

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.

1460 Highway 7A, Bethany



1460 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian home in Bethany. Likely constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, the house is a unique property in the community and is characterized by its decorative features. These include the wide verandah and balcony with turned spindles and columns and the shingled front gable. Its rectangular, symmetrical massing is typical of the Ontario Gothic cottage style. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bethany.

1473 Highway 7A, Bethany (Bethany General Store)



1473 Highway 7A has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century commercial building in Bethany. This building is one of only a handful of surviving commercial buildings in Bethany from the nineteenth century, having survived the 1911 fire that destroyed much of the commercial core. The store was opened by Alfred Ryley and continued in the family until the late twentieth century. The building is plain with a false façade to make it appear as a full two-storey building with design cues taken from the Italianate style, such as the brackets and cornice. It is a landmark historic building in downtown Bethany and contributes to its historic character.

132 Glengarry Road, Bethany



132 Glengarry Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Regency cottage in Bethany. The house was not originally located on this site, but was moved here from the intersection of Highway 7A and Ski Hill Road in 1912 when the CPR railway arrived in the village. It is believed to have been owned by the Mr. Leonard after whom Dranoel Station is named and was likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. The house retains its one-story form with large windows and hipped roof although it was modified, likely after its move, with a belvedere and enclosed front entrance porch. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Bethany.

354 North Mountain Road, Bexley Township



354 North Mountain Road has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a rural schoolhouse in Bexley Township. This school, which was constructed in the 1920s, was the third school to serve the hamlet of Bexley. The first was constructed from log in November 1864, on Lot 9, Concession 2. A newer frame schoolhouse was erected in 1877 on the current location with the brick school that is now extant built in the 1920s. It remained in operation until the 1920s. Architecturally, the school is a good example of a rural schoolhouse constructed during this period and includes a gabled roof and small belfry. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the hamlet of Bexley.

44 Front Street East, Bobcaygeon



44 Front Street East has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a late Victorian residential property in Bobcaygeon. The house was constructed in the late nineteenth century and is particularly unique because of its porches and balconies. The central bay is flanked on either side by two-storey porches with octagonal towers. The porches and balconies are embellished by patterned fish scale shingles, square columns and decorative balustrade. The property is an important contributing feature to the historic landscape of Front Street and the north side of the Bobcaygeon riverfront.

6 Joseph Street, Bobcaygeon (Knox Presbyterian Church)



6 Joseph Street, also known as Knox Presbyterian Church, has cultural heritage value as a good example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church. Constructed in 1900, the church was designed by Peterborough architect William Blackwell to replace an older Presbyterian church in Bobcaygeon which burnt down in 1899. The church is built in a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style which was often employed by Presbyterian congregations in smaller communities. It included rounded windows, buttresses and an entrance tower. The church is an important property as part of the historic landscape of Market Square and yields information on the history of Presbyterianism in Bobcaygeon, which has its roots in the community as far back as the 1830s.

127 North Street, Bobcaygeon (Hillcroft)



127 North Street has cultural heritage value as a former school in the village of Bobcaygeon. The school, known as Hillcroft, was constructed in 1909 as a boarding school for boys, and operated until 1918 under the direction of W.T. Comber who had originally come to Bobcaygeon from England as a tutor for the Boyd children. The property sat vacant until 1929 when it was turned into Bobcaygeon Continuation School, which operated at this location until 1956. It was later used as a private hospital and senior's home. The building is typical of early twentieth century Classical architecture through its use of rustication, polychromatic brickwork, wide eaves and a hipped roof. It is unique among rural schools in Kawartha Lakes for its size and use as a boarding school in the early twentieth century. It yields information about the history of education in Bobcaygeon and is a local landmark.

80 Sherwood Street, Bobcaygeon



80 Sherwood Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Regency cottage in Bobcaygeon. While the exact date for the construction of this house is not known, it was likely built at some point in the mid-nineteenth century when the Regency was a common style in residential architecture. Its key architectural features include: one-storey construction, central entrance with Classical surround, large six-over-six windows, symmetrical massing, and a hipped roof. It is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Sherwood Street.

35 William Street, Bobcaygeon



35 William Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early Italianate home in Bobcaygeon. The house was constructed in 1875 for Crown Land Agent Joseph Graham and was built by local stone mason William Cosh. Cosh had arrived in Bobcaygeon in 1867 after settling in Harvey Township. He was one of the only masons in the community at this time and can be credited with many of the brick houses in Bobcaygeon from this period. Architecturally, the house retains many of its important architectural details including its polychromatic brickwork, wide eaves with decorative brackets, and large bay windows with decorative gingerbread. The property is a contributing feature to the historic character of Bobcaygeon.

178 Burnt River Road, Burnt River (St. Luke's Anglican Church)



178 Burnt River Road, also known as St. Luke's Anglican Church, has cultural heritage value as the Anglican church in the community of Burnt River. The first Anglican services were held in the community in 1896; prior to this, local residents had to travel to Fenelon Falls for worship. Services were first held in the Orange Lodge until the present church was constructed in 1904. The church is unique in its pink stone construction and use of the Gothic Revival style on a small scale. Various building projects in the late twentieth century expanded the building to include a new entrance and Sunday school, as well as a refurbished belfry. The building yields information about the history of religion in the community and contributes to the rural hamlet character of Burnt River.

444 Cambray Road, Cambray (Cambray United Church)



444 Cambray Road, also known as Cambray United Church, has cultural heritage value as the United Church in the hamlet of Cambray and as a unique example of Greek Revival architecture in Kawartha Lakes. The congregation of this church formed first in 1871 as a Bible Christian then Methodist congregation before joining the United Church in 1925. The current church was constructed in 1937 replacing an older building on the same location which burnt down earlier that year. The new church was constructed in the Greek Revival style, making it one of the most unique in Kawartha Lakes. Its defining features include its pediment, Classical entrance surround, and tower. The church is a character-defining feature in the community of Cambray and local landmark.

789 Monck Road, Dalton Township



789 Monck Road has cultural heritage value as an representative example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and associated farmstead in Dalton Township. The patent for the property was received from the Crown by Joseph Thompson in 1872 and the house was likely constructed soon after. The property stayed in the Thompson family until 1984. The house itself displays the key characteristics of an Ontario Gothic cottage including a central gable, central entrance, symmetrical massing and wraparound verandah. The property is an important surviving example of early settlement in Dalton Township and contributes to the character of the historic rural landscape.

1824 County Road 46, Eldon Township



1824 County Road 46 has cultural heritage value as an Edwardian Classical farmhouse and in its associations with local figure James McQuarrie. The house was constructed in 1918 and demonstrates many of the key characteristics of the Edwardian Classical style. These include its symmetrical massing, hipped roof, simplicity of ornamentation, and Classically-inspired two storey porches. The house originally had two of these porches, on both the front and side elevations. The house was constructed for James McQuarrie, a local schoolteacher-turned auto salesman who worked for the Russell Motor Car Company. He constructed this house on the family farm using money he earned on the stock market and replaced an older log home on the property. It is one of the largest historic homes in the local area and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Eldon Township.

305 Hartley Road, Eldon Township



305 Hartley Road has cultural heritage value as an nineteenth century schoolhouse in Eldon Township. The school, which has now been converted to a private residence, was constructed for Eldon Township School Section 4 in 1891 to serve the community of Hartley. It replaced an older log schoolhouse which was built in the 1840s. The school is constructed from buff brick with brick coursing, radiating voussoirs and stained glass transom windows. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Hartley and yields information regarding the history of education in Eldon Township.

847 Cottingham Road, Emily Township



847 Cottingham Road is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence in Emily Township. The date of construction for this house is not definitively known, but it was most likely built in the 1870s by John Bailey who owned the property and raised a mortgage on it in 1871. The house demonstrates a high level of architectural detail and craftsmanship, particularly in its ornate woodwork. Some of its key architectural features include two two-storey bays, an upper storey balcony with decorative woodwork, and decorative brackets. It is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Emily Township.

917 Meadowview Road, Emily Township



917 Meadowview Road has cultural heritage value as one of the earliest stone homes in Emily Township. The house was constructed prior to 1850 by Hugh Jackson, the original settler on the property. Jackson, also recorded in some places as Henry Jackson, received the crown patent for the property in 1827 and passed it to his son, Thomas, in 1850. Jackson is believed to have been one of the oldest settlers in Emily Township, having been born in Ireland in 1763. The house itself is an Ontario Gothic cottage with a central entrance and gable and symmetrical massing, although it is likely that the central gable was a later addition to a smaller, plainer house in order to bring it up to date with the popular style. The house is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Emily Township and an important early property.

964 Meadowview Road, Emily Township (St. John's Anglican Church)



964 Meadowview Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a small, rural Gothic Revival style Anglican church in Emily Township. The church, which has been converted to residential use, was constructed in 1888 and replaced an older frame building on the same location. The building itself demonstrates the architectural style preferred by Anglicans for rural churches in the second half of the nineteenth century, using a modified version of an English parish church. The key architectural features of this building include its steeply pitched roof, lancet windows, buttresses and entrance porch with a small bellcote. The church is located in the former hamlet of Orange Corners and yields information regarding the role of religion in nineteenth century life in the township.

47 Bond Street East, Fenelon Falls



47 Bond Street East has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a turn of the century residential property in Fenelon Falls. The house is believed to have been constructed around 1900 for William L. Robson, a local grocer. The main body of the house is constructed in the Italianate style with a hipped roof, rusticated quoins, wide eaves, and window hoods, but it also includes an ornate Victorian porch and balcony which includes brackets, drop finials, and turned columns. The house demonstrates the combining of styles that often took place in residential properties from this period to suit the needs and tastes of the owner. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Fenelon Falls.

68 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



68 Colborne Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent and representative example of a Georgian style centre hall plan residence in Fenelon Falls. The house was constructed in 1884 by Dr. Archibald Wilson who used it as both a residence and an office with a separate entrance for patients. It was later purchased in 1909 by Dr. Henry Johnstone. He later passed it to his son George who practiced here until 1980. The house itself is a good example of a Georgian residence constructed in the late nineteenth century with three bays and a central entrance. Unlike earlier Georgian homes, this property has drawn from the Italianate style in its minimal decorative elements namely the decorative brackets under the wide eaves. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Colborne Street.

89 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls (St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)



89 Colborne Street, also known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, has cultural heritage value as the Presbyterian church in Fenelon Falls and as a good example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The congregation first formed in 1863 as a mission church. The first Presbyterian church was constructed in the community in the late 1860s on a lot on Francis Street. As the congregation grew, it was decided to build a new church and the current church was constructed on Colborne Street in 1895. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of ecclesiastical Gothic Revival architecture and includes a steeply pitched roof, decorative brickwork, an entrance tower and buttresses. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Colborne Street.

25 Louisa Street, Fenelon Falls



25 Louisa Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent and representative example of an Edwardian Classical house in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in the early twentieth century, the house features many key elements of the Edwardian Classical style. These include its shingled gables, verandah with classical elements such as square columns, brick piers and an entablature, and a second storey sleeping porch. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Louisa Street.

4026 County Road 121, Kinmount (St. Patrick's Rectory)



4026 County Road 121, also known as St. Patrick's Rectory, has cultural heritage value as a representative example of an Edwardian foursquare house in Kinmount. The house was constructed in 1912 as the rectory for the neighbouring St. Patrick's Church, which was constructed two years previously to serve the growing Catholic population in Kinmount. Architecturally, the house is typically of the Edwardian foursquare style, with its square shape, two-storey construction, hipped roof, central dormer, and full verandah. The property yields information about the history of religion in Kinmount and is a local landmark as part of the church property.

4030 County Road 121, Kinmount (St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church)



4030 County Road 121, also known as St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, has cultural heritage value in Kinmount as a representative example of a small-town Catholic Church constructed in the early twentieth century. The church was constructed in 1910 to serve the growing local Catholic population which had been worshipping at a church in Galway since 1882. The church is constructed in a pared down very of the Gothic Revival style with lancet windows, a central entrance and a belfry, which is typical of many smaller, more rural Catholic churches constructed in the early twentieth century. The property yields information about the history of religion in Kinmount and is a local landmark.

63 Bond Street West, Lindsay



63 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late Victorian residential property in Lindsay. The house was built around 1888 at the same time as its neighbour at 65 Bond Street West of which it is a mirror image. The property was purchased by the Rev. Francis Johnson, the local Methodist minister in 1887 and it appears that he developed the two lots simultaneously. The house itself is an excellent example of a Victorian home and includes architectural features such as a two storey bay, decorative gingerbread, rounded windows and a large verandah. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bond Street West.

65 Bond Street West, Lindsay



65 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late Victorian residential property in Lindsay. The house was built around 1888 at the same time as its neighbour at 63 Bond Street West of which it is a mirror image. The property was purchased by the Rev. Francis Johnson, the local Methodist minister in 1887 and it appears that he developed the two lots simultaneously. The house itself is an excellent example of a Victorian home and includes architectural features such as a two storey bay, decorative gingerbread, rounded windows and a large verandah. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bond Street West.

27-33 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay



27-33 Glenelg Street West has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian terrace in Lindsay and one of only a few surviving in the community. The property was constructed in 1881 by W.A. Jewett and is believed to have been used as a rooming house in its early years. The building draws on the Italianate style with its use of moulded window hoods, pilasters and decorative brickwork. It is an important early example of attached housing in Lindsay and contributes to the historic streetscape of Glenelg Street West.

49 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay (King Albert Public School)



49 Glenelg Street West, also known as King Albert Public School, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Beaux-Arts style school in Lindsay. Constructed in 1913 and known as the South Ward School, it was built to replace an older school from the 1871 which served the southern part of the town of Lindsay. It was named King Albert Public School during the First World War after the King of Belgium. The school was built in the Beaux-Arts style which was popular in the early decades of the twentieth century. It includes important features from that style such as rustication, large banks of windows, a central rounded entrance and a hipped roof. The school yields information about the history of education in Lindsay and contributes to the historic character of this area of Lindsay.

347 Lindsay Street South, Lindsay (Riverside Cemetery)



347 Lindsay Street South, also known as Riverside Cemetery, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century garden cemetery. The cemetery was founded in 1870 on a ten-acre parcel next to the Scugog River and is designed based on the principles of the garden cemetery, a type of landscape design popular in the mid nineteenth century which sought to create a picturesque cemetery setting integrating natural elements. Riverside Cemetery is an excellent example of this cemetery type in its location and is also the burial place of many prominent citizens of Lindsay. Aspects of the property which contribute to its heritage value include its overall layout and design, its natural heritage features, its paths, gates and bridges, its combined vault and cemetery chapel, and the former Victorian house on the property.

45 Sussex Street North, Lindsay



45 Sussex Street North has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical house in Lindsay. This house was likely constructed around 1909 by John Anderson, a local cabinet maker. The house displays the key characteristics of the Edwardian Classical front gable house including a large front gable with fish scale shingles and a tripartite window, decorative bargeboard and moulding, a large picture window, a two storey bay, and an entrance porch with a pediment, entablature and columns. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sussex Street North.

24-30 Wellington Street, Lindsay (Dunoon Terrace)



24-30 Wellington Street, also known as Dunoon Terrace, has cultural heritage value as an excellent and intact example of a Victorian terrace in Lindsay and one of only a few surviving in the community. The property was constructed in 1872 by David Dunoon, a cooper from Manilla, who lived in one of the units until his death in 1927. The property draws on the Italianate style in its decorative details, including moulded window hoods, pilasters and brackets. It is notable for its unified verandah across the front of all four units. It is an important early example of attached housing in Lindsay and contributes to the historic streetscape of Wellington Street.

121-123 William Street North, Lindsay



121-123 William Street North is a rare example of an early twentieth century semi-detached property in Lindsay. Constructed between 1898 and 1911, the property is only one of a few semi-detached properties from this period in the community. It uses common Victorian design features including projecting gable bays, gable roofs, and rusticated quoins with each unit possessing its own entrance and porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of William Street North.

147-149 William Street North, Lindsay



147-149 William Street North has cultural heritage example as a rare example of an Edwardian semi-detached property in Lindsay. Constructed around 1900, the property features two two-storey bays with central, recessed entrances, large picture windows, return eaves, and a second storey balcony. The property is only one of a few semi-detached properties constructed in Lindsay during this period. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of William Street North.

8 Church Street, Manilla (Manilla United Church)



8 Church Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Gothic Revival church in Manilla. Originally constructed in 1869 for the Bible Christian congregation, the church is an excellent interpretation of the Gothic Revival style as it was employed by dissenting congregations in the mid-nineteenth century. The church is notable for its polychromatic brickwork which includes buff brick quoins, hood moulds, and pilasters, as well as its projecting front entrance. The Bible Christians were absorbed into the United Church of Canada in 1925. Although it has now been converted to a residential property, it is an important contributing property to the historic character of Manilla and yields information regarding religion in the community.

204 Ballyduff Road, Manvers Township – Lotus Mill



204 Ballyduff Road in Manvers Township as an excellent and rare surviving example of a sawmill from the first half of the nineteenth century. Constructed around 1845 by Adam Scott, one of the first settlers in Peterborough, the mill was constructed to serve the hamlet of Frog Pond, later known as Lotus. It is utilitarian in design like most mill structures from this period, with minimal decorative details. Constructed in wood on a stone foundation, a significant portion of the mill equipment remains in this structure although it has mostly been converted into a residence. It is an important historic building in the hamlet of Lotus.

971 Fleetwood Road, Manvers Township



971 Fleetwood Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Manvers Township. The current building was constructed between 1876 and 1877 as the third iteration of a schoolhouse for the hamlet of Fleetwood. The first school was built from log in the early 1850s and soon replaced by a brick school at some point between 1855 and 1860. The school which current occupies the site demonstrates some of the common characteristics of nineteenth century brick schoolhouses, including its gable roof and polychromatic brickwork. The school, which has been converted to a residence, is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Manvers Township and yields information about rural schooling in the community.

153 Gray Road, Manvers Township



153 Gray Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victoria farmhouse and associated farmstead in Manvers Township. The date of construction for this home is not known, but it was likely constructed in the late nineteenth century. The house is notable for its high level of craftsmanship and architectural detail. Its key features include: polychromatic brickwork, bay window, brackets, buff brick quoins, and two story porch with highly detailed gingerbread. It is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Manvers Township.

731 Salem Road, Mariposa Township



731 Salem Road has cultural heritage value as a surviving example of a log cabin in Mariposa Township and an early example of a residence in the township. The property was obtained from the crown in 1831 by John Brown and the home likely built in that decade. The house uses squared timbers in its construction and is one of several surviving log homes along Salem Road. The property yields information about the early history of settlement in Mariposa Township and is a contributing feature to the historic rural landscape of the area.

278 Taylors Road, Mariposa Township



278 Taylors Road has cultural heritage value as an important example of an early stone building and store in the hamlet of Taylor's Corners in Mariposa Township. The building is believed to have been constructed in 1833, soon after the property was purchased by James Taylor, after whom the hamlet was named. The building was operated as a store until 1879 after which it was converted into a private residence. The building is constructed in the neoclassical style. Although there is little in the way of ornamentation, it adheres to the style through its symmetrical massing and return eaves on its gable ends. It is an important contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Mariposa Township and yields information about its early settlement.

967 Eldon Road, Oakwood



967 Eldon Road has cultural heritage value as a rare example of a Victorian duplex in Eldon Township. Although it has now been converted to a single residence, this building was originally constructed as semi-detached dwellings with the door to each unit in the centre of the porch. The design of the building draws elements from the prevalent Gothic Revival style, including the steeply pitched gable bays on each unit, the rounded windows with tracery and gingerbread. The verandah is also of note with a pediment and columns in the Classical style. There are very few historic semi-detached properties in Kawartha Lake and this is an important and unique example. The property contributes to the historic character of Oakwood.

46 King Street East, Omemee (Omemee Royal Canadian Legion)



46 King Street East has cultural heritage value as an early industrial property in Omeme as well as in its association with the local Legion. The property was constructed in 1879 by Captain James Evans for a machine ship and foundry and was one of the community's earliest industrial buildings. The exterior was originally polychromatic brick, but this was stuccoed in 1967. The foundry closed in 1910 with Evan's death and sat vacant for nearly 40 years before being purchased by the Royal Canadian Legion. It is one of several Second Empire style buildings along King Street in Omeme. It is a well-known local landmark and contributes to the historic character of the community.

58 King Street East, Omeme



58 King Street East has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house in Omeme. The house was constructed in 1900 to serve as the Anglican rectory in the community, replacing several older structures which had served the local Anglican ministers at different times throughout the nineteenth century. The house displays and retains the key characteristics of the Queen Anne style. These include its asymmetrical massing, wide verandah with decorative columns, trim and woodwork, decorative bargeboard, and shingled gables. The property contributes to the historic character of Omeme.

62 King Street East, Omemeë – Christ Church Anglican Church



62 King Street East has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late nineteenth century Gothic Revival church in Omemeë. The church, Christ Church Anglican Church, was constructed in 1874 as the second Anglican church in the village, replacing an older building from 1835. The church demonstrates the key characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, including the steeply pitched gable roof, lancet windows, and corner entrance tower. The tower on the church, however, is not original. The current tower was constructed in 1950 to replace an older entrance tower and to commemorate members of the congregation who had been killed in the First and Second World Wars. The church itself was moved to its present location in 1901, when it was lifted from its foundation on Division Street and moved on rollers using horse-powered engines. The property yields information on the long history of the Anglican Church in the community which first held services there in 1827. The church contributes to the historic character of Omemeë.

46 Mary Street East, Omemee



46 Mary Street East, also known as Rowan Cottage, has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Regency style cottage in Omemee and in its associations with William H. Cottingham. The cottage was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and occupied by Cottingham, the son of early Omemee pioneer and founder, William Cottingham. The younger Cottingham, who was born in 1843, would go on to take over his father's mill in the village and serve as reeve from 1875-1878. The house was later purchased by Thomas Rowan. Architecturally, the house is a good example of a Regency-style cottage although it has been modified from its original appearance. It includes the one-storey construction, hipped roof, central entrance and large windows typical of this house style.

2366 Highway 7, Ops Township



2366 Highway 7 has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a stone Georgian-style house in Ops Township and in its connection with Ops settler Thomas Robertson. Robertson arrived in Ops around 1845 from East Lothian, Scotland. His father had served with Colonel John Logie in the Napoleonic Wars and Thomas Robertson stayed with him before purchasing Lot 15 Concession 6 from the Crown in 1846. By around 1865, he had built the current stone house which stands on the property. The house itself is an excellent example of a Georgian-style residence, a popular style in the mid-nineteenth century and is constructed from stone. The house is a contributing property to the historic, rural landscape of Ops Township.

1072 Monarch Road, Ops Township



1072 Monarch Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse in Ops Township. The house was constructed around 1860 by John Moore who had acquired the farm in 1856. Architecturally, the house is a unique, intact and ornate example of a Gothic Revival house constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. It retains many of its original features which include a projecting front gable, ornate polychromatic brickwork, decorative bargeboard, and a wrap around verandah. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Ops Township.

61 Forest Road, Sturgeon Point



61 Forest Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a recreational cottage in Sturgeon Point from the 1920s and in its association with Colonel W.E. Phillips. The main cottage, which was built in 1929, is constructed in the rustic style prevalent in recreational cottage architecture during this period which aimed to integrate the building into the natural environment. It is characterized by its long, low, asymmetrical massing, wood construction, and large enclosed verandahs. The property also includes two other cottage buildings of a similar age and style. The cottage also has associative value in its connection to Colonel W.E. Phillips who built and owned the cottage. Phillips was a businessman from Oshawa who established an autoglass company 1922 to supply General Motors Canada. He built a significant career in the automotive and manufacturing sectors, eventually becoming the chairman and chief executive officer of Massey Ferguson. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

827 Cedar Glen Road, Verulam Township - Chateau de la Haie



827 Cedar Glen Road has cultural heritage value as an early homestead in Verulam Township and its associations with the 67th Battery Association. This log house was constructed in 1833 for early Verulam settler Jabez Thurston. Thurston was a significant landowner in the township in the nineteenth century and a member of Verulam's first municipal council in 1850. The property was purchased in 1930 by the 67th Battery Association, a group of WW1 veterans who named it Chateau de la Haie after the French chateau that served as the Canadian Corps headquarters during the war. The association owned the cottage and it was used by its members until 1974. A captured German howitzer stood on the lawn until 2019.

85 King Street, Woodville (Masonic Building)



85 King Street has cultural heritage value as the Masonic Lodge in Woodville and as a unique example of a late nineteenth century commercial building. The date of construction for this building is not known, but it was likely built in the late nineteenth century and used as a machine shop with living quarters above. By 1905, when the local Harding Lodge was formed, the building was vacant and it was taken over by the Masons as their lodge in the community. The ground floor of the building has also housed other uses, including several different banks and the village Council. The property is a local landmark both for its longstanding use as a masonic lodge and in its unique architectural features, including pilasters, window hoods and its large pediment.

105 King Street, Woodville



105 King Street has cultural heritage value as a representative example of a late nineteenth century commercial building in Woodville. Constructed in 1892, it was built as a butcher shop for Colin G. Campbell. The building is better known locally as Thompsons' Meat Market after later owners, Ted and Winnifred Thompson who purchased the shop in 1928. Thompson's Meat Market operated in this location until 1971. Architecturally, the building is an good example of a late Victorian commercial structure and includes features such as polychromatic brickwork, moulded window hoods and quoins. It remains a commercial property and retains its Victorian storefront design. It is a contributing property to the historic commercial core of Woodville.

162 King Street, Woodville



162 King Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent, representative example of a Victorian residence in Woodville. Constructed in 1875, the house is built on a cross-gable, L-shaped plan with gable roofs and a central gable above the entrance which is typical of many Victorian homes of this type. The house retains many of its decorative features including the bay window, decorative bargeboard, quoins, voussoirs, and verandah. It is a particularly well preserved example of a Victorian dwelling and contributes to the historic residential fabric of Woodville.