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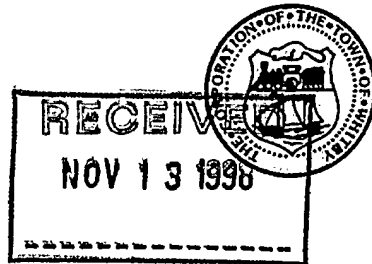
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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WHITBY
In the Regional Municipality of Durham

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MUNICIPAL BUILDING
575 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario
Canada
L1N 2M8

November 12, 1998
File: A-2160 (LACAC)

REGISTERED MAIL

[REDACTED]
7675 Thickson Road
Brooklin, Ontario
L0B 1C0

RECEIVED

DEC 01 1998

CONSERVATION REVIEW
BOARD

Re: The John Calder House
7675 Thickson Road, Whitby
Heritage Designation, Part IV
The Ontario Heritage Act

At a meeting held on November 9, 1998, the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Whitby passed By-law No. 4271-98, a copy of which is enclosed, being a by-law to designate the John Calder house located on property municipally known as 7675 Thickson Road North, Whitby, as a heritage structure under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

By-law No. 4271-98 will be advertised in the November 18th, 1998 issue of the Whitby This Week newspaper.

Further information regarding the designation can be obtained by contacting Mr. John Taylor, Secretary of L.A.C.A.C. at 430-4306 extension 2275.

D. Shields

Debbie Shields
Supervisor of Administrative Services

✓

- 2 -

cc: Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation
Heritage Properties and Museums Programs
77 Bloor Street West
Floor 2
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

REGISTERED MAIL

✓ The Ontario Heritage Foundation
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3

REGISTERED MAIL

R. B. Short, Director of Planning
J. Taylor, Secretary, LACAC

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WHITBY

BY-LAW NO. 4271-98

**BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE STRUCTURE MUNICIPALLY KNOWN AS
7675 THICKSON ROAD NORTH AS BEING OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL
VALUE AND INTEREST**

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, as amended, the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Whitby considers it desirable to designate the exterior and interior of the property hereinafter described to be of historic and architectural value and interest;

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the said Corporation has caused to be served on the owners of the property municipally known as 7675 Thickson Road North, Whitby, Ontario, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of its intention to designate the structure at the aforesaid address to be of historic and architectural value and interest and has caused such notice to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town of Whitby;


AND WHEREAS, no person has served a notice of objection to the proposed designation on the Clerk of the said Corporation; --

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Whitby enacts as follows:


1. The structure known as the John Calder house located on the property municipally known as 7675 Thickson Road North, Whitby, Ontario and more particularly described on Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of this by-law is designated as being of historic and architectural value and interest for the reasons set out in Schedule "B", attached hereto.
2. This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the structure provided that any changes shall be in keeping with the original and current character of the structure and shall be carried out in consultation with the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the Town of Whitby.

BY-LAW NO. 4271-98


BY-LAW READ A FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS 9TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D., 1998.



CLERK



MAYOR

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY


DONALD G. MCKAY
CLERK
TOWN OF WHITBY

SCHEDULE "A"
TO BY-LAW NO. 4271-98
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Part of Lot 20, Concession 7 and part of the original road allowance between Lots 20 and 21,
Concession 7 now designated as Part 3 on Plan 40R-11520, Town of Whitby, Regional Municipality
of Durham

SCHEDULE "B"
TO
BY-LAW NO. 4271-98

DESIGNATION AND ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR THE JOHN CALDER HOUSE

DESIGNATION REPORT

THE JOHN CALDER HOUSE

NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 7

7675 THICKSON ROAD

BUILT, 1856

Compiled by Brian Winter, Town of Whitby Archivist

November 21, 1997

THE JOHN CALDER HOUSE
NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 7
7675 THICKSON ROAD
BUILT, 1856

This beautiful granite field stone house is an early example of the stone mason's art at its best from the pioneer times of Whitby. The front of the house is made of cut or 'dressed' blocks of stone and the sides and back are of blocks of stone less precisely cut. The name of the builder is not known.

A unique feature of this house is a date stone which appears to read: "1836." This stone is located near the base of the door on the north side of the rear wing of the house. The letter "3" is missing the cross bar at the top, although the rest of the date is quite clear. The "3" is actually a "5", making the date 1856. The Census of Whitby Township for 1851, actually taken early in 1852, clearly indicates that the Calder family, owners of the property, have a frame house at that time. The house is listed in the 1861 census as stone. The date stone appears to be not of granite like the rest of the house, but of sandstone which was easier to cut. The letters on the stone are quite primitive.

The house faces Thickson Road and is located very close to the road allowance. It consists of the standard pattern of a main house with a rear wing, the rear wing originally being a summer kitchen. This wing, with a modern field-stone fireplace, was remodelled in the 1960s or 1970s as a family room. An enlarged doorway on the south side of the rear wing opens onto a deck. A modern chimney has been placed on the south side of the main house to provide an outlet for the oil furnace, and the front door and transom facing Thickson Road were replaced likely in the 1960s.

A cement garage with granite fieldstone facing on the north side was added to the back of the old kitchen wing in the early 1950s. This garage replaced a back porch.

The house has a full basement, which is unusual for such an early pioneer home. Part of a centre wall was removed in the 1950s to provide for a heating system.

The present kitchen in the house was once a bedroom, and the original kitchen was the north-west room at the front of the house. A fireplace in this room was sealed many years ago. On the ground floor at the southwest corner of the house is a parlor, and to the east of it is a small room which has been used as an office since the time of the Calder family's ownership. East of the office is a pantry converted into a bathroom. The pantry was once linked to the maid's quarters upstairs by a back staircase which was removed in the 1950s.

The two rooms for the maid upstairs, on the south side of the house were opened into one room in the 1950s, and the bathroom at the front of the second floor was made from an old closet about 1950.

The house did not have plumbing or electricity until the 1950s.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The original 200 acres of lot 20, Concession 7 were patented by the Government of Upper Canada to John J. Woodcock on May 17, 1802, and sold on Oct. 31, 1817 to Timothy Thompson. Timothy Thompson sold the 200 acres on Sept. 30, 1819 to Allan MacLean. Some kind of legal dispute developed, and Sheriff Jarvis of York (Toronto) deeded 23 acres to Edward W. Thompson on Nov. 1, 1831. On July 13, 1832, Edward W. Thompson sold the 32 acres to James Dryden. This became the nucleus of Maple Shade Farm on the south end of lot 200, which was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1997. The remaining 177 acres of lot 20 were sold by Allan MacLean to James Dryden on June 17, 1835. On Oct. 14, 1839, James Dryden sold the north-west quarter (50 acres) to John Calder for £75 (\$375).

At this time the land in the 7th concession was being settled for the first time, the previous owners being not bona-fide settlers who lived on the property.

James Dryden acquired the south half of lot 20, William Hodgson the north-east quarter (50 acres) and John Calder the north-west quarter (50 acres). John Calder also purchased the north half of lot 21, on the west side of Thicksen Road (100 acres).

John Calder (1806-1890) was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in July 1806. He was married in Scotland to Janet Ironside and in 1833 they emigrated to North America, living in New York State and other parts of the United States for six years, according to his obituary. This would coincide with their purchase of property in Whitby Township on Oct. 14, 1839. It was quite common for early settlers to build a log or frame house and live in it for several years until they could afford to build a better house of brick or stone. David Briggs, whose house was designated near Myrtle 10 years ago, settled in Whitby in a log cabin in 1836, and did not build his brick house until 1856, the same year as John Calder. John Calder was a wealthy and prosperous farmer. He died at his home on Feb. 14, 1890, at the age of 83 and is buried in Union Cemetery, Oshawa.

John and Janet Calder had a family of seven children--4 boys and 3 girls. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth Ann Calder (? --1934) married her neighbor on the adjoining lot to the east, Frederick W. Hodson (1856-1941) who was Dominion Livestock Commissioner for Canada from 1899 to 1905. The Calders appear to have had money enough to build a substantial stone house and carry on a prosperous farm. The Hodgsons and Drydens were also very well off financially.

The most noted of John Calder's children was Charles Calder (1852-1920). He was born on the Calder farm on December 29, 1852 and was involved in politics and farming.

A bachelor all his life, Charles Calder raised Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. Taking an interest in politics, he was a Whitby Township councillor from 1887 to 1890, Deputy Reeve of the township from 1891-92 and Reeve in 1893-96. From 1891 to 1896 he also served on the Ontario County Council, the forerunner of today's Durham Region Council. A Conservative, he was a great political rival to his neighbor to the south, the Liberal Minister of Agriculture, John Dryden, who was Provincial Member of Parliament for Ontario South riding from 1879 to 1905. Charles Calder was considered the only man who could defeat John Dryden at the polls, and he did so in 1905. He represented Ontario South from 1905 to 1911 and 1914 to 1919. Charles Calder was a Mason, being a member of Mount Zion Lodge in Brooklin. He served as Master of the lodge in 1904-05 and the brethren of the lodge were pall-bearers at his funeral. Mr. Calder died at his home on April 5, 1920 at the age of 67, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Oshawa.

The farm had been transferred by his father's executors to Charles Calder on April 8, 1890. On April 14, 1924, the farm was transferred by Charles's executors to his brother, Alexander Calder. The trustees for Alexander Calder sold the farm to Francis Bradley on May 19, 1932.

Francis Bradley (1870-1938) was likely born in Darlington Township, and farmed in Darlington until his marriage to Elizabeth Ann Southwell, in the early 1890s. He moved after 1900 to lot 27 concession 6 in Whitby Township and purchased the Calder farm in 1932. As well as being a farmer, Mr. Bradley was a stone mason. He is said to have helped to construct the Jeremia Lick house on Dundas Street East (now the Sunnycrest Nursing Home). It is likely that he bought the Calder farm as a retirement home, as he had to retire early because of illness. He sold the farm in 1937 and moved to a house on Queen Street in Brooklin where he died on May 12, 1938 at the age of 68. He had a family of three sons and one daughter. His wife lived to be 89 and died at Fairview Lodge in Whitby on Feb. 18, 1961.

Francis Bradley purchased the Calder farm after it had been owned by the Calder family for 93 years. After only 5 years on the farm, he and his wife sold it on Nov. 6, 1937 to Cornelius DeJonge. According to the land title, and agreement for sale was signed on Nov. 6, 1937, but an actual sale did not take place until Aug. 5, 1957, 20 years later. The DeJonge family lived in the Calder house throughout this period in the 1940s to the 1960s. They operated the farm as a dairy farm and planted the many maple trees that surround the house. They were also responsible for the first modernizing of the home in the 1950s and the introduction of electricity and plumbing. One of the DeJonge girls, Mary carved her name and the date "1940" in the cement wall of the basement. The barn back of the house was built in 1895 by Charles Calder and also has a date stone. It is still standing, but is not owned by the present owners of the house. The Calder house was very much a rural property. As late as the 1940s, Mr. DeJonge had to leave his car at the corner of Highway 12 and Thicksen Road, north of the house, during bad snow storms because Thicksen Road was not plowed.

On July 7, 1967, Cornelius DeJonge and his wife sold the house to Harvey D. and E. Bernice Moore. Mr. Moore was a cattle farmer, who later changed to pigs, and also worked as a real estate agent. He modernized the back kitchen wing in the 1970s and added the new stone fireplace when he converted the wing to a family room. In 1996 he sold the farm and moved to a condominium.

On Nov. 15, 1996, Harvey D. and E. Bernice Moore sold the house to its present owners, [REDACTED]

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Compiled by Brian Winter,
Town of Whitby Archivist,
November 21, 1997.

ARCHITECTURAL REPORT

JOHN CALDER HOUSE

7675 Thickson Road
North West Quarter of Lot 20, Concession 7
Township of Whitby
Built 1856

Prepared for
the Planning Department of the Town of Whitby
575 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario L1N 2M8
by
E.R.A. Architect Inc.

ARCHITECTURAL REPORT

JOHN CALDER HOUSE

7675 Thickson Road
North West Quarter of Lot 20, Concession 7
Township of Whitby
Built 1856

The Property

The Calder family purchased this land in 1839¹ and they remained the occupants until 1936. The Calder family originally lived in a frame dwelling until they were able to build their stone farmhouse which currently stands on the property. There is a corner stone on the rear wing of the house which may be misleading as it appears to read "1836"². The age of the house can be more accurately estimated by census information and it is likely that the stone reads "1856", which is a date between the two main census readings of 1851 and 1861. It is the later census in 1861 in which the stone house is first registered. The 1851 census records that the Calder's lived in a frame house, the foundations of which may be close to, or on the site of, the current dwelling.

The house is set close to Thickson Road and in its rear yard are two small and relatively old outbuildings, a wood shed and a dairy house. Both of these buildings are very small sheds with boarded siding and metal roofing. The dairy's use is known through oral history, but it is confirmed by the whitewashed interior. It is difficult to determine the ages of these two buildings as their hardware, boarding and the roofing are all quite different and may have been reused³.

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- 1 See Brian Winter's Report 1997. The Calder's had purchased a 50 acre property and the current property, with the house, is now 2 acres.
 - 2 Again Brian Winter's Report 1997. He suggests that the "3" should be read as a "5" which is quite likely. Another possibility is that the stone is from an earlier dwelling. It is odd that the stonework of the rear wing, where the datestone is located, does not appear to be bonded to the main body of the house, suggesting that the wing was an addition, that it was constructed, or clad in stone, at a later date than the main body of the house. This makes the date stone even less reliable as a construction date for the building.
 - 3 It is very difficult to date farm outbuildings accurately because of the reuse of elements such as hardware, and because of the simplicity of the building elements.

The very simple form of this farmhouse is an archetype for early settlement housing in Ontario. It is based on the model of classical proportions and symmetries which Georgian builders emulated and carefully applied to the plans and elevations of their buildings. With the Calder House, beyond the obvious symmetry, it is also possible to compare the proportions of the window panes on the ground floor, with the proportions of the window openings, the main door opening and the overall composition of the front façade. The upper storey windows and window panes, seen on the sides of the building, are reduced in size, not only to accommodate the lower ceiling heights inside, but also to be consistent with understood proportional systems appreciated in Georgian architecture⁷. It is fortunate that the Calder House retains its elegant sash windows so that the full effect of the design can be felt⁸, but equally unfortunate that the front door, transom and sidelights have been replaced.

The roof, now clad in a dark asphalt, retains its very nicely executed wood soffit. All the woodwork on the exterior is painted a dark chocolate brown which may possibly be the original colour⁹. On the end walls of the building there are two chimneys, with a third chimney rising from the rear wing. All of the chimneys are of brick, and appear to have been substantially rebuilt.

The House Interior

The house plan consists of a centre hall with sets of rooms on either side. An unusual characteristic of the house is that the second floor bedrooms had been divided into a maids quarters on the south side and family quarters on the north side. This subdivision required two sets of stairs, the main stairs which are in the hallway, and a servant set of stairs which had been in a south-east quadrant of the house. This south-east quadrant had contained the servant stair and a small anteroom and the exact configuration of these rooms is difficult to determine at present. The servant stair has been removed and, with the opening-up of the second floor, a section of the stair balustrade was reused as a railing between the connected floor areas.

7 For more information on Georgian architecture, an informative guide is Sir John Summerson's *Georgian London*, [London, Barrie and Jenkins, 1988].

8 The windows are called six-over-six windows, meaning six glass panes in both the upper and lower sashes.

9 This could be confirmed by a paint scraping which has not been undertaken.

At the back of the property, on the other side of the property line, is the Calder's barn. It has a very finely executed coursed ashlar basement, with a date stone indicating that it was built in 1895. The high quality of the ashlar stonework on the barn, which is similar to the work on the house, suggests that the long term occupancy of the property by the one family⁴. Stonework of this quality is usually attributed to Scottish stonemasons, which is appropriate for the Calder family, who were Scottish immigrants.

There are two rows of trees to the north and to the rear of the house which serve as windbreaks. The age of the trees is uncertain, but they contribute, along with the outbuildings, to an appropriate cultural landscape for the farmhouse.

The House Exterior

The house is constructed of finely-laid granite ashlar, of a very high quality. The granite is cut in large squared blocks for the front façade of the building and is laid in regular courses, with a rougher coursing and smaller irregular blocks being used on the side walls⁵. It is interesting to note that the barn basement, which was built some forty years later, shows an advance in stone cutting, and has an even finer coursing of granite which would have been difficult and expensive to achieve during the 1850s.

The house is a simple one and one-half storey house with a rear wing and a two car garage addition. The north wall of the garage and rear wing is faced in granite and is sympathetic in appearance with the rest of the house. The house is screened on the south side by cedars which conceal a small deck leading from the rear wing. The walls of the garage on the south and east sides are parged in a painted cement render, and the gable end of the garage is clad in a pressed metal siding⁶.

⁴ It is understood that the condition of the barn is poor and its demolition may be proposed. Given the quality of this barn it may be valuable to record it, either photographically or with drawings, prior to demolition.

⁵ Much of the stone pointing remains in good condition, and the building has been well-maintained. There is an area on the south side of the building where repointing has been done using a very hard and very white mortar. This will not likely cause any problem for the equally hard granite, but it does not match well with the rest of the weathered mortars on the building.

⁶ The pressed metal siding used on the garage and on the out-buildings is decorative and is of interest. Estimation of the date of the metal is possible if the patent information is still remaining on the underside of the metal tiles.

Of interest also are some of the later additions to the house, such as the electric lighting fixtures in many areas of the house, which presumably date to the period when electricity was first brought to the building.

The main portion of the house has a full basement which had previously been subdivided by a stone and brick wall which ran beneath the north wall of the centre hall. The north area of the basement appears to have been less used originally, as it is the south area which is more heavily plastered and white-washed. Both areas of the basement have large window openings which indicate that the basement was actively used by the family¹². It was not untypical for the winter kitchen of a house like this to have been in the basement, but there is no indication here of a hearth. The kitchen would have been in the rear wing, which has now been heavily altered on the interior as a family room. In the basement ceiling the wood framing of the house is visible. The very simple but excellent quality of the wood joists and boarding is wonderful, similar to the quality of the stone ashlar on the exterior. Simple workmanship, good quality materials.

Summary and Comments

The Calder House is a finely executed building with a very public presence on Thickson Road. It is a good example of the first generation of dwellings within the area and shows the craftsmanship which these early houses displayed. Its simple vernacular design is firmly rooted in a tradition which characterized most early nineteenth century residential design in Canada. The cultural landscape of the property, including the windbreaks and outbuildings, form a supportive context for the farmhouse.

Over years the house may reveal more about its history as alterations occur. Removing some wallpaper may give clues to the character of the stoves or fireplaces, for example. Because of the long occupancy of the house by one family it presents an interesting example of a house which has been well maintained and carefully tended over many years.

¹² The basement windows on the north side have been covered over on the exterior. The reason for the change in grade is unclear and it is not known when this occurred.

The house has been well-maintained, which means in part that many of the interior finishes have been renewed and many of the original finishes have been replaced or, more likely covered by wallpapers and carpets. What is visible are the following:

- the stair with its very finely scaled newel post, typical of mid-nineteenth century Georgian, rather than later Victorian designs
- the baseboards, most of which are consistent to one period, but may be later replacements
- the doors, door trims, and much of the door hardware are retained
- in the stairwell to the basement one can see the hand-split lath which supports the plaster¹⁰
- the painted wood floors are exposed on the second floor

What may be concealed is of equal interest.

A heavy carpet conceals the flooring on the ground floor, but from the basement it would appear that there is a very-well made wood board flooring.

On the north and south walls of the house there remains no sign of fireplaces, other than the hearth supports visible in the basement. (That there is no indication of a repair to the baseboard in these locations suggests either that the baseboards have been completely replaced, or the chimneys fed only stoves. This could be confirmed by opening up the wall areas).

The windows are set back into the thick stone walls. The embrasure, or side paneling of the stone walls, appears to have been altered. The exterior woodwork shows signs of catches for storm windows but there is no indication of exterior shutters, and it is possible that the windows may have had interior shutters which folded back into boxes within the embrasure. Evidence of this also would be confirmed by opening up the wall areas¹¹.

¹⁰ Handsplit lath indicates an early building date, as machine split lath was readily available in many areas of southern Ontario by the mid-nineteenth century.

¹¹ The paneling is divided at the height consistent with that required for shutters.

together by plain band-hinges, or more or less ornamented, or with scroll work. These planks are further nailed to a skeleton framing. Fig. 759a. gives a sketch of the back of the door at Bidborough Church, Kent, with its planking at A; and B is a section of the same at Staplehurst Church, Kent; the place for the nails is only indicated. These examples were supplied to the *Dictionary of Architecture* by Professor Lewis. Larger doors were made up of frames and rails, strutted or braced, on the same principle as the modern ledged doors and coach-house gates. Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire* has many examples of this mode of framing, all the timbers being stop-chamfered, and the planks bolted through the braces.

2145b. The head of a door enriched with panelling: the door, with the planks carved with panelling, running ornament, and niches with figures; an early English door, with two foliated band hinges; of the same period with three hinges; of the decorated period, the panelled and enriched headed door at Holbech Church, Lincolnshire, of which the construction (a framing of square

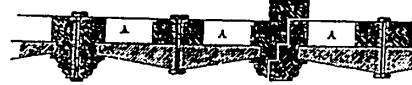


Fig. 759b.

panels, AA) is shown in fig. 759b., rising from a plain plank 14½ inches high; with other examples, are all given in Brandon, *Analysis*, etc. together with one of the perpendicular period, wherein the face has panelled planks, and square panel framing at back.

2145c. The framework is sometimes placed externally and ornamented, as in fig. 759c., from the west door of the Church of San Pietro; and fig. 759d., from a door in a courtyard opposite that of Sta. Maria Antica, both at Verona. The sizes are 9½ inches and 12 inches respectively, from centre to centre of panels. These cuts are taken from the plates of the *Dictionary*. The

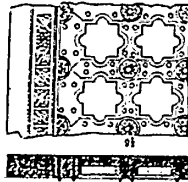


Fig. 759c.

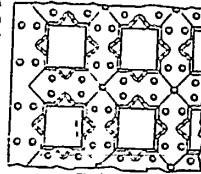


Fig. 759d.

very elaborate moulded and carved door from the Norman portion (12th century) of the Palazzo Reale, at Palermo, is given in the illustrations of the *Dictionary of Architecture*, from careful measurements by the late J. M. Lockyer. In the doors of cedar or deal, but covered with paint, at the chapel of St. Martin and St. Giles at Notre Dame le Puy (cir. 1243-57),

the subjects, inscriptions, and borders are all obtained simply by sinking the ground 3-16ths of an inch. Gates of the same description are said to exist in the churches of Chamalières and Lavoûte-Chilhac in the same district. The wood doors, having iron plates beaten up into a pattern, and nailed with large brass nails, at Huesca Cathedral, may date about 1400-1515, the era of the erection of the west entrance. (Street.)

SHUTTERS.

2146. Shutters, which are the doors of window openings, are framed upon the same principles as doors themselves; but their backs are very often flush. In the better sort of buildings they are folded into recesses called boxings, whereof we shall give a figure below as an example of the ordinary method; but as the extent and different forms of windows vary, the ingenuity of the architect will be often required to contrive his shutters within a very small space. Into minutiae we cannot enter in a work of this nature; however, in all their shapes, they are dependent on the leading principles given.

2147. Fig. 760 is a plan of the shutters, architrave, sash-frame, and part of the sash of common shutters. The cavity which forms the boxing into which the sashes fold is formed by the ground B (upon which the architrave A is nailed), the back lining F of the boxing, and the inside lining G of the sash-frame, whereof H is the inside lead. L is the outside lining of the sash-frame, M the back lining of it, and K the parting lead, so called from parting the upper and

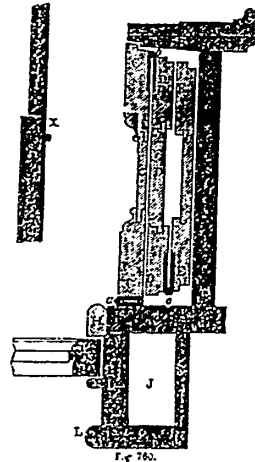


Fig. 760.

lower sash. The vacant space J, between the sash piece I and M, is a cavity which contains the weights for balancing the sashes; N shows the plan of one of them. The shutters, when stretched out in their different folds, are supposed to cover one half of the window, another series being supposed to be placed on the other side of it. The front shutter CCC is hung by hinges at a to the inside lining G of the sash-frame. The inner shutters DDD and EEE are called the back flaps, the former of which is hinged on to the front shutter at b, and the latter is hinged on to DDD at c. It will be immediately seen that these three will thus altogether turn upon the hinges at a, and cover, in one straight line, from both sides, the whole of the light of the window. When the boxes are scanty, the hinge, called a back flap hinge, may be placed as shown in X attached to the figure.

2148. In ordinary cases, this example will sufficiently exhibit the method to be adopted. When it is not applicable, the architect must apply himself to the work *pro re nata*, in which, with very little attention, he will not find insurmountable difficulty.

2148a. The boxings of a window are further described in the GLOSSARY and Addendum. Besides the lifting shutters commonly used in houses of a lower rate, which in their construction is simply a repetition of the sash-frame, we must notice briefly the many revolving shutters for inside and outside purposes, whether of iron, steel, or wood, laths.

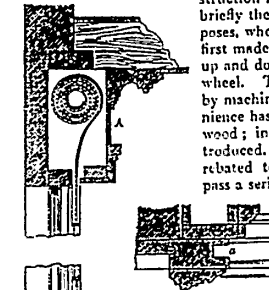


Fig. 760a.

The latter were first made at Ipswich, some twenty years since, and were wound up and down by a winch and upright rod working a toothed wheel. They were soon afterwards made of iron, also worked by machinery. Within the last few years, their great convenience has led to many improvements, and the greater use of wood; instead of machinery, counterbalance weights were introduced. Later, they were "constructed of laths of wood rebated together, having numerous mortices, through which pass a series of tempered steel bands, causing the shutter to be self-coiling." Iron laths were also used. Later, they "are made of steel, in one sheet, without either chains, links or rivets, or pins; the steel being corrugated transversely gives them the appearance of laths, and enables them to be coiled into a small space." We avail ourselves of some illustrations issued by Clark and Co., showing the adaptability of this shutter to various places, as windows, shops, doors, fireplaces, &c. Fig. 760a. shows the head and foot of an ordinary house window. At A, it is fitted with the shutter inside, and to pull down. At B, it is fitted also inside, and to lift up, the coil being placed in a boxing forming a step on the floor. When the position of the joists admit of so doing, the coil may be placed in the flooring, as at C; and occasionally it may be more convenient to place it even under the ceiling, at D. Fig. 760b. is the plan of a window frame, showing the groove, a, for the shutter, which is 1 inch deep by 1½ inch wide.

2148b. A great improvement in securing the common shop shutters without a shutter-bar is one of the early inventions introduced by Jennings; these shutter shoes are so much advertised with illustrations that further notice of them herein is needless.

HINGING.

2149. A very essential consideration in the neatness and beauty of joiners' work, is the formation of the joints on which are placed the hinges of doors and shutters. They ought to be so continued as to preserve the uniformity of the door or shutter on both sides, and as much as possible to be close enough to exclude a rush of air between the edges of the leaf as to be hinged together, which, in this cold climate, is essential. In these joints, both the edges of one of the bodies is usually beaded, to conceal the open space, which would otherwise be seen, and for preserving the appearance of the work, the hinges are made of such a curvature towards the eye, as to seem, when painted, a part of the bead itself on that side where the knuckle is placed, so that when hung the whole may appear to be one bead.

2150. The section of a door stile, and part of the hinging at the joint, are represented in A and B (fig. 761), wherein the centre of the bead on each side is in the line of the straight part of the joint from the opposite side. In this figure, C is the centre of the bead, AG part of the joint is a line with its edge. Joining AC, draw AB perpendicular thereto. The other part BH is perpendicular to EF, which

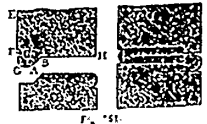


Fig. 761.

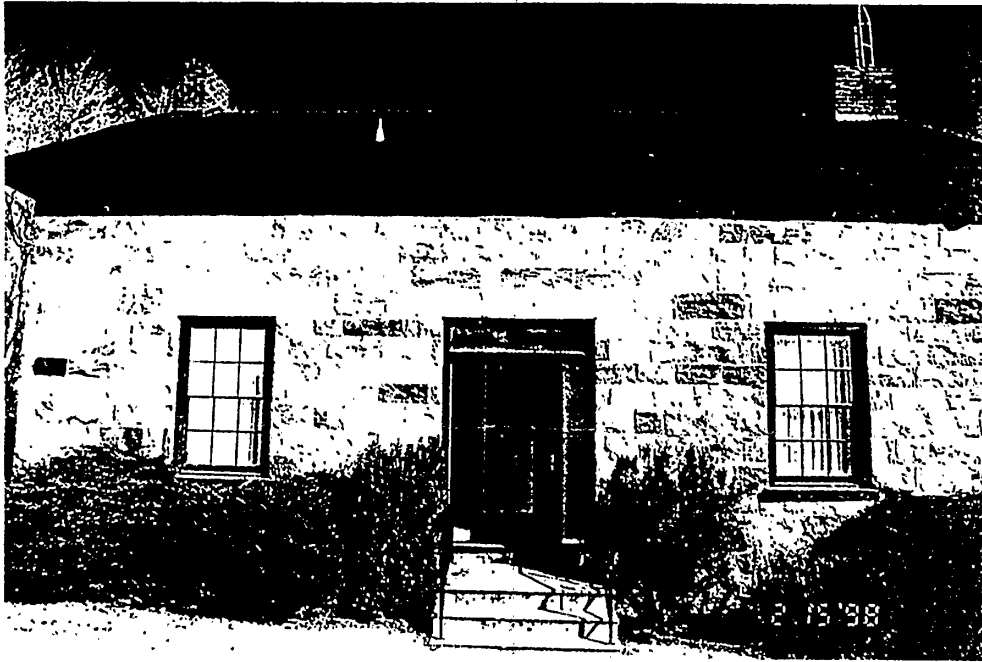
Descriptions of the Photographs

1. view of the building looking north on Thickson Road
2. view of the building looking south-east
3. front elevation
4. date stone by jamb of door - north side of rear wing (note rough condition of the stone)
5. view of rear elevation and garage addition
6. view of east face of the garage
7. view of the north east corner of the main house - note window proportions and quality of the stonework
8. view of the north east corner of the main house - note lack of bonding of the stonework with the rear wing
9. milk shed and outbuilding with board siding
10. interior of milk shed with boarded interior
11. view of barn (neighbouring property) - part of the original property
12. basement of barn with date stone reading 1895
13. interior of north side of basement - note window, which is concealed on the exterior, is blocked by insulation on the interior
14. remainder of interior wall which separated the basement - note the wall consists of a wood post, with brick and stone blocking
15. view of small settlement crack on the south face of the building - note newer mortar work - note also recent exterior brick chimney flue on the south side of the building
16. painted wood floors on the second floor . .
17. paneling in the embrasure of the windows of ground floor
18. hand-split lath in the stairwell to basement
19. typical hardware for the doors on second floor
20. view of reused railing from the servants stair now used at the top of the main stair
21. view of the stripped newel and railing of the main stair
22. typical interior view showing the doors and door surrounds leading into the hallway

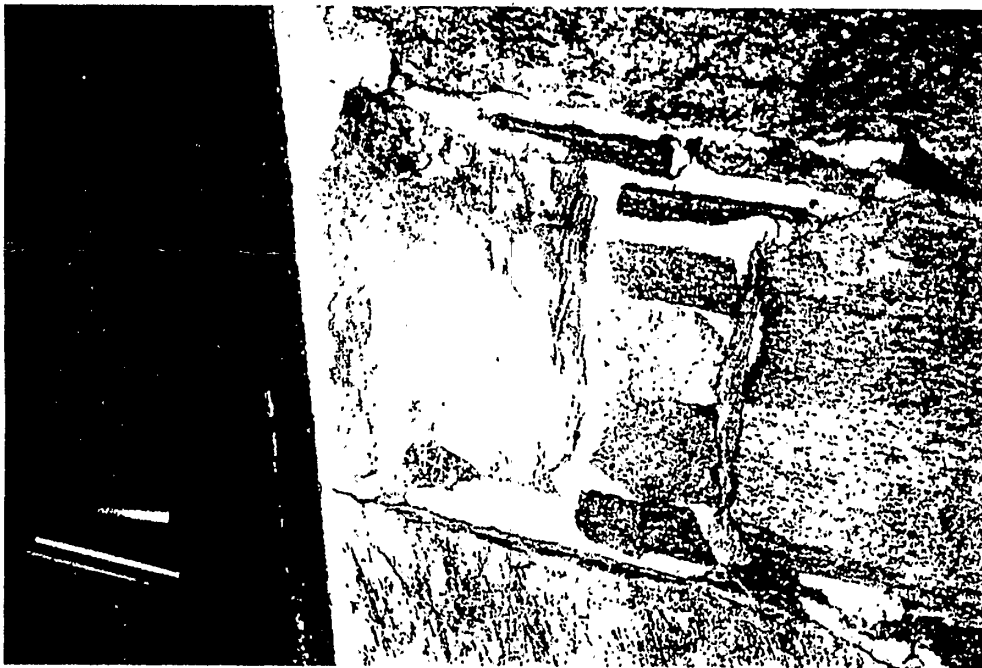
attachment:

illustration of interior shutter from Joseph Gwilt's 1867 *Encyclopedia of Architecture*
[reprint 1982 Crown Publishers New York]

5.



4.



1.



2.





8.

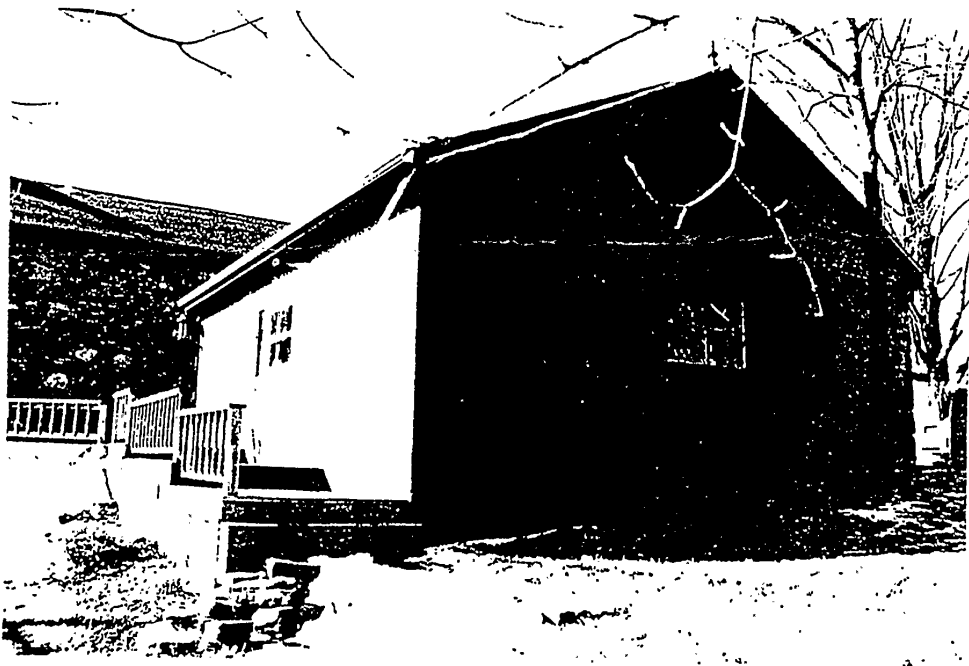


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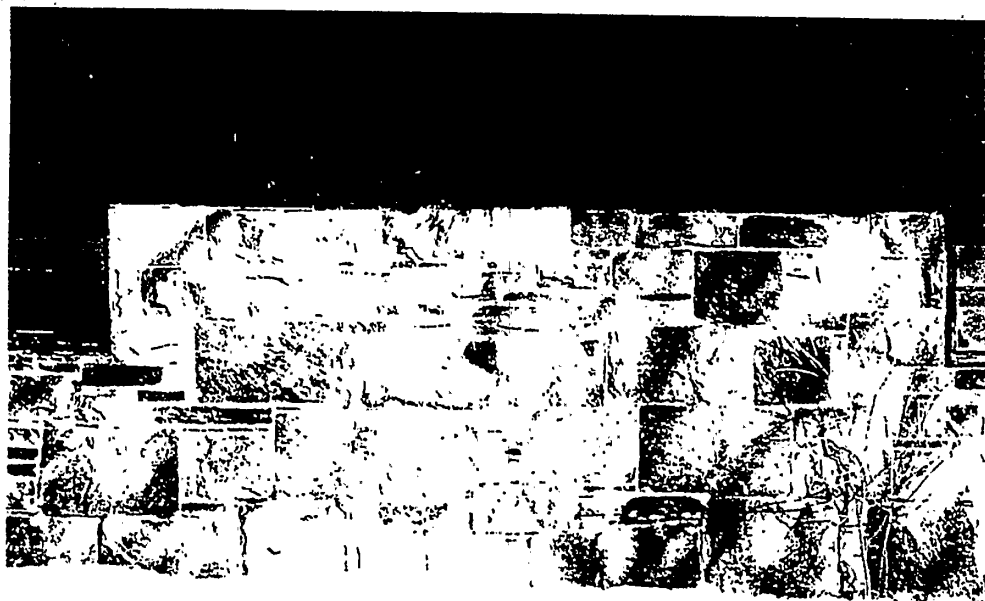
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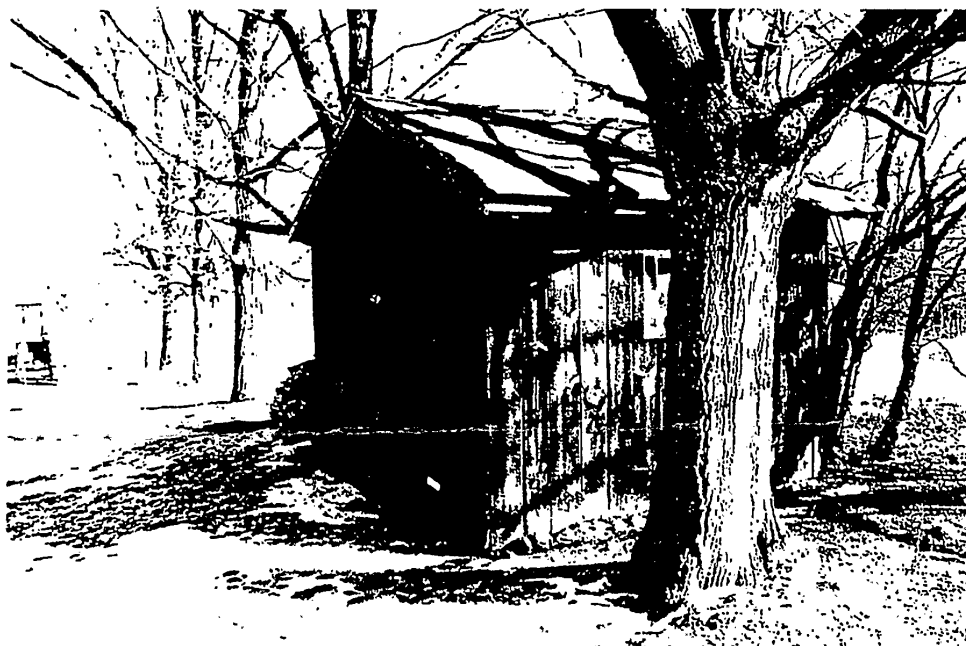
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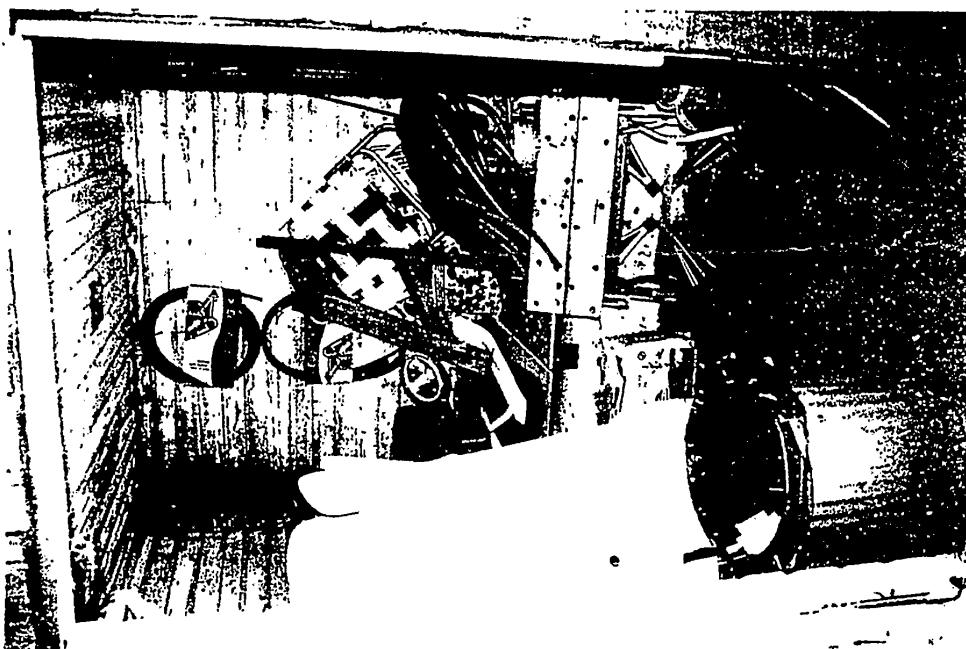
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9.



10.



15.



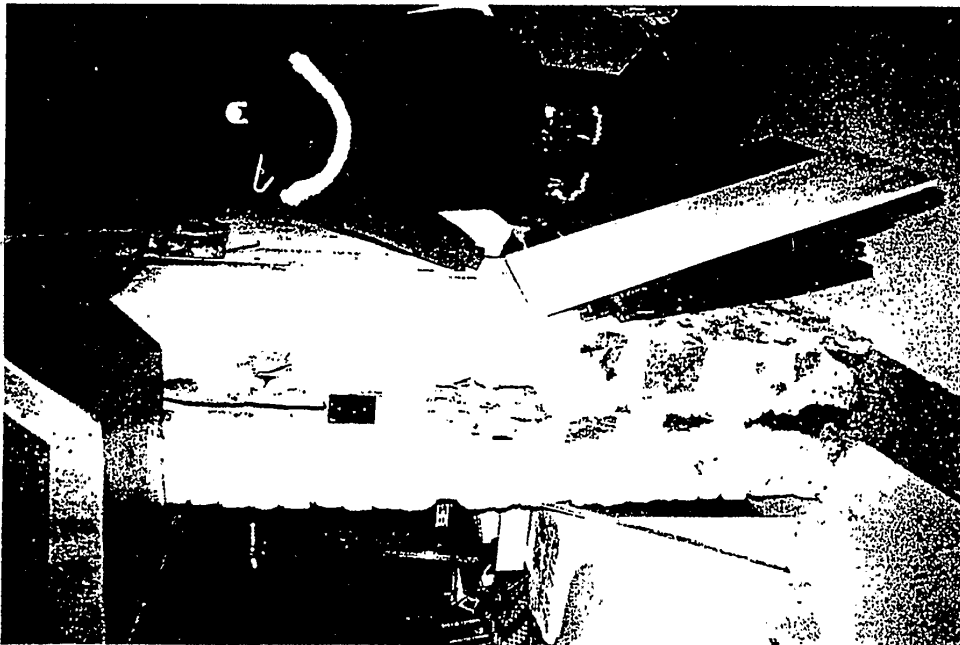
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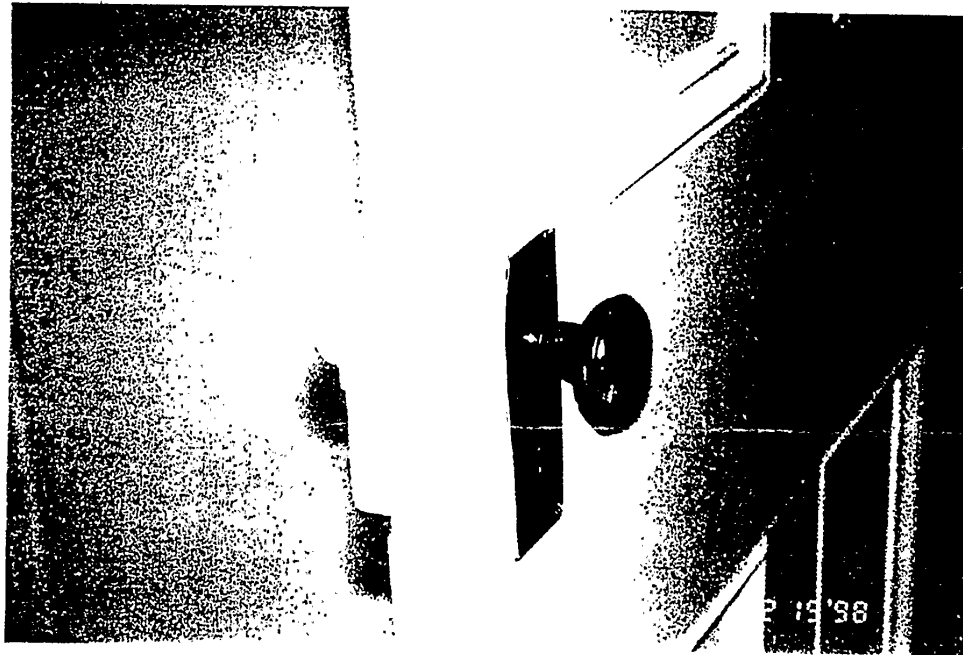
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19.



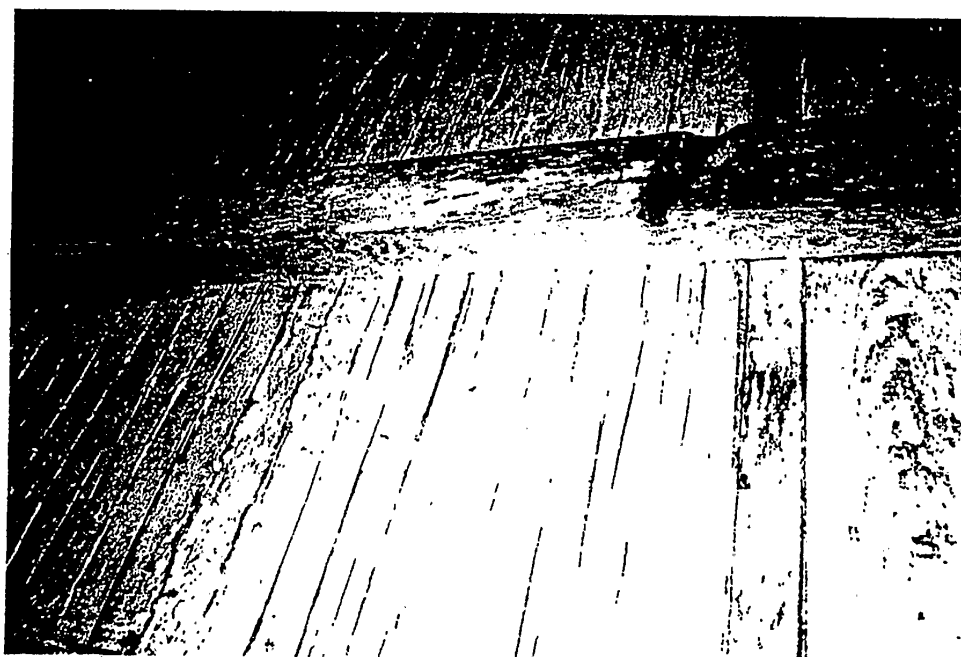
20.



17.



18.



THE INTERIOR FEATURES OF THE JOHN CALDER HOUSE

The house known as "The John Calder House" located at 7675 Thickson Road North in the Town of Whitby, Ontario contains important interior features that are worthy of designation. These interior features are well preserved examples of architectural styles and workmanship prevalent at the time of construction of this house.

The attached list and corresponding photographs should be referred to when considering these features. The interior features worthy of designation include:

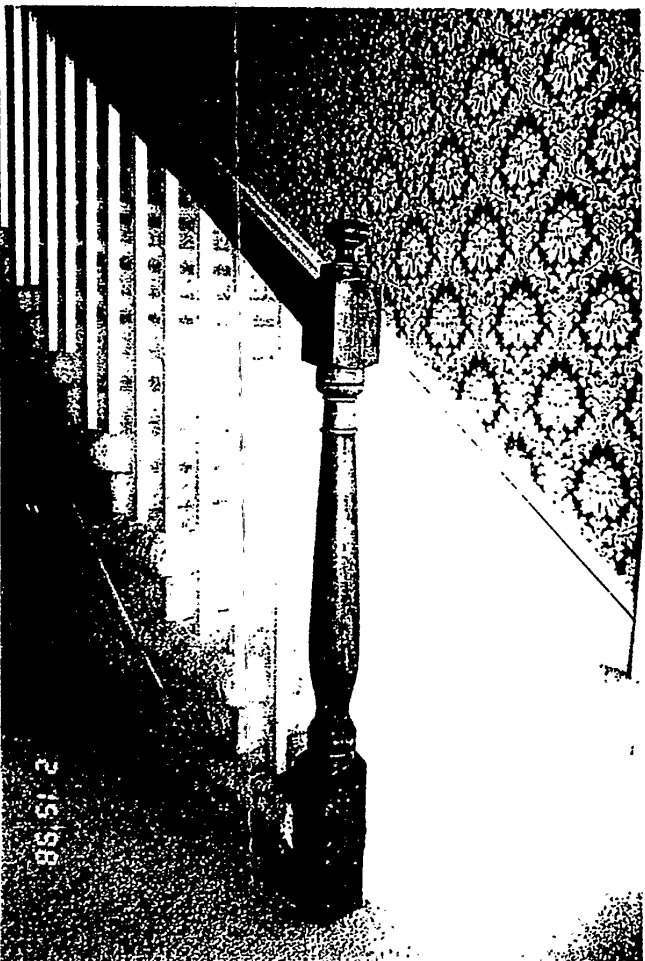
FIRST FLOOR

1. Wood trim enclosing window recesses, wood baseboards, and wood doors and casings in parlour, and dining room. Door hardware is not to be included.
2. Except for north window, all items described in parlour.
3. Kitchen window.
4. All wood floors of main floor.

SECOND FLOOR

1. Wood window sash frames and trim, (but not vertical and horizontal wood glazing cases), wood doors and casings, and wood baseboards in south and north bedrooms. Door hardware is not to be included.
2. All wood floors of second floor.

21.



22.

