's relatively short period of success may be seen historically in many large public buildings of the time, though many have since been demolished

For residences and smaller buildings the style is less elaborate, though still ornate. Windows are generally high with elegant surrounding moldings and the ever present Mansard roof is highlighted with gabled or elliptical dormers. Both roofs and balconies are generally embellished with iron cresting and the roof itself is often dichromatic. A tower features on the roof line.

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