

Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Kawartha Lakes

Under Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, a property is significant for its cultural heritage value or interest and is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is

- a) a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
- b) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
- c) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it,

- a) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
- b) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
- c) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The property has contextual value because it:

- a) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
- b) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
- c) is a landmark.

The following properties have been identified as having met at least one of the criteria.

43 Sherwood Street, Bobcaygeon (Christ Church Anglican Church)



Christ Church Anglican Church, located at 43 Sherwood Street, Bobcaygeon, was constructed between 1870 and 1871 and is an architecturally and historically significant ecclesiastical structure. Designed by prominent Peterborough architect John Belcher, Christ Church is an excellent and unique example of timber Gothic Revival architecture and is one of the most architecturally significant ecclesiastical buildings in the municipality because of its construction material and the associated techniques used by Belcher in the design. Belcher was one of the region's most prominent ecclesiastical architects and made a significant impact on the development of church architecture throughout Peterborough and the Kawarthas. The structure also has associations with local lumber baron Mossom Boyd who reserved the land for the church and donated the stained glass windows and who is a key figure in the history of nineteenth century Bobcaygeon. It is one of a number of iconic nineteenth century structures in downtown Bobcaygeon and is an important contributor to its historic character.

242 Kent Street West, Lindsay (Central Public School)



Central Public School was constructed in 1910 and has architectural, historical and contextual significance. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Beaux Arts school and features key elements of this architectural style including: its symmetrical massing; hipped roof; ornate, Classically-inspired entrance surrounds; and decorative frieze. It is a representative example of the wave of school construction that was occurring in Ontario communities in the early twentieth century as population growth and concerns about providing safe, clean learning environments led to the construction of new schools in this style and the provision of large windows, high ceilings, and large classrooms. It is a landmark building in the community and an important structure in the history of education in Lindsay. It is an important building to the local community as a school that has been continuously operating for over a century and has educated many Lindsay students.

19 3rd Street, Sturgeon Point (Cherry Tree Lodge)



Cherry Tree Lodge in Sturgeon Point was constructed in 1887 and has architectural, historical, and contextual significance. It was constructed by Lindsay artist William Alfred Goodwin and is one of the first purpose built cottages in Kawartha Lakes. Architecturally, it is a significant example of early cottage architecture which was constructed in a rustic style intended to fit with its natural surroundings. It exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship in its exterior elements include the woodwork and windows with coloured glass transoms. The structure's primary historical significance is through its association with Goodwin and the early development of Sturgeon Point as a cottage community. Goodwin is a significant figure locally because of his documentation of the region through his paintings and writings, which include scenes from throughout both Victoria and Haliburton Counties and written accounts of the day to day cottage life at Sturgeon Point and provide significant insight into life in the area at this time. Contextually, the property is an important built feature of the historic Sturgeon Point cottage community.

1 King Street East, Omeme (Bank of Toronto)



The former Bank of Toronto (later TD) building in Omeme is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century small-town bank building. Likely constructed around 1920, it displays the Classical features associated with bank architecture during this period including its cornice, wide frieze, symmetrical massing, and entrance surround with a pediment and pilasters. Although the architect of the building is not definitively known, it is likely the work of Peterborough architect W.R.L. Blackwell, a nationally-recognized architect who built a number of bank buildings for the Bank of Toronto in the late 1910s and early 1920s throughout Ontario. Most of Blackwell's bank buildings have been demolished, making this a rare surviving example. The building is an iconic structure in downtown Omeme and is an anchor building on the town's main intersection at King Street and Sturgeon Road. It is a contributing structure to the historic character of the town's commercial core.

1011 Portage Road, Kirkfield (Sir William Mackenzie Inn)



Constructed in 1888, the Sir William Mackenzie Inn was the former Kirkfield estate of railway tycoon Sir William Mackenzie. Mackenzie was born in Eldon Township in 1849 and rose from working in local business to become one of Canada's major players in the growth of the railway across the country in the second half of the nineteenth century. He was one of Canada's most prominent businessmen during this period because of his work in railway development and had a significant impact on the development of Canadian transportation networks around the turn of the century. After Mackenzie's death, the building also served as a convent and girls' school for the Sisters of St. Joseph throughout the mid-twentieth century. The house itself is architecturally significant as a representative example of an Victorian country estate house built using the bay-and-gable style with two-storey bays, brackets, decorative bargeboard, moulded window hoods, and a wide verandah. It is a landmark building in the village of Kirkfield and a well-known structure both locally and provincially.

1480 Highway 7A, Bethany (Old Bethany Post Office)



The Old Bethany Post Office is an important building locally as one of the last surviving freestanding nineteenth century post offices in Ontario. Constructed around 1875, the property was used for a variety of purposes throughout its history including as an MP's office. The property displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its front verandah which retains Eastlake-style spindlework and brackets and is unique for its false façade, which obscures a gable roof, which is a rare surviving example of this type of architecture which was once a significant feature of many downtowns in nineteenth-century Ontario. The property is an important landmark in Bethany as an early surviving structure, particularly given the 1911 fire which destroyed a significant number of nineteenth century buildings in centre of the village.

932 Highway 7, Oakwood (S.S. #12 Oakwood/Oakwood Library)



The former S.S. #12 Oakwood, now the Oakwood Branch of the Kawartha Lakes Public Library, is an excellent example of a rural school house from the turn of the twentieth century and has historic importance in the community of Oakwood. Constructed in 1913, the building displays many of the key characteristics of a rural school house from this time including the gabled roof, projecting pedimented portico and rustication in the window surrounds and foundation. The building is particularly notable for its open wooden belfry which displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its hexagonal shape and woodwork. The property is a landmark in Oakwood and, historically, an important institutional structure in the community's development as its primary educational facility.