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## City of Belleville

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK

169 FRONT STREET  
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO  
K8N 2Y8

October 3, 1990

Mr. John White  
Chairman  
The Ontario Heritage Foundation  
77 Bloor Street West, 7th Floor  
TORONTO, Ontario  
M5S 1M2

**ONTARIO HERITAGE  
FOUNDATION**

**OCT 9 1990**

Dear Mr. White:

Re: Designation of Municipal No.  
180 Coleman Street, Belleville

Further to my letter of April 5, 1990, which was Notice of Intent, I am pleased to advise that By-Law Number 12910 has been passed designating the subject property to be of historic or architectural value or interest pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980. By-Law Number 12910 was registered as Instrument No. 443508 on September 27, 1990.

Attached hereto is a copy of By-Law Number 12910 for your files. The necessary notice of the passing of this by-law appeared in the local press on May 26, 1990.

Yours very truly,

WCM/ewl  
ATT:

William C. Moreton, A.M.C.T.  
City Clerk

c.c. Chief Administrative Officer  
City Engineer  
Planning Director  
Secretary, Heritage Belleville

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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

BY-LAW NUMBER 12910

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE A BUILDING WITHIN THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE TO BE OF HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST (MUNICIPAL NO. 180 COLEMAN STREET)

WHEREAS Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980 provides that where the Council of a municipality has given notice of its intention to designate a property to be of historic or architectural value or interest and, where objections to said notice of designation are duly received and duly processed through the Conservation Review Board, the Council shall pass a By-Law designating the property to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS all statutory requirements for giving notice of Council's intention to pass a By-Law designating the property herein described to be of historic or architectural value have been complied with;

AND WHEREAS no objections to said notice of designation were received;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

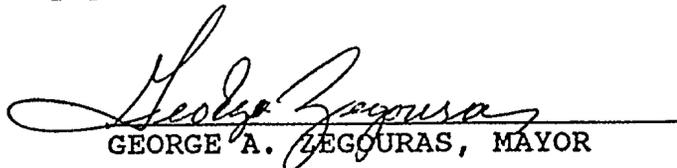
1. THAT the building located at Municipal No. 180 Coleman Street, which parcel of land is more particularly described in SCHEDULE "A" attached hereto, be and the same is designated as a property of historic or architectural value or interest, for the reasons stated in SCHEDULE "B" attached hereto as provided for in The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980.
  
2. THAT nothing in this By-Law shall be construed to designate any of the lands described in SCHEDULE "A" attached hereto to be of historic or architectural interest, as provided in The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980.

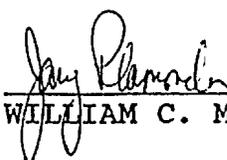
THIS BY-LAW SHALL COME INTO FORCE AND TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY ON AND AFTER THE PASSING THEREOF.

Read a first time this 14th day of May, 1990.

Read a second time this 14th day of May, 1990.

Read a third time and finally passed this 14th day of May, 1990.

  
GEORGE A. LEGOURAS, MAYOR

 Deputy City Clerk  
for WILLIAM C. MORETON, CITY CLERK

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER

12910

180 COLEMAN STREET

All and singular that parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the City of Belleville, County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, being composed of Part of Lot 38, Haslett's Plan in the said City of Belleville, more particularly described as Part 1, Plan 21R-13861.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW NUMBER

12910

REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION

180 COLEMAN STREET

Born in 1805 in Brockville, Billa Flint had no formal education and started work when he was eleven in the family store. He married Phoebe Clement in 1827 and in 1829 opened a general store on Front Street in Belleville. From his general store he branched out as a miller and a lumberman employing hundreds throughout Hastings County. He established Bridgewater (Actinolite) and Flinton as mill centres and named the village of Bancroft after his mother-in-law whose maiden name was Ella Bancroft.

Flint had an urgent need to build this impressive brick home in 1835, as his widowed mother-in-law and three of her daughters and her son had come from Brockville the previous year to live with him and his wife Phoebe.

Throughout his life, Flint contributed significantly to the life and growth of the community. While pushing his work with astonishing energy, he held a great variety of public offices. He was the first president (Mayor) of the Board of Police in 1836, then Mayor of Belleville in 1866. In 1858 he was elected Reeve of the Township of Elzevir and served in that capacity for 21 years. In 1865 he helped to organize the Belleville Board of Trade, renamed the Belleville Chamber of Commerce in 1919. He was called to the Canadian Senate in 1867.

Billa Flint died while in Ottawa on June 15, 1894.

It was not discovered that the house at 180 Coleman Street was actually the Billa Flint home until 1981. The building had become part of what, for years, was the International Hardware building. But, at a closer look, the Flint home does not resemble the rest of the complex. The home was built in 1835.

The interior of this simple and good looking townhouse has been divided up in different ways at different times. Although the building itself dated back to 1835 there is a modern staircase, going from back to front, and some attractive panelling in the front office which looks to date from about 1940, as does the classical revival style canopy over the front door. The front doorway opening was, at one time, wide enough for side lights but the sides have been narrowed with modern brick.

Apart from some of the baseboard at the upstairs front, the only vestiges of original work include the delicately moulded trim of the three upper windows at the front and the smaller one at the upper rear. It is presumed that the sash of these is original too, and it has been more or less copied in the various small-pane windows added in the north wall which, from the absence of any sign of window or door arches, appears to have been originally blank. Seen from the outside, the upstairs windows in the north wall are very fair copies of their counterparts at front and back.

The walls of this building appear to be triple brick, plastered directly on the inside. The roof, viewed from across the street or from the back premises, shows four thick places in the parapet ends, like the bases of chimneys, but no trace of flues were visible in the rooms. Of these four bases, perhaps some were at one time actual chimneys or ornamental fakes or ventilators. These formed an essential part of the skyline of the house.

This home exemplifies architecture common in the early nineteenth century, and is one of Belleville's earliest homes.