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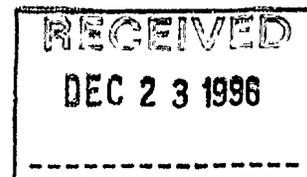
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**IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT,  
R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER 0.18  
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS  
THE GUELPH WATERWORKS ENGINE HOUSE/PUMPING STATION  
IN THE CITY OF GUELPH,  
IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE**

TO: Ontario Heritage Foundation  
The Ontario Heritage Centre  
10 Adelaide Street East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5C 1J3



AND: Ray Funnell  
Director of Works  
City Hall  
59 Carden Street  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1H 3A1

**TAKE NOTICE THAT** the Council of the Corporation of the City of Guelph intends to designate portions of the Guelph Waterworks Engine House/Pumping Station as a building of architectural and historical value and interest under Part IV of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18.

**STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DESIGNATION**

Until 1878, Guelph's needs for water were satisfied by private wells, cisterns and the Speed River. In 1878, Mayor George Howard established a committee to investigate the creation of a publicly-owned waterworks system, primarily to compensate for the inadequate water supply then available for fire protection. This committee proposed the adoption of the "Holly System" of waterworks which used a reservoir and standpipe to supply pressure for firefighting purposes. Guelph Council adopted this system in 1879. Construction of the system began that same year under the direction of City Engineer T. W. Cooper and was completed in early 1880. Originally only intended for fire protection, the excavation of the pumping station changed the purpose of the waterworks when a spring was struck yielding a large supply of uncontaminated water which the Waterworks Commission believed could be used for domestic purposes.

Completed in 1879, the Engine House, built of hammer dressed, randomly coursed limestone, was situated adjacent to the pumping station. Designed by City Engineer Cooper, the building features elements of the Italianate architectural style including raised architraves, paired brackets, round vents and both squared and curved-top structural openings. The original contract to provide all material, excavations and masonry work in connection with the construction of the Engine House was given to stone mason James Quinn, but because the initial masonry work on the Engine House was considered unsatisfactory, he was dismissed in favour of Matthew Bell, who was hired as stone cutter, and Taylor Bros., who completed the masonry work. Other contracts went to Dobbie and Grierson for brick work and Walter Cowan for painting, glazing and tin work. In 1908, an additional wing of limestone construction was completed by Taylor Bros. to accommodate a larger pump to meet the increasing growth of the City.

The designation covers all exterior walls of limestone construction, all original structural openings and their associated stone surrounds, the paired roof brackets and the roof line.

Any person may, before the 20th day of January, 1997, send by registered mail or deliver to the Clerk of the City of Guelph, notice of objection to this proposed designation, together with a statement of reasons for the objection and all relevant factors. If a notice of objection is received, the Council of the City of Guelph shall refer the matter to the Conservation Review Board for a hearing.

**DATED** at Guelph, Ontario, this 20th day of December, 1996.

Lois Giles  
City Clerk  
City Hall  
59 Carden Street  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1H 3A1