

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.

26 Jakeman Street, Bethany (Bethany Orange Lodge)



26 Jakeman Street in Bethany has cultural heritage value as the former Orange Lodge building the village. This building, which was moved to its present site in 1912 to make way for the CPR tracks, was the home of Loyal Orange Lodge 1022 and is reflective of many Orange Lodge buildings constructed in rural Ontario in the late nineteenth century which were typically plain structures with limited architectural decoration. The Lodge was founded in 1859 and was at one time had the largest membership of any Orange Lodge in Ontario. The property yields information about the religious and cultural affiliations of many residents of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and of the Orange Order in Manvers Township.

131 Weston Road, Bethany



131 Weston Road, also addressed as 1402 Highway 7A, has cultural heritage value as a late Victorian farmhouse constructed in the Bethany area. The house was constructed in 1888 by Johnston Morton who had purchased the property in 1868. It was one of the first brick houses in Manvers Township with the brick fired in a kiln on the adjacent lot. The house itself is a good example of a late Victorian farmhouse, constructed on an L-shaped plan in the Gothic Revival style with central gables, rounded windows with voussoirs and a large central entrance with transom and sidelights. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bethany.

398 County Road 41, Bexley Township (Bexley Methodist Church)



398 County Road 41 has cultural heritage value as a good surviving example of a rural frame church in Bexley Township. Constructed in 1884 for the Methodist congregation in the hamlet of Bexley, the church is typical of the small rural churches constructed in the northern part of the county in the late nineteenth century and is a remaining historic feature of the hamlet. By the end of the nineteenth century, the hamlet contained this church, a post office, general store, saw mill, blacksmith and school and a population of 35. Architecturally, the church is representative of rural Methodist churches from this period, with limited external decoration, except for its large lancet windows with tracery and clear glass and its entrance porch. The church yields information regarding the development of settlement in Bexley Township in the late nineteenth century.

46 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon



46 Boyd Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Edwardian residence in Bobcaygeon and in its association with the Boyd family. The land was originally part of the W.T.C. Boyd estate and was willed to his daughter Aileen Boyd and her husband Thomas Oakley. The Oakleys constructed the current house between 1924 and 1925. The house is built of local limestone and is one of a number of local examples using this material constructed during this period. It displays a number of key characteristics of the Edwardian foursquare style of home constructed on a large scale, including its hipped roof, square plan, and front verandah with large stone piers. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bobcaygeon and the Bobcaygeon River.

49 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Kennedy's General Store)



49 Main Street has cultural heritage value in Bobcaygeon as a good example of a village general store from the early twentieth century and as a character defining element of Bobcaygeon's Market Square. Constructed in 1903, a general store was opened in this location by Robert Kennedy, who also operated the egg grading station next door, in 1906. It operated as a general store until the 1960s. Architecturally, the building is constructed in the same style as many main street commercial buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century although the fact that it is detached makes it more similar to buildings constructed in smaller communities during this period where commercial buildings often did not form the same kind of cohesive street wall as in larger centres. However, it still demonstrates key elements of this building type including the recessed central entrance, upper storey pilasters and dog tooth brickwork. It is a contributing property to the heritage landscape of Market Square and the historic portion of the village formerly known as Rokeby.

51 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Kennedy's Egg Grading Station)



51 Main Street has cultural heritage value as a vernacular building in Bobcaygeon and as part of the grouping of commercial buildings surrounding Market Square in the area of the village formerly known as Rokeby. The building was constructed in 1846 as a home for the Kittle family, it was converted into an egg depot and grading station in 1917 by Robert Kennedy who owned the general store next door. Farmers were able to bring their eggs in for sale and would receive payment in the form of credit for the general store. The eggs were then graded and sent to distribution centres such as Flavelle's Dairy in Lindsay. Although the building is not ornate, it demonstrates the vernacular construction occurring in the area in the 1840s where basic gable frame buildings were built with minimal ornamentation; the ornamentation on this structure is limited to the window frames. The building is an important part of the historic landscape of Market Square and contributes to its overall character.

55 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Bobcaygeon Town Hall)



55 Main Street in Bobcaygeon has cultural heritage value as the former Bobcaygeon Town Hall and as an important government building in the community. The building was constructed in 1874 and is typical of many small town municipal buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century with large regular massing, brick construction, and a small belfry. In addition to its role as the town hall, the building contained a holding cell and the upper floor contained a stage where plays were performed. The building has also served as the local fire hall and, in its present role, as the Lions Club. The building is an important part of the historic landscape of Market Square and contributes to its overall character.

179 McNabb Road, Carden Township



179 McNabb Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of a Victorian farmhouse in Carden Township. The property was purchased by Henry McQuaig, a Scottish immigrant from Islay, in 1863 and his wife Janet, who may have constructed the house in the 1860s or 1870s. The house is constructed in the Ontario Gothic style and displays many of its key characteristics, including rectangular, symmetrical massing, a gable roof, and a central gable with a window. The house is unique because of its construction in local limestone, with contrasting sandstone quoins and window hoods. It yields information about the historic settlement of Carden Township in the second half of the nineteenth century.

19 School House Road, Carden Township (Mud Lake School)



19 School House Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural schoolhouse in Carden Township. Also known as the Mud Lake School, the first school for this area was constructed by 1865 and was made of logs. It was replaced by the current brick schoolhouse in 1897 and remained in operation as a school until 1967. The building is now a private home. The school yields information regarding the development of rural education in Carden Township in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

655 Monck Road, Dalton Township (Dartmoor School)



655 Monck Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural schoolhouse in Dalton Township. Constructed in 1909, this school is a replacement for an older log school which was constructed just to the east in the late 1860s. Known as the Dartmoor School, it served the small rural post office of Dartmoor and the surrounding rural community. It is notable for its jerkinhead roof which was often used on rural schoolhouses from this time period. The school yields information about the development of rural education in Dalton Township.

1333 Kirkfield Road, Eldon Township



1333 Kirkfield Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and as part of the history of Scottish settlement in Eldon Township. The house was constructed by settler John Fraser who was granted the land from the crown in 1863. Fraser, who was born on Islay, was one of a large number of Scottish Presbyterian settlers who came to Eldon Township in the mid-nineteenth century, and one of a significant number who came from Islay, many by way of North Carolina. The house itself is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage with its distinctive central gable with a rounded window, polychromatic brickwork, and verandah with gingerbread. It is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Eldon Township.

487 Yankee Line, Emily Township



487 Yankee Line has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian Gothic farmhouse in Emily Township. The house was likely constructed between 1877 and 1881 as a house appears on this location in the 1881 Victoria County Atlas. The house was built by local farmer Robert Weir who settled on the property in 1862 and lived there until his death in 1901. Architecturally, the house is typical of a late Victorian farm house incorporating Gothic Revival details including steeply pitched gables, decorative bargeboard, rounded windows, and polychromatic brickwork on the quoins and window hoods. It is a contributing feature to the historic agricultural landscape of Emily Township.

19 Bond Street East, Fenelon Falls (St. James Anglican Church)



St. James Anglican Church, located at 19 Bond Street East, has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Gothic Revival Anglican church. Constructed in 1902, the church is the third Anglican Church in Fenelon Falls, replacing older buildings from the 1830s and 1852, both of which burned down. The church, which is constructed from brick, displays many key features of the Gothic Revival style, including lancet windows, buttresses, and a bell tower, as well as feature which were popular in the early twentieth century, most notably the shingled gable on its south elevation. The church yields information about the long history of Anglicanism in the village and contributes to the historic landscape of downtown Fenelon Falls.

13-19 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



13-19 Colborne Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Italianate commercial building in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, the building is primarily constructed of limestone with brick on its front and north facades. It displays the typical characteristics of the Italianate commercial style which rose to popularity in the late 1850s and 1860s across North America. Its architectural features include: three-storey construction; ornate brick coursing; pilasters; and decorative brick window hood. The building is a contributing property to the historic landscape of downtown Fenelon Falls.

15 Dodd Street, Fenelon Falls



15 Dodd Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Regency-style cottage in Fenelon Falls and in its historical role in as a local hospital. The house is believed to have been constructed around 1873 and, although it has been modified with new additions, retains the basic form and characteristics of a Regency-style cottage. These include its one-storey construction, hipped roof, rectangular form, sash windows, and a central entrance with side and fan lights. The house also has historical significance as a late nineteenth century hospital operated by a Dr. A. Wilson, who opened the hospital here in 1895.

24 Francis Street West, Fenelon Falls



24 Francis Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Craftsman bungalow in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in 1925 for Lucy Potts, the daughter of local farmers Adam and Jane Potts who owned Sunny Brae Farm on Cameron Lake, the house displays the key characteristics of the Craftsman style. These include the low pitched roof, front wall gable, and front verandah with brick piers and square columns. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Francis Street West.

81 Francis Street West, Fenelon Falls



81 Francis Street West is an excellent example of late Victorian residential property in Fenelon Falls. Likely constructed in the 1890s, the property was severed from the northern portion of the Maryboro Estate at some point after 1875 and the house itself appears on the 1898 Fire Insurance Map of Fenelon Falls. Architecturally, the house displays many characteristics common in residential architecture of this type. These include the L-shaped plan, the use of multiple gables, polychromatic brickwork, bay windows on the main floor, and an enclosed entrance porch with iron cresting. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the former Maryboro Estate.

401 Birch Road, Fenelon Township (Glenarm School)



401 Birch Point Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Fenelon Township. Also known as the Glenarm School, or Fenelon School Section 9, the building was constructed in 1875 to replace an older log schoolhouse from the 1860s. It served as a school until 1965. Architecturally, it displays a high degree of artistic merit and craftsmanship through its decorative polychromatic brickwork which includes buff brick quoins and window hoods as well as its front entrance with a rounded transom and sidelights. It is an important structure in the rural landscape of Fenelon Township and yields information about education in the area in the late nineteenth century.

67 Bond Street West, Lindsay



67 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Georgian style residence in Lindsay. Constructed in 1874 for local druggist William Thirkell, it appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Lindsay and is of solid brick construction. It is typical of this style of home, constructed on a three-bay, central hall plan with symmetrical massing, sash windows, a hipped roof, and ornamentation which is typical of the Italianate style, which was coming into fashion at this time. It is notable for its well executed polychromatic brickwork, windows hoods on the second storey, including around its rounded central window, and its central entrance with transom and sidelights. The property is a contributing feature to the historic residential landscape of Bond Street West.

54 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay



54 Cambridge Street North is an excellent and representative example of a bay-and-gable detached house in Lindsay. Constructed in 1882, the house demonstrates the key characteristics of this style, which was very popular in urban environments in Ontario in the late nineteenth century. It includes the two-storey frontal bay with a gable roof and offset entrance. This house is particularly notable for its high level of craftsmanship in its decorative bargeboard, enclosed wooden porch and half timbered gable with stone infill. It was built as a pair with its neighbour, 56 Cambridge Street North, and the two houses once shared a large carriage house at the rear of the property which connected the two properties. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

56 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay



56 Cambridge Street North is an excellent and representative example of a bay-and-gable detached house in Lindsay. Constructed in 1882, the house demonstrates the key characteristics of this style, which was very popular in urban environments in Ontario in the late nineteenth century. It includes the two-storey frontal bay with a gable roof and offset entrance. This house is particularly notable for its high level of craftsmanship in its decorative bargeboard, brackets and half timbered gable with stone infill. It was built as a pair with its neighbour, 54 Cambridge Street North, and the two houses once shared a large carriage house at the rear of the property which connected the two properties. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

14 Elgin Street, Lindsay



14 Elgin Street has cultural heritage value as a good and unique example of an early Edwardian home and in its historical association with Samuel Parkin. The single storey brick house was constructed around 1905 and is unique for its projecting frontispiece, decorative bargeboard, and matching French doors on the front elevation. The house was constructed for Samuel Parkin, the prominent Lindsay businessman who owned the nearby Parkin Mill. The Parkin Mill was one of Lindsay's most important employers in the early twentieth century when the town was an important industrial centre.

101 King Street, Lindsay



101 King Street has cultural heritage value as a unique example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and in its historical associations to Johnson Paudash. The house itself was constructed in the early 1870s and appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View Map of Lindsay. It demonstrates some of the key characteristics of an Ontario Gothic cottage including a central front gable and symmetrical massing. It is unique for its ogee arched window on the front elevation which shows a high degree of craftsmanship. Historically, the house was the home of Johnson Paudash in the early twentieth century. Paudash, from Hiawatha First Nation, was a decorated sniper in the First World War and worked as a mail carrier in Lindsay after returning from the war. He lived in a number of houses in Lindsay, including 101 King Street. He also became a Chief, and advocated for First Nations and their treaty rights.

34 Lindsay Street South, Lindsay



34 Lindsay Street South has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a nineteenth century Italianate commercial building in downtown Lindsay and a longstanding hotel and tavern in the town. Likely constructed in the early 1870s, the rear of this building appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View Map of Lindsay and an existing photo that predates 1890 shows the building in its current form. In 1888, the building was sold to Edward Bannon who operated it as Bannon's Hotel. Since that period, it has been operated as a hotel and subsequently a tavern. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of Italianate commercial architecture, including its brick corbelling and rounded upper storey windows. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of downtown Lindsay.

43 Sussex Street North, Lindsay



43 Sussex Street North is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house in Lindsay. Constructed between 1894 and 1898, it demonstrates the eclectic elements of the Queen Anne style which became popular in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. The house is built on a basic L-shaped plan with a front gabled bay but integrates a range of decorative elements which give the house its style. These include the half timbering in the front gables, the large, rounded window on the ground floor, the enclosed entrance porch and the unique third storey corner window. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sussex Street North and is representative of residential construction in this area of Lindsay in the late nineteenth century.

53 Victoria Avenue North, Lindsay



53 Victoria Avenue North has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian home in Lindsay and in its historical association to local publisher Joseph Cooper. Cooper was born in County Mayo Ireland in 1826 before coming to North America in the late 1840s. He settled in Omemee where he founded local newspaper, the Omemee Warder, in 1856 which later transferred to Lindsay and became the Victoria Warder in 1866. He later founded another newspaper, the Lindsay Watchman, in 1889. The house itself is a good example of a late Victorian brick home with notable polychromatic brickwork and a classically-inspired entrance porch.

59-69 William Street North, Lindsay



59-69 William Street North is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century multi-residential terrace in Lindsay. The property is reflective of late Victorian Italianate and early Edwardian Classical architecture, integrating a number of architectural elements that were popular at the end of the nineteenth century. These include the two-storey front bays in each unit and the Classically-inspired entrance porches with brick piers, tapered columns, and pediments with fish-scale shingles. It is one of only a few surviving nineteenth century terraces in Lindsay and is a contributing property to the town's historic character.

745 Ballyduff Road, Manvers Township



745 Ballyduff Road is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in Manvers Township. Constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century, the land was owned by Edward Kellett who purchased the property in 1853 and sold it in 1874. In 1861, a frame house was constructed on the property, but was later replaced by this brick structure. The house retains key characteristics of the Ontario Gothic style, including the central gable with arched windows, its wraparound verandah, and the use of buff brick on the voussoirs and triangular quoins. It is a contributing property to the historical rural landscape of Manvers Township.

167 Lifford Road, Manvers Township



167 Lifford Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century stone farmhouse in Manvers Township. The property on which the house was located was purchased by Irish immigrant Archibald Wilson and his wife Susannah in 1850, eventually passing to their son Richard in 1882. While the date of construction for the house is not definitively known, a house appears in this location on the 1878 map of Durham County which is likely the present home. Architecturally, the house is constructed from rubble stone in the Ontario Gothic style, although its shallow central gable suggests that it is an earlier example of this style. The house is a contributing property to the historic agricultural landscape of Manvers Township.

760 Linden Valley Road, Mariposa Township



760 Linden Valley Road is an excellent example of a farmhouse constructed in the Neo-Classical style in Mariposa Township. The property was purchased in 1847 by John McKay, who was born in Scotland around 1791 and his son, also named John McKay, who was born in Scotland around 1824. The family owned the property until 1912. The house, which appears on the 1877 map of Victoria County, was likely constructed in the 1850s, as it is typical of farmhouse construction in the Neo-Classical style during this period. Built from rubble granite, the one-and-a-half storey house is constructed on a basic rectangular plan with a gable roof; despite its simplicity, however, it contains a number of features typical of Neo-classical houses of this type, namely its return eaves, the large sash windows, and the ornate entrance surround which includes Classical pilasters. It is a contributing property to the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township and yields information on Scottish settlement in the township.

7521 Highway 35, Norland (Hope United Church)



7521 Highway 35 has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late nineteenth century rural Methodist church in Norland. The church was constructed in 1885, replacing an older log church, for the Norland Methodist Mission which served Norland and the surrounding area in the late nineteenth century. The church is typical of small Methodist churches constructed during this period, which used elements of the Gothic style, including the gable roof and lancet windows, but it a simplified style. The church yields information about the history of Methodism in the Norland area and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the community.

955 Highway 7, Oakwood



955 Highway 7 has cultural heritage value as a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Georgian-style home in Oakwood. The house, which appears to have been constructed in the mid-1870s, is building on a Georgian centre-hall plan with a central entrance with transom and sidelights, a hipped roof, symmetrical massing, and large sash windows. However, the building also incorporates detailing in its brickwork which were coming into fashion during this period and are typical of the Italianate style which was popular in this period; this includes the buff brick window hoods and quoins and the Classically-inspired entrance porch. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Oakwood.

8 Victoria Street, Oakwood



8 Victoria Street is a good example of a late Victorian residential property in Oakwood. The house, which appears to have been constructed in the 1890s, is representative of residential properties constructed in the Victoria style and includes key elements that were popular at the end of the nineteenth century. These include its L-shaped plan, multiple gables, triangular buff brick quoins, and buff brick windows hoods. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Oakwood.

13-17 King Street East, Omemee



13-17 King Street East has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Second Empire style commercial block in Omemee. Constructed in 1892, the building was constructed for Richard Grandy, the local postmaster, by local building firm, Shaw and Skuce to replace an older general store which had been located on the site until it burnt down in 1891. When it was constructed, the new commercial block housed the post office and large grocery store. The building displays key architectural characteristics of the Second Empire style, which became popular for commercial architecture in the late nineteenth century. These include the mansard roof, dormer windows with ornate wooden surrounds and brick corbelling and pilasters. It is a contributing property to the historic streetscape of downtown Omemee.

2 King Street West, Omemee (John McCrae Memorial Parsonage)



2 King Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Edwardian home and in its historical associations with Flora McCrae, Lady Eaton. Constructed between 1910 and 1911, the building was constructed as the parsonage for the adjacent Methodist, later United, church and paid for by Lady Eaton. The parsonage was constructed in memory of her father, John McCrae, a respected layman in the Methodist congregation who died in early 1910 and replaced an older 1853 parsonage which still stands to the west of the church. The cornerstone was laid by a young Timothy Eaton, aged 7. The parsonage displays a number of characteristics of residential architecture from this period including its asymmetrical massing, two-storey bay and enclosed entrance porch. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of downtown Omemee and has contextual connections with other buildings related to Lady Eaton in the village, including Coronation Hall.

71 King Street West, Omemee



71 King Street West has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian Gothic home in the village of Omemee. Constructed in 1874, the house was constructed for William S. Cottingham, the son of Samuel Cottingham, one of the first settlers in Emily Township in the early 1820s and one of the founders of Omemee. The younger Cottingham continued to run his father's dry goods business in the village and was also appointed the first Treasurer in Omemee. The house displays key characteristics of the Victorian Gothic style. These include the steeply pitched gable roof, the central gable with rounded window, the lower storey bay with iron cresting, the verandah, and the polychromatic brickwork. The house is a contributing feature to the heritage landscape of King Street in Omemee and the village's historic residential areas.

97 Hillhead Road, Ops Township



97 Hillhead Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Victorian farmhouse in Ops Township. The property on which the house is constructed was purchased by the Skuce family in 1852. John and Mary Skuce had immigrated from Ireland in 1850 and settled on lot 1 concession 8, the lot immediately to the south of this property. The property was occupied by their son Richard Skuce, who was born in Ireland in 1831, and his wife Mary Magee. The family owned the property until 1906. The house is typical of many Ontario farmhouses constructed during the mid-nineteenth century which were built on an L-shaped cross gable plan with a central gable on the side wing. It is a contributing property to the historic agricultural landscape of Ops Township.

390 Tracey's Hill Road, Ops Township



390 Tracey's Hill Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and representative example of a log cabin in Ops Township. The property was first granted from the Crown in 1837 to Samuel McConnell and passed through a number of owners in the mid-nineteenth century. The property was eventually purchased by Charles Peel whose family held the property until 1927. The date of construction on this log cabin is not know but it is likely to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century. It is typical of the type of log cabins constructed by early pioneers, with a basic rectangular plan, a gable roof, and squared logs. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Ops Township.

17 Amelia Street, Pontypool



17 Amelia Street has cultural heritage value as a vernacular Victorian gable front house in Pontypool. Likely constructed in the late nineteenth century and appearing on the 1904 Fire Insurance Map of the village, the house displays key characteristics of a vernacular wooden home constructed in a village such as Pontypool during the Victorian period. The house has a gable roof, with a central gable on its side elevation, drawn from the Ontario Gothic style. It is clad in shiplap siding and features decorative door and window surrounds as well as bay window on its front elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Pontypool.

635 Drum Road, Pontypool



635 Drum Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian residence in Pontypool. The house which was constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, is building on an L-shaped, cross gable plan that was typical of many farmhouses and rural dwellings during this period and which featured a central gable on the side wing of the house, as well as a long, wide verandah. This house also retains its decorative buff brick window hood and bargeboard. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Pontypool.

25 1st Street, Sturgeon Point



25 1st Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early Edwardian cottage in Sturgeon Point. Constructed around 1898, the cottage is typical of summer homes constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and includes wide two-storey porches, a gable roof, and decorative wooden bargeboard reminiscent of the Queen Anne residential style. The cottage was owned by the Campbell family beginning in 1909. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point and yields information regarding the growth of cottaging in Kawartha Lakes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

33 Forest Road, Sturgeon Point (Oakhurst)



33 Forest Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian summer cottage in Sturgeon Point and in its association with Dr. George Ansel Sterling Ryerson. Constructed in the late nineteenth century and known at that time as "Oakhurst", the cottage is demonstrative of the rustic and picturesque interpretation of Victorian architecture that was popular in many summer homes during this period, integrating features such as asymmetrical massing, gables, wider verandahs, and decorative bargeboard. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it was owned by one of Sturgeon Point's notable cottagers, Dr. George Ansel Sterling Ryerson who served as both the Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was the founder of the Red Cross movement in Canada. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

124 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point



124 Lake Avenue has cultural heritage value as a good example of an early Edwardian summer cottage in Sturgeon Point and in its association with Thomas Stewart. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the cottage shows many of the trends that were popular in summer homes constructed in the late nineteenth century, including the asymmetrical and picturesque massing, the wide verandahs and large windows and the decorative woodwork in the gable. The property was owned by Thomas Stewart, a lawyer in Lindsay who was significantly involved in the local community. He served on the Board of Governors at Ross Memorial Hospital when it opened in 1902 and was Chair of the Board of Education for more than thirty years. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

210 Cosh's Road, Verulam Township (Ingram School House)



210 Cosh's Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a rural school house in Verulam Township. This school, which served School Section 4 and was also known as Ingram's School, was constructed in 1912 and is the third school constructed in this area. The first was a log building constructed in the 1830s across the road from the current site on land donated by early settler Matthew Ingram. A frame schoolhouse was erected on the current site in 1870s and replaced in 1912 with the present structure after a 1911 fire. Architecturally, the school exhibits a number of features which were typical of Edwardian Classical school architecture during this period, including return eaves, pediments, modillions, and a rusticated foundation. It yields information regarding the development of rural education in Verulam Township.

26 Country Club Drive, Verulam Township (Dunsford House)

26 Country Club Drive has cultural heritage value as a surviving 1830s estate house in Verulam Township and in its connection to the Dunsford family who built it. Constructed around 1839, it was built for the Rev. James Hartley Dunsford, an English rector who came to Verulam Township from Peterborough in the late 1830s. The Dunsford House, which was also known as the Beehive, was one of a number of estate houses constructed by members of the military and gentry and one of only a few surviving ones. The house is unique for its log construction on a substantial scale and sophisticated design, particularly compared to other logs homes of the era. The Dunsfords were one of the prominent families in Verulam Township in the nineteenth century, making important contributions to social, economic and political life in the region.

3362 County Road 36, Verulam Township



3362 County Road 36 has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Italianate farmhouse in Verulam Township. The house is believed to have been constructed in the 1850s and is built on an L-shaped plan with a hipped roof. Key feature of the Italianate style present in this house include its wide eaves with brackets and decorative brick coursing, moulded brick window hoods with keystone, and the matching bay windows on the west elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of rural Verulam.

13 Richmond Street East, Victoria Road (Victoria Road Methodist Church)



13 Richmond Street East has cultural heritage value as a good surviving example of a rural Methodist church and as a character defining element of the hamlet of Victoria Road. The church was constructed in 1875 and was one of two churches in the hamlet during its peak years in the late nineteenth century when it was the main railway depot in the local area. The brick church speaks to the prosperity of the hamlet at that time. Architecturally, it is typical of Methodist churches during this period with its decoration limited to large lancet windows, polychromatic brickwork, and an entrance porch. It is notable, however, for the large rose window on its front elevation with distinctive tracery and coloured glass. The church provides information regarding the growth of Victoria Road in the late nineteenth century.

97 King Street, Woodville



97 King Street has cultural heritage value as a late Victorian commercial block in Woodville. The building was constructed in 1892 by Archibald J. Smith and its lower floor served as a grocery store into the first several decades of the twentieth century. The upper storeys, which were later converted into apartments, served as a hall of the Orange Lodge and Oddfellows Lodge. Architecturally, the building integrates the typical features of the Italianate commercial style including the two-storey constructing and quoins, as well as a number of unique features including the broken cornice and herringbone brickwork above the upper storey windows. It is a contributing feature to commercial character of downtown Woodville.

104 King Street, Woodville (Woodville United Church)



104 King Street, Woodville United Church, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Methodist church constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The church, originally built for the village's Methodist congregation prior to the creation of the United Church of Canada in 1925, was constructed in 1888. It was severely damaged in an acetylene gas explosion in 1909 which destroyed the interior and damaged the structure of the church, but it was repaired and refurbished by the following year. The church is representative of the architecture that was used extensively in the Methodist Church in the later decades of the nineteenth century with a simplified interpretation of the Gothic Revival style with rounded windows and limited ornamentation. Its notable architectural features include its corner entrance tower, rounded windows with buff brick hoods, buttresses and its southern window with tracery. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Woodville.

125 King Street, Woodville



125 King Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian residence in Woodville and in its connection to the Methodist, later United, Church in the village. The house was constructed in the early 1890s by Archibald J. Smith who sold it in 1894 to widow Lillian McMillian. In 1902, the house was purchased by Fred Edwards. However, due to its location diagonally adjacent to the Methodist church on the northeast corner of King and Nappadale Streets, Edwards exchanged the house with the Church for its older manse further east along King Street in 1922 allowing the local Methodist minister to have a more conveniently located residence. The house, which is constructed in the Victorian Gothic style, is a representative example of residential construction of this type. Built on an L-shaped plan and constructed from solid brick, the house shows a high level of craftsmanship in its decorative brickwork, including the triangular quoins, window hoods, and bay window in the north elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Woodville and has contextual connections with the adjacent church.