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A By-law to designate the Perth Gaol (Jail), located at 62 Beckwith Street, to be of historical significance**Recitals:**

1. The *Ontario Heritage Act*, Section 29 in Part IV, as amended, provides that the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. The Committee of the Whole has reviewed Report 2018-COW-7.3, and concurs with the staff recommendation to designate the Perth Gaol (Jail), located at 62 Beckwith Street, to be of historical significance.
3. The Council of the Town of Perth passed Motion #18-019 authorizing staff to publish a Notice of Intention to Designate the property.
4. On April 5th, 2018, the Notice was published on the Town's website and Municipal Connect for four (4) consecutive weeks.
5. The public was provided an opportunity to object to the Notice of Intention to Designate, to the Town Clerk, within a thirty (30) day period of providing the Notice.
6. The Town Clerk has not received any objections to the proposed designation as of Wednesday, May 16th, 2018.
7. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Perth deems it advisable to pass this By-law.

Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Perth enacts as follows:

PERTH HERITAGE DESIGNATED PROPERTIES**Building Property Name:** Perth Gaol (Jail)**Address:** 62 Beckwith Street**Original Owner:** Bathurst District (Lanark County)**Present Owner:** Province of Ontario**Date Built/Opened:** 1862**Architect/Contractor:****Original Use:** Gaol**Present Use:** Vacant**Designation:** Perth Bylaw Number No. 4740**Registration:****Statement of Heritage Value or Interest:**

The Judicial Complex is a two-acre property located at 43 and 54 Drummond Street in Perth, Ontario. Since 1842, it has been used as a judicial complex and includes a courthouse, two former land registry offices, a gaol at 62 Beckwith Street, and the

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPYDate July 9, 2018Lauren Walton
Lauren Walton, Clerk
Town of Perth, County of Lanark

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surrounding lands, yards, and walls. The site is bounded by Drummond Street to the south, Beckwith Street to the north, Craig Street to the east, and property line to the West. The West End of this property is elevated to the highest point in the Town of Perth.

The Drummond Street portion of the site on which this judicial complex stands was set aside for the use of judicial quarters when Perth was originally surveyed in 1821. The centre part of the lot was extended to Beckwith St. after the present courthouse was built to accommodate construction of the Gaol in 1862-1863. Since that time, it has continuously been occupied for judicial purposes. From 1822 to 1982, facilities on this site were the Lanark County judicial buildings including the courthouse, the Gaol, and the Registry Office. In 1982, they were acquired by the Province of Ontario and subsequently named the Lanark County Judicial Complex.

Historically, the Drummond St. segment of this site hosted two (2) earlier judicial buildings. These were a log courthouse built in 1822, a brick courthouse and Gaol completed in 1824. This was destroyed by fire in 1841, and replaced by the present Ontario Courts and Superior Courts.

The courthouse is a two-storey, neo-classical stone building built in 1842, at the same time as the first land registry office, with the second office built in 1872. The Gaol, built in 1862 on an adjacent parcel to the east, is a free standing two-storey building. The purpose of this designation is to protect the exterior of Gaol building, including the wall structure, roof lines, and window openings, should it be severed from the Judicial Complex and disposed of by the Province of Ontario.

Stone walls define the edges of the Gaol site, setting it off from the community and making the strongest traditional linkages within the site itself. This linkage is both physical and functional. The only major break in the stone wall separating the Judicial Complex from the community is on the main Drummond St. facade where the site is open, and features a friendly lawn and welcoming circular drive leading to the courthouse entrance.

Even the front door of the Gaol is set back from the street and elevated above it by a stone porch which visually integrates with stone side walls to create a barrier.

Within the site, there are both above and below ground links between the Gaol and the courthouse in the form of a gate in the rear wall of the Gaol and an underground tunnel that now serves as a service tunnel. Similar functional links exist between the courthouse and the former registry office where placement of a side door on the courthouse facilitates the shortest possible exterior access to the front door of the registry. On the north side, a similar door provides easy access to the former residence.

Cultural Heritage Value

The Gaol has provincial heritage value for its history, architecture, landscape and archaeological resources. It is part of a concentrated collection of judiciary related buildings and represents an excellent example of the evolution of such facilities across the province to present day. The Gaol has significant architectural merit and forms part of a cohesive presence as a complex documenting the role of the courthouse and property in the development of the judicial system, its role in local governance and its contributions to the local landscape context. They illustrate an early (pre-1849) period of Ontario's history in which the Courts of Quarter Sessions were responsible for local government.

The cultural heritage value of the archaeological resources on the property lie in the cultural and temporal associations of multiple instances of significant Indigenous archaeological resources dating back thousands of years.

The Lanark County Gaol is a purpose-built 30 bed Gaol and closed in October of 1994 due to costs associated with renovations and repairs required to meet modern occupational health and safety standards. It is approached from Beckwith Street by a small asphalted circular drive. The Age of the Gaol was also a consideration given the high daily cost per inmate ratio as the third floor was closed in 1993 to save costs thus reducing capacity to 15 beds.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage value of the Gaol resides in the following heritage attributes:

- The Gaol, is a two-storey gable roofed stone building over basement, built into the north slope of 'Holy Hill'. The plan of the building is rectangular with the short elevation fronting on Beckwith Street. The grade change allows a ground level secondary entrance on Beckwith Street, exposing the centre portion of the basement wall and forming a door. Access to the principal entrance on the ground floor was provided by a double stair, bridging over the secondary entrance. The present exterior double stair feature, is formed in concrete and faced in stone. If it was an original feature it has been reconstructed in recent years. The Gaol is a load bearing stone masonry wall structure with internal load bearing partitions to carry the stone vaulted floors.
- The principal elevation is divided into three (3) bays, each with a single bank of aligned semi-circular headed apertures with radiating voussoir arches and prominent keystones. The middle bay projects slightly and is topped by a cut stone raking pediment.
- The corners have a raised regular type quoining. The building is fabricated from a hand quarried local sandstone (Potsdam-Beekmantown sandstone).
- The exterior walls of the building are faced in a regular coursed sandstone rubble. The stone blocks come in irregular lengths and heights but each course is of one level height.
- Building siting, exterior elevations and original exercise yards.
- Door and window opening patterns, including semi-circular arched openings in north and south gables.
- Cut stone chimney stacks.
- The surface of the stones has been pitch-faced/rock-faced.
- Mortar joints are tuck pointed.
- The white stone has some weathering, but has imbibed little dirt considering its age.
- In some of the blocks, there is a brown spotting (a brown iron oxide) in the bedding planes and various fissures. None of these defects have seriously impacted its performance.
- The original low pitch gable roof is likely framed with heavy timber trusses and purlins and light timber roof rafters.

Plans for the Gaol were approved by the Board of Prison Inspectors in March 1862 subject to alteration in the proposed location of the cesspool. Completion of the building was announced in 1863. A Gaoler's residence was built concurrently at the front (South End) of the building.

Cultural heritage landscape elements associated with the property, including:

- Stone retaining walls, including siting and materials;
- Registered and protected archaeological resources / sites throughout the property, including:
 - Indigenous use of the land dating back thousands of years
 - Early history of Perth
 - Use of the property as a Judicial Complex / Gaol

Legal Description: PLAN 8828, PT LT 5, PT LT 6; N CRAIG RP 27R33 PARTS 1 to

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References:

Note: Much of the information included in this document is taken directly from the two (2) reports listed below due to the fact that much of the complex is still under Provincial recognition and only the Gaol portion may be severed from this protection if sold.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value
Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance
Ministry of Infrastructure/ Infrastructure Ontario
December 2017

Built Heritage Assessment
Lanark Judicial Complex Complex
prepared for Ontario Realty Corporation
January 2006

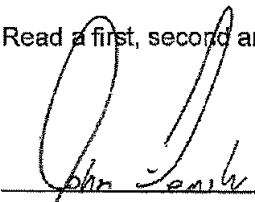
Appendix:

Additional Information for Complex but not protected by this designation, but is protected by Provincial Heritage Recognition.

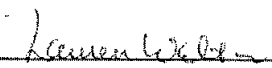
Architectural elements associated with the property, including:

- **The 1842 Courthouse:**
 - scale and proportion of the rectangular form and symmetrical massing; clearly demarcated storeys with stringcourses, wide cornices, and pitched roof
 - exterior architectural elements including local stone masonry, window treatments with segmental arches, and details such as wide voussoirs and prominent keystones, cornice brackets, and alternating corner quoins stone sizes
 - original legible arrangement of the building; central entrance foyer, free-standing staircases, ground-floor cells, access to side yards and service areas, and two-storey court room
 - surviving interior finishes, including main staircases in front entranceway, mouldings, doors, trim and hardware, and woodwork
- **The 1842 and 1872 Land Registry Offices:**
 - scale and proportion of the form and massing, stone walls and seam metal roof, door and window opening patterns, entrance door assembly
 - existing original building partitions, brick vaulted ceilings, stone/timber framed and planked floors/stairs

Read a first, second and third time and finally passed this 26th day of June, 2018.



John Fenik, Mayor



Lauren Walton, Clerk

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