

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.

397 County Road 41, Bexley Township



397 County Road 41 has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Victorian vernacular dwelling constructed in Bexley Township in the late nineteenth century. Built around 1870, the house includes a wide array of features typical of rural Victorian residential properties including an L-shaped plan, central gables, wide verandahs and decorative woodwork. The property has historic associations with the development of the hamlet of Bexley as a centre for the surrounding rural area where it served, at one time, as both a general store and post office and yields information regarding the development of rural communities in the northern part of Kawartha Lakes in the late Victorian period. It supports the historic hamlet character of Bexley as one of its primary historic structures and is linked to its surroundings as a central structure in this small community.

6 Nipissing Street, Bexley Township (Lakewood Club)



6 Nipissing Street has cultural heritage value as an important example of a Victorian residential property and for its association with the development of the tourism industry in Coboconk. The property was constructed in 1878 and is a unique example of a Victorian farmhouse which demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship through its polychromatic brickwork, decorative woodwork, and two storey porch. The property yields information regarding the development and prosperity of Coboconk in the late nineteenth century as the home of prominent local merchant Adam Carl. In 1921, it was converted to a private fishing club, called the Lakewood Club, before becoming a resort and lodge around 1928; it has continued to be used as tourist accommodation since that time and has direct associations with the development of Coboconk's tourism industry. The property supports the historic character of the community and is a local landmark in a prominent location along the Gull River.

34 Bolton Street, Bobcaygeon (Bobcaygeon Post Office)



34 Bolton Street has cultural heritage value as the former Bobcaygeon Post Office. Constructed in 1937 as part of a wider federal program of post office construction, it is a rare example of Art Moderne architecture in Kawartha Lakes where only a few other example of this style of building exist. It was designed by federal Chief Architect Charles Devlin Sutherland and is representative of his work, which tended to use the Art Moderne style, with clean streamlined forms and limited ornamentation. The property yields information regarding the postal service in Bobcaygeon in the early twentieth century which was an important feature of small town life. It is a local landmark and occupies a prominent local adjacent to the Trent Severn Waterway.

30 King Street East, Bobcaygeon



30 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a unique example of an Arts and Crafts residence in Bobcaygeon, although it has now been converted to commercial use. The property is unique due to its construction in stone and for its gambrel roof, which is not common on properties of this type. It has important historical association with local contractors William Darwin Grant and his son John McLean Grant who are believed to be the builders of this property. The Grants were significant contributors to the built fabric of Bobcaygeon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including the reconstruction of the Trent Severn Canal and lock, and this property is representative of their residential work. The property supports the historic character of this area of Bobcaygeon and is visually and historically linked to the surrounding residential area which includes a large number of other historic single detached residential properties.

53 King Street West, Bobcaygeon



53 King Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in Bobcaygeon. Likely constructed in the 1870s, the house is a textbook example of this popular residential style which was used in both rural and urban Ontario beginning in the 1860s and also demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship through its decorative elements. It includes key elements of the style such as a central gable with a rounded window, a central entrance with a transom, decorative bargeboard and finials, and polychromatic brickwork including raised window hoods. It has historical associations with the residential development of Bobcaygeon in the second half of the nineteenth century when the community was undergoing a period of growth and prosperity with the expansion of the lumber industry in the town. It maintains and supports the historic residential character of this area of Bobcaygeon which is comprised of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a variety of sizes and styles.

138 Main Street, Bobcaygeon



138 Main Street has cultural heritage value as a unique example of an Arts and Crafts residence in Bobcaygeon. It is constructed in stone, which is unusual for this style of property, and displays a unique gambrel roof which is also not common for this type of house. It also includes an integrated entrance porch and front wall dormer, which were more commonly used. The property has direct associations with William Darwin Grant and his son John McLean Grant who are the likely builders of this property. The Grants operated a large contracting business in Bobcaygeon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century which included work on the reconstruction of the Trent Severn Canal and the Bobcaygeon Lock. The property is similar to several other stone homes they constructed in this style in the community and is demonstrative of their work. It also helps support the historic residential character of the former Rokeby settlement area which includes a wide range of nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.

**18 Need Street, Bobcaygeon (Our Lady Queen of Peace
Roman Catholic Church)**



18 Need Street, also known as Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church, has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late nineteenth century Gothic Revival church constructed in rural Ontario. It includes key elements of the style, such as lancet windows, tracery, an entrance porch and polychromatic brickwork, executed on a small scale. It has direct historical association with the Mossom Boyd Lumber Company as the church was constructed on Boyd property to facilitate worship for Catholic French Canadian workers who came to Bobcaygeon to work in the lumber industry. It is also associated with Lindsay architect William Duffus who designed the church and is representative of his institutional work and close association with the Catholic Church. It is a local landmark as the community's only Catholic church and is linked to its surroundings which include a range of historic properties.

35 North Street, Bobcaygeon



35 North Street has cultural heritage value in Bobcaygeon as the former Rokeby school and also as a worship space for the Plymouth Brethren. The building was constructed in 1873 as a school for Rokeby and served in that capacity until 1929. In that year, it was sold to the Plymouth Brethren, a small Christian denomination which arrived in Kawartha Lakes in the late nineteenth century, who used it as a church until the late 1940s. Architecturally, the building is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century one room schoolhouse. The property is simple in its layout and massing and include elements which were popular in Victorian schools including a gable roof, rounded windows with radiating voussoirs and a central entrance with a fan light. The property is also historically linked to its surrounding as part of the surviving historic landscape of Rokeby.

30 William Street, Bobcaygeon



30 William Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a frame Georgian style house in Bobcaygeon. The property, which was likely constructed in the 1860s, displays the typical characteristics of a Georgian residence which was a popular style for houses in the middle of the nineteenth century. These include its 3-bay centre hall plan, central entrance with transom and side lights, multi-pane sash windows, and gable roof. The property has historical associations with the residential development of Bobcaygeon in the mid-nineteenth century when the community was undergoing a period of growth and prosperity with the expansion of the lumber industry in the town. The property was subdivided from the Boyd property in 1860 as part of the development of new residential lots in the community in the mid-century. The property maintains and supports the historic character of this area of Bobcaygeon which includes of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a variety of sizes and styles.

2023 Kirkfield Road, Carden Township (Kirkfield Liftlock)



2023 Kirkfield Road has cultural heritage value as the second highest hydraulic liftlock and important engineering work along the Trent Severn Waterway. Completed in 1907, the structure was the second highest hydraulic liftlock in the world at the time of its construction and was designed by Richard Birdsall Rogers who was an important player in the early twentieth century development of the waterway and also designed the Peterborough Lift Lock. With a 49-foot lift, it demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement for its time when most other locks had a lift of only seven feet. The structure has direct associations with the development and expansion of the Trent Severn Waterway in Kawartha Lakes and is a local and regional landmark.

15 Patrick Street, Carden Township



15 Patrick Street has cultural heritage value as the former Catholic manse in Victoria Road. The Catholic Church built a large church in Victoria in order to serve the booming community in the late nineteenth century when the arrival of the railway made Victoria Road one of the largest and most prosperous communities in the northern part of Kawartha Lakes. The manse was constructed to house the resident priest in the community. Architecturally, the property is a representative example of a late nineteenth century Italianate residence. The house displays many of the key characteristics of this residential style including a hipped roof, wide eaves with decorative brackets, and moulded window hoods. It also maintains and supports the historic hamlet character of Victoria Road as one of a range of late nineteenth century structures in the community.

16 Patrick Street, Carden Township (Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church)



16 Patrick Street has cultural heritage value as Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church located in Victoria Road. The church was constructed in the late nineteenth century to serve the booming population of Victoria Road which experienced rapid growth in the second half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of the railway in the community. The hamlet was soon one of the largest and most prosperous communities in the northern part of the county and was served by two churches, including this one. Architecturally, it is a representative example of a small town late nineteenth century Gothic Revival church. The church employs typical features which were popular in church architecture during this period, including a steeply pitched gable roof, lancet windows, rusticated quoins and an entrance porch. The property also maintains and supports the historic hamlet character of Victoria Road as one of a range of late nineteenth century structures in the community.

1916 County Road 46, Eldon Township



1916 County Road 46 has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian schoolhouse in rural Eldon Township. The school was constructed in 1878 to serve the rural community around Argyle and demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship through its decorative features such as its polychromatic brickwork, rounded windows, and belfry. The level of craftsmanship in this school was recognized at the time when it was built in the Woodville Advocate which reported on its construction. The property provides information regarding the history of education in rural Eldon Township and the development of the local agricultural community in the area whose children it was built for. The property helps define and maintain the rural agricultural landscape in Eldon Township as an important historic institutional structure.

**543 Lorneville Road, Eldon Township (St. Andrew's
Presbyterian Church)**



543 Lorneville Road in Eldon Township has cultural heritage value as the former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Constructed in 1890, it is one of the largest rural churches in Kawartha Lakes and is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style as used by Presbyterian congregations in the late nineteenth century. Key features include lancet windows, a steeply pitched roof and decorative brickwork. The property has direct historical associations with the significant Scottish Presbyterian community in Eldon Township in the nineteenth century and yields information regarding their growth prosperity in the later years of the nineteenth century. The church is an important contributing feature to the historic rural landscape and is a local landmark.

982 Portage Road, Eldon Township (Kirkfield Masonic Lodge)



982 Portage Road has cultural heritage value as the Masonic Lodge in Kirkfield. The property is believed to have been constructed in the early 1880s after dispensation was granted to form a new lodge, known as the Victoria Lodge, from the Brock Lodge in Cannington in 1882. Architecturally, it is typical of small town lodges from this period with its simple design, blue and white colouring, and shuttered windows. The property has direct historical associations with the establishment of the Masonic Lodge in Kirkfield in the late nineteenth century with the growth of the community. The Masons were an important fraternal organization during this period and were important contributors to the community. The property helps maintain and support the historic small town character of Kirkfield as one of its historic institutional structures.

1045 Portage Road, Eldon Township (St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church)



1045 Portage Road has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a late nineteenth century small town Gothic Revival church and as the Catholic church in Kirkfield. The church's most recognizable feature is its extremely steeply pitched roof and low walls which gives it a unique profile. It includes other typical features of this architectural style including lancet windows, buttresses, and an entrance porch. It has direct historical associations with the Catholic community in Kirkfield, a primarily Presbyterian hamlet, in the late nineteenth century. The church was constructed in the 1890s and provides information regarding the growth of this denomination in the community at the end of the century, particularly with the arrival of the railway in the late century and the growth in population in the hamlet. The church supports the historic character of the hamlet and is a local landmark.

90 Bethel Road, Emily Township (Bethel Emily United Church)



90 Bethel Road has cultural heritage value as a late nineteenth century Methodist church in Emily Township. Constructed in 1892, the property is a representative example of a Gothic Revival church constructed for a Methodist congregation in its minimal use of Gothic forms such as lancet windows and coloured glass. The property yields information regarding Methodist and later United Church in Emily Township, which was the second largest denomination in the township. The church is a replacement for two older churches dating back to at least the 1860s where Methodists worshipped and yields information regarding the growth of the denomination. The property is a local landmark and supports the historic rural character of Emily Township as an important institutional structure.

Doube's Trestle Bridge, Emily Township



Doube's Trestle Bridge, located on the Trans Canada Trail in Emily Township, has cultural heritage value as an extant example of a railway trestle bridge in Kawartha Lakes. Constructed in 1883, the bridge was built as part of the construction of the Midland Railway link between Peterborough and Lindsay and is a key piece of railway history in Kawartha Lakes. It is a unique surviving example of a high level trestle bridge in the area and one of a limited amount of railway infrastructure still surviving in the area. It was, at the time of its construction, the largest of the bridges along the Peterborough-Lindsay rail corridor and demonstrates a high level of technical achievement in its construction, first in wood and, later, in steel to allow for the passage of heavier trains along the route. As a major engineering work, it yields information regarding the development of the railway through the Omemee area in the late nineteenth century. It is a local and regional landmark.

21 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



21 Colborne Street in Fenelon Falls has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate commercial building in the community's downtown. Although the façade has been modernized, the property retains the typical layout and massing of a two-storey example of this style. Importantly, it helps support the historic character of downtown Fenelon Falls as part of the continuous commercial streetwall and reinforces the community's historic small-town character. The property also has historical importance as it has operated as a drug store in 1888 and yields information regarding the development of medical care in the community beginning in the late nineteenth century.

23 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



23 Colborne Street in Fenelon Falls has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate commercial building from the late nineteenth century. The façade retains its layout and massing as a two-storey example of this structural type, as well as its ornate brickwork and inset nineteenth century storefront. Importantly, it helps support the historic character of downtown Fenelon Falls as part of the continuous commercial streetwall and reinforces the community's historic small-town character. It has historical associations with the commercial development of downtown Fenelon Falls in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and has been home to a variety of local businesses since its construction. It has direct associations with W. Burgoyne and Sons Dry Goods Store, a large and important commercial establishment in the early twentieth century which occupied this location as well as 25 Colborne Street.

25 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



25 Colborne Street in Fenelon Falls has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate commercial building in the community's downtown. Although the façade has been modernized, the property retains the typical layout and massing of a two-storey example of this style. Importantly, it helps support the historic character of downtown Fenelon Falls as part of the continuous commercial streetwall and reinforces the community's historic small-town character. The property also has historical importance in that it yields information regarding the community's commercial development. It has direct associations with W. Burgoyne and Sons Dry Goods Store, a large and important commercial establishment in the early twentieth century which occupied this location as well as 23 Colborne Street.

38-40 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



38-40 Colborne Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate commercial building in downtown Fenelon Falls. Constructed in 1877, the property includes key features of this commercial style include two-storey construction, a flat roof, and ornate brickwork, including its window hoods. The property has direct associations with the growth of the hospitality industry in Fenelon Falls as Twomey's Hotel, one of the community's early hotels and restaurants. It helps maintain the historic small town character of downtown Fenelon Falls as it forms part of the commercial streetwall along Colborne Street.

12 Helen Street, Fenelon Falls (Handley Lumber Planing Mill)



12 Helen Street has cultural heritage value as an important surviving example of a historic planing mill in Fenelon Falls. The building was constructed in 1940 to replace an older planing mill on the same site and is one of the only industrial structures remaining from the community's past as a lumbering centre in the region. The property has important historical associations with the development of the lumber industry in Fenelon Falls and yields information about the community's economic development. It also has important associations with the Handley family who have operated the business since 1936 and are well known in the community. The property supports the historic small town character of Fenelon Falls and is a landmark as a longstanding local business.

17 John Street, Fenelon Falls (Fenelon Falls Lockmaster's House)



17 John Street has cultural heritage value as the former lockmaster's house in Fenelon Falls. The house was constructed in the early twentieth century to serve as a residence for the lockmaster at Lock 34 and is directly related to the development of the waterway in the community and its important role locally. It is also a representative example of a Craftsman bungalow in Fenelon Falls and includes key elements of this style include a wide verandah, a front wall gable, and one-and-a-half-storey construction. The property has been moved to its current location, but retains its historical connection with the waterway and Lock 34 which are located nearby. It also helps maintain the residential character of the neighbourhood in which it is located which is comprised primarily of historic single family homes.

66 Lindsay Street, Fenelon Falls (Fenelon Falls Secondary School)



66 Lindsay Street has cultural heritage value in Fenelon Falls as the Fenelon Falls Secondary School. Constructed in 1932, the property provided continuation, or secondary education, for students in Fenelon Falls and the surrounding area so that they did not have to travel into Lindsay to continue their education. The high school has continuously operated out of this building since the 1930s and yields information regarding the growth and development of high school education in the community and is a local landmark. Architecturally, the original section of the school is a representative example of early twentieth century Classicism as executed in a small town Ontario school. Although the school has undergone extensive renovations and expansion since its construction, the original school exists in the central part of the current school and several elements of the school, including its signage, projecting frontispiece, central entrance and banks of windows are still evident.

8 Princes Street West, Fenelon Falls (Jardine Funeral Home/M.W. Brandon House/Hillcrest)



8 Princes Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Queen Anne style residence in Fenelon Falls. Although it has been modified to facilitate its use as a funeral home, it retains its key characteristics including its asymmetrical massing tower, and two storey porch with ornate woodwork. The property has historical associations with prominent Fenelon Falls citizen M.W. Brandon who served on the board of Water, Light and Power and was the head bookkeeper for the firm McDonald, Brandon and Austin. It also yields information regarding the growth of funeral services in Fenelon Falls for its long-standing use as a funeral home. It supports the historic character of Fenelon Falls and the residential area in which it is located and it also a well-known local landmark in the community for its prominent local and role as a funeral home.

7 Queen Street, Fenelon Falls



7 Queen Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in the early twentieth century, the property includes a range of Classically-inspired features that were popular in residential construction at this time. These features include: shingled gables, gable windows with ornate surrounds, bay windows; and a two-storey verandah with columns and an entablature. The property has historical associations with the development of Fenelon Falls in the early twentieth century, a period which saw increase growth and prosperity in the community. The community at this time had a range of successful businesses and industries established in it, and was growing as a tourist destination. The property maintains and supports the historic character of the residential area west of Colborne Street in Fenelon Falls which includes a wide variety of properties from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

37 Blythe Shore Road, Fenelon Township (Blythe Farm)



37 Blythe Shore Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian farmstead and in its association with prominent Fenelon Township residents. The house was constructed in 1878 and displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its overall design and polychromatic brickwork. The property also has direct associations with several prominent Fenelon Township residents from the nineteenth century, including John Langton, the first owner of the property who became the local MP and first auditor general of Canada. The house was constructed for John Graham, a prominent local farmer and landholder in the township. The property is a local landmark and contributes to the rural agricultural character of the area.

517 County Road 121, Fenelon Township



517 County Road 121 has cultural heritage value as well-executed and intact example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. The property was likely constructed around 1866 and is representative of the Ontario Gothic style, integrating key features including the central gable, polychromatic brickwork and central entrance with transom and sidelights. For a property of its type and age, it displays a high degree of craftsmanship, particularly in its polychromatic brickwork and ornate central gable window. The property was granted by the Crown to Alexander McDougall in 1856 who appears to have constructed the farmhouse around 1866. The property has direct associations with the Scottish settlement of central Fenelon Township beginning in the 1840s, where a significant influx of Scottish Presbyterians arrived in and settled in the township. The property maintains and supports the historic rural agricultural character of Fenelon Township as an extant historic farmstead.

1 Goodman Road, Fenelon Township (J.B. Oliver Service Station)



1 Goodman Road has cultural heritage value in Fenelon Township as the former J.B. Oliver Service Station which operated at this location in the 1940s and 1950s. The service station was established here in order to serve traffic on the newly paved and expanded Highway 35. In particular, it was intended to help facilitate tourists travelling north to resorts and cottages in the summer months and was part of the development of road infrastructure in the middle of the twentieth century to further open the northern part of Kawartha Lakes to tourism. Architecturally, it is a representative example of Rustic style architecture. This style of architecture was popular in the early twentieth century, particularly for tourist destinations, and was intended to be integrated with the natural landscape through its use of materials such as stone and wood. This property includes elements such as stone construction and half timbering in the front gable, which were frequently used in Rustic style structures.

4501 Highway 35, Fenelon Township



4501 Highway 35 has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a mid-Victorian farmhouse. Believed to have been constructed around 1875, the property displays architectural features that were typical in Victorian residential architecture and is a good example in a rural setting. These elements include the gable roof, gingerbread, finials, lug sills and radiating voussoirs. It has direct historical associations with the settlement of Fenelon Township in the mid-nineteenth century. The house was constructed by Richard Webster, who was born in 1846 arrived in Canada from England and settled in this area of the township with his father, Thomas Webster who purchased this property in 1868. The younger Webster lived and farmed in Fenelon Township until his death in 1940. It supports and maintains the rural agricultural landscape of the township as a surviving mid-nineteenth century farmhouse.

41 Leslie Frost Lane, Fenelon Township



41 Leslie Frost Lane has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a Dutch Colonial Revival property in Pleasant Point and as an early example of tourist accommodation in the community. Constructed in the early twentieth century, the property was initially used as a lodge to house tourists visiting Pleasant Point and is an important surviving example of a summer lodge on Sturgeon Lake. The property has direct associations with the development of Pleasant Point as a recreational cottage community beginning in the early twentieth century and continues to support its character as a historic cottage community in Kawartha Lakes. Architecturally, the property is a unique example of a Dutch Colonial Revival property built in stone; this style was not popular in Kawartha Lakes more generally, and stone examples are rare. It employs key characteristics of the style including the gambrel roof, front wall dormer, and Classically-inspired entrance porch with columns and a pediment.

146 Trent Canal Road, Fenelon Township (Rosedale Lockmaster's House)



146 Trent Canal Road has cultural heritage value as the former Rosedale Lockmaster's House. Constructed in 1910 as the residence for the lockmaster at Lock 35, the property was built at the same time as the rebuilding of the Rosedale lock between 1908 and 1910 and yields information regarding the development of the Trent Severn Waterway in the community. It is located adjacent to the lock and is linked to its surroundings as part of the wider landscape of the Trent Severn Waterway. The property is also a representative example of a Craftsman bungalow constructed in the early twentieth century and includes key features such as a wide verandah, front wall gable and one-and-a-half storey construction.

486 Hilton's Point Road North, Laxton Township



486 Hilton's Point Road North has cultural heritage value as a rare example of a nineteenth century stone farmhouse in Laxton Township. The property is believed to have been built in the late 1870s by settler James McGill and is constructed in the Ontario Gothic cottage style and displays the central gable typical of this style, which was common throughout Ontario in the late nineteenth century. However, this property is one of only a few stone buildings in the township that dates from the late nineteenth century. It has direct associations with the attempted agricultural settlement of Laxton Township in the second half of the century which was both limited and difficult due to the rocky nature of the soil. It helps support the historic rural character of Laxton Township as one of its surviving agricultural homesteads.

3465 Monck Road, Laxton Township



3465 Monck Road has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a late nineteenth century commercial building in Norland. Although it has been stuccoed and does not contain the decorative details typical of this style, it is built using the scale and massing of an Italianate commercial structure which was the popular style for buildings of this type in the second half of the nineteenth century. It is the only building of this type in Norland. The property has direct associations with the development of Norland as the local centre for Laxton Township and its commercial growth. The property was one of only three stores operating in Norland in the late nineteenth century to serve the community which centred on the local mill. It maintains and supports the small town character of Norland as one of its only historic commercial structures.

58 Albert Street North, Lindsay



58 Albert Street North has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a Tudor Revival style residence in Lindsay. Constructed around 1934, the property integrates key elements of the Tudor Revival style, which is not common in Lindsay. Some of these elements include: asymmetrical massing, multiple rooflines, a large front gable, grouped windows, a rounded entrance and a mix of stucco and stone cladding. The property has direct associations with Dr. Clive Lyons, a prominent local dentist, who was the first owner of the house. Lyons operated a dental practice on William Street North and provided dental services to Lindsay's residence in the first half of the twentieth century. The property maintains and supports the historic character of the neighbourhood which contains a range of large early twentieth century homes in a various Revival styles.

66 Bond Street West, Lindsay



66 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value due to its association with Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor Robert Crawford who was its original owner. The property was constructed for Crawford in 1866 who was a long standing HCB employee and was stationed at the Lindsay HBC post, the headquarters of the Simcoe District, beginning in 1863 and was promoted to Chief Trader in 1867. The Lindsay post operated between 1862 and 1875 and was a fur buying agency serving central Ontario with subsidiary offices across the region. Architecturally, the property is a representative example of an early Italianate dwelling in Lindsay. The property was constructed in 1866 and includes a range of Classically-inspired features which were popular at this time including wide eaves with brackets, a Classical verandah and entrance porch with columns and entablature, and French doors. It supports the historic character of Bond Street West.

87 Bond Street West, Lindsay



87 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Edwardian Classical front gable house in Lindsay. The house, which was constructed around 1907, displays the typical features this style. These include a shingled gable with tripartite window and decorative surround, decorative bargeboard, two-and-a-half storey construction, and a large Classical verandah with columns and an entablature. The property yields information regarding the growth of residential neighbourhoods in Lindsay around the turn of the century with a growing population in the town. The property supports and maintains the historic character of Bond Street West which is comprised primarily of large late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a range of historic styles on large, landscaped lots.

63 Cambridge Street South, Lindsay



63 Cambridge Street South has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a Queen Anne style residence in Lindsay. The property, which was constructed around 1901, displays the eclectic nature of this style with a wide range of decorative elements including a shingled gable, one-storey bay, upper storey sunroom and turned columns and decorative bracket. It is particularly notable for its bandshell verandah. It yields information regarding the demographic growth of Lindsay around the turn of the century when an influx of new residents arrived in the community to live and work in its growth businesses and industries. The property supports and maintains the historic character of Cambridge Street South which is comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a range of historic styles and of a similar size to this house.

21 David Drive, Lindsay



21 David Drive has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Victorian farmhouse in Ops Township, although it now falls within the boundaries of Lindsay and is surrounded by suburban development. The property is a representative example of a mid-Victorian farmhouse executed in brick. Constructed around 1865, the property displays key characteristics of a Victorian farmhouse including its L-shaped plan, gable roof, polychromatic brickwork, rounded windows, and central entrance with transom, sidelights and verandah. The property has direct historical associations with the mid-nineteenth century agricultural development of Ops Township through its original owner, James Hopkins who built the house, and yields information regarding the agricultural settlement of the township. The Hopkins family acquired the property in 1861 and continued to occupy the property until the mid-twentieth century.

18 Fair Avenue, Lindsay



18 Fair Avenue has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Victorian residential property in Lindsay. Constructed around 1891, the property is representative of the Victorian residential style and its eclectic use of ornamentation. The property is constructed on an L-shaped plan, with a two-storey bay, verandah, central gable, brackets and decorative woodwork. The property has direct associations with the residential development of Lindsay in the late nineteenth century when the community experienced a period of growth due to its expanding industries. The property was constructed during this period and is representative of the new neighbourhood and areas being developed in the community at this time. The property maintains and supports the historic character of Fair Avenue which is comprised almost exclusively of homes constructed around a similar period, of a similar size, and in Victorian and Edwardian styles.

8-16 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay



8-16 Glenelg Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of late nineteenth century terraced housing in Lindsay. The property is constructed in the Italianate style as employed in a multi-residential property. These include its multiple two-storey bays and wide eaves and rounded windows. It is one of only a few surviving examples of terraced housing in Lindsay. The property was constructed around 1885 and has direct historical associations with the development of Lindsay in the late nineteenth century and the growth of its rental housing market. It yields information regarding the influx of workers and their families into the community during this period to work in Lindsay's growing industries and businesses and the need for rental housing, which this property was used for, to accommodate them. The property supports and maintains the historic character of Glenelg Street West which is comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a range of historic styles.

42 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay



42 Glenelg Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate residence in Lindsay and for its association with local wholesalers Spratt and Killen. Architecturally, it displays key characteristics of the Italianate style including its two storey bay and wide eaves, and is also notable for its Edwardian Classical porch, a later addition. The property has direct associations with local grocery supplier and wholesaler Spratt and Killen which was formed in 1874 and supplied a range of products to Lindsay businesses. The property was the home of the Killen family who owned it from 1854, prior to the construction of the house in 1885, to 1977 and yields information regarding the growth of the business community in Lindsay in the late nineteenth century. The property supports and maintains the historic character of Glenelg Street West which is comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a range of historic styles.

11 John Street, Lindsay (Queen Victoria Public School)



11 John Street, also known as Queen Victoria Public School, has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Beaux-Arts public school in Lindsay. Built between 1893 and 1894 as the new school for Lindsay's East Ward, the school is typical of Beaux-Arts schools constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and includes key elements of the style such as large banks of windows, brick coursing, and rustication. It was designed by architect Frank Somerville who designed a number of institutional structures in Lindsay in the 1890s. The school has important historical connections with the history of education in Lindsay and the development of new schools in the community beginning in the late nineteenth century as the population of the town grew and new educational facilities were required. The property supports the suburban residential character of the surrounding area as the neighbourhood school and is also a local landmark.

25 Melbourne Street East, Lindsay



25 Melbourne Street East has cultural heritage value because of its historical associations with the development of the lumber industry in Lindsay and the local French Canadian community. The property was purchased in 1859, and the house built shortly afterwards, by Francis Plourd, a French-Canadian sawyer who worked in the local lumber industry. A significant number of French Canadians arrived in Lindsay during this period to work in the various mills in the community and were an important demographic group in Lindsay in the mid-nineteenth century. Architecturally, it is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular residential property in Lindsay. The house was constructed around 1860 and is typical of the smaller, vernacular dwellings constructed by the majority of the population of the community at this time, many of which have since been demolished and replaced. Its key characteristics include its gable roof, one-and-a-half storey construction, and limited ornamentation. It also The property maintains and supports the historic character of the landscape of the local residential area which is comprised primarily of nineteenth century homes, with a significant concentration of vernacular properties.

79 Peel Street, Lindsay



79 Peel Street has cultural heritage value as an early surviving example of vernacular worker's housing constructed in Lindsay prior to 1875. Built around 1871, the property appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Lindsay and is one of a number of small vernacular houses surviving from that period. It included a limited amount of decorative details on a basic rectangular plan which was typical of the utilitarian housing constructed for many families in the town at this time. The property has direct association with the development of the railway in Lindsay as the home of Samuel Walker, a teamster. The property is demonstrative of the worker's housing developing in Lindsay during this period for people working in various industries, including for the railways which was a major employer and economic driver in the town. The property maintains and supports the historic residential landscape of Peel Street which includes a wide variety of homes dating from the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

15 Sussex Street North, Lindsay



15 Sussex Street North has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate residence in Lindsay. The property displays key characteristics of this style including the hipped roof, wide eaves, moulded window hoods and a classically inspired porch. The house was constructed during a period of significant residential development in Lindsay beginning in the 1870s that corresponded with the significant economic development of the community with the establishment of new industry and the expansion of the railway. The property yields information regarding the growth of the community during this period. The property maintains and supports the historic character of the landscape of Sussex Street North and the wider residential area in which it is located. This area is comprised primarily of late nineteenth century homes of a similar age, size and massing to the subject property.

41 Victoria Avenue North, Lindsay



41 Victoria Avenue North has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a Queen Anne style single detached residential property in Lindsay. Constructed in 1895, it demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship through its ornate decorative brickwork and also includes other key elements of the Queen Anne style such as asymmetrical massing, a two-storey bay shingled gable and decorative bargeboard and brackets. The property is associated with Joseph Maunder who built the house and owned a sawmill in Lindsay. It yields information regarding the lumber industry in Lindsay which was a major economic driver in the late nineteenth century. The property maintains and supports the character of Victoria Avenue North as a mature historic neighbourhood.

88 Wellington Street, Lindsay



88 Wellington Street has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a Queen Anne style residence in Lindsay. Constructed in the late 1870s, the house includes a range of eclectic features which were typical of the Queen Anne style. These include its asymmetrical massing, entrance porch, shingled gable, and large rounded picture window. It is particularly notable for its corner tower. The property has direct associations with the significant demographic growth of Lindsay in the 1870s when the arrival of new industries, as well as the expansion of the railway in the community. It was constructed by Philip Nicholle, a carpenter, and passed through a number of different owners who worked in a range of Lindsay businesses and industries throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It maintains and supports the historic residential character of this area of Lindsay which includes a range of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in a variety of different architectural styles.

77-83 William Street North, Lindsay



77-83 William Street North is a representative example of a nineteenth century Italianate commercial building in Lindsay. Constructed prior to 1875, the property includes elements typical of this popular commercial architectural style including two storey construction with a flat roof, pilasters, brick dentils, and rounded windows. It has direct associations with the history of industry in Lindsay as the former John McCrae Foundry. McCrae took over the former Makin Foundry in 1898 and operated it out of this premise. It was an important industrial business in Lindsay beginning in the late nineteenth century. As part of the William Street North commercial corridor, it helps define the area north of Kent Street West as a transition zone between the commercial core of downtown Lindsay with the residential area further to the north.

91 William Street North, Lindsay (Bell Telephone Exchange)



91 William Street North has cultural heritage value in Lindsay as the Bell Telephone Company building. Constructed around 1945, the property is a representative example of mid-twentieth century Classicism, which was often used in public and commercial buildings at this time. This building uses a simplified version of the style and includes key elements of it, including its symmetrical massing, Classically-inspired entrance surrounds and keystones. The property has direct associations with the development and evolution of telecommunication in Lindsay as the telephone exchange; the history of the telephone in Lindsay dates back to the construction of the first telephone exchange in 1881 and this structure shows the evolution of the communication method in the town in the mid-twentieth century. The property contributes to the historic landscape of William Street North which includes a diverse range of historic properties.

702 Golf Course Road, Manvers Township



702 Golf Course Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a stone Ontario Gothic cottage in Manvers Township. The property demonstrated the key characteristics of this style including a central gable, one-and-a-half storey construction and a central entrance with a transom and sidelights. The property has direct associations with the settlement of Manvers Township in the middle of the nineteenth century; constructed in the 1860s by settlers Thomas Laidley and provides information on the development of farmsteads in the township at this time. The property helps support the rural agricultural landscape of Manvers Township as an extant rural farmstead.

166 Highway 7A, Manvers Township (Yelverton United Church)



166 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as a representative and early example of a former rural Methodist church in Manvers Township. The building, which is the former Yelverton United Church, was constructed in 1862 and is effectively unadorned with the exception of some minor Gothic Revival features. This is typical of rural Methodist churches during this period which favoured plain, basic structures over the more elaborate buildings constructed by other denominations. The church has direct associations with the growth of religion in Manvers Township in the mid-nineteenth century and yields information regarding the prevalence of Methodism in the township during this period. The property supports the historic rural character of the area and the hamlet of Yelverton and is also a local landmark as a well-known historic church, although it has been converted to residential use.

754 Highway 7A, Manvers Township



754 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in Manvers Township and as the site of a nineteenth century local lumber mill. Built in the mid-nineteenth century, the house includes key characteristics of the style including a central gable, one-and-a-half storey construction, and central entrance with sidelights and transom. It is good example of this type of house built in dressed stone. The property has direct associations with the agricultural development of Manvers Township as an early farmstead, as well as with the development of the local lumber industry as a sawmill was operating on this property as early as the 1870s. These types of small sawmills on agricultural properties were common in the mid-nineteenth century and served an extremely important local need in the processing of lumber for construction. The property maintains and supports the rural agricultural character of the area as one of a range of historic farmhouses from the mid- to late nineteenth century in this area.

832 Highway 7A, Manvers Township



832 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late Victorian farmhouse in Manvers Township executed to a high degree of finish and demonstrating a high level of craftsmanship. It includes key elements that were typical of Victorian architecture include the multiple gables on the front elevation, decorative bargeboard, polychromatic quoins and window hoods, a one storey bay, and wide verandah. The property has direct associations with the settlement of Manvers Township and the growing prosperity of its agricultural community in the second half of the nineteenth century. The farmhouse was constructed by Michael Sisson who acquired the property in 1853 and later built the current farmhouse. The Sissons were a large farming family in this area of the township and were known locally for their sheep husbandry. The property maintains and supports the rural agricultural character of the area as one of a range of historic farmhouses from the mid- to late nineteenth century in this area.

990 Highway 7A, Manvers Township



990 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a mid-Victorian stone farmhouse in Manvers Township. Likely built in the early 1860s, the property demonstrates the typical L-shaped plan with a gable roof used in farmhouse design of this time, and includes limited ornamentation, as was often the case in early farmhouses where utility was a primary concern. The property has direct associations with the settlement of Manvers Township in the middle of the nineteenth century. The property was first granted by the Crown in 1858 and the house was constructed by 1865. The property was likely first settled in the late 1850s as part of the wave of settlement that came to the Bethany area with the arrival of the railway in the village and provides information regarding the settlement patterns of the township during this period. It maintains and supports the rural agricultural character of the area as one of a range of historic farmhouses from the mid- to late nineteenth century in this area.

1436 Highway 7A, Manvers Township (St. Paul's Anglican Church)



1436 Highway 7A in Bethany has cultural heritage value as the former St. Paul's Anglican Church. It is a representative example of a late nineteenth century Anglican church constructed in the Gothic Revival style and employs key features of this style including the entrance tower, steeply pitched roof, and lancet windows. The property yields information regarding the Anglican Church and the religious life of Bethany and the surrounding area in the late nineteenth century. It helps support the small town, historic character of downtown Bethany as one of a diverse range of nineteenth century buildings along the Highway 7A corridor and is also a local landmark.

1464 Highway 7A, Manvers Township



1464 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a vernacular Victorian residence in Bethany. The house, which was likely constructed in the late nineteenth century, is constructed on a vernacular gable front plan but integrates a number of decorative elements popular during this period. These elements include the verandah with trelliage and the decorative brackets which demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship for a property of this type. The property has historical associations with the development of Bethany as a local centre for the surrounding area. With the arrival of the railway in the mid-nineteenth century, the community grew rapidly and new residential properties, such as this one, were constructed for new residents moving to the community to work and open businesses. It supports and maintains the historic small town character of Bethany as one of a range of historic properties along the Highway 7A corridor through the village.

1470 Highway 7A, Manvers Township



1470 Highway 7A in Bethany had cultural heritage value as a rare example of a false façade commercial building in Kawartha Lakes. While many examples of this type of building existed at one time, many were replaced with brick buildings in the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The property is directly associated with the fire that destroyed much of the community's downtown in 1911 as one of the buildings constructed to replace a store destroyed in the fire. It also functioned as an early grocery store in the early twentieth century and yields information regarding the community's commercial development and rebuilding after the 1911 fire. It helps define the small town commercial corridor along Highway 7A through Bethany and is linked to its surroundings as part of the community's downtown.

712 Janetville Road, Manvers Township (Janetville United Church)



712 Janetville Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a rural Methodist church constructed in brick in the late nineteenth century. Constructed in 1896, it employs a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style, which was typical of Methodist churches at this time, and includes a steeply pitched roof, lancet windows and pilasters. The church has direct associations with the Methodist and later United Church as important institutions in Janetville and the surrounding rural area beginning in the nineteenth century. It yields information regarding the growth of Janetville in the Victorian period, and particularly the prevalence of Methodism in this area. It supports the historic hamlet character of Janetville and is a local landmark as a longstanding presence in the community and local United Church.

332 County Road 46, Mariposa



332 County Road 46 has cultural heritage value as is a representative example of a vernacular Edwardian farmhouse in Mariposa Township. It displays characteristics typical of vernacular houses from this time period, including a hipped roof, two-storey construction, and a wrap around verandah. Historically, the property has direct associations with the Hardy family who were prominent members of the Peniel community beginning in the nineteenth century. In particular, the property is associated with Winnifred Hardy who served as a nurse in the First World War and her younger brother William Hardy, a distinguished Classics scholar at the University of Alberta who was also a prominent coach and hockey administrator. The property maintains and supports the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township as one of a range of historic farmsteads in the local area.

407 County Road 46, Mariposa Township (Peniel United Church)



407 County Road 46 has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an early twentieth century Methodist church in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1913 to replace an older church from the 1880s that blew down in a wind storm, the church is built in a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style, which was typical of Methodist churches during this period, and features heavy massing, rounded windows with tracery and multiple gables. It has direct associations with the development of the Methodist, and later United, Church in the hamlet of Peniel in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Methodist Church was the primary religious denomination in the area at this time and the church was constructed to serve the local community. The church maintains and supports the rural character of Mariposa Township around the community of Peniel as one of its major institutional structures and is a local landmark.

420 Eldon Road, Mariposa Township



420 Eldon Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Queen Anne style structure in Little Britain and as a longstanding bank in the community. The date of construction for this property is not known, but it has been in use as a bank since at least 1911 which it was occupied by the Standard Bank of Canada. It yields important information regarding the growth of Little Britain and the need for local banking services for both businesses and local residents. Architecturally, it is a representative example of the bay-and-gable variant of the Queen Anne residential style, although it has been converted to commercial use. It includes typical features of this style including a two-storey bay with a gable, decorative bargeboard, brackets, shingles, and a verandah. The property maintains and supports the historic hamlet character of Little Britain as part of a collection of extant and diverse nineteenth century building in the core of the community.

479 Eldon Road, Mariposa Township



479 Eldon Road has cultural heritage value in Mariposa Township as the former Little Britain Public and Continuation School. Constructed in 1929, the property is a representative example of a Beaux Arts school and displays the Classically-inspired features typical of school architecture at this time, including streamlined massing, a projecting frontispiece, symmetrical massing, and banked windows. It has direct historical associations with the history of education in Little Britain and the surrounding area as the former continuation and public school in the community. Continuation, or secondary, education was first introduced to Little Britain in 1924 in the basement of the public school. When the public school burned down in 1928, the decision was made to open a combined public and continuation school. Secondary education was offered in this building until 1953 when students were transferred to high school in Lindsay. It contributes to the historic small town character of Little Britain and is a local landmark.

566 Eldon Road, Mariposa Township



566 Eldon Road has cultural heritage value in Mariposa Township as the Dayton property. It has direct historical associations with siblings Maude and Stanley Dayton who were prominent members of the Little Britain community in the twentieth century. Maude Dayton served in the First World War as a nursing sister in France while her brother Stanley was the Little Britain correspondent for the Lindsay Daily Post for over 50 years. In that role, Stanley Dayton recorded the everyday life of Little Britain throughout the twentieth century. Architecturally, it is a representative example of a vernacular Edwardian residence. Constructed in 1909, the house is limited in its decorative features, but includes a Classically inspired porch with squared columns and an entablature that was popular during this period. It supports and maintains the rural historic character of Mariposa Township.

1010 Eldon Road, Mariposa Township (Mariposa Town Hall)



1010 Eldon Road in Oakwood has cultural heritage value as the former Mariposa Town Hall and Community Centre and has direct historical associations with the development of local government in the township. The building was constructed in 1874 to replace an older frame structure and continued to be used by the township until the late twentieth century. The building was also used as a community centre from its early days in order to serve as a gathering place for the local community and to host events, such as fairs, meetings and shows. Architecturally, it is a representative example of late Victorian institutional architecture and includes many features that were popular at the time on a rectangular plan suitable for its use as a town hall. These elements include its gable roof, decorative polychromatic brickwork, pilasters, and large windows with moulded hoods. The property supports the historic character of Oakwood and is a local landmark.

100 Elm Tree Road, Mariposa Township (Valentia General Store)



100 Elm Tree Road has cultural heritage value in Mariposa Township as the Valentia General Store. The property has direct associations with the development of the hamlet of Valentia in the second half of the nineteenth century as its general store. The first general store was constructed on this location in 1870 by William McCracken. The store was reconstructed in 1906 on the same site and continues to operate a general store to the present day. It yields information regarding the development of the hamlet as its primary commercial structure. Architecturally, it is a representative example of a turn of the century vernacular residential structure, although it has been consistently used as a commercial building. It has a basic L-shaped plan with a hipped roof and wide eaves that were typical in residential buildings at this time, as also includes decorative brackets as its main ornamental features. It contributes to the historic character of the hamlet and is also a local landmark.

106 Elm Tree Road, Mariposa Township (Valentia Church and Community Centre)



106 Elm Tree Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late nineteenth century Methodist Church in rural Mariposa Township. The church was built in 1889 in the hamlet of Valentia in a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style which was typical of rural Methodist churches constructed during this period. It includes the key features of the style, including a gable roof and lancet windows, but few other decorative details. The church is notable because the worship space itself is on the upper floor of the building, while the ground floor is a community hall. The property has direct associations with the Methodist Church in Valentia. The church was constructed to serve the local community, which had previously had to travel to attend services, as a worship space, as well as to provide a place for community gathering on the ground floor. It maintains and supports the rural hamlet character of Valentia and is a local landmark as the church and community centre.

143 Highway 7, Mariposa Township



143 Highway 7 has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a stone farmhouse in Mariposa Township. Constructed prior to 1864, the property is built in the Neoclassical and demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship through its high quality ashlar finish which is exceptional for an early stone dwelling. The property yields information regarding the early settlement of Mariposa Township through its first inhabitant, Alexander Campbell who arrived in the township in the 1840s. It supports and maintains the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township as an early farmstead in an historically agricultural area of the township.

313 Quaker Road, Mariposa Township (Mariposa School Section 9)



313 Quaker Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a rural Victorian schoolhouse in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1888, the building was constructed to replace a series of older schoolhouses on the site and is an excellent example of a Victorian brick schoolhouse. It includes details such as polychromatic brickwork, pilasters and an entrance porch with an arched door. The property has direct associations with the history of education in Mariposa Township and the development of schools to serve the rural agricultural community. The property helps maintain the historic rural character of the area.

761 Salem Road, Mariposa Township



761 Salem Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an early nineteenth century log home in Mariposa Township. The house is constructed on a centre hall plan with symmetrical massing, which is drawn from the popular Georgian style, and uses squared log construction. It has direct and important associations with the early agricultural development of Mariposa Township. The property was purchased in 1846 by James Pogue, who built the house, and remained in the Pogue family for over 100 years. It yields information regarding the settlement of the township in the first half of the nineteenth century and the development of its rural farmsteads during this period. The property maintains and supports the rural historic character of Mariposa Township as an early log home, and as one of collection of these buildings in this area of Salem Road.

17081 Simcoe Street, Mariposa Township



17081 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value as the only surviving example of an Italianate commercial building in Manilla. The building was constructed in 1870 by George Douglas as a general store and was operated by the Douglas family for over 60 years. The property includes key features used in the Italianate style which was popular for commercial buildings at this time including two-storey construction, a flat roof and ornate brickwork. The property has direct associations with the development of Manilla in the mid-nineteenth century and its growth as a local centre. The property contributes to the historic character of the hamlet and is also a local landmark as the Manilla General Store. It has operated as a general store since 1870.

16-22 King Street East, Omemee



16-22 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a former hotel and tavern in Omemee as well as a representative example of a Second Empire commercial building. The property was constructed in 1893 as the Commercial Hotel and has direct associations with the history of the hospitality industry in Omemee. By 1909, it was the only hotel in the village, but was forced to close its tavern because of the adoption of the Local Option by the community in that year. It yields information regarding the role of hotels and taverns in the community around the turn of the century, as well as attitudes regarding alcohol and prohibition. Architecturally, it is a representative example of a Second Empire style commercial building, and includes the characteristic mansard roof, brackets, and pilasters. The property helps support the historic character of downtown Omemee as one of its nineteenth century commercial buildings. It continues a similar pattern of construction of other commercial buildings in the downtown and is one of a diverse collection of historic buildings along Highway 7 as it passes through the community. It is historically and visually linked to its surroundings as part of the historic downtown streetscape of Omemee.

19-21 King Street East, Omemee



19-21 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a late Victorian commercial building in Omemee and an integral part of its downtown streetscape. Built around 1891, the property is a vernacular Victorian commercial structure and includes features popular in small town commercial buildings at that time such as two-storey brick construction, a decorative cornice and a recessed storefront. The property also retains its late nineteenth century painted commercial signage on the west elevation. The property has direct associations with the commercial development of Omemee's downtown in the second half of the nineteenth century. The property was constructed around 1891 and housed Mulligan's Drug Store. The property is a long standing pharmacy in the community and also provides information regarding the history of health and medicine in Omemee. The property maintains and supports the historic commercial character of downtown Omemee.

30-32 King Street East, Omemee



30-32 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a very early example of a commercial structure in Omemee. The property was constructed prior to 1858 as William Beatty's General Store and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, commercial structure in the village. This also makes it one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in Kawartha Lakes as a whole. Architecturally, it is of vernacular construction on a Georgian centre hall plan, which was a popular architectural type in the mid-nineteenth century. It has important historic connections with the commercial development of Omemee dating from the mid-nineteenth century and yields information regarding the growth and development of the community's downtown. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of downtown Omemee and helps maintain the history character of its downtown main street.

31-37 King Street East, Omemee (Ivory and Williamson Block)



31-37 King Street East has cultural heritage value as representative example of a Second Empire style commercial building in Omemee and an integral part of its downtown streetscape. Built between about 1890 and 1892, displays the characteristic mansard roof of the Second Empire style, as well as decorative brick coursing, pilasters, brackets and dormer windows with ornate surrounds which were also used extensively as part of this style. The property shows the evolution and development of downtown Omemee in the final decade of the nineteenth century. It was constructed between about 1890 and 1892 and consisted of two commercial establishments – Williamson's Harness and Shoe Store and Thomas Ivory and Sons General Store – and three terraced residences in the middle of the block. The property maintains and supports the historic commercial character of downtown Omemee.

34-36 King Street East, Omemee



34-36 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Italianate commercial building in Omemee and an integral part of its downtown streetscape. The property, which was constructed at some point between 1860 and 1880, demonstrates the key aspects of the Italianate commercial style that was used extensively along Ontario main streets in the second half of the nineteenth century. These include its three-storey construction, bays divided by pilasters, dog-tooth brickwork, and an ornate Victorian storefront. The property yields information regarding the commercial growth of downtown Omemee in the second half of the nineteenth century. It first houses William Beatty's General Store before being taken over in the 1880s by Thomas McPherson who ran a well-known local bakery that served Omemee and the surrounding rural area in Emily Township. The property maintains and supports the historic commercial character of downtown Omemee.

1761 Little Britain Road, Ops Township



1761 Little Britain Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and representative example of an Italianate farmhouse in Ops Township. Likely constructed in the early 1880s, it displays the typical form used for this type of house which was popularized through publications such as *The Canadian Farmer*. It includes key characteristics of this style including polychromatic brickwork, a projecting frontispiece with gable, a hipped roof and centre hall style plan. It yields information regarding the growth and development of Ops Township in the second half of the nineteenth century and its increasing agricultural prosperity as early settlers became established, consolidated their farms, and built new houses in the latest styles. The property maintains and supports the historic rural agricultural character of Ops Township which includes a range of historic farmsteads.

5 Traceys Hill Road, Ops Township (Jack Callaghan Public School)



5 Traceys Hill Road, also known as Jack Callaghan Public School, has cultural heritage value as an early example of a consolidated elementary school in Kawartha Lakes and for its association with the architectural firm Craig, Zeidler and Strong. Constructed in 1966, the school is a representative example of mid-twentieth century modernist school design and employed design principles advocated for in school architecture at this time including a more modern and flexible use of space than in previous educational architecture. It drew from modernist design in its lack of ornamentation, low and rectangular massing, and rejection of revivalist forms. It has direct associations with the development of education in Ops Township, and rural Kawartha Lakes more generally, in the 1960s. As one of the first consolidated schools in the county, it replaced a number of one room schools in the surrounding areas as part of the larger reorganization of education across rural Ontario at this time and was built at the beginning of a new and more centralized approach to education in the province. It is also demonstrative of the Peterborough architectural firm, Craig, Zeidler and Strong, which was a significant design firm in the local region, as well as southern Ontario more broadly for its modernist designs. The firm focussed heavily on institutional and public buildings such as this one, and designed them using a new modernist approach.

67 Vince Jones Road, Ops Township



67 Vince Jones Road has cultural heritage value as a well-preserved and nearly intact example of a brick Ontario Gothic cottage in Ops Township from the mid-nineteenth century. Likely constructed around 1864, the property is a representative example of this style of residential property and includes key features of this style including polychromatic brickwork and a central gable with window, as well as less commonly used features, namely its rusticated quoins which display a high degree of craftsmanship. The property has direct associations with the continued settlement of Ops Township in the mid-nineteenth century and the significant number of Catholic settlers in the township. The crown patent for this property was issued in 1852 to Philip Farley, a Scottish Catholic immigrant, who lived on the property with his wife Ann and their family. The family continued to occupy the property until the 1940s. It supports and maintains the rural agricultural landscape of Ops Township.

6 Cluxton Street, Somerville Township



6 Cluxton Street has cultural heritage value in Kinmount as an early example of a vernacular residential structure. The date of construction for this property is not known, but it is believed to be one of the oldest residential buildings in the community and may date back to the 1860s. It was expanded and renovated in the early twentieth century. The property has historical associations with John Hunter, who built the first sawmill in Kinmount in 1861 and is credited as being one of the founders of the community. The property helps maintain the historic small town character of the community and is a local landmark as a well known residential structure.

6651 Highway 35, Somerville Township



6651 Highway 35 has cultural heritage value as a unique example of an early twentieth century Arts and Crafts style commercial building in Coboconk. The property displays characteristics common in this style, particularly the mix of brick and stucco cladding, the shingled dormer, and the decorative quoins and window surrounds. It also retains its historic inset storefront. It has historical associations with the development of Coboconk in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as a local economic and tourist centre as a business establishment in the community. The community was both a significant lumber centre at this time, as well as a popular tourist destination, which contributed to the growth and development of businesses along its main street. It also maintains and supports the historic small town character of Coboconk.

6654 Highway 35, Somerville Township (Queen's Hotel)



6654 Highway 35 in Coboconk has cultural heritage value as the former Queen's Hotel. It has direct associations with the development of tourism in Coboconk in the late nineteenth century and was constructed to serve Canadian and American tourists who began to come to Coboconk and the surrounding area in large numbers beginning in the late nineteenth century. The community, which served as both a transportation hub and economic centre for the surrounding region, was the first stop for tourists coming to the area on the train and hotel was intended to serve these visitors. Architecturally, the property is a representative example of a late nineteenth century Georgian-style structure. The building is constructed on a Georgian 3-bay centre hall plan and included limited ornamentation, typical of this style. It also maintains and supports the historic small town character of Coboconk.

60 Somerville 3rd Concession, Somerville Township (Baddow Community Centre)



60 Somerville 3rd Concession has cultural heritage value as a nineteenth century rural school house in Somerville Township and a rare surviving example of a frame schoolhouse in Kawartha Lakes. The school was constructed in 1885 as Somerville School Section 4 to serve the community of Baddow and is of simple frame construction with an entrance porch, gable roof and sash windows. It is one of the only surviving examples of a frame schoolhouse in Kawartha Lakes as most others were replaced in the early twentieth century with brick structures or demolished with the closure of rural schoolhouses in the 1960s and 1970s. The property has direct associations with the development of Somerville Township in the late nineteenth century and the community of Baddow as a key institutional structure in the area. It helps maintain and support the rural character of the area and is a local landmark as a former school and in its current role as a community centre.

17 First Street, Sturgeon Point



17 First Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Edwardian recreational cottage in Sturgeon Point. Likely constructed around 1905, the property display key aspects of cottage design from this time, including its open two-storey porches which were intended to provide a transitional space between inside and out, as well as decorative columns and gable. The property has direct associations with the development of recreational summer cottaging in Kawartha Lakes and the development of Sturgeon Point as a cottage community around the turn of the century as one of its early cottages. It is believed to have been constructed around 1905 and is one of the earlier cottages in the community. It maintains and supports the historic recreational character of Sturgeon Point.

6 Gray Road, Sturgeon Point (Sturgeon Point Golf Club)



6 Gray Road in Sturgeon Point, also known as the Sturgeon Point Golf Club has cultural heritage value as a rare and important example of an early twentieth century golf club in Kawartha Lakes and contains a unique log clubhouse. It has direct associations with the development of Sturgeon Point as a summer recreation resort, as well as to the Flavelle family who were prominent cottagers in the community. The golf course was redesigned in the mid-twentieth century by renowned Canadian golf course architect C.E. Robinson. The property helps define Sturgeon Point as a late Victorian recreational community and is historically linked to its wider heritage landscape. The course is well known and is a local landmark.

24 Third Street, Sturgeon Point



25 Third Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Edwardian recreational cottage in Sturgeon Point. Constructed in 1906, the property display key aspects of cottage design from this time, including its open two-storey porches which were intended to provide a transitional space between inside and out. The property has direct associations with the development of recreational summer cottaging in Kawartha Lakes and the development of Sturgeon Point as a cottage community around the turn of the century as one of its early cottages. It was constructed in 1906 for the Sutton family, one of the earliest cottaging families in the community. It maintains and supports the historic recreational character of Sturgeon Point.

189 County Road 49, Verulam Township



189 County Road 49 has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late Victorian farmhouse in Verulam Township. The property was likely constructed in the 180s and demonstrates the popular forms used in farmhouse design at this time, including an L-shaped plan, steeply pitched roof, and rounded windows with radiating voussoirs. The property has historical associations with the development of agriculture in Verulam Township and was likely constructed by settler John Cain whose family owned the property from the 1870s to the 1940s. The property demonstrates the evolution of agricultural settlement and growth in prosperity in the township in the later decades of the century. It supports and maintains the rural agricultural character of the as an extant historic farmstead.

608 Kenstone Beach Road, Verulam Township (Verulam School Section 9)



608 Kenstone Beach Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of rural Edwardian schoolhouse in Verulam Township. Constructed in 1901 to replace an older frame building, it is an excellent example of an early Edwardian schoolhouse with distinctive decorative details such as the rounded entrance with fanlight and the rounded windows. The property has direct associations with the history of education in Verulam Township and the development of schools to serve the rural agricultural community. The property helps maintain the historic rural character of the area.

124 Agnes Street, Woodville



124 Agnes Street has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne style residence in Woodville. The property displays the eclectic mix of decorative details typical of the Queen Anne style, which include two-storey projecting bays, decorative brackets, stacked chimneys, gingerbread and a rusticated foundation. This property has direct association with the southern expansion of Woodville in the late nineteenth century. This property was constructed as part of new suburban development initiated with the survey and severance of new lots south of King Street beginning in 1885. This development was as a result of the growth of the village during this period. It maintains and supports the historic small town character of Woodville as one of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century single detached residential properties in the residential area of the village.

120 John Street, Woodville



120 John Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late nineteenth century Italianate house in Woodville. The house displays many of the key characteristics of the Italianate style and has been well preserved. These characteristics include: a hipped roof, wide eaves, brackets, a one storey bay window and two-storey verandah, although the verandah has been modified. This property has direct association with the southern expansion of Woodville in the late nineteenth century. This property was constructed as part of new suburban development initiated with the survey and severance of new lots south of King Street beginning in 1885. This development was as a result of the growth of the village during this period. The property maintains and supports the historic small town character of Woodville as one of a wide range of diverse nineteenth and early twentieth century properties.

114 King Street, Woodville



114 King Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a Regency cottage in Woodville, where there are very few of these types of structures. The property is believed to have been constructed around 1875 and includes the typical characteristics of this residential style which was popular in the mid-nineteenth century. These include one storey construction, a hipped roof, and a symmetrical front façade with a central entrance. The property has direct associations with the Stoddart family who operated a funeral and cabinetmaking business in Woodville beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The Stoddarts owned the house beginning in 1882. The property also maintains and supports the historic character of Woodville, particularly the residential area to the west of Nappadale Street.

141 King Street, Woodville



141 King Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in Woodville. The property includes key element of this popular nineteenth century residential style including its central gable with rounded window, polychromatic window hoods and quoins, and decorative bargeboard. It is also notable for its Classically-inspired entrance porch, which is likely an Edwardian addition to the property. The house has direct association with the late nineteenth century development of Woodville as one of a range of residential properties constructed along King Street in the second half of the nineteenth century as Woodville developed as a local centre for the surrounding agricultural region. It maintains and supports the historic small town character of Woodville as one of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century single detached residential properties in the residential area of the village.

109 Nappadale Street, Woodville (Woodville Elementary School)



109 Nappadale Street in Woodville has cultural heritage value as Woodville Elementary School and a representative example of Beaux-Arts school architecture. The school was constructed in 1923 to replace an older nineteenth century school and displays key characteristics of the Beaux-Arts style as it was used in Ontario schools at this time. Key features include: brick construction; rustication; lintels and lug sills; a projecting frontispiece with return eaves; and an ornate Classical entrance surround. The property has important historical associations with the development of education in Woodville and the surrounding rural area and is the only school in the community. It first served as both an elementary and secondary school for Woodville and gradually incorporated the student populations from the surrounding rural area as local schools were closed throughout the mid-twentieth century. It is a landmark building in Woodville as the local school and helps maintain the historic character of the village as one of its major institutional structures.

**122-124 Nappadale Street, Woodville (St. Anthony's
Roman Catholic Church)**



122-124 Nappadale Street has cultural heritage value in Woodville as St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church. The church was constructed in 1947 by the local congregation and is a representative example of a mid-twentieth century rural Catholic church. The church is built in a vernacular version of the Gothic Revival which continued to be popular among Catholic congregations in the mid-twentieth century in the period prior to the Second Vatican Council. The church displays typical elements of this style such as lancet windows, a steeply pitched roof and an entrance tower. The property has direct associations with the history of the Catholic Church in Woodville which was historically a small denomination as this was their first church in the village. The property supports the historic, small town character of Woodville and is a local landmark as the only Catholic church in the community.