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# The Township of Pittsburgh



Please refer to  
File No. 83-85-5-1

Registered Mail

September 28, 1984

Chairman,  
Ontario Heritage Foundation  
77 Bloor Street West  
7th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 2R9

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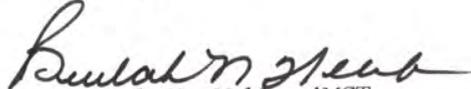
ONTARIO HERITAGE  
FOUNDATION

Re: Designation of Certain Properties of  
Architectural Value of Interest  
Township of Pittsburgh,  
County of Frontenac

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1980, chapter 337,  
paragraph 29(6)(a) enclosed herewith please find a certified true  
copy of By-law No. 33-84, being a by-law to designate certain properties  
of architectural value or interest.

Yours truly,

  
Mrs. Beulah N. Webb, AMCT  
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

BNW:cg  
encl.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURGH

BY-LAW NO. 33-84

I, Beulah N. Webb, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk for the Corporation of the Township of Pittsburgh do hereby certify that this is a true copy of By-law No. 33-84, read a third and final time on the 10th day of September, 1984.

*Beulah N. Webb*  
Mrs. Beulah N. Webb, AMCT  
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

A By-law to designate certain properties as properties of historic and architectural value or interest.

WHEREAS Section 29 of THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1980, Chapter 337, authorizes the Council of a Municipality to enact by-laws to designate properties to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to designate certain properties within the Municipality was served on the owners of the properties and on The Ontario Heritage Foundation on the 4th day of October, 1983 and was published in the Whig Standard, a newspaper having general circulation in the Municipality, on October 4, 11 and 18, 1983;

AND WHEREAS the reasons for designations are set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the following proposed designations has been served on the Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Pittsburgh ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. There are designated as being of architectural and historic value or interest the following properties:
  - ✓ (a) Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, [redacted] and [redacted] Owners.
  - ✓ (b) Part of Lot 36, Concession 9, [redacted] Owner.
  - ✓ (c) Part of Lot 30, Concession 6, [redacted] Owners.
  - ✓ (d) Part of Lot 23, Concession 6, Sand Hill Presbyterian Church, Owner.
2. All of the above-mentioned properties are more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto:
3. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of passing.

READ A FIRST AND SECOND TIME THIS 10th DAY OF September , 1984.

*Beulah N. Webb*  
Mrs. Beulah N. Webb, AMCT  
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

*J. V. Maloney*  
J. Vincent Maloney  
Reeve

READ A THIRD AND FINAL TIME THIS 10th DAY OF September , 1984.

*Beulah N. Webb*  
Mrs. Beulah N. Webb, AMCT  
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

*J. V. Maloney*  
J. Vincent Maloney  
Reeve



SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NO. 33-84

1. (b) Part of Lot 36, Concession 9;  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Owner.

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac and being composed of part of Lot 36, Concession 9, of the said Township and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the point where the northerly limit of Lot 36 intersects the southerly limit of the forced Township road known as the Seabrook Road;

THENCE easterly along the said Road limit a distance of 565 feet to the point of commencement of the herein described parcel of land;

THENCE continuing easterly along the said Road limit a distance of 75 feet;

THENCE southerly perpendicular to the said Road limit a distance of 278 feet;

THENCE westerly parallel to the said Road limit a distance of 75 feet;

THENCE northerly a distance of 278 feet to the point of commencement.



SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NO. 33-84

1. (d) Part of Lot 23, Concession 6;  
Sand Hill Presbyterian Church, Owner.

ALL AND SINGULAR, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Pittsburgh in the County of Frontenac, and being composed of part of Lot 23, Concession 6, in the said Township and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the point where the westerly limit of Lot 23 intersects the fenceline marking the northerly limit of the Township road known as the Sand Hill Road;

THENCE easterly along the said fenceline a distance of 264 feet, more or less, to a fence;

THENCE northerly along said fence a distance of 170 feet to the point of commencement of the herein described parcel of land;

THENCE westerly a distance of 22 feet;

THENCE northerly parallel to said fenceline a distance of 66 feet, more or less, to a fence;

THENCE easterly along said fenceline a distance of 98 feet;

THENCE in a southerly direction parallel to the westerly limit of the herein described parcel of land a distance of 66 feet;

THENCE westerly a distance of 98 feet to the point of commencement.

1. Historic and Architectural Value or Interest

(a) Part of Lot 36, Concession 8

Owners: [REDACTED]

Original Owner: Samuel Kane

Date of Construction: c. 1851-9

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Kane house is a one and one-half storey, centre gabled, farmhouse. It is one of the few houses constructed of stone to be found in the northern part of Pittsburgh Township and is one of a small number of buildings to be found in the Township constructed of sandstone.

The main (North) facade is constructed of coursed, cut, brownish sandstone and fieldstone while the sides and rear facade are of broken sandstone and fieldstone. The roof is end gabled and of medium pitch. There are return eaves at the centre gable. There are single brick chimneys at the East and West gable ends of the roof. All windows, with the exception of the gable window, have very slightly arched heads, voussoirs, and stone lugsills. Almost all of the windows contain the original glazing bars. The North facade windows, one on either side of the central doorway, are of a style often referred to as "Venetian". They consist of a central double hung sash window flanked by sidelights. The central window contains two large lights flanked by two smaller lights in each sash while the sidelights consist of eight lights each. The lower storey windows on the East and West sides are casement windows with twelve lights per casement. There is one casement window on the East side and two on the West side. There is a small three light per sash window in the centre of the upper South facade. This window lights the central staircase. There is a pointed window in the centre gable on the North facade.

On the North (main) facade, the central doorway has a rectangular transom with six lights and sidelights of six lights each. Below the sidelights there are solid wood panels. The voussoir-headed door opening is very slightly arched.

There is another doorway on the East side and a cellar door on the South corner of the East side.

Traces of a stone foundation remain where a frame extension (summer kitchen?) was once attached to the East side of the house.

#### HISTORY:

In 1851, Samuel Kane bought Lot 36 (East half), Concession 8, from Thomas Coleman. The census of 1851 lists Kane and his family as living in a log house located on the property. Kane had lived on the lot before he bought the East half. Samuel Kane continued to own the East half of Lot 36 until 1871 when he sold the property to his son John, reserving for himself and his wife the house and the orchard. Samuel Kane died in 1898 and he is buried in the Pine Grove Methodist cemetery. John Kane died in 1923 and willed the property to his daughter, Janet Barbara. In 1942 Janet Kane willed the land to Agnes K. McCallum. The property remained in the McCallum family until 1973 when Donald McCallum placed it on the market. The present owners, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] bought the house in 1977. The house is conscientiously being restored to its original state.

1. (b) Location: Part of Lot 36, Concession 9  
Present Owner: [REDACTED]  
Original Owner: Thomas Murphy  
Date of Construction: c. 1875-1880.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Murphy house is a one and one-half storey frame dwelling. It is sided with clapboard. The main block and the attached kitchen tail form a T-plan. It has an end gabled roof of medium pitch. There are three more steeply pitched centre gables; one over the North (front) facade of the main block, and two on the kitchen tail, on the West and East facades. These gables are decorated with intricately carved bargeboard trim and finials.

The North (front) facade of the main block is divided into three bays. The central bay contains the main doorway and, in the upper storey, the centre gable window. This round-headed window has a moulded surround decorated with a key which displays a rosette. The pattern of the tracery in this window is a circle over two semi-circles.

Around the main doorway is the outline of a slightly peaked surround. The slightly recessed door has a four-light transom and two-light sidelights. The door and the panes in the transom are slightly arched. The upper panes of the sidelights take the shape of an ogee arch. The door is articulated with three-over-three panels. The upper panels are round-headed.

There is one, ground storey window in each of the outer bays of the main facade. These windows have an outer surround in the same shape as that which originally bounded the doorway. This surround extends past the sill of the window and terminates at the limestone block foundation. The space enclosed by the surround below the window is decorated with three narrow, vertical, panels. The windows themselves are sash windows with two lights per sash. The upper lights are slightly arched.

On the East and West sides of the main block, there are two, ground storey windows and two upper storey windows. These windows are identical to those on the front facade except the outer surround does not extend past the sills.

There are single brick chimneys at both the East and West gable ends of the main block.

The kitchen tail is attached to the South facade of the main block. Similar to the main block, the tail is one and one-half storeys but is lower in elevation. The East and West sides of the tail have three bays. The centre bay has a round-headed central gable window on the upper storey and a doorway at the ground level. The tracery pattern of these gable windows incorporates four semi-circles. The outer bays each contain one window identical to those found on the main block. All openings on the tail have the same peaked surround as that found on all openings of the main block. There are no openings on the South facade of the tail. There is a single brick chimney at the South gable end of the tail.

#### HISTORY:

The lot on which this house stands was included in the tract of land granted to the Canada Company in 1849. In 1856, Thomas Murphy (b. 1811) leased the land from the Company and subsequently purchased it. Murphy was an Irish emigrant who had arrived in the area before 1840.

The Wallings Map of 1860 shows the house Murphy had built just to the South of the Seabrook Road. By 1860, Murphy and his wife, Sarah, had three children. The eldest, Edward (b. 1840), purchased the West half of his parents property (50 acres).

Thomas Murphy died in 1865 and bequeathed his house and land to Edward. In the 1870's, the value of Edward's land increased dramatically. This escalation in land

value may have resulted because of the construction of the frame house which still stands on the site.

Edward Murphy died in 1903 and left the farm to his son who continued to work it for another twenty-five years.

[REDACTED]

1. (c) Location: Part of Lot 30, Concession 6

Present Owners: [REDACTED]

Original Owner: Robert Johnson

Date of Construction: c. 1890

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Johnston house is a one and one-half storey frame dwelling. The main block of the house and the attached kitchen tail form a modified T-shape plan. The end gabled metal roof is of medium pitch. There are two centre gables; one over the North (front) facade of the main block and one over the East facade of the kitchen tail. Both of these gables have a steep pitch. Originally, there were single brick chimneys at both the East and West gable ends of the main block. These have recently been removed.

The windows of the main block are double hung sash windows with two lights per sash. They retain their original glazing bars. The windows of the kitchen tail are also double hung. These have six lights per sash. Most of the glazing bars in the kitchen tail windows are modern replacements. There are two, ground storey windows on the South facade of the kitchen tail.

The central door of the North (front) facade of the main block is flanked on either side by a window. The flat headed door is decorated with two round-headed panels over two square panels. There is a wooden porch over the main door which supports a small balcony on the upper storey. A plain trim door, located under the central gable, opens onto this balcony.

On the East facade of the main block is a centrally placed door. This door is decorated with one large rounded pane of glass over two horizontal panels. There is evidence of the foundations for a porch which ran along the East facade of the main block.

There are plain trim doors in the West and East facades of the kitchen tail.

The kitchen tail has recently been covered with four inch aluminum siding which replaces the original clap-board siding still found on the main block of the house.

HISTORY:

In 1847, Patrick Murdock, the original owner of this lot, sold it to Francis Johnston. In 1858, Francis Johnston sold the North half of the West half of Lot 30 to his son, Henry. In 1891, Henry Johnston sold three-quarters of Lot 30 to Robert George Johnston. Robert was a blacksmith and records show that a blacksmith shop was located on this property. The property remained in the Johnston family until 1954 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. (d) Location: Part of Lot 23, Concession 6  
Present Owners: Sand Hill Presbyterian Church,  
Congregation  
Original Owner: Same  
Date of Construction: c. 1890 and c. 1905

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Drivesheds, or "buggysheds" were once a common feature of 19th Century parish churches. As the automobile increased in popularity after the turn of the Century, drivesheds became anachronistic; many were subsequently demolished, or dismantled so that they could be moved to another locality where they were re-assembled for other uses. The last remaining drivesheds in Pittsburgh Township to be found insitu are those that were built for the Sand Hill Presbyterian Church. Owing to both the sheltered siting of the buildings and the conscientious efforts of the Church's congregation, the drivesheds exist today little changed from the time of their construction.

The drivesheds are of frame construction. They are enclosed on three sides by vertical pine planking and are open along the main facade to allow access to horses and carriages. The drivesheds have medium pitched roofs that are supported by hand hewn rafters. The rafters are secured by wooden spikes. Originally, the sheds were roofed with shingles but these were replaced (c. 1930) with tin sheeting.

The two sheds are sited perpendicular to one another, facing a common yard behind the church.

The largest driveshed (built c. 1890) measures approximately 22 feet by 74 feet. The roof along the main facade is supported by six squared wood posts. These posts rest on stone footings. Attached to the posts are metal rings where horses could be tethered out-of-doors. Between the posts are five "carriage openings", each approximately 14 feet wide.

The newer of the two sheds (built c. 1905) is identical in construction although smaller in size (approximately 22 feet by 42 feet). The main facade of this shed is articulated by four posts and three "carriage openings", each approximately 13 feet wide.

#### HISTORY:

The two, frame drive sheds, located behind Sand Hill Presbyterian Church, were constructed prior to 1905. Drive sheds were commonly associated with church buildings and public meeting places, in the nineteenth-Century and early 1900s.

The older, and larger, of the two sheds, was constructed sometime between 1890 and 1905. Prior to its construction, horses were tied to fence posts when people met at Sand Hill for church services, tea meetings and other social activities. Hence, the structures can be considered to have been a good example of a well-established congregation.

The second shed was built by Thomas Bell in 1905 at a cost of approximately 125 dollars. The men of the congregation helped to complete the project in one afternoon.

The drive sheds were used as a parking place and to provide shelter for the horses into the 1930s. Since that time some repair work has been completed and the sheds have been used as storage space.