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**Burgar, Rowe LLP**  
 Barristers, Solicitors & Trade Mark Agents

Simcoe  
 JUL 21 2003

City of Barrie  
 30 Mary St.

July 18, 2003

**REGISTERED MAIL**

Ontario Heritage Foundation  
 77 Bloor Street West  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M7A 2R9

Dear Sir/Madam:

**RE: IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT  
 R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18  
 AND IN THE MATTER OF lands and premises municipally known as  
 30 MARY STREET, BARRIE, ONTARIO – OUR FILE: 0146X124**

Enclosed please find By-law 2003-122, enacted on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of June 2003 and registered by e-reg on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of July 2003 as Instrument No. SC133051, served upon you pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 s.29(6)(a)(ii), with respect to the above noted matter.

Yours very truly,  
**Burgar, Rowe LLP**

Per: James I. McIntosh  
 JIM/cdb  
 mcintosh@burgarowe.com  
 cc: »  
 encl.: By-law 2003-122

JUL 21 2003

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**Properties**

*PIN* 58795 - 0044 LT Estate/Qualifier Fee Simple Lt Conversion Qualified  
*Description* PT LT 12 W/S MARY ST PL 115 BARRIE; PT LT 13 W/S MARY ST PL 115 BARRIE AS  
IN RO1309218; BARRIE  
*Address* 00030 MARY STREET  
BARRIE

**Applicant(s)**

This Order/By-law affects the selected PINs.

*Name* THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BARRIE  
*Address for Service* 70 Collier Street  
P.O. Box 400  
Barrie, Ontario  
L4M 4T5

This document is being authorized by a municipal corporation Jim Perri, Mayor and John R. Sisson, Clerk.

This document is not authorized under Power of Attorney by this party.

**Statements**

This application is based on the Municipality By-Law No. BYLAW NO. 2003-122 dated 2003/06/16.

Schedule: See Schedules

**Signed By**

James Innes McIntosh IV 90 Mulcaster St. P.O Box 758 acting for Applicant(s) Signed 2003 07 17  
Barrie L4M 4Y5  
*Tel* 705-726-6511  
*Fax* 7057214025

**Submitted By**

BURGAR, ROWE LLP 90 Mulcaster St. P.O Box 758 2003 07 17  
Barrie L4M 4Y5  
*Tel* 705-726-6511  
*Fax* 7057214025

**Fees/Taxes/Payment**

*Statutory Registration Fee* \$60.00  
*Total Paid* \$60.00

**File Number**

*Applicant Client File Number :* COB & WOMAN ALIVE 0146X124

Additional Property Identifier(s) and/or Other Information

Bill No. 131

BY-LAW 2003- 122

Being a by-law of The Corporation of the City of Barrie to designate the property known municipally as 30 Mary Street, Barrie as being of architectural and historical value or interest.

**WHEREAS** Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 s. 28(3) 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 Corporation of the City of Barrie has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known municipally as 30 Mary Street, Barrie 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 same newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks;

**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 City of Barrie enacts the following:

1. **THAT** there is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest as set out in Schedule "B" attached, the real property known as 30 Mary Street, Barrie and more particularly described on Schedule "A" attached hereto.
2. **THAT** the Municipal solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" in the land registry office.
3. **THAT** the 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 newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks.

**READ** a first and second time this 16th day of June 2003.

**READ** a third time and finally passed this 16th day of June 2003.

**THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BARRIE**

"Jim Perri"  
Jim Perri - MAYOR

"John R. Sisson"  
John R. Sisson - CLERK

"I, John R. Sisson, City Clerk of the City of Barrie do hereby certify, under my hand and seal of the City, that above is a true and correct copy of By-law 2003-122  
Dated: June 19/2003  
BARRIE, ONTARIO



SCHEDULE "A"

Part of Lot 12, West side of Mary Street, Plan 115, and Part of Lot 13, West side of Mary Street, Plan 115, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, as in RO1309218 being Part of PIN 58795-0044 (LT).

## SCHEDULE "B"

### DUTTON HOUSE, 30 MARY STREET

**SIGNIFICANCE: Historical:** From the 1840s, the operations of Robert Simpson's Simcoe Steam Brewery, and later his son, Thomas, of Simpson, Arnall & Co. dominated lower Mary Street. In 1890, Robert A. Dutton bought part of the Simpson holdings and in 1891 erected the dwelling now known as 30 Mary Street. Dutton was a successful grocer with a store on Dunlop Street East. He sold 30 Mary in 1899 to another noted businessman in Barrie, druggist George Monkman. The Monkmans sold in 1921 to Franklin (James) Anderton of the Anderton brewery family. His executors sold the property in 1944. Following a series of owners, in April 1996, the site became the national head office of Women Alive, an interdenominational Christian ministry for women founded in Barrie by Dr. Nell Maxwell. The property and dwelling are part of the story of lower Mary Street as an early residential and industrial area, and home to many of Barrie's downtown merchants. **Architectural:** The dwelling is a good example of a local interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style. The form, massing, fenestration, unpainted brick construction, woodwork, and other interior and exterior architectural features that date to the original construction period or, based on documentary evidence are believed to be original but now removed, are considered part of this designation. The design is attributed to Barrie architect Thomas Kennedy.

**BACKGROUND: HISTORICAL: Early Lot History:** The subject property, municipally known as 30 Mary Street, is the S pt., Lot 12, and N pt., Lot 13, west Mary Street, Plan 115. It was within a sixty acre parcel of the east half, Lot 24, Concession 5, Vespra township, patented in 1833 by one of Barrie's first settlers, David Edgar. For several reasons, compounded by Edgar's death in 1840, the ownership of many of the lots within the informal Edgar's Plan became questionable. The property was sold by the Sheriff of the County of Simcoe to Charles Thompson in 1838 but the sale was not registered until 1845. Several lots on the west side of Mary Street, including Lot 13, were bought in the 1840s by a local builder, John Pearson. At that time, he built the large dwelling that stands at 16-18 Mary. Pearson sold Lot 13 to Roderick McDonough in 1844, who resold it to Robert Simpson in 1858 (registered 1861). Simpson then owned Lots 13, 14, 17-19, west Mary, and 26, east Toronto. In 1841 (but registered in 1858), Thompson sold Lots 11 and 12, west Mary, and 23, east Toronto, to George Dupont Wells of Toronto. Portions of Lot 12 were severed before it was transferred by the executors of the estate of George Wells to Robert Simpson through a Quit Claim dated January 1872. **Robert Simpson** was born in 1816 in Yorkshire, England, and arrived in Canada in 1834. His wife, Sarah Ann, was born in England on June 22, 1816. Possibly as early as 1841, Robert is believed to have opened a brewery at the hamlet of Kempenfeldt, just east of Barrie, then relocated to Tollendal to the south. Following a fire on January 1, 1848, that destroyed the Tollendal brewery, he was persuaded to move to Barrie and bought property at the foot of Mary Street. There he erected the landmark Simcoe Steam Brewery. About 1855, he built his house a few lots to the north, at 26 Mary Street (Lot 14, west Mary, Plan 115.) Politically a Reformer, Simpson was active in municipal affairs from about 1854 until 1878, serving almost continuously in office as a councillor or reeve. He was the first mayor of the Town of Barrie in 1871, was re-elected the following year, and again in 1876. Robert and his first wife, Sarah Ann, had three children: Thomas, Mary, and another daughter. Sarah died on September 25, 1874. In June 1875, Robert sold his part of Lots 12 and 13 (and other property) to his son, Thomas W. Simpson, for "Love and \$5.00." In 1876, Lot 13 and 18/132 acre of Lot 12 had a relatively low combined assessed value of \$600. Thomas had started to take over the brewery business as Thomas W. Simpson & Co. Before his second marriage, Robert had a Marriage Settlement signed on August 7, 1877, by himself, "Robert Simpson, brewer of Barrie, and Margaret Purves of City of Edinburgh, spinster, and Thomas W. Simpson of Barrie, brewer." This was an agreement to transfer half the ownership of The Simcoe Steam Brewery to Thomas, while allowing for the financial security of the soon-to-be Margaret (Purves) Simpson "now and as a widow." Margaret and Robert had a son born on July 10, 1878. In February 1881, a \$12,000 mortgage was arranged between Thomas W. and Robert Simpson, "also known as Thomas W. Simpson & Co.," and the Imperial Loan & Investment Company. On January 1, 1883, Thomas sold the south 18.5 feet of Lot 13 to Robert, presumably because it abutted Robert's house on the north part of Lot 14 (to the

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south). On the same day, Thomas sold an "undivided 2/3 interest in all of the lot, except the 18.5 feet," and his portion of Lot 12, to his business partners, Alfred Arnall (brewer) and Samuel Lount (County Registrar). The three had formed a partnership, Simpson, Arnall & Co. (brewers). In 1883, the south part of Lot 12 and the north part of Lot 13 had the vacant parcel value of \$300. Robert Simpson was assessed for a 18.5 x 165 foot parcel of the south part, Lot 13, at \$125. It was only a few years before Simpson, Arnall & Co. began to fail. In May 1889, their holdings were transferred to Evan E. Williams as trustee and accountant. In August, Samuel Lount gained ownership through a Quit Claim from Arnall, Thomas Simpson, and Evans. This may be related to his being the highest bidder, at \$11,200, at the power of sale auction held by Imperial Loan. He took possession of the subject lots as well as parts of Lots 14 and 17-19, west Mary; 23-26, east Toronto; 20-22, north Simcoe, and other nearby parcels, most of which were associated with the brewery. In September 1890, Lount sold the north part of Lot 13 and south part of Lot 12 to Robert A. Dutton of Barrie for \$725. Robert Simpson died in April 1891 at age seventy four, followed in September by Margaret at age forty five. Thomas died at fifty six in December 1900. **Robert Austin Dutton** was born in England about 1854 and was a member of the Church of England. Robert started in the grocery business in Barrie as a partner in Farquharson & Dutton, also known as the Barrie Tea Mart, then in the early 1880s opened under his own name. On July 14, 1880, he married Esther Hazeldean (Ettie) Cullen of Innisfil township. The 1891 census lists the household as Robert, aged thirty seven; Esther, thirty two; Beatrice, ten; Sarah Hattie, six; Dora H., three; and Robert, nine months. They had a domestic servant, eighteen year old Jennie Wiggins. Their house was described as a one storey brick dwelling with six rooms and was not on lower Mary Street. Robert Dutton bought the subject parcel from Samuel Lount in September 1890 for \$725. Its assessed value in 1891 was \$400. The following year, the property was assessed at \$2200, suggesting that the date of construction of the house at 30 Mary Street is 1891. On March 31, 1892, a reporter for the Barrie *Northern Advance* gave an account of a visit to "the grocery establishment of Mr. R. A. Dutton." His conclusion was "that it is without a doubt the finest north of Toronto." In 1951, it was reported that: "The brass letters, 'R A Dutton' are still to be seen in the Dunlop Street pavement in the block between Clapperton and Owen streets." Robert was a member of Town Council for several terms. He also excelled as an amateur oarsman and was the owner and driver of trotting horses in local races. The Duttons sold their Mary Street house to George Monkman in March 1899. By then it was described as Lot 12, except the north seventh of an acre, and Lot 13, except the south 18.5 feet. Robert died at Toronto on January 16, 1919, at age sixty-four, and is buried in the Barrie Union Cemetery. Esther died at Toronto on May 19, 1951, and is buried with Robert. During her lifetime, Esther was a charter member of the Women's Auxiliary of Trinity Anglican Church. After moving to Toronto, she was active in St. Jude's Anglican Church. She also was a charter member of Toronto's Westminster Chapter, IODE. She would have been ninety two in the month following her death in May 1951. She was survived by Mrs. G. B. Hall (Beatrice), Toronto; Mrs. H. C. Huffman (Dora), Peterborough; Robert A. Dutton, Peterborough; Mrs. Charles F. Harris (Odee), Toronto; eight grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren. **George and Amy Monkman:** In March 1899, Robert Dutton sold the subject property to George Monkman and his wife Amelia L. for \$3300. George was born in Albion township on August 12, 1846, and was educated at Newmarket. There he apprenticed in pharmacy and worked for the Robert Simpson Co. until the store was relocated to Toronto. He was one of the first to be registered following the passing of the *Pharmacy Act* in 1870. His diploma, dated June 27, 1871, authorized him to "carry on the business of Chemists and Druggists in the Province of Ontario from the first day of May 1871." That year, George bought the business of C. A. Shepard and moved to Barrie. George married Amy (or Amelia) L. Seels who was born in Toronto on October 16, 1856. Her father, a Toronto restaurateur who moved to Barrie, was born in Memel, East Prussia (now Klaipeda, Lithuania), and her mother in England. On the 1891 census, George and Amy are listed with their two children, George Howard, born June 12, 1885, and Arthur S., born September 12, 1887. George was a druggist and of the Methodist faith. In 1891, they lived in a brick, two storey house with seven rooms that was not on Mary Street. For several years, the Monkman drug store was opposite the Barrie Hotel (now Queen's Hotel) on Dunlop Street East. The construction of the Ross Block on the site in 1891 may have prompted George to relocate across the street. The 1897 commercial gazetteer for Barrie lists the store in its "new" location at "92 Dunlop St., 2 doors west of the Barrie hotel." According to the gazetteer, the drug store was "established 20 years ago." In 1901, the address of the Monkman house was 24 (now 30) Mary Street. A

daughter, Amelia Winifred was born there on September 17, 1892, and a son, John Cecil (Jack), on March 21, 1898. At that date, George owned in Barrie: two village lots, two houses, a barn or outbuilding, and was leasing a store. When Jack was a boy, he left his mark on the Mary Street house. While playing hide-and-seek with friends, he chose to hide in a barrel found behind the municipal well and pump building on the east side of Mary Street. What was supposed to be an empty barrel, was half filled with tar. Jack spent the day scraping the tar from himself onto a window sill at the rear of his house. The black handprints survived until recently as reminders of the misadventure. About 1919, George retired from the drug store business, although he renewed his annual certification until 1924. His sons, Jack and Arthur, were both registered pharmacists. Arthur graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1911 as the gold medalist and worked with his father in the store. As he was more interested in fishing and trapping than pharmacy, the operation of the business was transferred to Jack. George sold the Mary Street property in 1921. When he died in his eightieth year, on October 15, 1924, it was reported that he was "the oldest living Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, No. 96 A. F. & A.M. He was a regular attendant at Masonic Lodge and his singing of 'Old Black Joe' was always a feature at the banquets." He and Amy were members of Collier Street United Church, where George sang in the choir for forty years. Amy died in Barrie on July 11, 1944, in her eighty ninth year. The funeral was from the residence of her son Jack at 233 Dunlop Street East. Her obituary reports that she had come to Barrie from Toronto when she was fifteen. She was educated at Loretto College and was a former pianist with the Barrie Philharmonic Society. Surviving her were sons Arthur and Jack in Barrie, and a daughter, Winifred (Mrs. Norris Campbell), of Cloquet, Minnesota. Arthur had returned to Barrie in 1926 from North Bay where he had worked in a drug store. **Franklin J. Anderton:** In May 1921, George Monkman sold the Mary Street property to Franklin J. Anderton (also known as James F. Anderton) of Barrie for \$4600. James was born in Barrie on November 26, 1879, a son of James Anderton and Mary MacDonald. The Andertons were early brewers in Barrie, establishing an operation at Victoria Street near the waterfront, as well as buying the Simpson brewery on Mary. Franklin, however, worked first at the Barrie Tanning Company and then as a machinist in the Motor Power Department of the CNR Allandale shops. He was a member of Trinity Anglican Church, Kempenfeldt Lodge No. 153 Sons of England, and the International Association of Machinists. Robina Douglas Campbell, wife of James, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 17, 1883. Following the death of her father, as a young girl, Robina came to Canada with her mother and settled at Guthrie, south of Barrie. She and James were married about 1906. Barrie residents were shocked when Robina died late on the morning of October 6, 1942, and James died that same afternoon. The double funeral service was held at 30 Mary Street, conducted by the Reverend H. R. Houdin of Trinity Church. **Other Owners:** As executors of James' estate, Barrie insurance agent Frederick Bertram Anderton and personnel manager James F. Anderton of Lansing, Michigan, sold to Thomas Banting of Barrie for \$4800.

Following a series of owners, in April 1996, the former Dutton residence became the national head office of Women Alive, an interdenominational Christian ministry for women founded by Dr. Nell Maxwell in Barrie in 1973.

**ARCHITECTURE: Date of Construction:** Robert Dutton bought this property in September 1890. The assessed value rose from \$400 in 1891 to \$2200 the following year, suggesting that the date of construction of the house at 30 Mary Street is the building season of 1891. This is confirmed by the September 17, 1891, *Northern Advance*: "Mr. Dutton's new and elegant residence on Mary street is nearly finished." A previous article in the *Advance*, December 11, 1890, attributes the design to Barrie architect Thomas Kennedy. On the insurance plan for Barrie, drawn in 1888 and updated to 1900, the dwelling is labelled as a two and a half storey structure with a two storey rear section, both solid brick. A third, one storey, rear section, is indicated as brick veneer. A house on the north appears to have a similar plan in a mirror image (now demolished). **Setting:** Traditionally, Mary Street has been a major thoroughfare for downtown Barrie. Lower Mary was dominated by the large brewery building erected in the 1840s by Robert Simpson. Several warehouses were built to hold an assortment of goods awaiting shipment on the nearby railway spur lines. "The farmers' teams with their loads of barley to and from Simpson's made a steady daily movement....Mary Street was the only one which gave access from the Bay during the winter for farmers along the shoreline to haul their farm produce over the ice to town." The dwelling at 16-18 Mary Street was built for and by John Pearson about 1845. To the north of the Pearson house is the extensively renovated,

Regency style dwelling built for John Bacon in the 1850s. Robert Simpson's house at 26 Mary Street was built about 1855 and demolished in November 1984 for a municipal parking lot. An 1890s dwelling on the north side of 30 Mary also has been demolished. The Barrie Transit Terminal and the municipal water pumping station dominate the east side of the street. It is evident that the grade of the lot has been altered by the recent addition of fill. The basement window openings are blocked closed and now partially below grade level. **Style and Form:** In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, designers and builders routinely combined elements from several popular architectural styles. By the 1890s, the Gothic Revival style was giving way to the North American version of the Queen Anne and the late Richardson Romanesque Revival. These two styles offered irregular plans, broad gables, an asymmetrical placement of window and door openings, and complex roofs. Romanesque typically features a prominent facade, round or segmental arch openings, string courses, art glass, and stone details. Although a subdued example, details in the dwelling at 30 Mary Street reveal a Romanesque influence. This two storey, red-orange brick dwelling begins with an L-plan that originally featured a front verandah inset into the L-shape. The prominent facade faces east and fronts on Mary Street. It has a two storey, solid brick, rear section with a one storey brick veneer addition. The plan becomes irregular with the inclusion of the projecting two-storey bay with a gable roof on the front facade, a one storey side bay, side porch, and asymmetrical gables. The complex roof and tall chimney stacks are also typical of the Romanesque style. The foundation is fieldstone with brick support columns. Beginning in the mid nineteenth century, fewer architectural components were handcrafted. By the end of the century, most of the doors, windows, trim, and other decorative elements were selected from the stock and catalogues of manufacturers and local planing mills. This is true of the Dutton house. **EXTERIOR: Portico or Porch:** The existing portico or porch on the street facade is a replacement of the original verandah which was inset into the L-shape. A photograph dating 1983 reveals a cut out in the verandah roof to accommodate a flat walkout encompassed by a handrail and entered from the door opening on the second storey. This was similar to the existing second storey walkout. Pieces of what are believed to be part of the original or early verandah are in storage in the basement. They feature wood turned balls in strings of three, as crosses, and as drops. The verandah on the south facade appears to be early although the square posts likely are replacements. As the brackets match those in place in the eaves, they are believed to be original. The cutout bargeboard is in keeping with the 1890s period of construction, but does not match the grillwork of the front verandah visible in the 1983 photographs. The roof of the side verandah may be a reconfiguration of the original. The walkout from the window opening over the south bay window is not original. **Window Openings:** The window openings are primarily segmental in shape with brick voussoirs (heads) and wood lugsills (with some concrete renovations). The variations in the voussoirs include triple height (on the main building), a vertical stretcher with a header band, and vertical stretchers (which are probably renovations). The sizes of the openings vary, and the segmental shape is more exaggerated on the ground level. The 1x1, wood frame sashes are flat with segmental inserts to accommodate the shape of the opening. Each gable of the east (street) facade has a half round window opening with a lugsill. Typical of the Romanesque style, on the ground level there is a large window opening with a segmental transom. The art glass in the transom has been replaced with clear glass. **Door Openings:** The central doorcase is Classical in design. It has a slightly segmental opening for the transom but the tri-part sash is flat and now fitted with stained glass that contains the mission statement of Women Alive. (The original stained glass in the transom and in the southeast room were removed before 1996.) The sidelights have two upper (new) art glass panels and lower blind (solid wood) panels. The panelled door has an upper glass panel that may not be original. The exterior of the door features applied decorations typical of the period of construction. The door opening of the south verandah is plain (no sidelights or transom) and the door is new. The door that accesses the portico roof from the second floor may be original, with the possible alteration of an upper glass panel. **Roof, Gables, and Chimneys:** Typical of the style, the roof is complex and incorporates several broad gables of varying size. On the street facade, a gable roof caps the two storey bay and incorporates wing brackets with quatrefoil cutouts, on either side of a half round window. Each gable is edged with manufactured bargeboard with bullseye motifs and panels. The eaves are adorned with carved wood brackets placed singly and in pairs. Several modern skylights were added by Women Alive when the unfinished attic was converted to living space. The three chimney stacks are likely in the correct positions but have been partially rebuilt. **INTERIOR: Plan:** This is a centre hall plan with a J-plan open staircase

positioned on the north wall of the centre hall. Most of the doors and trim are original, some have been reinstalled, and others reproduced or matched with a similar product. **Ceilings:** The ceilings of the three principal rooms and centre hall on the ground floor have moulded cornices. The centre hall has a plaster ceiling medallion surrounding the light fixture that is believed to be original. Ceilings have drywall over the wood lathe. **Woodwork:** The architrave or trim surrounding each door and window is unusual for the use of what would be classified as two styles of primary trim throughout the house. Traditionally, the primary trim was reserved for the presentation areas, with secondary trim used in lesser locations. All the trim in the house is moulded, with headblocks composed of a bullseye surmounted by a crown pediment. This was a popular design and was stocked by local suppliers. Some of the pediments are missing, notably in the ground floor hall. The ground floor trim features a two-layer or stepped design. The second storey moulding is a single layer. In the rear areas, modern trim has been used to mimic the original. The areas created by the two ground floor bay windows (northeast and southeast rooms) are accentuated with heavy carved brackets at each end of a decorated board. The architrave (trim) of each window opening in the northeast bay culminates in a panelled section (dado) below the sill level to the floor. This is not repeated in the southeast room. The matching area on the second floor (northeast room) does not have the brackets, decorated board, or dado. The original interior doors are solid wood with mouldings and five panels. An oversized segmental opening exists between what were the front and back parlours of the ground floor on the north half. This wide opening is an attractive feature with moulded trim, a keystone, and two multi-panelled pocket doors. The baseboards throughout the house are wood with mouldings. The top layer of flooring is hardwood. **Fireplace Mantels:** By the end of the nineteenth century, most urban dwellings were heated with stoves or central heating. Although more aesthetic than functional, fireplaces continue to adorn principal rooms. The example in the northeast room is masonry with two slightly projecting pilasters on either side of a half round opening. The opening and a horizontal band or entablature are accentuated with a variety of mouldings. The mantel was altered by Women Alive. A marble mantel in the southeast room was missing in 1996. **Staircase:** The staircase is a J-plan rising along the north wall of the centre hall. The stairwall is partially closed with vertical tongue and groove panelling below a stringer with applied scrolls. The handrail support has turned (polygonal) balusters and rises from a newel post. Women Alive improved the access to the attic by moving a wall on the second floor to accommodate the continuation of the stairs and installing a reproduction newel and balustrade. A secondary staircase at the rear was removed and another added. **Builder's Hardware:** Some of the original builder's hardware survives, notably the large door hinges with scrollwork decorations. Decorative metal air grates are inset into the baseboards. The original door knobs were white porcelain. **Condition:** The former Dutton house is in a stable and well-maintained condition.