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
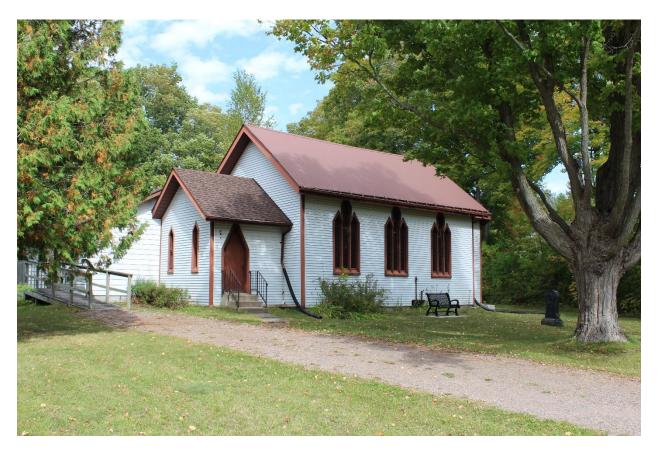   c) is a landmark.

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

269 Glenarm Road, Argyle (Old Blacksmith Shop)

269 Glenarm Road has cultural heritage value as an important vernacular commercial building in Kawartha Lakes. Built at some point in the late nineteenth century after the establishment of the post office in Argyle in 1857, the building served for much of its life as a blacksmith's shop, up until the end of the twentieth century. Architecturally, it representative of many rural vernacular commercial buildings such as smithies and livery stables and those occupied by tradespeople and artisans which were constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The architecture is purely utilitarian with little architectural ornamentation. It is particularly notable for the two types of vernacular construction present in the building: the main portion of the building which is of frame constructing covered in weatherboarding, and the rear section which is squared log construction and may be the original building. Few vernacular structures such as this from the nineteenth century survive and it is an important example of one. It is a landmark building in Argyle.

15 Balsam Lake Drive, Bexley Township (St. Thomas' Anglican Church)

St. Thomas' Anglican Church, located at 15 Balsam Lake Drive, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Carpenter Gothic church and in its associations with George Laidlaw. Constructed around 1885, it is constructed from wood in the Gothic Revival style and displays the typical features of a small, Anglican church constructed in this style. These features include: a steeply pitched roof; tripartite lancet windows on the nave and chancel; a rounded chancel; and an entrance porch. Although fairly plain, the interior also contains a number of decorative features that were popular in churches of this type including the pointed chancel arch, altar rail, pulpit and decorative altar. The land for the church was donated by George Laidlaw, a Scottish-born businessman who had played a significant role in the development of the railway in Ontario and who owned a large estate and ranch on Balsam Lake. The property has important contextual connections to the former Laidlaw estate.

414 Balsam Lake Drive, Bexley Township (Sandebush)

414 Balsam Lake Drive has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early twentieth century cottage. Also known as Sandebush, the building integrates the rustic aesthetic prevalent in cottage architecture during this period which was intended to relate the architecture of recreational dwellings to the surrounding natural landscape. Architectural features related to this style include the wooden board and batten exterior, the exposed beams around the roofline, the large banks of windows and extensive verandah. For cottages of this period, Sandebush is notable for its size; the three-storey height is rare for this type of structure. It is representative of the early cottage development on Balsam Lake beginning around the turn of the twentieth century and yields information regarding the growth of cottaging in the region.

90 Bolton Street, Bobcaygeon (Temperance Hotel)

90 Bolton Street is a landmark building in Bobcaygeon and has architectural and historic significance. Constructed in 1871 from limestone quarried from the Big Bob River, it was constructed by Scottish masons for local merchant and Scottish immigrant Alexander Orr. Orr ran a dry good store from the south end of the building and the other half housed the Orr Commercial Temperance Hotel, a dry establishment. Architecturally, it is the largest limestone building in Bobcaygeon and a unique example of a stone commercial building in Kawartha Lakes. It is built using block coursed ashlar and is notable for its three gables on the Bolton Street façade, a rare use of this feature in commercial architecture.

20 Front Street East, Bobcaygeon

20 Front Street East has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Italianate-style dwelling in Bobcaygeon and for its connection to local lockmaster, Elijah Bottum. Constructed around 1875, the house demonstrates some of the key characteristics of the Italianate style including: wide eaves with brackets, a hipped roof; rusticated stone and brickwork and buff brick quoins and window hoods. The property is particularly notable for its two front two-storey bays. The property was originally owned by the Bottum family. Elijah Bottum was the lockmaster on the Trent Severn Waterway in Bobcaygeon, as well as the Reeve of Bobcaygeon and Warden of Victoria County in the early 1890s. he was also closely associated with attempts to develop a local railway in concert with Mossom Boyd. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Front Street and the Trent Severn Waterway.

40 Head Street, Bobcaygeon

40 Head Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of a stone cottage in Bobcaygeon. Believed to be constructed around 1880, the house is one of a number of small late nineteenth century stone homes in the village. It is said to have been built and occupied by a local mason who worked on many of the stone buildings in the community. It is unique among local residences from this period for its early Arts and Crafts styling, particularly in its interior, and its gambrel roof which was typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival, a style which did not gain popularity in Ontario for another twenty years. Its coursed limestone constructed demonstrated a high degree of craftsmanship and skill from its original builder. The house is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bobcaygeon.

4 King Street West, Bobcaygeon

4 King Street West has architectural and historical significance in the village of Bobcaygeon. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the property was originally owned by Ignatius Stewart, a local printer whose son Charles owned and published Bobcaygeon's first newspaper, *The Independent.* Around the turn of the century, the home also served as the ticket office for the Cunard line, allowing local people to purchase ship tickets in Bobcaygeon. Architecturally, it is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in wood. It displays the typical characteristics of this style of house including board and batten, symmetrical massing, a projecting front gable with a rounded central window, finials and gingerbread details. It is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bobcaygeon.

1 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Stonyhurst)

1 Main Street has historical significance in Bobcaygeon because of its important role in the early development of the town's tourist industry. The property, known as Stonyhurst Inn, began operation as a tourist resort and boat rental in the 1880s and catered primarily to tourists coming to the area for fishing. It was originally operated by Sarah Ann McIntyre whose husband Archie operated the blacksmith's shop located across the road from the hotel. The McIntyre family also lived on the premises and the early history of this site reflects a significant segment of the tourist economy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries where many inns and lodges were operated out of private homes. The addition of housekeeping cottages in the mid-twentieth century was typical of the shift in the industry around this time period and the growth of housekeeping cottages as a desirable sector of the tourist economy.

16 Bolsover Road, Bolsover (Bolsover Community Centre)

16 Bolsover Road has architectural and historical significance in the community of Bolsover. Constructed in 1901, the former school was the third to serve Eldon School Section No. 5 and the second on this site. The present building was constructed to replace an older frame school located here and is an excellent example of a turn of the century rural school house constructed in brick. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its architectural details including the contrasting buff brick pilasters and window hoods, its oculus window, and small belfry with wooden lattice work. It is an important institutional building in Bolsover, operating as a school until 1973. It now functions as the Bolsover Community Centre.

34 Grandy Road, Coboconk

34 Grandy Road in Coboconk has cultural heritage value as an excellent, intact example of a vernacular log cabin. Likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century after the establishment of the local sawmill in 1851, the structure is a typical example of an early log home, which would have been the original home of most of the settlers in the county in the mid-nineteenth century. Once numerous throughout the region, many of these buildings are no longer extant because they were often replaced as families became more settled with new frame or brick homes. Although the exact origins of this home are not known, it is a representative example of this early type of home and displays key features of this structural type including dovetailed corners, squared timbers, a rectangular massing with a gable roof.

56 North Water Street, Coboconk

56 North Water Street in Coboconk has cultural heritage value because of its architectural significance. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, it is an excellent example of Queen Anne Revival style domestic architecture, integrating key features of this style into the design including the asymmetrical massing, bay windows, verandahs and extremely ornate woodwork which displays a high degree of craftsmanship. In particular, the house is typical of the version of Queen Anne Revival architecture constructed in many Canadian and American resort towns during this period which featured large verandahs on both upper and lower storeys. The upper balconies in these types of homes were explicitly intended to provide views to the water, which is likely also the case at 56 North Water Street. It is a unique property in Coboconk because of its architectural style and merit.

6673 Highway 35, Coboconk (The Pattie House)

6673 Highway 35, known locally as the Pattie House, has significant cultural heritage value in the community of Coboconk as a longstanding hotel and restaurant. The Pattie House has been in operation since 1873 when it first opened as Keys Hotel, under the ownership of John and his wife Sarah Ann and offered both food and lodgings primarily aimed at arrivals from the newly constructed Toronto and Nipissing Railway which reached Coboconk in the same year. After John's death in 1879, Sarah remarried John Pattie who took over the ownership and management of the hotel, changing the name to Pattie's Hotel at some time after 1880. Now renamed the Pattie House, the restaurant continues to operate and is a well-known local landmark and a significant contributing property to the character of downtown Coboconk.

3560 Victoria Road, Digby Township (Longford Lumber Company)

3560 Victoria Road in Uphill has historical significance as part of the development of Digby and Longford Townships in the late nineteenth century. The building was constructed in 1875 by John Thompson of the Longford Lumber Company and served as a supply depot, office and boarding house to serve the company operations which were primarily based in Longford Township. Thompson had purchased the rights for logging 1867 from the Canada Land and Emigration Company and, in 1871, the entire township. Lumbering was the key economic driver this part of Kawartha Lakes in the second half of the nineteenth century and Uphill was an important point of contact for the lumber camps with the outside world. The depot building was highly important to the company's operations and is a significant remaining built heritage resources from this period of development.

1969 County Road 46, Eldon Township (Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Station)

1969 County Road 46 in Eldon Township has cultural heritage value as an extant rural railway station. The station, which has been converted into a private residence, was constructed in 1912 for the new Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway, an offshoot of the CPR line intended primarily to ship grain to Port McNicholl on Georgian Bay. The line was abandoned in the 1930s and the station ceased to operate. The building itself retains its architectural form which denotes it as a railway station, including the bay window on the former trackside of the building, and its wide eaves with brackets. The property is an important part of local railway history and yields information about the development of local and provincial transport networks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

945 Frank Hill Road, Emily Township (St. James' Anglican Church)

945 Frank Hill Road, St. James Anglican Church, is an important ecclesiastical building in Emily Township and has both architectural and historical significance. The church was constructed in 1900 and designed by Peterborough architect John Belcher to replace an older frame church that dated to 1845. Belcher was the most prominent ecclesiastical architect in the area during this period, having immigrated from Ireland in the late 1850s and beginning to design churches for local congregations after settling in Peterborough. The church is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival church constructed during this period and retains important examples of the style including its gable roof, entrance porch, belfry and tripartite windows which are notable for their detailed moulding. The building is an important institutional building in this part of Emily Township and is a recognized feature of the landscape at the intersection of Frank Hill Road and Valley Road.

39 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls (Bank of Montreal)

39 Colborne Street has architectural and historical significance in downtown Fenelon Falls. The building, which is now the Bank of Montreal, is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century downtown commercial building constructed in the Italianate style and forms part of a cohesive historic block on the northwest side of Colborne Street. It is notable for its decorative brick work below the cornice line, in its moulded window hoods, and dogs-tooth coursing. It has historical significance as a longstanding banking location, having been home to the Bank of North America beginning in 1902 and then the Bank of Montreal in 1918 when the two banks merged. It remains the home of the Bank of Montreal in Fenelon Falls. It is an important contributing property to Fenelon Falls' historic commercial core.

7 Dodd Street, Fenelon Falls

7 Dodd Street has architectural and historical significance in Fenelon Falls. The building was constructed in 1882 as the rectory for St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church. The building was occupied by the local priest until 1901 when it became a private home, not associated with the church. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a late Victorian home, and retains many of its important architectural elements. These include the buff brick rusticated quoins, voussoirs, and moulded window hoods, finials, central entrance with transom and sidelights, and multiple gables on both the main body of the house and its rear extension. Its most notable architectural feature is the two-storey verandah on the front of the house, which faces Louisa Street. The property also has contextual value because of its historic relationship with St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, located nearby at the corner of John and Louisa Street.

21 Francis Street East, Fenelon Falls

21 Francis Street East in Fenelon Falls has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late Victorian house and in its associations with local businessman, Foster Kelly. The house, which was constructed from wood in the late nineteenth century and later clad in brick, exhibits the key features of a vernacular Victorian home, including its wide verandah, gable roof, and decorative bargeboard in the gable. One of its earliest occupants was local businessman Foster Kelly who, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, operated a garage, Massey Harris dealership, and heating and plumbing business in a building across the road from the house. The house was one of the first in Fenelon Falls to have indoor plumbing, likely due to Kelly's business interests. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Fenelon Falls and Francis Street East.

41 John Street, Fenelon Falls (St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church)

41 John Street, St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, has cultural heritage value in its architecture and history in the community. The church was constructed in 1871 on what was then known as Fiddler's Hill for the community's Catholic population. It is an very good example of a late nineteenth-century small town church with a symmetrical profile and minimal ornamentation. It does however, has a number of notable decorative features which are primarily in buff brick, including pilasters, moulded windows woods and decorative brickwork in the gable ends. The church also has significance on a provincial level because of its associated with Archbishop Fergus McEvay. McEvay, who was born in Lindsay and became Archbishop of Toronto in 1908, had a significant impact in the development of the separate school system in Ontario as well as the extension of Catholic home missions throughout Canada as the founder of the Catholic Church Extension Society. St. Aloysius was the church where he was first appointed pastor after his ordination in 1882.

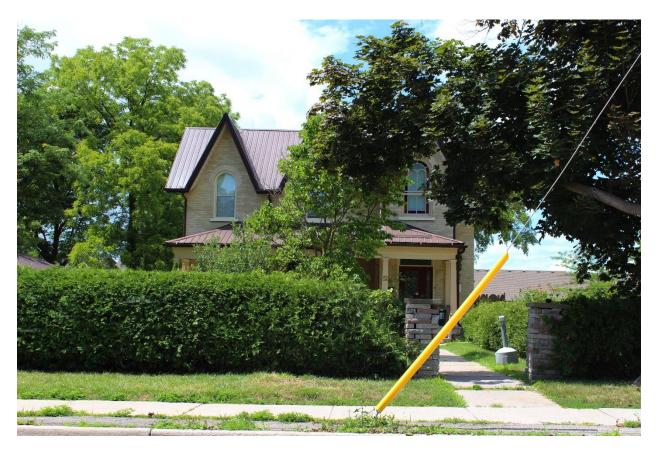**123 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls (Fenelon Falls United Church)**

123 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls United Church, was constructed in 1911 and has architectural and historical significance in Fenelon Falls. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church and integrates and retains a number of important elements that were popular in church design at this time. These elements include: flanking towers on the front of the building; a central entrance; a rusticated foundation; rusticated voussoirs on the windows and doors; windows with tracery; and asymmetrical massing. The church was constructed as a new Methodist church, to replace an older building which dated back to the mid-nineteenth century and reflects the long history of the Methodist congregation in Fenelon Falls. It is a recognized landmark building along Colborne Street and contributes to the historic, small town character of the area.

13 Cluxton Street, Kinmount

13 Cluxton Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in the village of Kinmount. Constructed in 1898 as the manse for the adjacent Presbyterian, now United, Church, it displays the typical form of the Ontario Gothic cottage, one of the most popular residential types in Ontario in the mid- to late nineteenth century including its symmetrical layout, verandah, central gable with rounded window and one-storey rear addition. While relatively plain, the house is decorated by its buff brick voussoirs and quoins, which were often used on small houses of this type. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Kinmount and has contextual associations to the adjacent church.

51 Adelaide Street North, Lindsay

51 Adelaide Street North in Lindsay has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late Victorian residence and because of its first owners, Daniel and Angie Houghton. The house was likely constructed in the early 1880s, following the Houghton's purchase of the lot in 1877. It is a unique example of a late Victorian house in Lindsay which takes its architectural inspiration from the Gothic Revival movement. Its most notable features are the two large gables with rounded windows on the front of the house and the projecting gable bay with a rounded, traceried stained glass window. It also retains a wide front verandah constructed in the late nineteenth century Classical style, with an entablature and square columns. It has historical significance through its first inhabitant, Daniel Houghton, a local businessman and inventor who, in the 1880s, was advertising himself as the inventor and manufacturer of a type of wringer machine as well as a combined fruit and clothes dryer which was available for purchase in the town.

60 Albert Street, Lindsay

60 Albert Street in Lindsay has cultural heritage value because it is an excellent example of a Tudor Revival house constructed in the 1930s. Built in 1935, the house displays key characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, including asymmetrical massing, wide chimney, leaded glass windows and jettied second storey. Although the architect of this house is not definitively know, it was likely designed by Peterborough architect W.R.L. Blackwell who designed an identical house in Peterborough in 1932 for himself and his family; this property was featured in the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in October 1933. It is a contributing property to the historic neighbourhood in this area of Lindsay which is primarily made of stately late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.

39 Bond Street West, Lindsay

39 Bond Street West has both architectural and historical significance in the town of Lindsay. Constructed around 1890, the house was first owned by the Rev. Isaac Weldon and his wife Eliza, who lived there with their children include I.E. Weldon, who later became the well-known local solicitor after whom I.E. Weldon Secondary School is named. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Italianate estate house and it retains many of its exterior features which typify this style. These include: the hipped roof; wide eaves with decorative brackets and cornice; the two two-storey bays; and the verandahs with Classical details including columns, an entablature, and a pediment. It is an important contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bond Street West.

62 Bond Street West, Lindsay (Waverly House)

62 Bond Street West in Lindsay has cultural heritage value as a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Georgian-style residence and because of its connections to the early development of Lindsay. Constructed in 1865, the house was originally occupied by Neil McDougall, the first sheriff of Victoria County who named it Waverly House, because of its location at the corner of Albert Street and Waverly Street, which has been renamed as Bond Street West. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a Georgian-style house from the mid-nineteenth century, which used the standard centre hall layout, hipped roof and symmetrical massing typical of residences of this style but integrated decorative elements that were becoming fashionable at this time, such as the raised buff brick window hoods and rusticated quoins. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bond Street West, a neighbourhood with a high concentration of stately historic homes on large lots with significant setbacks.
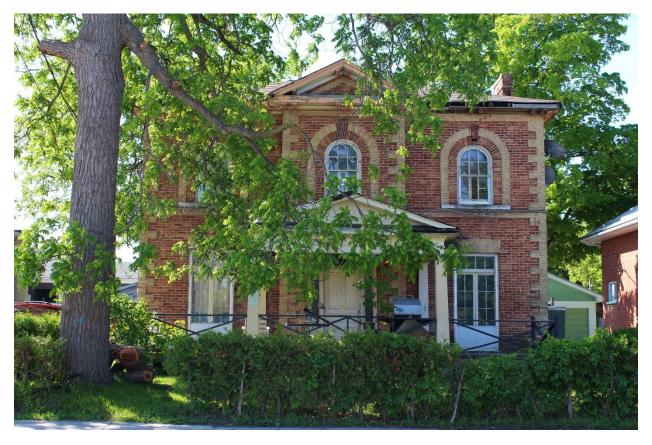
45 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay

45 Cambridge Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of an Italianate home in Lindsay. Constructed around 1865, it was occupied by local coroner Dr. A.W.J. DeGrassie from 1887. Architecturally, the house is built on one of the plans for Italianate residences published in *The Canadian Farmer* in 1865 on a symmetrical square plan with a projecting frontispiece. It includes other features typical of the Italianate style includes ornate window hoods, a hipped roof and entrance with transom. The house is particularly notable for its ornate verandah which features decorative brackets and woodwork. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

26 Colborne Street West, Lindsay

26 Colborne Street West has architectural and historical significance in the town of Lindsay. Constructed in 1864 by Thomas Keenan, it was purchased and expanded in 1896 by William Flavelle and, as such, displays architectural elements prevalent in both the mid-nineteenth century Gothic and late nineteenth century Classical Revival styles. Notable elements include the decorative bargeboard, entrance with transom and sidelights and its distinct Classical wraparound verandah with a bandshell corner, Ionic columns and an entablature with dentils. It is important historically because of its associations with William McElroy Flavelle, its owner from 1896. Flavelle was an important businessman in Lindsay at the turn of the century as the president of Dundas and Flavelle, later Flavelle Limited. It is an important contributing property to the historic landscape of this area of Lindsay.

3 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay

3 Glenelg Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Italianate home in the town of Lindsay. Likely constructed in the early 1870s, the house appears in the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Lindsay with a wrap around porch and a variety of outbuildings around the rear. Architecturally, the house is constructed on a centre hall plan with a projecting front gable and entrance which was popularized in the mid-1860s by a design for a house with these features appearing in *Canadian Farmer*. It is particularly notable for its decorative features which include its central pediment, buff brick quoins, rounded windows and associated surrounds and a Classically-inspired front porch with a shingled pediment, entablature, and square columns.

13 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay

13 Glenelg Street West has architectural significance in Lindsay. Constructed around 1865 by contractor William McBurney, the house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular house from this period and retains much of its nineteenth century architectural character. In particular, the house is notable for its ornate verandah with surviving Eastlake-style woodwork which displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its execution. On the exterior, the house also retains its wide eaves, brackets, stone foundation and entrance surround. Its interior also includes a range of retained historic features including inlaid flooring, original curved staircase, decorative moulding and trim, and a tin ceiling in the kitchen.

54 Wellington Street, Lindsay

54 Wellington Street has cultural heritage value due its architectural significance. Constructed in the early 1920s, the house is an excellent example of a 1920s Craftsman bungalow in Lindsay. Constructed of red brick, this one-and-a-half storey house displays the typical features of this house type which emerged from the Arts and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century including the gable roof, verandah, offset entrance, tripartite front window, and central dormer. This house is particularly notable for the use of rubble stone in its verandah piers, chimney and foundation which exemplify the rustic aesthetic prevalent in the Arts and Crafts movement, and its offshoots, at this time. In the 1920s, the house was occupied by Stuart Flavelle, one of the Flavelle family which had a significant impact on the manufacturing and business development in Lindsay in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

1022 Little Britain Road, Little Britain – Little Britain United Church

1022 Little Britain Road in Little Britain has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century, rural Bible Christian church. Constructed in 1871 as Siloam Bible Christian Church, it became the Little Britain Methodist Church in 1884 with the merger of the Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches and then, in 1925, the Little Britain United Church with the mergers of the Methodist, Congregationalist and portions of the Presbyterian churches. Architecturally, the church is a good example of a Bible Christian church from this period, using a simplified Gothic Revival style with lancet windows, and polychromatic brickwork that reflected the standard approach to architecture of the sub-denominations of Methodism in the late nineteenth century. The church yields information about the religious history of Mariposa Township and particularly the history of the Bible Christian Church which had a significant presence in this area, dating back to the late 1830s.

1117 Fleetwood Road, Manvers Township

1117 Fleetwood Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian house in Manvers Township and as a remaining building from the former hamlet of Fleetwood. Constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, the house is built on a cross gable plan in red brick with decorative buff brick quoins and window hoods. It is notable for its decorative bargeboard and finials. The house yields information about the former hamlet of Fleetwood, which was established in the 1860s as the local centre for the surrounding farming community. At one point, the community had two general stores, a post office, several mills, a church and a school, along with a cluster of houses, although few buildings remain extant.

610 Janetville Road, Manvers Township (Manvers School Section 7)

610 Janetville Road has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a rural schoolhouse in Manvers Township. Located just south of Janetville, the current schoolhouse was constructed in 1909 for Manvers School Section 7 and replaced an earlier building on this site; the original building for this school section was located south and west of the current location. The 1909 building is an excellent example of the use of Classical trends in Edwardian architecture and includes a number of unique features such as rusticated pilasters on the façade, large rounded windows, and a central entrance with a fanlight. The school is an important example of a rural education facility from the early twentieth century and yields information on development of education in Manvers Township during this period.

632 Janetville Road, Manvers Township

632 Janetville Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a stone Gothic farmhouse constructed in Manvers Township in the mid-nineteenth century. The house was constructed on property owned by William Magill, an Irish immigrant who purchased a portion of Lot 6 Concession 12 where the house is located in 1839, adding to his property in 1850. The current stone house was constructed in 1865 and is typical of stone farmhouses constructed in the Ontario Gothic style, with a central gable, lancet window, and entrance with transom. The house is squared coursed rough ashlar with a distinctive coursing pattern and demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in its construction and design. The house yields information about the historic development of rural Manvers and contributes to the historic agricultural landscape of the local area.

88 Algonquin Road, Mariposa Township (Miller Memorial Church)

Miller Memorial Church, located at 88 Algonquin Road, has cultural heritage value as a rural Methodist church in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1877 by Hiram Brown, a builder from Little Britain, the church was built to serve a Methodist congregation which had begun in the area known as Pleasant Point in the 1850s. The church was constructed next to a cemetery which was established around 1840. Architecturally, the church is typical of many small rural churches built during this period which integrates features of the Gothic Revival style into a modest and simple floor plan. The church, which is rectangular with a gable roof, is embellished with lancet windows, a central entrance with a lancet transom, and raised buff brick detailing. Contextually, it is an important institutional building in the history of rural Mariposa Township and yields information regarding the development of Pleasant Point in the late nineteenth century.

15261 Simcoe Street, Mariposa Township

15261 Simcoe Street is an important example of an early stone farmhouse in Mariposa Township. It was likely constructed around the mid to late 1860s and, as with many other homes throughout the county, likely replaced an older log or frame home that was the original house on the property. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and one of a few notable and similar examples constructed in stone around the same period in the southwest corner of Mariposa Township, including two virtually identical to this one on Ramsey Road which were likely built by the same person. Built using block coursed ashlar, the house features the typical central gable of this style. It retains its central lancet window, decorative bargeboard and central entrance with transom and sidelight which are characteristic of houses of this type. It is an important early farmstead in Mariposa Township.

275 Valentia Road, Mariposa Township (North Valentia School House)

275 Valentia Road has architectural and historical value as a late nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1897, it is the fourth building to serve Mariposa School Section 14, with the first wooden schoolhouse constructed in 1854, then replaced again in 1871, 1881, and finally in 1897. The current building operated as a school until 1972 and has now been converted into a private home. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century schoolhouse, displaying the characteristic layout and massing of this structural type. Importantly, it retains many of its original decorative features including: windows with transoms; radiating voussoirs; decorative bargeboard; and its unique rounded window above the entrance. It is an important example of a rural school house and yields information about the educational history of Mariposa Township in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

3740 Highway 7, Omemee (Seven Gables/Woodlawn)

3740 Highway 7 in Omemee has both historic and architectural importance in the local area. The house, which is believed to have been constructed around 1865 and is known locally as both Seven Gables and Woodlawn, is an excellent example of a Victorian house and retains many of its important architectural and decorative elements including its gables roof, decorative gingerbread, and original front entrance with sidelights and transom. Historically, the house was likely constructed by William Cottingham who purchased the property in 1844. Cottingham constructed the mill in Omemee in 1825 and is widely regarded as one of the founders of the village. The property was later purchased by Arthur McQuade who immigrated to Emily Township from Ireland, eventually serving as deputy reeve and reeve and, between 1874 and 1882, the Conservative MP for Victoria South. The house is a recognized local landmark.

5 King Street East, Omemee (Lady Eaton House/Tully Lark)

5 King Street East has architectural and historical value in the village of Omemee. Constructed after 1891, the house is an excellent and unique example of late nineteenth century domestic architecture and is notable for both its two-storey bay with decorative brickwork and coursing and its flat roof, which is unusual in domestic architecture form this period. In the early twentieth century, the house also featured a large, two-storey sunroom on the front elevation, although this has since been removed. Also known as Tully Lark, it was the childhood home of Flora McCrae who became Lady Eaton after her marriage to Sir John Craig Eaton in 1901. Lady Eaton had a significant impact on the development of Omemee in the early twentieth century, funding several important local construction projects including Coronation Hall and the United Church Rectory.

61 King Street East, Omemee (Stephenson House)

61 King Street in Omemee has cultural heritage value both architecturally and historically. From an architectural perspective, the house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Italianate home and, within the context of Omemee, a particularly ornate one. Constructed in 1860, this red brick home is constructed on a centre hall plan with a central entrance and symmetrical massing. It is notable for its decorative elements, namely its buff brick quoins, moulded windows goods and coursing as well as its projecting central bay which features a trefoil window in the gable. This house used to feature a two-storey enclosed porch and a wraparound verandah, but these have been removed. The property also has historical significance as the home of Thomas Stephenson who purchased the mill in Omemee in 1878, an important local industry.

219 John Street, Pontypool

219 John Street has cultural heritage value in Pontypool, both architecturally and historically. Constructed in the 1890s, the house is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Italianate home. Constructed on a centre hall plan, it displays many of the key characteristics of this domestic architectural style including: a hipped roof with wide eaves; ornamental brackets; decorative windows hoods in buff brick; and a wide verandah with square columns and an entablature. Historically, the property has significance as the doctor's house and office in Pontypool beginning in the late nineteenth century. First occupied by Dr. Levi Lapp, the first resident doctor in the village, and his wife Rebecca beginning in the 1890s, it was subsequently occupied by Dr. Wesley Clark between 1912 and 1923 and Dr. George McNeil between 1923 and his death in 1954. McNeil was the last resident doctor in Pontypool.

353 Bury's Green Road, Somerville Township (St. John's Chapel Bury's Green)

St. John's Chapel in Somerville Township, located at 353 Bury's Green Road, has historical and architectural significance in the former settlement of Bury's Green. Established in 1867, the church was one of two that served Bury's Green, a scattered settlement along the Somerville-Verulam boundary that was founded around 1840 by John Fell. The church, which originally served the local Presbyterian congregation before joining the United Church of Canada in 1925, was located on the Fell property. Architecturally, the property is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century country church with both Gothic and Georgian influences, which was common amongst Presbyterian congregations at this time. It includes some notable features includes return eaves, a central entrance, large, wide lancet windows along the nave and limited ornamentation.

10987 Simcoe Street, Sonya

10987 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value as a unique and excellent example of a Victoria residence in the hamlet of Sonya. The two storey house was likely constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century and integrates features from a number of different styles popular during that period including the Italianate and Queen Anne. The house is basic in its rectangular form with a hipped roof and wide eaves which are typical of Italianate construction. Its decorative features, meanwhile, are more indicative of the Queen Anne style, including its ornate two-storey verandah with Eastlake style spindlework and iron cresting on the roof. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the hamlet of Sonya, particularly along Simcoe Street.

50 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point (Swannanoa)

50 Lake Avenue has architectural and historical significance, both in Kawartha Lakes and provincially. This Edwardian cottage, known as Swannanoa, was constructed in 1907 as a summer retreat for Canadian industrialist Sir Joseph Flavelle. Flavelle, who was born in Peterborough and whose brothers ran successful businesses in Lindsay, was a prominent member of the Toronto elite around the turn of the century and was involved in a range of businesses that made him one of Canada's richest men at this time. Beyond his business activities, he was recognized nationally as a philanthropist and public servant for his charitable work, and received a baronetcy from George V in 1917, the last Canadian citizen living in Canada to receive a hereditary title. The summer house he constructed in Sturgeon Point reflects his prominence and wealth, particularly in its size. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of an Edwardian summer cottage, reflecting the rustic aesthetic of cottage architecture prevalent during this time and integrating features such as wide verandahs, rubble stone chimneys and large banks of windows to integrate the building with the natural environment.

114 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point (Corn Cob)

114 Lake Avenue has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Edwardian cottage in the village of Sturgeon Point. Constructed in the late nineteenth century and known locally as Corn Cob, it includes and retains many of the important features which were included in recreational cottages during this period, specifically the wide, two-storey verandahs across the front of the cottage which were intended to provide outdoor space and views of nature, including of Sturgeon Lake. It also includes a number of decorative features typical of cottage architecture at this time including the decorative bargeboard and Doric columns on the porch. The property has important historical associations with Gertrude (Trudy) Mackenzie, the daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, who, along with her husband Arthur Grantham, occupied the property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The cottage is an important contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

1449 County Road 8, Verulam Township (Providence United Church)

1449 County Road 8 in Verulam Township has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural Methodist church constructed in the late nineteenth century. The church was built in 1890 as part of the Bobcaygeon Methodist circuit to serve the community around the Red Rock post office, and later the local United Church. In the late nineteenth century, it was one of four Methodist churches in north Verulam Township that formed part of the Bobcaygeon circuit, and yields information about the size of the Methodist community in this area during this period. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of a rural Methodist church constructed at this time, using simplified Gothic forms, such as lancet windows, a steeply pitched gable roof, and small bellcote, on a basic rectangular form.

173 Crane Bay Road, Verulam Township (McAlpine Estate)

173 Crane Bay Road has both historical and architectural value in Verulam Township. The house was constructed in the mid-1930s by Colonel Cyril McAlpine, the son of Lindsay doctor John McAlpine. The younger McAlpine served in the First World War and later became the president of Dominion Explorers, a Toronto mining company. McAlpine is most well known as the leader of a 1929 prospecting expedition in the Canadian Arctic which was lost for several months, but eventually recovered with the assistance of local Inuit who assisted them in reaching Cambridge Bay. Architecturally, the house is an excellent and rare example of a French Colonial Revival residence in Kawartha Lakes. The style of the house draws from seventeenth and eighteenth century Quebecois architecture including the symmetrical layout of the residence, the heavy chimneys at the gable ends, the multi-pane sash windows and doors, the small dormers on the side wings, and the rubble stone construction. There are very few examples of this architectural style in the municipality. It is a landmark building on Sturgeon Lake.

631 Martins Road, Verulam Township (Old Lamb School)

631 Martins Road in Verulam Township has significance as an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse. Constructed in 1921 to serve Verulam School Section No. 7, the building, known as the Old Lamb School, is the third schoolhouse on this location with a log school first constructed in 1865 then replaced by a brick building in 1877. The current school was constructed after the 1877 building was lost to a fire and integrated many of the typical architectural elements used in rural schoolhouses during this period. These features include the rusticated foundation, prominent lintels and sills, return eaves in the gable front and a small belfry. It is notable for its unique recessed entrance with a rounded arch and flanking rounded windows. It is an important part of the rural landscape and a landmark building in the area, serving local children as a schoolhouse until 1969.

797 Martins Road, Verulam Township (St. Peter's Anglican Church)

St. Peter's Anglican Church, located at 797 Martins Road, has architectural and historical significance in Verulam Township as one of two churches serving the small community of Bury's Green. Bury's Green was established around 1840 and grew throughout the late nineteenth century, particularly with the nearby expansion of the Victoria Railway. The church was constructed in 1876 to serve the community's Anglican population and is an excellent example of a nineteenth century Gothic Revival chapel. It demonstrates many features which are important to this style of church including a steeply pitched roof, moulded window hoods and the group of three lancet windows on the church's east elevation.

1821 Victoria Road, Victoria Road

1821 Victoria Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of a Victorian commercial building in the hamlet of Victoria Road. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the building is demonstrative of the significant growth and importance of Victoria Road in the late nineteenth century after the arrival of the railway in 1872; at one point, Victoria Road was larger than both Kirkfield and Coboconk and the architecture constructed there in the late nineteenth century, including 1821 Victoria Road, is demonstrative of its prosperity as the primarily commercial centre in the local area. Architecturally, the property is unique for its false stepped gable on the front façade and its rows of gables along the two side elevations. Its unique upper storey sunroom and covered entrance was likely a later addition, probably dating to the 1920s, but still displays a high degree of craftsmanship that contributes to this historic property. It is an important historic building in of Victoria Road and contributes to the community's historic landscape.

1834 Victoria Road, Victoria Road (Victoria Road Railway Station)

1834 Victoria Road has cultural heritage value because of its historical significance in the hamlet of Victoria Road. The building was constructed around 1872 and is the former railway station for the Toronto and Nipissing Railway which established the stop in that year at the point where the track crossed the Victoria Colonization Road. The hamlet, which now known as Victoria Road, grew up around the station throughout the late nineteenth century. Architecturally, the building, which has been converted into a private dwelling, is one of only a few stations from this early period of railway growth still remaining in Kawartha Lakes, as many, including the terminal station on this line at Coboconk, were replaced with newer buildings around the turn of the twentieth century. It retains it original form and massing and, notably, its wide awning with curved brackets that originally covered the platform.

119 Agnes Street, Woodville

119 Agnes Street in Woodville has cultural heritage value as a unique Italianate residence in the community. Constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, this red brick house is unique in Woodville for its highly decorative brickwork and flat roof. Important decorative features include: rusticated quoins; raised window hoods with key stones; a decorative brick cornice; and an elaborate one-storey bay with brackets and decorative brickwork. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the village of Woodville.

60 King Street, Woodville (former Knox Presbyterian Church)

The former Knox Presbyterian Church, located at 60 King Street in Woodville, has cultural heritage value as a good example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church and for its historical associations. Constructed between 1920 and 1922 to replace an older church that burnt in a fire, the building was designed by noted Toronto architect George Martell Miller and is typical of many churches constructed in the Gothic Revival style during this period, which had a tendency to feature heavier massing and more subdued decorative details than their nineteenth century predecessors. The church is also important because of its associations with Walter Bryden, the minister of the church from 1912 to 1921 and again from 1925 to 1926. Bryden, who would eventually become the sixth president of Knox College in Toronto, is today viewed as one of the most important Calvinist theologians in Canada because of his significant influence on Canadian Protestantism in the twentieth century and the theological growth of the Presbyterian Church after the establishment of the United Church in 1925.

88 King Street, Woodville

88 King Street in Woodville has architectural significance as a unique example of an Italianate villa in Kawartha Lakes. While Italianate villas became popular throughout Canada in the mid-nineteenth century, they were more commonly found in larger towns and there are few examples in the municipality. The Woodville example is a more simplified version of this style than many examples but displays the characteristic asymmetrical massing and L-shaped plan that characterized many Italianate villas in Ontario. It is locally identifiable by its three-storey corner tower, a common feature in houses of this type. It contributes to the historic character of King Street in Woodville.

103 King Street, Woodville (Woodville Post Office)

103 King Street has architectural and historical importance in Woodville. The building, constructed as the Woodville Post Office, was designed by federal Chief Architect Charles Devlin Sutherland who oversaw a period of prolific post office design across Canada in the 1930s and 1940s. Like most of Sutherland's post offices, the Woodville Post Office was constructed in the Art Moderne style and is one of only a few Art Moderne buildings in Kawartha Lakes. It is an excellent example of a small building constructed in this style with its lack of ornamentation, use of concrete, flat roof, and simplified forms. It is notable for its concrete entrance which features the streamlined lines and modernist aesthetic. It is an important and unique building in downtown Woodville.