

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.

1475 Highway 7A, Bethany (Bank of Toronto)



1475 Highway 7A is an excellent example of an early twentieth century small town bank and has architectural and contextual significance in Bethany. The building was constructed in 1920 as the Bank of Toronto by Peterborough architect W.R.L. Blackwell, a well-known Peterborough architect who designed a significant number of buildings for the Bank of Toronto between the late 1910s and the early 1940s. The Bethany bank is one of the few that still survive. It is an excellent example of a Classical-style bank building with rusticated quoins, a large cornice and a stepped roofline. The building forms an important part of Bethany's historic commercial core and contributes to its small town, main street character.

1474 Highway 7A, Bethany (Bethany Town Hall)

Bethany Town Hall, constructed in 1912, is an important public building in downtown Bethany and has architectural and historical significance. The first Manvers Township Hall and Council Chambers was built in Bethany in 1877. After the 1911 fire, the hall was rebuilt on a larger scale to accommodate the municipal government and council of Manvers Township. Architecturally, the building is plain but with some specific architectural details which were common during this period, including pilasters, rounded windows, brackets, and a central entrance with a rounded transom. It is notable for its oculus window on the front elevation with four keystones. The property also includes the local cenotaph and includes the names of the individuals from Manvers Township who died in the two world wars. There is also a bronze plaque affixed to the Town Hall itself with the names of those who were killed in the First World War, and includes their date and place of death. The Bethany Town Hall is an important historical building in the development of Manvers Township. The listing includes both the building and cenotaph. This property is owned by the City of Kawartha Lakes.

35 Bolton Street, Bobcaygeon (Bank of North America/Bigley's)



35 Bolton Street is a significant downtown building in Bobcaygeon and has both architectural and historical importance. Constructed around 1913, it was originally built for the Bank of British North America which merged with the Bank of Montreal in 1918. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of a Romanesque commercial building and is notable for its extensive use of rusticated limestone throughout both street facing facades. Decorative features include: rounded windows and doors with voussoirs; coursing; and dentils. The building retains its original Bank of British North America sign and crest which is embossed on the east elevation, as well as the Bank of Montreal deposit box. The building also has significance through its architect, William Alexander Langton. Langton was a prominent Toronto architect in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as a founder of the Ontario Association of Architects and one of its early presidents. Langton was also the son of early Verulam settler and prominent politician John Langton and the nephew of artist and writer, Ann Langton.

3343 County Road 36, Bobcaygeon (Boyd House and Barn)



3343 County Road 36 in Bobcaygeon has architectural and historical significance in the community as part of the Boyd Estate. The property contains two main features: a stone house and barn complex, both constructed in the late nineteenth century for M.M. Boyd, the son of lumber baron Mossom Boyd, who also entered the lumbering business. The younger Boyd constructed the barn for his cattle who grazed on the nearby Boyd Island as part of his agricultural operations in the area. The barn, one the largest in the region, was designed with this in mind with a unique widow's watch which was, anecdotally, added to allow the cattle on the island to be observed from the property. The house itself is also architecturally significant because of its rubble stone construction. Historically, the property is important because of its associations with the Boyds who played a significant role in the early development of Bobcaygeon. The barn is a local landmark along County Road 36. The listing includes both the barn and historic farmhouse.

49 King Street East, Bobcaygeon (Bobcaygeon Schoolhouse)

49 King Street East has architectural and historical significance as a landmark nineteenth century schoolhouse in Bobcaygeon. The original portion of the building was constructed in 1873 when two brick schoolhouses, including this one and another in Rokeby, were built to replace older log and frame schoolhouses in the community. The school originally contained two classrooms and was expanded in 1889 to serve a growing student population. The building is a good example of a schoolhouse constructed using Romanesque details included its arched windows and doors and buff brick details. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its decorative details, most notably the use of buff brick as a contrast to the red brick of the main building. It yields important information regarding the growth of Bobcaygeon as one of the larger settlements in the region and the growing need of educational facilities in the community during this period; it was, at the time of its construction, one of only a handful of two-storey schools outside of Lindsay.

48 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (The Promoter)



48 Main Street has architectural and historical significance in Bobcaygeon. Constructed around the late nineteenth century, it is an excellent example of a Italianate commercial building, and includes decorative features typical of this style including pilasters, decorative brickwork, and dog tooth coursing along the cornice line. The property is also notable for its retained Victorian storefront with a central, recessed entrance. Throughout its history, the building has been home to a lumber store, a movie theatre, a variety store and is currently home to Bobcaygeon's local newspaper, the Promoter. The building is also understood to be the commercial building that appears in Group of Seven painter A.J. Casson's painting *Bobcaygeon*, painting around 1935. It is an important part of the historic streetscape of Rokeby, the historic mainland townsite at Bobcaygeon.

6699 Highway 35, Coboconk (Coboconk Train Station)



The former Coboconk Train Station has architectural and historical significance in the village of Coboconk. Constructed in 1908, it replaced an older nineteenth century station that burnt after a lightening strike that year. It is typical of the design used by the Grand Truck Railway for many of its stations at this time and retains many original features. Key features include its bay window and hipped roof with gables. The building has importance as part of the transportation and railway history of Coboconk which was intended as the terminus station for the first phase of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway in the early 1870s. The railway station served as an important communication and transportation hub in the village until the closure of the railway in 1965. The station remains an important community landmark although it has now been moved from its original location. This property is owned by the City of Kawartha Lakes.

1 Summerside Road, Coboconk (Coboconk Lime Kilns)



The Coboconk Lime Kilns are a local landmark in the village of Coboconk and have significance as important historical industrial structures in the community. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the lime kilns were used to process the abundant natural limestone around the community and the industry became a key part of the local economy. Lime operations in the community supplied material for a variety of industrial, agricultural and construction uses to companies such as the Toronto Brick Company and the Canada Lime Company. These industries survived into the twentieth century although the three kilns from the Toronto Brick Company's operation are the only extant structures. They retain their form and massing although the building that housed them has been removed. The three kilns are well-known local structures and an important part of the historic landscape of the community. The listing includes the three surviving lime kilns on the property.

272 Lake Dalrymple Road, Dalrymple (Dalrymple United Church)



Dalrymple United Church has architectural and historical significance in the community of Dalrymple as a good example of a Gothic Revival church from the early twentieth century. The church was constructed in 1924, the year before the creation of the United Church of Canada and formed part of a much larger pastoral circuit that included charges in Dalton, Carden and what is now Ramara Township where it appears that the Presbyterians and Methodists had already united in some locations by the late 1910s. Architecturally, the church displays the key elements of a rural Gothic Revival church constructed during the early twentieth century, including: the gable roof, simple lancet windows, and limited exterior decoration. In particular, this church is notable for its rose window which is a rare feature on rural churches from this period. The church also has contextual importance as the primary religious structure in Dalrymple and one of its only institutional buildings.

220 Morton Lane, Dalton Township (Morton Homestead)



220 Morton Lane has architectural and historical significance as an early pioneer dwelling in Dalton Township. The property on which the house is located, Lot 22 Concession 8, was settled by pioneer Thomas Morton in 1863 who had emigrated from Scotland as an infant in 1837. He constructed the house in 1864 and lived there with his family until his death in 1926. Architecturally, the house is an excellent surviving example of a squared log home, typical of the type constructed by early pioneers in Victoria County. Constructed on a simple rectangular plan, the house demonstrated the gable roof and dovetailed joints used by many early settlers constructing log cabins of this type. It has historical importance as a surviving dwelling from the early period of settlement in Dalton Township and yields information regarding the lives of early settlers during the mid-nineteenth century.

340 St. Luke's Road, Downeyville (St. Luke the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, Hall and Manse)



The Church of St. Luke the Evangelist and its associated manse and hall have architectural and historical significance in the community of Downeyville. Constructed in 1858 with additions in the 1880s, the church is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building with key retained features including its frontal tower, buttresses, decorative brickwork and lancet windows. The church is of frame construction and was bricked in 1895. The manse was constructed in 1880 and is an excellent example of a Victorian house with steep gable roofs, decorative brickwork and a verandah. The hall was constructed around 1916. The church and its associated buildings have an important history in the community of Downeyville which was settled by Irish Catholics in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The church and its activities were central to the life and development of the community as the primary religious and community institution in the area. The church and its associated buildings are important local landmarks. The listing includes all three historic buildings located on the property.

1981 Sturgeon Road, Dunsford (Dunsford United Church)

Dunsford United Church has architectural and historical significance as a historic place of worship within the community of Dunsford. Constructed in 1886 to replace an older frame church, it is an excellent example of a rural Methodist church constructed in the late nineteenth century. The church, which became the United Church after the merging of the Dunsford Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in 1925, retains important architectural features from the Gothic Revival style as adopted by Protestant Christian congregations, including lancet windows, a steeply pitched gable roof and an entrance porch. The primary decorative elements include the buff brick pilasters and window hoods and the quatrefoil lancet above the entrance. The building has historical significance as part of the historic development of Dunsford whose first Methodist congregation met in the early 1830s in a private home before the construction of their first frame church between 1860 and 1863. It is a landmark property in Dunsford.

91 Hartley Road, Eldon Township



91 Hartley Road, Woodville, is a very old property within the city of Kawartha Lakes and has significant architectural value as an early vernacular dwelling in Eldon Township. The property, Lot 2 Concession 9, was granted from the Crown to the Ashman family, who emigrated from Ireland, in 1829, two years after the first survey of Eldon Township. This house was likely constructed in the early 1830s after the family took possession of the property. William Ashman, who was born in 1818 in Ireland and whose name appears on the property beginning in 1831, served as the Deputy Reeve of Eldon Township in the mid-nineteenth century. The house itself is an excellent example of a Georgian-style vernacular residence from this period featuring return eaves and the symmetrical centre-hall plan layout which is typical of this house type. It is believed that the bricks used in the construction of the house were fired on the property. The listing does not include the contemporary buildings located on the property.

1239 Meadowview Road, Emily Township

1239 Meadowview Road has significance both as an early surviving stone dwelling in Emily Township and as a former stage coach inn. The stone house on the property was constructed in 1846 by Francis Best, who was granted the land on Lot 23 Concession 2 in 1827, and is one of the earliest recorded stone dwellings in Emily Township. Around 1851, Best was granted a license to operate the building as a stage coach inn, reflecting the increased transport in and out of the region in the mid-nineteenth century and the important role of Emily Township as a gateway for settlers into Victoria County, particularly those coming from the Peterborough, Port Hope and Cobourg areas. This property was along the stage coach route between Port Hope and Bobcaygeon and would have been an important stopping point for travellers. From an architectural perspective, the building is an excellent example of Georgian residential design. Oriented on a central hall plan with symmetrical massing, the house displays a number of key features associated with this style including the central entrance with transom and sidelights, sash windows and a hipped roof.

10 Green Street West, Fenelon Falls (South Ward School/Masonic Lodge)



10 Green Street West has architectural and historical value in the community as a nineteenth century stone structure in Fenelon Falls and an important building in the history of local education. Constructed in 1885, the building was originally built as the South Ward School and its construction materials came from the stone reclaimed from the blasting of the canal. In 1898, the school began to offer continuation classes, becoming the first school to offer secondary classes to the central and northern parts of the county. As demand for secondary classes increased, the school expanded until the construction of what is now Fenelon Falls Secondary School adjacent to the old school was constructed in 1932. Currently, the building houses Fenelon Falls' Masonic Lodge, Spry Lodge, which has a long history in the community dating back to the nineteenth century. Architecturally, the building is a good example of a late nineteenth school construction with a gable roof, rounded windows, and a central entrance.

4 May Street, Fenelon Falls (McArthur Livery Stable/Fenelon Falls Brewing Co.)



4 May Street has historical and architectural importance in Fenelon Falls as a late nineteenth century livery stable and stone structure. The building was constructed in the 1880s as part of the McArthur House Hotel and served as their livery stables, which is evident in the construction of the building from its simple layout, lack of ornamentation and rough stone walls. It is an excellent example of a stone building in the community using local limestone in uneven courses. It is one of the few nineteenth century stone buildings in the community and has important connections to the community because of its role as part of the McArthur House Hotel, an important local business in the late nineteenth century. The building is an important local landmark in Fenelon Falls and on the Trent Severn Canal.

5 Dickson Street, Kinmount



5 Dickson Street has architectural and historic significance in Kinmount. The house was constructed in the 1880s by Alexander Watson, a local businessman and later purchased by A.Y. Hopkins who owned a block of stores in the town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style residence and has a number of key features of this style. These include its asymmetrical massing and layout, round lower windows with radiating voussoirs, projecting bays with gables, and both hipped and gable roofs. It also retains an entrance porch with ornate woodwork. The house is an important part of Kinmount's nineteenth century built heritage.

992 Portage Road, Kirkfield (former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church)



The former St. Andrews's Presbyterian Church has architectural and historical importance in the village of Kirkfield. The church, the third constructed in the village, was built in 1905 and is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church. The large corner tower and single window in the sanctuary are typical of Presbyterian church building around this time. In particular, the church is notable for the interior of the nave which possesses a significant collection of historic stained glass and an open timber roof. The church has important historical connections with the history of the village whose historically Scottish population established the first Presbyterian church in the village in 1862. The present church was constructed by local railway magnate Sir William Mackenzie, a significant local figure both locally and nationally for his role in the development of the railway in Canada in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The church forms an important part of the historic landscape of Portage Road and Kirkfield's historic core.

38 Bond Street West, Lindsay

38 Bond Street West has architectural significance as a good example of an Italianate residence. Likely constructed in the early 1870s, this house appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View Map of Lindsay and was probably constructed for local merchant Silas Bigelow who purchased the property in 1871; Bigelow was the son of Hiram Bigelow who came to Lindsay and purchased the Purdy Mill in 1844. Architecturally, the house is built on a Georgian centre-hall plan with a central entrance and symmetrical massing but incorporates Italianate design elements including: a hipped roof; wide eaves; curved windows; raised window hoods with quoins; pilasters; and a central entrance with transom. The verandah does not appear on the 1875 map or late nineteenth century fire insurance maps and is likely a later addition, although it complements the Classical style of the house as a whole. It is a good example of this type of house constructed in the 1870s and 1880s and contributes to the historic streetscape of Bond Street which is primarily comprised of large houses from this period.

61 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay (Cambridge Street United Church)



Cambridge Street United Church has architectural and historical importance within the town of Lindsay. The core of the church was constructed in 1871 as Cambridge Street Methodist Church, and gradually added to as the congregation grew throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century with major expansions in 1886 and 1929. The church is an excellent, representative example of late nineteenth century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture and demonstrates a number of key features of that style including: its lancet windows with tracery; decorative brickwork; gable roof; and buttresses. The church has historical importance as the oldest Methodist, later United, congregation in Lindsay. It contributes to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North with is primarily comprised of late nineteenth-century homes.

317 Kent Street West, Lindsay (Elmholme)



317 Kent Street West has architectural and historic importance in Lindsay as a significant nineteenth century estate house. The house was constructed around 1860 and is an excellent example of a Victorian home, retaining key decorative elements of the style. The house displays two front gables with steeply pitched roofs, typifying this house type, as well as rounded, grouped windows with buff brick hoods, a bay window on the ground floor and paired chimneys. The house is particularly notable for its decorative wooden bargeboard, which was used frequently throughout the mid-nineteenth century. Historically, the house also has significance as the childhood home of Albert Matthews, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario between 1937 and 1946. Matthews was the longest serving Lieutenant Governor of the province and was born in Lindsay in 1873.

65 Sussex Street North, Lindsay (Alexandra Public School)



Alexandra Public School was constructed in 1910 and is an important building both architecturally and historically in the town of Lindsay. Architecturally, the school is an excellent example of a Beaux Arts style school constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century. Like many schools constructed in this style during the Edwardian period, its design integrated new ideas about school safety and comfort, including large windows, increased ventilation and wide hallways. It displays many Classical design features which are typical of this style, including its columns, wide cornice, rustication on the quoins and foundation, coursing, and its unique roofline. Named in honour of Queen Alexandra, the wife of King Edward VII, the school opened in 1911 and has operating continuously since that time. It is an important educational facility in the history of Lindsay and provides information regarding the growth of the town and its public institutions in the early decades of the twentieth century.

11 Victoria Avenue North, Lindsay (Sylvester House)



11 Victoria Avenue North has architectural, historical and contextual importance in Lindsay. The house was designed by local businessman Richard Sylvester for his family and is an extremely significant late nineteenth century mansion constructed in the Victorian style. The buff brick house displays unique architectural features including: its corner tower with decorative gables and bargeboard; polychromatic roof; decorative brickwork and coursing; and decorative bargeboard. Sylvester, who owned the property, was an influential and important local figure who owned the Sylvester Factory which manufactured agricultural implements and shipped them across Canada and was a major local employer. The location of the house adjacent to Victoria Park, which Sylvester donated as parkland, and on a prominent corner lot make it a landmark property in the town of Lindsay.

49 William Street South, Lindsay



49 William Street South has architectural and historical significance in the town of Lindsay. Constructed in 1877, architecturally it is a rare and unique example of a Second Empire style house constructed in wood. Outside of Atlantic Canada, the majority of Second Empire buildings built in Canada in the late nineteenth century were constructed with brick and this is one of a limited number of examples of a wooden Second Empire style house in Ontario. The house retains a number of key features of this style including: the characteristic bellcast mansard roof; dormer windows with decorative bargeboard; ornate window surrounds; brackets; elaborate board and batten siding and a bay window on the south elevation. The house has historical significance through its first owner, James W. Dunsford, who represented Victoria in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada from 1861 to 1866. He also served in the local militia, as the Reeve of Verulam and, later, the Police Magistrate for the Town of Lindsay.

130 William Street North, Lindsay (Carew Lumber Company Offices)

130 William Street North in Lindsay has architectural and historical significance as the offices of the Carew Lumber Company. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of a nineteenth century corner commercial building. Constructed in the Italianate commercial style, which was extremely prevalent during this period, the office displays the key characteristics associated with this building type, namely a flat roof, bays divided by pilasters, contrasting lintels and sills, and decorative brickwork. The office is a remaining structure from the Carew Lumber Company which began operations in Lindsay in 1891 and, at one time, had a large sawmill operation on this site north of the Wellington Street Bridge. It was Lindsay's last remaining sawmill operation. Its founder, John Carew, was a significant figure in Lindsay in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, serving as the Conservative MPP for Victoria South beginning in 1914 and operating a number of industrial businesses in Lindsay. He was also the president of the Lindsay Central Exhibition, governor of Ross Memorial Hospital, and served on the Board of Education.

176 Lifford Road, Manvers Township



176 Lifford Road has architectural significance in the City of Kawartha Lakes as the only known surviving nineteenth-century octagon house in the municipality. Constructed around 1872, the property is only one of two known houses constructed in this manner built in what is now Kawartha Lakes in the late nineteenth century; the other, built in Lindsay in the mid-century, was demolished in 1981. Octagon houses became a fad around the middle of the nineteenth century after the publication Orson Squire Fowler's *The Octagon House: A Home for All* (1848) which advocated for octagons as the best house shape; this trend died out by the end of the century. These houses are now rare across North America and 176 Lifford Road is an excellent, intact example of this house style. The house retains original design elements, including its wraparound porch which is a reconstruction. The house was built by farmer Thomas McKee who purchased Concession 9, Lot 13 of Manvers Township, on which it is located, in 1865.

95 Ramsey Road, Mariposa Township

95 Ramsey Road is an important example of an early stone farmhouse in Mariposa Township. Likely constructed in the 1860s, the property was owned at the time by Scottish immigrant John Carmichael who lived there beginning in the late 1840s; the house is marked on the 1877 map of Victoria County. As with many pioneer homestead throughout the county, it is likely that this house replaced an older log or frame home as when the farm became established. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage, and one of a few notable examples constructed in stone in Mariposa Township. Built using block coursed ashlar, the house features the typical gable roof and central gable of this architectural style. It retains its central lancet window in the gable, as well as its decorative bargeboard and central entrance with transom and sidelights. It is an important property as a mid-nineteenth century farmstead in Mariposa Township.

155 Hilton's Point Road, Norland (Monck's Landing Barn)



The barn located at 155 Hilton's Point Road is an important example of an early twentieth century barn and has architectural significance in the municipality. The land on which the barn is located was originally settled by Edward Stephens, an Irish immigrant who was granted the patent for the land from in 1864. The Stephens family owned the property well into the twentieth century; the farm and its root crops were noted in the 1889 Ontario Department of Agriculture Annual Report. The barn itself was constructed in the early twentieth century, believed to be soon after the First World War, to replace an older barn that had collapsed in a windstorm. It was constructed by local stone mason Ed Valentine who built a barn that is unique in the municipality as a barn fully constructed of stone, with the exception of its flared gambrel roof and gable ends. It is an important example of both stone and barn construction in the municipality.

24 King Street East, Omemee

24 King Street East is an excellent example of a Victorian-era Italianate commercial building in downtown Omemee. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the main portion of the building is comprised of two storeys with a lower storey storefront, with an adjacent smaller building. The building includes bays divided by pilasters, which is typical of this style, with dog tooth coursing and is particularly notable for its eyebrow dormers. The property also includes an adjacent, smaller commercial structure also constructed in the Italianate style. Although limited in decoration, the building has a notable pediment along its roofline drawn from Classical architecture. The two buildings on the property are important examples of small town late nineteenth century commercial architecture and contribute to a cohesive historic landscape in downtown Omemee comprised primarily of two and three-storey commercial structures from this period.

59 Rose Street, Pleasant Point

59 Rose Street in Pleasant Point is an excellent example of an early twentieth century cottage and has architectural and historical value in the local community and on Sturgeon Lake. The lots on which the cottage is located was part of the first subdivision of property from the John Hay property in 1910 which formed the cottage community of Pleasant Point. The lots were first purchased in 1911 by James Dickson and it is likely that the cottage was constructed soon after. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth century recreational cottage and displays the rustic aesthetic typical of cottages from this period, including features such as the rubble stone chimney, wooden siding, gable roof, and simple massing. One of its unique architectural features is its roof turret. The cottage is part of a virtually intact historic streetscape along Rose Street comprised primarily of cottages constructed in the 1910s and 1920s and is a contributing property to the character of Pleasant Point.