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**THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GLENGARRY
BY-LAW 30-10
FOR THE YEAR 2010**

***BEING A BY-LAW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GLENGARRY TO
DESIGNATE THE BISHOP'S HOUSE PROPERTY AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE LANDSCAPE WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP TO BE OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST***

WHEREAS 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 real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of architectural or historic value or interest.

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Township of South Glengarry has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises on the west ½ Lot 7, Concession 7, in the former Township of Charlottenburgh, now in the amalgamated Township of South Glengarry, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in the Glengarry News having general circulation in the Township of South Glengarry on July 14th, 2010.

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.

**NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GLENGARRY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1. **THAT** the real property municipality known as Bishop's House Property and Cultural Landscape located at 20017 County Rd 18, St. Raphael's and more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, is hereby designated as being of cultural heritage value and interest;
2. **THAT** the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and description of Heritage Attributes are set out in Schedule "A" attached hereto.
3. **THAT** the Municipal Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property in the proper Land Registry Office.
4. **THAT** the Municipal Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this

by-law to be published in the same newspaper having general circulation in the Township of South Glengarry.

5. The schedule attached hereto and marked Schedule "A" form part of this By-law and all notations, references and other information contained therein shall be as much a part of this By-law as if all the matters and information set forth by the said Schedules were all fully described herein.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME, PASSED, SIGNED AND SEALED IN OPEN COUNCIL THIS 11TH DAY OF JULY 2011.

MAYOR:



CLERK:



SCHEDULE "A"

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION UNDER THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GLENGARRY

DATE: June 5, 2010

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS: Civic # 20017 County Road 18, St Raphael's (main driveway to Bishop's House)	PROPERTY NAME: Bishop's House Property and Cultural Heritage Landscape, St Raphael's
DESCRIPTION: (lying north of County Road 18 and east of Frog Hollow Road) Concession 7 West Part Lot 7 INCL. RP14R908 PARTS 1 to 3 Lot 7 Con 7, geographically in the former Township of Charlottenburgh and now in the amalgamated Township of South Glengarry	BLOCK: PLAN:
DATES OF CONSTRUCTION (ca.): Bishop's House (stone 1808), Iona House (log 1818)	ADDITIONS (ca.): 1924
ORIGINAL USE: Presbytery	PRESENT USE:
ORIGINAL OWNER: Reverend Alexander Macdonell, First Bishop of Upper Canada	PRESENT OWNERS: Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Alexandria-Cornwall (N Pt); Catholic District School Board of Eastern Ontario (S Pt)

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"St. Raphael's today, only a tiny community on a gentle hillside in picturesque Glengarry County, quietly boasts one of the most distinguished histories in Ontario" (Harold Kalman, 1980, p. 7).

Description of property

The Bishop's House Property in St Raphael's is located by the intersection of the St Raphael's side road (now named Frog Hollow Road) and of County Road 18 (known as The King's Road since the time of its construction in 1813). National historic designations that have associations with the property in question were established in 1924 and 1999.

The site or landscape, an approximately 2.25 hectare property, includes a two-and-a-half-storey stone building (1808), which is essentially a Georgian 5-bay house with a mansard roof (1881) that gives the house its second empire character. It was constructed as a presbytery in 1808 which soon became part of a seminary of education. In 1924, the Bishop's House was expanded as a boarding school with the addition of two symmetrically proportional east and west wings in the second empire style, designed by R. Gariépy, Montreal. The property includes a former seminary building (log constructed -1818 as part of the College of Iona campus) as well as grounds to the south, west and north of the Bishop's House. The front of the Bishop's House property includes its entrance road (1808), the old military parade grounds (first used in the War of 1812) and the College of Iona Garden, with dry laid-stone wall, as landscaped by Alexander Chisholm in 1826.

The Bishop's House Property is located within a larger Cultural Heritage Landscape that has important civic, military and ecclesiastical significance to the history of Canada and its civic and cultural values.

Statement of cultural heritage value or interest

St Raphael's, founded in 1786, has a remarkable community history. The people of Glengarry, including almost the whole of the parish of Knoydart, came here from the Great Glen and rough bounds of Inverness-shire in the Scottish Highlands. By the early 1800s, St Raphael's was the centre of the New Glengarry— which became the largest Highland (gaelic) community in Upper Canada. This community placed a high value on 'public service to Canada' as exemplified by the life works of Bishop Macdonell, a native of Scotland, and of Premier Macdonald, a native of Canada. The Bishop's property at St Raphael's is very much intertwined with Glengarry's storied past and is interwoven with the early history of Quebec, Ontario, and with the history of first nations of the Glengarry area.

The Bishop's House in St Raphaels is of municipal heritage value because:

- it is one of the earliest Roman Catholic monuments in English-speaking Canada, and a significant testament to the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada;
- it was the home of the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada and, later, the first Bishop of Kingston, Alexander Macdonell (1762-1840), who administered his see from St Raphaels, until 1836;
- it was the home of the Patriot, Educator, Diplomat and Legislator, Alexander Macdonell (1762-1840), who served on the Legislative Council of Upper Canada throughout the 1830s.
- it was the home of the Military chaplain of the Glengarry Fencibles, Alexander Macdonell (1762-1840), who was instrumental in raising the 1794 and 1811 Glengarry Fencibles regiments, including Glengarry Militia units for the War of 1812. He accompanied the soldiers in battle;
- it was used as the first Seminary of Education in Upper Canada; nearby on the property is the former 1818 seminary

building that is also an existing part of the first seminary. The College of Iona, the first institution of higher learning west of Quebec, was closed in 1836 but was reborn as Regiopolis College in Kingston, 1837;

- it is part of, first a Catholic mission–1786 and then a parish–1802 that remained the largest and most important in the province until the 1840's — so also was it part of the civil province of Quebec until 1791 and part of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec until 1826;
- it was used for many years as a Roman Catholic boarding school in a period when the Province of Ontario did not extend public funding to separate high schools (opened 1913);
- evidence indicates the original house had two stories raised over a full basement, with a steep gabled roof and chimney in the centre of the end walls; in this respect, it becomes exceptional for Upper Canada although not unheard-of in Lower Canada, from where some influences for its design surely came;
- it is a fine and aesthetically pleasing historic architectural amalgamation from the early 19th century, the late 19th century, and the early 20th century, exhibiting a high level of craftsmanship in many of its built elements (fireplace surrounds, millwork, faux finishes and combed-grain treatments, older trim pieces, original flooring);
- its grounds include a west side yard, and a generous front yard with axial driveway, mature trees, historic iron road gateway, Mount Carmel statue and 1827 sundial, as well as heritage gardens laid out by a Scottish gardener and including the dry-stone walls and the axial front steps;
- it is situated along one of the oldest roads in Canada, noted below;
- it is located on a rise of ground approximately 150 m from the King's Road, and faces south, enjoying views out onto the rolling rural landscape; and, its setting, pastoral views, and connection to the St Raphael's Ruins National Historic Site are very attractive and contribute to the building's significance;
- it is situated beside the family home of John Brock (Sandfield) Macdonald (1812-1872), who was born and began his education in the community, became Prime Minister of the Canada in 1862 (the only member to serve in all eight Parliaments of the United Canadas, 1841-1867) and became the first Premier of Ontario in 1867;
- it is situated in a setting with a historic rural cultural landscape where, since the late 18th century, Canada's *Glengarry* played unique roles both in the defence of Canada and in the building of Canada as a nation;
- it is situated in an historic cultural landscape that is the cradle of Catholicism in Ontario that includes historic ecclesiastical grounds, historic military grounds, and historic buildings;

Description of heritage attributes

Aspects of the Bishop's House in St Raphael's which contribute to its heritage value include:

- its location on what was the old "King's Road" — the first Montreal-to-Toronto highway;
- its setting as part of an ecclesiastical precinct within a rural landscape contributes to the building's significance;

- its location on a slight rise in land;
 - its parade grounds for military units who stood in defence of Canada, first in 1812-14 and again in 1837-38;
 - its 1808 building remains as being a rare, if not unique example of a two-storey gabled stone house raised above a full basement (the first floor is placed one half storey out of the ground, making the basement fully utilitarian);
 - its form and massing resulting from the expansion and remodeling of the building in 1924 to the designs of R. Gariépy of Montreal;
 - its 1808 stone construction walls; the building is parged and scored to resemble ashlar masonry; resemblances to the 1804 Heck House (demolished), to 1816 Inverarden House, and to 1818 Macdonell-Williamson House.
 - its tower on the south façade, including its form and its surmounting cross; its exterior detailing surviving from the 1920s and earlier;
 - the spatial organization of the main floor, with parlour on either side of a central hall and stairs; its interior decoration and detailing, including wood trim and variety of intricate pressed-tin ceilings, surviving from 1920s and earlier;
- Visually connected heritage landscape features including:
- its formal grounds, which include: the retaining wall on the south side; historic plantings; the axial approach of the long drive, steps and sidewalk leading to the front door; the sun dial; the tree-lined drive and metal gates; and all remnants of historic fencing and gardens dating from the early 19th century to the 1930s;
 - viewsheds and site lines for the property in question include: the view of the Ruins — remains from the 1970 fire at St Raphael's Church (1821); the view of the Blue Chapel's site — the first stone church of St Raphael's built in the old graveyard before 1790; the view of the 1786 burial grounds; the view of the late 19th century presbytery and small modern church—1973; the view of the parish centre on the footprint of 19th and 20th century elementary schools; the view of the elementary school—1965 (Iona Academy); the view of the village of St Raphael's founded in 1786; the view of the St Raphael's Valley (where a winter camping area of the St Regis Mohawk which remained in use until the 1940s); and, the view of the farm and farmhouse, immediately west of the property, where Ontario's first premier, John Sandfield Macdonald —1812-1872, was born and reared.

Summary — Bishop's House Property and Cultural Heritage Landscape, St Raphael's

These grounds and buildings are part of an historical site of national importance and are a monument to the pioneers who built this place.

For the property in question, its cultural heritage value is based on design, historical-associational value, as well as contextual value.

Reference sources

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Rea, J. E. (1974). Bishop Alexander Macdonell and the Politics of Upper Canada. Toronto: Ontario Historical Society