

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

BY-LAW NUMBER 04-024

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH UNDER THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18 (110 ANTRIM STREET, 383 GEORGE STREET, 361 PARK STREET)

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH BY THE COUNCIL THEREOF HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the hereinafter described properties be and they are hereby designated to be of historical and architectural value or interest pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, for the reason hereafter stated:

(a) **110 Antrim Street**

Being Part of Lot 2, north of Antrim Street and East of Water Street, City of Peterborough, County of Peterborough, being Part 1, Plan 45R6128 for the said City of Peterborough Together with a right of way over Part 2, Plan 45R6128, being part of said lot. As set out in instrument number 469452

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

110 Antrim Street is of architectural value as an excellent and relatively rare example of a pure Arts and Crafts or Craftsman style bungalow. The house was constructed, about 1924 for G. Clarke Staples and his wife Elizabeth, on a tight curving lot. It is a prominent neighborhood landmark overlooking the "Goose Pond", (itself a significant cultural landscape). As such, the building is classified as 'Category A' under PACAC heritage evaluation criteria.

Like most Arts and Crafts bungalows, the house is characterized by a low-pitched roofline suggesting that the property is only one storey in height – when in fact there is considerable living space under the eaves. The house has wide, overhanging open eaves 'supported' by decorative wooden brackets (also known as knee braces), wood eaves and exposed rafter tails; elements common to this architectural style. The building is distinguished by its slightly unusual 'jerkin head' roof in which the gable ends are clipped to create a slight hip at the eaves. Jerkin head roofs were popular in 1920s residential architecture. Standard gable and hip roofs were, however, more common on Arts and Crafts houses.

The house also exhibits several unusual window shapes including casement, arched, half-round windows and an early picture window on the front facade. It also features a rare wire cut brick chimney on the east facade. Certain interior elements in the main floor hallway, dining room and living room are included in the designation.

(b) **383 George Street North**

Being Lot 1, PT LOTS 1 & 2 W George S Hunter RP 45R11266 PARTS 1&2 AM412

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

The Bierk building is a good example of mid Victorian commercial architecture. The building holds a prominent place in the core of downtown Peterborough and is noted for its elongated windows with segmental tops on the second and third storeys and round topped windows on the fourth storey, all set in recessed brick panels. Also of note are iron pilasters flanking the ground floor façade. 383

George Street was originally the Bradburn drygoods store, built by Thomas Bradburn and James Stevenson in 1860. The design for the building is credited to Buffalo, New York architect, John Harley Selkirk (1808-1878) and was rendered in the "Buffalo Style". From the 1890s to the 1950s the building was the location of the Robert Fair and Company store, noted for the golden lion sculpture over the main entrance. Later it was the Bata Shoe outlet.

(c) **361 Park Street North**

Being PT LOTS 32 & 33, Pl 65, amended by Pl 79, amended by Pl 88

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

The house is a well-preserved early example of the substantial homes built by the political and economic leaders of Peterborough as it entered a period of prosperity and growth in the middle of the nineteenth century. The architecture is simple and straightforward, but its generous proportions and substantial character distinguish it from many other buildings of its period. It is also notable as an early example of brick construction, which was still relatively uncommon in the city in 1850.

The house is also noteworthy for its historical associations. George Boulton for whom the house was built, was part of the influential Toronto Boulton family who were among the most prominent members of the "Family Compact". He was a minister in the Provincial government, a financier, and a major investor in the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway. From 1857 until the end of the century it was home to the family of the Rev. John Gilmour, who established a mission to the native people about 1837 on the Chemong road and became minister to the city's first Baptist congregation. The noted novelist and literary critic Robertson Davies owned the house during the years 1951 to 1963, when he was the editor and publisher of the Peterborough Examiner. Since that time it has been occupied by Tom Symons, the founding president of Trent University, and his wife Christine.

By-law read a first and second time this 16th day of February 2004

By-law read a third time and finally passed this 16th day of February 2004

(Sgd.) Sylvia Sutherland, Mayor

(Sgd.) Nancy Wright-Laking, City Clerk