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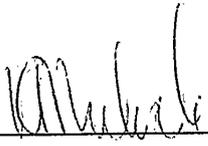
**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
BY-LAW 1994-187**

A by-law to designate 87 Reynolds Street
as a property of historic, architectural
and contextual value and interest

THE COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The property municipally known as 87 Reynolds Street is hereby designated as a property of historic, architectural and contextual value and interest pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act for reasons set out in Schedule "A" to this by-law.
2. The property designated by this By-law is the property described in Schedule "B" attached to this by-law.

PASSED by the Council this 21st day of November 1994.



MAYOR



CLERK

1994-187



SCHEDULE "A"

TO BY-LAW 1994-187

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 87 Reynolds Street was built for Charles McDermott in 1915.

The McDermotts are one of Oakville's long established families. Thomas McDermott, the father of Charles McDermott, had emigrated to Canada in 1839 from Roscommon, Ireland at the age of 12. He and his family travelled from Montreal by stagecoach, stopping at the coach change at the southwest corner of Dundas and Trafalgar Road. Soon after their arrival in Oakville, the McDermotts generously donated their talents in the construction of St. Andrew's Church. From this time through to the present day, the McDermott family have continued to be active members of the St. Andrew's Church congregation.

Thomas met and married his wife, Bridget Garvey (also from Roscommon), in Oakville. In 1871, Thomas and Bridget bought a house at the corner of Sheddon and Allan Streets (now demolished). There they raised their nine children, who included Thomas, James P., John J., Daniel, George, Mary and Charles. Most of the children of Thomas and Bridget McDermott eventually went on to become well known figures in Oakville. John McDermott was superintendent of the Oakville Basket Factory and a member of the Separate School Board. James McDermott was a member of the Town Council and as Deputy Reeve, served on the Board of Education. For many years, he and his brother, Daniel, carried on a successful barber business on Lakeshore Road. Mary McDermott was a school teacher at St. Mary's Roman Catholic School. Charles McDermott was a successful businessman in Oakville during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Initially, Charles McDermott was a cooper, whose business thrived by supplying barrels for the apple growers in the surrounding township. The large barrels produced by Charles McDermott were a necessity for the shipping of fruit.

In 1903, the McDermott Cooperage, which stood south of Colbourne Street (Lakeshore Road East) on the west side of Reynolds Street, produced 15,000 baskets. In later years, Charles McDermott responded to the great need for fuel and ice in Oakville by founding C.A. McDermott's Coal and Ice Company. Most of the coal for this enterprise arrived by lake boat, and was stockpiled along the east bank of the Sixteen Mile Creek. Charles McDermott was a lifelong member of St. Andrew's Church and served for 25 years on the Separate School Board. He was a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and was a long-time member of the Oakville Lawn Bowling Club.

Charles McDermott was married to the former Agness Connor, who was a member of another of Oakville's oldest families. Agness was the daughter of James and Catherine Connor. James Connor was born in Wexford, Ireland in 1814. He arrived in Oakville some time before 1840, and as with the McDermotts, he lent his skills toward the construction of St. Andrew's Church. James Connor was a carpenter by trade and soon after arriving in Oakville, he established himself in business in a store on the corner of George and Church Streets. Early in

the 1850s, Connor designed and built his own home at 75 Reynolds Street. This house still stands today, and is a Part IV designated building.

Connor and his wife, Catherine, raised a family of seven children in the house and their descendants lived there until the 1960s.

In 1907, Charles McDermott purchased the property immediately to the south of 87 Reynolds Street where he and his family lived in a house for several years. This property was ideal for the McDermotts, as it was adjacent to both his Cooperage and to the Connor house.

With the success of his business ventures, Charles McDermott was able to have a larger brick house built at 87 Reynolds Street adjacent to the house his family was occupying at that time. Charles lived at 87 Reynolds Street with his wife and some of his children, which included John Joseph (Jack), Charles, Frank, Mary Agness, David Benson and Catherine Patricia, until his death in 1948 at the age of 85. His wife, Agness, continued to live in the house until her death and following this, ownership of 87 Reynolds Street passed to her daughters, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] passed away in 1981.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The McDermott House displays the form and some selective characteristics of the Edwardian Classicism style. The Edwardian Classicism Style, popular in Ontario from 1900 to 1930, was generally characterized in house construction by simple yet formal compositions of balanced facades; large roofs with dormers and extended roof eaves; smooth brick surfaces; ample window spaces, and verandahs characterized by colonettes (short, half columns) set on brick piers.

The McDermott House is a two-and-a-half storey, red-brick building characterized by a rectangular plan, hip roof with extended eaves and hip dormers on the south and west sides. It displays the form and some selective characteristics of the Edwardian style.

The front dormer has a Palladian style window while the side dormer has a semi-circular window opening. The first floor window has a segmental opening and is divided into three vertical panes with an overhead transom. The second floor has two bay windows with double hung sash. The side entrance has a multi-pane upper window and segmental opening. The majority of windows are typified by brick voussoirs, cast sills and wooden storm windows.

The one-storey front verandah runs across the width of the building. It has four, square, brick pillars with Tuscan colonettes supporting the roof, a triangular pediment over a central staircase and plain square balusters lining the porch and stairs. Lattice work encloses the base of the verandah.

The north elevation has a one-storey bay window at the first floor with segmental window openings. The window openings on the side and rear elevations are segmental. A one-storey, verandah enclosed with screens is located on rear of the house. A single brick chimney is located on the north side of the roof. The south elevation has three small multi-pane windows that are located in a diagonal row up the side of the building indicating the interior staircase. A side entrance is also located on the south elevation.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 87 Reynolds Street is of contextual significance as it is an attractive and visible feature in downtown Oakville.

SCHEDULE "B"
TO BY-LAW 1994-187

Part Lot D, Block 33 in Registered Plan 1, in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Oakville, in the County of Halton and Province of Ontario, and being composed of the north-westerly fifty-four feet (54') in width from front to rear of Lot "D" in Block 33 of the said Town of Oakville, according to a plan of the said Town drawn by R. W. Kerr, D.L.S., bearing date the first date of August, 1836, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Halton on the twelfth day of January, 1850, and which said parcel of land is more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the north-easterly limit of Reynolds Street at the north-westerly angle of said lot;

Thence in a north-easterly direction along the north-westerly limit of said lot to the north-easterly angle thereof;

Thence south-easterly fifty-four feet (54') to a point;

Thence south-westerly parallel to the north-westerly limit of said lot to the north-easterly limit of Reynolds Street;

Thence north-westerly along the last mentioned limit fifty-four feet (54') more or less to the place of beginning;

As described in Instrument No. 18688 U.