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Donald A. Ward
~~XXXXXX~~
COUNTY CLERK
TREASURER



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DRAWER 1550
PICTON, ONTARIO
KOK 270

September 25, 1984

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

Attention: Mr. John White
Chairman

Dear Mr. White

RECEIVED

OCT - 1984

ONTARIO HERITAGE
FOUNDATION

Re: Designation - Ontario Heritage Act
(Prince Edward County)

I am enclosing herewith a notice of intention to designate some sixteen properties in Prince Edward County, as required under Section 29 subsection (3)(a) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

All local municipalities within Prince Edward County have delegated their authority under Section 36 subsection 3 of the Act to the County level.

The Prince Edward County L.A.C.A.C. have reviewed all of the requests for designation and have recommended that County Council proceed in this matter.

I trust that this is satisfactory but should you require any additional information do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly

Don Ward, Clerk-Administrator
Secretary L.A.C.A.C.

DW:pr
Enc.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1980, CHAPTER 337 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES AT THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Prince Edward intends to designate the properties, including lands and buildings, at the following municipal addresses as properties of architectural value or interest under Part IV of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, Chapter 337.

- a) The Powers House - located at 49 King Street, Picton, Part Lot 371, Hermon's Plan of the Town of Picton, Registered Plan 24.

This is a frame house, L-shaped in plan. It is embellished with slender paired windows, bay windows and triangular dormer in the facade. The most remarkable aspect is the steep pitch of its gables, a whimsical feature common to at least three other Picton houses. The house appears to have been built about 1880, but there is speculation that its present appearance is actually an enlargement and renovation of an earlier building. Despite some alterations, including the removal of a verandah, the house, prominently situated at the corner of King and Elizabeth Streets contributes significantly to the character of the neighbourhood.

- b) The Levine House - Part Lots 68 and 69, Concession 3, Township of Ameliasburgh.

The octagonal building fad was inspired by the writings of Orson Squire Fowler, and reached Prince Edward in the late 1850's. This farmhouse, built near Mountain View by William Anderson, M.P.P., is one of four 8-sided houses in the County. The Anderson octagon adopts Fowler's preferred building method - a mixture of sand, gravel and mortar poured in place on site, known as grout construction. This innovative technique and the unusual appearance mark this one of the most memorable houses in the township. Unfortunately it has lost its verandah and balcony, which sheltered 3 sides of the building. Other important details remain, however, including the doorcase, original sash, balcony door and iron cresting around the rooftop.

- c) The Henry House - Part Lot 4, Concession 3 South Side of East Lake, Township of Athol, being Part 5 according to Plan 47R-1615.

This is a stone farmhouse of modest proportion, 1½ storeys high. Much original detail survives including the doorcase and sash. The most distinctive feature is its front gable, curiously wide in the manner often found in the Marysburghs and Athol; it contains a handsome, rounded window. To the rear of the main block is a kitchen and woodshed tail, which still features its original double-door and transom. Archival photographs show the original verandah, wrapping around 2 sides of the house to have added to the building's significance. The house dates to the mid-1860's and was built by farmer John Leonard Starks.

- d) Ameliasburgh Town Hall - Lot 62 on Plan 2 of the Village of Roblin's Mills, Township of Ameliasburgh.

Ameliasburgh Town Hall has been described as the finest rural hall in the County. Built in 1874 of stone with contrasting stone quoins, it is more lavishly detailed than other township halls with the possible exception of Sophiasburgh's. Detailing includes the prominent stone arches that cap the slender 9/9 windows, but the highlight is the window over the front door: contained in a Gothic arch, the glazing pattern forms a 6-pointed star within a circle. Fortunately the addition to the rear of the building does little to detract from the character of the historic structure.

- e) The Saylor Block - Part of Lots 56 and 57 on Plan 2 for the Village of Bloomfield.

As Bloomfield's tallest and most ambitious commercial building, the Saylor Block is a landmark in the Village's shopping district. Adopting a shed roof form, it stands 3 storeys high. The facade is not heavily ornamented, but the segmentally arched windows add character, as does the prominent brick band surrounding the title "Saylor Block 1878" above the third storey. At ground level are 2 shopfronts divided by a door leading to the upstairs units. Perhaps these shopfronts are the most important historic features, containing the original cornice and pilasters and in one case, the original plate window sash.

- f) Former St. Mary Magdalene Church (County Museum) - Lots 1230, 1231, 1232, 1246 on Hermon's Plan of the Town of Picton, Registered Plan 24.

Often the history of a small town owes much to the ambitions of a single individual. Such is the relationship of Picton to Rev. William Macaulay, founder of this side of the town, who donated the land and funds for the construction of this brick church.

His Anglican Church was likely the first brick building in Delhi. Typical of the early period is the mottled colour of the brick and the low pitch of the roof. The windows stand out with an interlace of glazing bars in a rare and satisfying Gothic pattern. The church was altered beginning in 1864 with the addition of a new stone tower and an extension to the nave and chancel. No attempt was made to disguise the original building, and the windows and brickwork are still visible.

The Anglican congregation moved across town to a new church in 1912, but maintained their first church for several more decades. Today it houses the Prince Edward County Museum.

- g) Hillier Town Hall - Part of Lots 20 and 21, Concession 3, Township of Hillier.

Hillier Town Hall is more plainly detailed than some but certainly makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of Hillier Village. Built in 1867, it is the only stone building remaining in the village, and perhaps is its most memorable. Typical of town hall design, it is a gable roofed structure with the gable end serving as the facade. Detail is plainly treated but the 6/6 windows and coursed limestone construction are significant.

- h) The Mathewson House - Part of Lot 21, Concession Round Prince Edward Bay, Township of South Marysburgh.

This house, built c. 1855, is noteworthy as one of only 3 stone houses in South Marysburgh. Its unusual roof design - the front gable extends across the full width of the facade - also contributes to its architectural value. Other features that make the house worthy of designation are: the tracery in the front gable window; the doorcase with sidelights and transom; the delicate S-shaped brackets along the eaves (rare outside the County); and most of the original 12/12 and 6/6 window sash. The front windows have been replaced and the verandah, although not out of character, is a somewhat later addition. To the rear is a frame kitchen wing with pedimented window trim characteristic of the 1870's and 80's. This is one of the finer residences that can be traced to the Minaker family, descendants of German mercenary troops who fought against the rebels in the American Revolution.

- i) Cressy United Church - Part of Lots 34 and 35, Concession Bayside, Township of North Marysburgh.

Dating to 1877, this is a handsome rural church built in brick with a distinctive Gothic character. The highlight is the bracketted entrance tower and steeple, placed on a 45-degree angle to the nave. Each of the arcaded bays feature a Gothic window, topped with a keystone; the facade is more elaborate, featuring a trio of Gothic windows (again with a Gothic arcaded panel) and a datestone. Also of note is the stove chimney at the back.

- j) The Benson (Chaplin) House - Part of Lot 80, Concession 3, Township of Ameliasburgh.

This house, built c. 1874 by Township Clerk James Benson, has a form reminiscent of upstate New York, but also common in Ameliasburgh. The 1½ storey gable end contains the main entrance, located in the corner of the elevation, and off to the side is a low kitchen wing. The street front is also well detailed by a Gothic gable window, but the door below lacks the elaboration of the main entrance. Some consideration ought to be given to replacement of the bargeboard trim, which added greatly to the house's architectural appeal.

- k) Former Anglican Church - Consec, Part Lot 76 on Plan 2 of the Village of Consec, Township of Ameliasburgh.

The former Anglican Church at Consec was built c. 1847, and has been 'recycled' for use as a library. This is a small stone country church, given architectural emphasis by its massive stone tower. Decoration adopts the Gothic mode; of particular note is the octagonal "Crown of Thorns" ornament in lieu of the traditional steeple. Extending to the rear of the gable roofed structure is a stone chancel with a large Gothic bay. Its window has been replaced, as have the windows of the nave.

The Church occupies a significant position in the streetscape opposite the equally ambitious Methodist Church.

- l) Wellington Town Hall - Part Lot 17 on Plan 8 for the Village of Wellington.

Built as a school in 1882, this is one of Wellington's most ambitious Main Street buildings. It is a large two storey, hip roofed structure, and now functions as the Town Hall. Many original decorative features survive, including: slender 6/6 segmentally arched windows; a remarkably heavy cornice and brackets treatment; and ornamental polychromatic accents. Early photos show the two front windows were actually doors. These have been replaced by windows and a central entrance was installed. However, the renovations did not jeopardize the design of the facade enough to preclude designation.

To the rear is a concrete block lean-to of no particular significance.

m) The Rowan House - Part Lot 135 on Plan 3 for the Village of Demorestville.

Dating to c. 1843, this frame house is a building of exceptional architectural merit. It is an excellent example of a local variation of the 'Ontario cottage' style, of which a handful of examples were built in the Bay of Quinte area. These houses are distinguished by their 1½ storey hip roofed form, enhanced in this case, by 3 highly ornate dormers. The front dormer features 3 small windows side-by-side with a fanlight above the centre sash. The 2 side-dormers have only 2 windows, separated by a wide chimney that extends right through the dormer. All the dormers have eaves returns and pilasters.

The chimneys themselves, mounted on a 45-degree skew, are an important feature that is unique to the area around Demorestville.

Expert attention to detail is also very much in evidence on the facade as well. The front is 3 bays, symmetrically arranged with a central door. Sidelights and transom are fashioned in a variation of the 'chinoiserie' pattern and enclosed by a prominent doorcase which features corner blocks. These are echoed in the design of the window cases, whose sash have been restored to their original 12/12. Also of note are the pilasters at each end of the facade and a heavily moulded cornice that extends around the eaves.

To the rear is a gable roofed summer kitchen tail of 1½ storeys, and a single storey woodshed.

n) Tara Hall - Lot 57 on Plan 16 for the Village of Wellington.

Archibald McFaul's grand brick house dominates the east end of the Village of Wellington. Its setting, its size, and architectural detail make it one of the most famous buildings in the County. Built c. 1839, "Tara Hall" adopts a traditional two storey, hip roofed form and features state-of-the-art design: Flemish bond construction, wide Venetian windows with splayed stone lintels on the upper floor, similarly styled French doors on the ground floor; stone quoins; a stone band course between storeys; very impressive double-panelled door with sidelights and elaborate fanlight set in pilastered doorcase; 4 towering chimneys.

McFaul was a leading merchant in the fledgling Village, and was a driving force in the local Catholic Church and instrumental in the establishment of a post office in town.

- o) Villeneuve Castle - Part of Lots 1076, 1031, and 1032 and part of the Road Allowance between Lots 1031 and 1032 according to Registered Plan 24 for the Town of Picton.

Because of its size, prominent location and ambitious design, Castle Villeneuve is one of the most important architectural landmarks in the County. Its connection to Philip Low, a lawyer with extensive business and political affiliations in Picton's early days, lends the building a great deal of historical significance as well.

Low purchased the lot in 1842 and it is thought that a 5-bay gable roofed house was standing there at the time. About 1860 the house underwent major renovations: 3 towers and an octagonal cupola were added, as well as the stone ballroom wing. The resulting house has been likened to a 'French chateau'. Since then the house has lost very little, save for its verandahs on the bayside and some bargeboard trim.

Virtually every architectural detail on the building has some architectural significance. Most notable are: the hood mouldings over the windows; the flat brackets attached to the soffits; the chimney flues; bargeboard trim along the eaves; the stone vestibule; dormers; and the large rounded window over the front entrance. Overlooking the harbour, the north elevation features an enormous impendent bay window. Overall the exterior of the house is most impressive and certainly worthy of designation. The inside has been renovated, but the highly ornate plaster cornice in the ballroom remains intact.

- p) Glenview - Part of Lots 7 and 8 designated as Part 8 on Plan 47R-1765, Concession 1 South of the Bay of Quinte, Township of North Marysburgh.

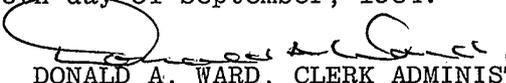
This frame building, dated 1912, exhibits detail typical of the period. The front, clad in cove siding, the plate glass windows with transoms, openings capped with small cornices, turned verandah columns of cylindrical form, and fretted board balustrades date from the period 1900-14.

The building is a hip roofed form, with 2-storey front verandah of the hotel pattern, often associated with earlier taverns and resorts of a later period. A rear wing of two storeys, also hip-roofed, extends from the west end at a strange angle, suggesting the restriction of a property line. Sides and rear are now stuccoed and old chimneys are missing.

The site was once occupied by a very early 19th century inn with a large centre chimney stack, of which photographs survive. The present form and the presence of cellar entrances at either end suggest that this 1912 building might be a drastic alteration of the earlier structure or a rebuilding on the same foundations.

NOTICE of objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement of the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts may be served on the Clerk of the County of Prince Edward before the 28th day of October, 1984.

Dated at Picton, Ontario this 25th day of September, 1984.


DONALD A. WARD, CLERK ADMINISTRATOR
COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD