

THE CHATHAM-KENT MUNICIPAL HERITAGE REGISTER



Part I - Designated Properties Properties Designated under Part IV Of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Community of Bothwell

320 Main Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 18-Jun-1990 (By-law 532-90)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1915

Historical Significance: Bothwell Town Hall was designed by architect William Murray. It has served the community as a town hall, jail, council chambers, fire hall, library, and theatre. The theatre on the second floor is well preserved and illustrates the importance of the structure as a hub of social activity.

Architectural Significance/Description: The structure is an outstanding example of Edwardian Classicism architecture. One of the original jail cells has been retained in the front portion of the dwelling.

Contextual Significance: The building is a landmark in Bothwell.

Legal Description: Plan 141, Lot 493 to 494

Additional Notes:



Community of Bothwell

514 Peter Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 18-Jun-1990 (By-law 533-90)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1880

Historical Significance: St. Ignatius Church was designed by Tracy & Durand of London, Ontario.

Architectural Significance/Description: The church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture. It was constructed in polychromatic white and red brick, rarely found in Chatham-Kent.

Contextual Significance: The church is an important landmark and a testament to Bothwell's affluence during the oil boom.

Legal Description: Plan 141, Lot 659 to 660

Additional Notes:



Community of Camden (Twp.)

29251 Uncle Toms Road



Date By-Law Passed: 6-Jul-1990 (By-law 42-90)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1845

Historical Significance: The Josiah Henson House is the main heritage home on this nationally significant historic site. Henson was an internationally recognized figure of the abolitionist movement and was the inspiration for the principal character in Harriet Beech Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Josiah Henson House is the most important structure on this property. The home is of a frame construction and follows the proportions and floor plans of Southern U.S. antebellum architecture.

Contextual Significance: The museum is a nationally significant historic site. The property is large and houses a number of separate attractions.

Legal Description: con 4 w pt lots 2 and 3, plan 133 pts lots 16, rp 24r7730 parts 1 to 3

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

92 Centre Street



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 190-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1871

Historical Significance: Gentry Manor was originally built as a school. It has also been used as the Gray-Dort Social Club and a Masonic Temple. The building is one of the oldest known structures that was formerly used as a school in the municipality.

Architectural Significance/Description: The exterior is largely original and has great Classical Revival details. The unique design features include Doric order columns and a two storey portico.

Contextual Significance: The building is a landmark in Chatham and represents a long history of the community's social activities and events as well as their contribution to the automotive industry, both locally and nationally.

Legal Description: PART OF LOTS 10, 11, 12, 13 AND ALL OF LOT 14, BLOCK 48, PLAN 14, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

55 Dover Street



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Jul-2008 (By-law 179-2008)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1850

Historical Significance: The property is part of a large parcel of land originally granted by the Crown to Lord Selkirk who subsequently sold 384 acres to James Woods, a prominent entrepreneur from Sandwich. In 1851, Joseph Northwood purchased part of this land and soon afterward built a stylish brick home in the Regency Cottage style. He was a member of Chatham's first town council in 1851 and ran, unsuccessfully, for mayor and as a conservative member of parliament. In 1880, he was appointed to the Senate by Prime Minister John A. MacDonald, filling a position vacated by the Hon. George Brown. In the 1881 Historical Atlas, Northwood is described as "one of the largest property owners who has probably contributed more to the growth and development of Chatham than any other of its residents."

Architectural Significance/Description: The Senator Northwood property is a well-preserved early Ontario gentleman's home that retains and reflects the early success and affluence of one of Chatham's earliest merchant/entrepreneurs. The property is composed of a rectangular low hip roofed house in the English Regency style, constructed of brick with an asymmetrical six bay southern façade (facing Dover Street) and four bay western façade (facing Kent Street), with a later boomtown fronted wood frame addition on the rear.

Contextual Significance: The house retains a visual prominence in its neighbourhood having been built on a corner lot on a rise of land.

Legal Description: PART LOTS 1 & 2, BLOCK E, PLAN 2 CHATHAM (CITY)



Community of Chatham

Elwood Avenue, Murray Street & Victoria Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 7-Jul-1986 (By-law 8961)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1920

Historical Significance: This designation includes 43 Light Standards. The light standards located on Ellwood Avenue, Victoria Avenue and Murray Street, installed in 1920, grace some of Chatham's older neighbourhoods complementing the streetscape, landscape and homes of the area. The pedestrian scale of the standard accommodates and complements a walking public in contrast to that of modern fixtures which presumes vehicular traffic.

Architectural Significance/Description: The lights are pedestrian scale light standards. The frames are made out of cast iron and the bulbs are made out of common glass design. Some of the bulbs have been changed recently and at least one appears to have been made at the Dominion Glass Company in Wallaceburg.

Contextual Significance: The light standards are an integral part of this area of the city's streetscape.

Legal Description:



Community of Chatham

55 Forest Street



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Mar-1984 (By-law 8480)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection:

Historical Significance: The school's name was changed in 1890 from the Forest Street School to McKeough School in honour of William McKeough, the well respected chairman of the Chatham Public School Board. In 1902, the first lady of Ontario to be appointed principal of a full graded school was Ester Abram who remained principal for thirty years.

The building is currently used as a local boot camp and fitness centre, *The Blairs Bootcamp*.

Architectural Significance/Description:

Contextual Significance: This building is a landmark within the district.

Legal Description: Lots 2-5 (inclusive) Plan 57 & Part of Lot 15 Plan 18, Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

11 Jahnke Street



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 191-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1888

Historical Significance: The George Stephens Building, now known as part of the Retro Suites, was built in 1888 by Thomas John Rutley (1847-1910). Rutley was a well-known local architect who was responsible for the design of numerous buildings in Chatham. The extent of his contributions to the built form of the City has not been determined, but he is clearly associated with many local landmarks including the Central School (1893), Harrison Hall (1890), and the Thomas Stone Store (1888). The George Stephens Building was built for local businessman and politician George Stephens (1846-1916). The site housed his hardware business that was founded in 1872 in a building on the same location. He owned the business with his brother William, and subsequently D.H. Douglas was made a partner.



Architectural Significance/Description: The George Stephens Building is a rare surviving example of cast-iron frame construction on a commercial building in North America. The large window areas are made possible by the use of a light-weight cast-iron frame (as opposed to wood and brick construction). This building method was a forerunner of the modern skyscraper and originated on the east coast of the United States in the 1840s, spreading to Chicago in the 1850s and was used for commercial construction into the 1890s.

Contextual Significance: The buildings are located on one of Chatham's most important intersections (King Street West-East & William Street South) with close proximity to McGregor Creek.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 81, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

183 King Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 15-Jul-2013 (By-law 116-2013)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: c. 1900

Historical Significance: The property was originally part of the Wilberforce Educational Institute lands and was sold to Mr. David Lee who operated a draying business and a trucking company on King Street East in the early 1900s. It was later the home of Charles Lee and then of Mrs. Effie Lee Jackson, a widow and brother of David Lee. Mrs. Jackson was a pioneer female Black entrepreneur in Chatham and ran a popular business from this property, known as Effie Jackson's Ice Cream Parlour from 1925 until the early 1930s. It is also remembered as a tea house and restaurant. Later in the 1930s, the house was occupied by Effie's son, Harold, who was an electrician, radio, and later, television repairman.

This building currently houses The Effie Jackson Tea House & Ice Cream Parlour.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Jackson Ice Cream Parlour is a simple frame, front gable, turn of the century vernacular home of simple two storey rectangular form with a lower extension on the rear.

Contextual Significance: The house and neighbouring brick three storey general store are all that remain in a once commercially active section of the community that included schools and several grocery stores.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 33, Block L, Old Survey, As IN 529421

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

187 King Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 15-Jul-2013 (By-law 117-2013)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1870

Historical Significance: This building was once home to a business of an early black settler. It is evidence of the increasing affluence of black citizens in the Chatham area following the American Civil War.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Cherry Block, as it is referred to by many historians, is a great example of pre-twentieth century commercial architecture. The symmetry of the façade and bright red brick are of particular interest. Additionally, the arched windows and dentil brick work suggest a Renaissance Revival influence.

Contextual Significance: The structure is on a large and prominent corner lot on Chatham's east side. The building has strong visual prominence due to its height and massing on a corner lot surrounded by lower primarily residential homes.

Legal Description: Hansen Parcel SURVEY
OLD BLK L PT LOT 33

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

2-4 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 194-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1890

Historical Significance: The Merrill Hotel, now known as part of the Retro Suites, are one of the most interesting collections of early commercial buildings in all of Ontario. This property was also the location of the earliest Baptist Church in the area (circa 1855).

Architectural Significance/Description: The building is a good example of an Italianate commercial block. Typical of this style are the segmentally arched windows on the first and second storeys and the large arched display windows on the third storey. The façade features a cornice with dentils, brick window surrounds and three brick pilasters that separate the four bays. The Retro Suites are in immaculate condition and are an attractive feature of Chatham's downtown core.

Contextual Significance: The buildings are located on one of Chatham's most important intersections (King Street West-East & William Street South) with close proximity to McGregor Creek.

Legal Description: Part Lot 81, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Community of Chatham

6-8 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 193-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1895

Historical Significance: The Wiersma Building, now known as part of the Retro Suites, is associated with local businessman Kenneth Urquhart who commissioned the building's erection in 1895 at a cost of \$6,000. Messrs Mallory & Son were the architects, and it is believed that prominent architect John Wesley Mallory worked on the building. He was trained in architecture in Chatham by his father William H. Mallory. He is known to have designed the Bodega Hotel, which is still standing at 225 Carrall Street in Vancouver.

Architectural Significance/Description: This building is a good example of commercial architecture constructed in the 1890s. It has a symmetrical façade with large shop windows on the ground floor and a pilaster that divides the second and third storeys into two bays. Each bay features three pointed windows that are highlighted by concrete pointed labels. The third storey also features corbelled brickwork and blind arches. The façade is capped by a cornice with dentils and a flat roof.

Contextual Significance: The buildings are located on one of Chatham's most important intersections (King Street West-East & William Street South) with close proximity to McGregor Creek.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 81, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

10 ½ King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 192-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1880

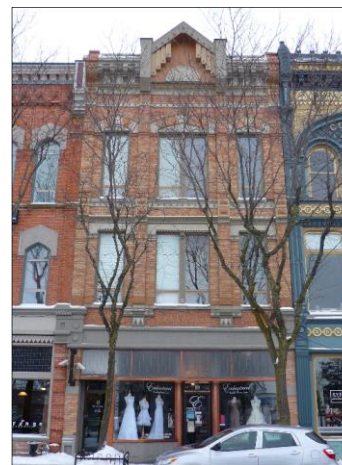
Historical Significance: 10½ King Street West, now known as part of the Retro Suites, is one of the most interesting collections of early commercial buildings in all of Ontario. This property is associated with the commercial history of downtown Chatham and has housed a variety of business including that of J.W. Bedford.

Architectural Significance/Description: This building is an excellent example of 1880s commercial architecture with Italianate influences. Typical of the Italianate style is the symmetrical façade, the cornice with brackets and the polychromatic brick detailing. The commercial architecture is evident in the large first storey shop windows, the flat roof and the tall second and third storeys.

Contextual Significance: The buildings are located on one of Chatham's most important intersections (King Street West-East & William Street South) with close proximity to McGregor Creek.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 81, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

16 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 15-Jul-2013 (By-law 114-2013)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1895

Historical Significance: Thomas Snook operated a grocery business in Chatham as early as 1882. By 1892, *Snook & Sons* is recorded as operating a grocery at this location. Thomas, however, died later in the 1890s and, by 1900 the grocery was under the proprietorship of Edwin (E.R.) Snook who name the buildings bears until the late 1920s.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Snook Block is an extremely well preserved example of a stylish late Victorian commercial building that reflects the prosperity of downtown merchants at the turn of the 19th century. The building is of brick construction with a flat, three storey decorative street façade that includes restrained late Victorian/Edwardian architectural influence combined with very refined neo-classical detailing.

It has swag and tassel frieze detail surmounting decorative bracketed/dentil brickwork and five bay second and third storey facades.

Contextual Significance: The building is an important component of larger, well preserved commercial block of architecturally diverse and interesting structures that dominate the streetscape of the south-eastern end of King Street West, all having been built in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 81, Old Survey, As IN 457893

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

132 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 9-Feb-2015 (By-law 24-2015)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1898

Historical Significance: Despite being surveyed in 1795, the settlement of Chatham was largely one in name only until the early 1830's. Settlement was just too sparse in this part of the country to warrant commercial activity of any size before that time. However, by 1839, a three-story frame building called The Royal Exchange began operation under the ownership of Joseph Northwood on the southwest corner of King and Fifth Streets. It was described as the largest hotel in the Western District (comprising most of what we call Southwestern Ontario today), and had five large sitting rooms, 25 bedrooms, a bar-room, a billiard room and extensive stables and outhouses.



Architectural Significance/Description: The Victoria Block is a restored Renaissance Revival, late-nineteenth century commercial block. The property consists of a three-story commercial building, with a store front on its King Street, first-level frontage, and windows illuminating office/residential space on the second and third stories. The building is well designed for its corner, with the northeast corner of the building angled around the corner of the intersection. Entrance to the second and third levels is at the rear, Fifth Street corner of the building.



Contextual Significance: The Victoria Block anchors the southwest corner of one of the primary intersections in the downtown core of Chatham. It serves as an unofficial entrance to the west side of the downtown, inviting people to travel further down the street.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 90, Plan Old Survey As IN 492267 (Firstly); Chatham-Kent

Community of Chatham

383-395 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 198-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1895

Historical Significance: The property is associated with Sylvester Hadley and his son, William, both members of a prominent Chatham family. Sylvester moved to Chatham from Toronto in 1848 after being involved in public improvements, such as building the Yonge Street road through the Holland Landing. After arriving in Chatham he established a lumber mill, the successful S. Hadley Lumber Co., and his extensive purchases of lumber were made on the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and sold chiefly in Kent County. The success of his planning mill and ample wharfage allowed him to carry on his extensive business. He also served on Town Council for over 30 years and as Mayor from 1884 to 1885. Through Sylvester's influence in both Chatham's industry and politics he was able to involve his ten children in his success.

Architectural Significance/Description: These dwellings are an exceptional example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Early row housing of this style is rarely found in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, more commonly seen in larger, cosmopolitan centres. The façade of each unit has a bay section with three windows and dormers on the third floor that provide a notable silhouette to the roof line.

Contextual Significance: Located prominently on King Street West, the property is located in close proximity to Chatham's downtown core and surrounded by a rich array of architectural styles that reflect the era and quality of its construction.

Legal Description: Survey Old Block F, Lot 11 & 12, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

495 King Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Aug-1989 (By-law 9586)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1887

Historical Significance: Patterson-Orr House & Carriage Shed Henry A. Patterson (Later Pateson), the original owner of 495 King Street West, was a locally prominent lumber dealer who served as mayor in 1886-87, and again in 1898. Samuel Orr, Grain Merchant, purchased the property in 1902 and it remained in his family until recently. Historically, the owners of this property have been active in the public sector, helping to shape the political, commercial, agricultural, and cultural development and direction of Chatham and the local area.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling was built with stone and is a rare surviving example of American Shingle style in south western Ontario.

Contextual Significance: The residence enjoys a pleasant setting in the landscape, largely because of the Inshes Avenue allowance along its east boundary, and the bend of the Thames River directly behind it. It is the last house along the river side dating from this later nineteenth century residential development, a distinctive architectural entity in the streetscape. It complements its neighbourhood contemporaries, its unique stylistic qualities, setting, and location enhance its usual prominence and appeal, rendering it a historic landmark in the streetscape, neighbourhood, and the city, a recognized and appreciated component in Chatham's heritage.

Legal Description: Lot 68, Plan 244 Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

77-79 Lansdowne Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 15-Jul-2013 (By-law 115-2013)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: c. 1890

Historical Significance: This residence is one of the first known duplexes built in the community. Through most of the first decade of the 20th century, the property, listed only as 77 Lansdowne, was occupied by the Tobey family that included widow Annie; Fred, a teacher; Ida, a telegraph operator; Robert, a bookkeeper; and L.R. Tobey, a clerk at Trudell & Tobey, men's furnishers.

The two blocks of the duplex did not have separate addresses until 1939.

Architectural Significance/Description: This red brick residence has a complex roofline combining a hipped shape with steep and medium pitched gables. It features a double front entrance with separate doors and casements as well as ball and dowel trim in the centre front gable and porch.

Contextual Significance: The building forms part of a very linear and uniformed streetscape along Lansdowne Ave. that developed around the turn-of-the-century with each house having a nearly identical setback to the street and sharing a common height, the vertical consistency broken only by the occasional infill structure.

Legal Description: Lot 32, Plan 266, Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

75 Maple Leaf Drive



Date By-Law Passed: 27-Oct-1986 (By-law 9045)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1914

Historical Significance: On May 14, 1912 the Chatham Council accepted the proposal of the American Mausoleum Company, Clyde, Ohio, Architects and Engineers, to build a mausoleum at Maple Leaf Cemetery. In late 1914 this mausoleum was opened. Throughout history most cultures have shown great respect for their dead and the mausoleum here is an evocation of this longstanding tradition. The mausoleum represents the local prosperity of the early twentieth century, as well as being a tribute to many of the people who helped build the community of Chatham.

Architectural Significance/Description: This impressive structure was constructed following a Neo-Classical design. It has grey granite, white marble, and Art Deco elements. Furthermore, a number of stained glass windows were made to accentuate the building.

Contextual Significance: The structure is a landmark in the Chatham cemetery.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 3, Concession 2, River Thames Survey (Harwich) Plan BA-806 registered as 295278 confirms part of the boundaries of this land Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

90 Park Street



Date By-Law Passed: 25-Jun-2012 (By-law 130-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1875

Historical Significance: Haddington Villa has direct associations to several significant 19th century Chatham business and industrialist families, including the Witherspoons and McLarens.

Architectural Significance / Description: Haddington Villa is a well preserved example of a stylish upper middle class residence. The house is of brick construction with a complex main block and a rear kitchen wing. It is an amalgamation of Italianate and Gothic Revival styles.

Contextual Significance: The residence is one of the oldest structures on this street and its presence as the original home on a once larger estate that once included the entire block is defined by its greater set-back from the road and by the distinctive 19th century iron fence that still defines the Park Street frontage of the property.

Legal Description: Part of Park Lot 1, Plan Old Survey as IN 549913; Together With 549913 Save and Except Easement Therein Re: 438820



Community of Chatham

120 & 320 Queen Street



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Sept-1987 (By-law 9217)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1931

Historical Significance: Originally, the two cast iron lamp standards now on the front lawn of the Chatham Hydro complex complemented and illuminated Fifth Street Bride that was opened in 1931. The third standard now in the courtyard is a composite, the standards of one of the 'Maple Leaf' street lamps such as these installed along various City streets early in the century, and the double-branched torchere of one of the "Bridge" lamps. Together these standards recall an era when cast iron was still popular for municipal decoration such as street furniture. These standards made their debut in the City over half a century ago and after an extended hiatus, they were installed as landscape accoutrements at the Chatham Hydro in 1986.

Architectural Significance/Description: The light standards were made out of cast iron.

Contextual Significance: The lights are recognizable and important to the neighbourhood's streetscape.

Legal Description: Part of Park Lots 5, 6 & 7, Raleigh as in C146928 and 407150 ; Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

125 Queen Street



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jun-11 (By-law 83-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1915

Historical Significance: The structure on this property was designed by J.W. Keyt in 1915 as a residence and store for James M. Adams. Keyt, interestingly, was not an architect but rather was listed as a designer in the City Directory of 1909 and later was the superintendent at S. Hadley & Co. Lumber. Adams Brothers Grocery, is listed at this address in the City of Chatham Directory in 1916. In the 1930's the focus of the business changed to confectionary and stationary. In the mid-1950's, James' son turned the store in a hobby shop which it remained until the late 1990's. As such, the building has a local legacy of being a long-standing one family business and a popular and well-remembered hobby shop for over fifty years.

Architectural Significance/Description: This is an extremely well preserved corner-designed early 20th century brick Arts & Crafts/Art Deco building. Notably features include distinctive polygonal façade configuration, angled corner section containing the main entranceway, parapet, step down, tile covered roofline, and glass enclosed cupola on the roof opening.

Contextual Significance: This building has a strong visual presence on Queen Street and School Street.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 1, Block 47, Plan 14 , Chatham (City)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

Sixth Street



Date By-Law Passed: 18-Jul-16 (By-law 97-2016)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1923

Historical Significance: For over nine decades the Soldiers Memorial has rested on the Memorial Square and for a but few of those decades has been the place where citizens have gathered on the 11th of November to remember the sacrifices of the 697 fatalities of the two Great Wars, the Korean conflict and Peace-keeping assignments.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Soldiers Memorial is an excellent and well preserved example of a first quarter, twentieth century monument.

Contextual Significance: The property is associated with the north end of Sixth Street, Chatham with an entrance to Tecumseh Park at its north end. It is the last vestige of any building that existed on this location before 1923. It is also central in the community of Chatham and central to the commercial portion of King Street West.

Legal Description: Sixth St Pl Old Survey N of King St W Except as in 402219 & Parts 48 to 53; 24R3682, Chatham (City)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

3 Stanley Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Dec-1986 (By-law 9071)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1836

Historical Significance: The residence at 3 Stanley Avenue is a locally uncommon example of Georgian 'provincial' architecture. It represents the primary phase of enduring domestic architecture in Chatham, being one of the first if not the first brick residence in the Town. It exemplifies the progressive spirit that founded this community adjacent to the British military installation here in the 1830's. This property was part of the military lands, and local tradition suggests that originally this house served as Officers' Quarters. For Chatham, this residence forms an historical continuity, an architectural link with the City's origins, it vitalizes our local heritage and complements our cityscape.

Architectural Significance/Description: This residence is an important example of Georgian architecture. Interesting characteristics include an unusually flat roofline, symmetrical façade, an arched fan light over the door, and restrained Neo-Classical details along the roofline.

Contextual Significance: The home is close to Tecumseh Park and is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 18, Old Survey Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

39 Stanley Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Dec-2014 (By-law 170-2014)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1865

Historical Significance: This home is located on the northwest corner of Stanley Avenue (originally called Gaol Street) and Adelaide Street. The property consists of the southeast part of Lot 15, Plan Old Survey, surveyed in 1795 as part of the town plot and military reserve (Chatham). In 1836, this Lot 15 was granted to James Everitt from the Crown.

Architectural Significance/Description: 39 Stanley Avenue is a well kept and very good example of an upper middle class residence built c. 1865 as Chatham was prospering and growing into a commercial and industrial centre. The home is situated on a prominent corner lot. While it does not have the traditional "L" shape associated with the Italianate architectural style, other features such as louvered fan openings on either gable, symmetrical three windows upper with two windows and single door lower, and scrolled wooden brackets under the soffit are all typical for this style at this time period. Evidence of Classic Revival architecture is also evident in the facade of the residence.

Contextual Significance: This residence is situated in the heart of a once affluent upper middle class neighbourhood of early Chatham. Its prominent location and architectural features are as significant to the neighbourhood today as they would have been a century and a half ago.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 15, Plan Old Survey as Instrument 562643; ChathamKent



Community of Chatham

85 Stanley Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Aug-2003 (By-law 185-2003)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1849

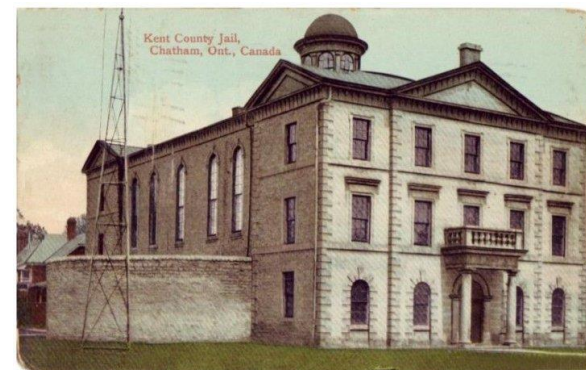
Historical Significance: The Kent County Courthouse and Jail has hosted a number of controversial and routine proceedings in the past. During the structure's construction Alexander Mackenzie, Canada's second Prime Minister, contributed as a stone mason.

Architectural Significance/Description: The architect commissioned to design this courthouse was William Thomas. Thomas was a famous architect in Ontario who lived in Toronto but was originally born in England. The structure was made out of limestone that was brought in from Malden. The dominant architectural influence was Neo-Classical. Important features include: the Roman-Doric balcony above the entrance way, the bracketed cornice, the crowning cupola, and the quoins decorating the outside corners.

Contextual Significance: The courthouse is one of Chatham-Kent's most recognizable landmarks.

Legal Description: Survey Old part Lot 11

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

64 Ursuline Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Dec-2009 (By-law 221-2009)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: 1961

Historical Significance: This chapel was designed by Joseph Storey, a Chatham architect who has become renowned for his modernist designs of commercial, residential and institutional buildings. The chapel is a modernist multi-sided impression of a crown, and one of Storey's most outstanding contributions to southern Ontario architecture.

Architectural Significance/Description: This modernist design is a circular two storey structure composed of multiple tall, and respectively narrow, triangular stained glass windows. Each window protrudes from the inverted triangular white concrete walls that rise to form a crown-like profile at the roofline. The whole building is then surmounted by a gold coloured metal impressionist crown. The triangular structures act as buttresses and support the circular overhang of the first floor walkabout. The interior reflects the plan featuring a large circular sanctuary with mezzanine gallery, contained within a series of brightly coloured stained glass triangular windows.

Contextual Significance: The Chapel constitutes a landmark and major focal point in the community, dominating the view from adjacent neighbourhoods on the north, east and west of the structure. Because of its height in an otherwise low-level development area, and because of its stunning modernist architecture, the Chapel can be seen for some distance and immediately draws attention. Its prominence, in relation to the Roman Catholic high school immediately to the west, makes it an important cultural and religious component of the greater Pines education complex.



Legal Description: CON 1 PT LOT 24 RP 24R4472 PTS 2,3,4,5,6 & 7

Community of Chatham

117 Victoria Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 05-Mar-2012 (By-law 36-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1860

Historical Significance: The Bondy Residence was constructed somewhere between 1857 to 1870, by local businessman Charles Poile. Poile was a manufacturer and retailer of shoes and boots, with a store in the Urquhart Block, at 52 King Street West. Poile from the 1860's to the turn of the century was one of Chatham's early and successful businessmen, who had reached a substantial level of affluence within the City.

Architectural Significance / Description: The residence was built in the Italianate style. It is an extremely well preserved example of a stylish upper middle class businessman's residence.

Contextual Significance: The residence is a significant part of the historic streetscape of Victoria Avenue. It for many years would have been the most predominant and possibly the only residence along this block.

Legal Description: Lot 2, Block S, Plan 3
Chatham (City)



Community of Chatham

142 Victoria Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 10-Dec-2012 (By-law 195-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1869

Historical Significance: The property has direct associations to Robert O'Hara, a prominent early lawyer and horticulturalist, and his son Geoffrey, an internationally renowned composer of popular music in the early 20th century. Robert O'Hara attended Upper Canada College and settled in Chatham in the 1860s, practicing law as part of the partnership of Douglas & O'Hara. He built a stylish home that he named "Llydican" around 1869, the property becoming the focus of his many horticultural interests. He was especially interested in roses and wrote frequently for floral magazines.

Architectural Significance / Description: The residence was built in an upper class 19th century Italianate style residence.

Contextual Significance: The building is significant as one of the original estate homes along Victoria Avenue and because of its massing and set back that forms an even and orderly line with other contemporary houses preserving a pristine streetscape largely unchanged for over 100 years.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 15, Plan 18 as IN 230257. Together With & Subject to R.O.W as in 230257; Chatham (City)



Community of Chatham

156-158 Victoria Avenue



Date By-Law Passed: 24-Sep-2012 (By-law 162-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1885

Historical Significance: This manor was built by Samuel “Scoop” Martin, a real-estate entrepreneur, who invested in the water wheels that drained the Dover marshes. The elaborate design, highlights Chatham’s growing prosperity in the late nineteenth century.

Architectural Significance / Description: This building is an outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture. The asymmetrical design features, grand proportions, bay windows, and front veranda are exquisite.

Contextual Significance: The residence is located in one of Chatham’s most historic districts.

Legal Description: Plan 18, Pt Park Lt 15

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

180 Wellington Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 17-Mar-1986 (By-law 8911)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1886

Historical Significance: St. Joseph's Church was designed by Joseph Connolly. It is situated on historic Catholic lands, granted in 1835, and home to Chatham's first parish.

Architectural Significance/Description: This church was built in the Renaissance Revival style. The twin towers on the façade were added in 1911.

Contextual Significance: The structure's massiveness, height, and central downtown location make it one of the foremost landmarks in the community. It has a great view of King Street and the Thames River.

Legal Description: Part of Roman Catholic Church lands, Old Survey Part of Lot 6, Plan 52 Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

325 Wellington Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 200-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1870

Historical Significance: This property is associated with prominent Chatham lawyer, Matthew Wilson. Early in Wilson's career his practice rapidly increased and he became well-known throughout Canada and England, where he was sent in 1893 to argue, successfully, a case before her Majesty's Privy Council. In 1889, when only ten years at the Bar, he was elected a Queen's Counsel. Matthew was especially skilled in municipal law and was noted in the *Canada Law Journal of Toronto* in 1900 as having perhaps the largest clientele of municipal corporations in the Province. He headed the law firm of Wilson, Pike & Gundy and for 15 years was the City Solicitor for Chatham. It was through this position that he became well-known as, "a man to turn defeat into victory." He was a liberal supporter of educational and church institutions in Canada and abroad. Wilson left a lasting mark on the community of Chatham.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, displaying a high degree of craftsmanship along with a tremendous variety and complexity of detail. It was created by R.N. Shaw in England and spread through Canada via American architectural magazines.

Contextual Significance: The dwelling comprises one of a fine row of Queen Anne homes that line the west side of Wellington Street West. This is a neighbourhood that is still closely linked with the downtown area and much of its original continuity and grandness is still prevalent.

Legal Description: Part of Lots 107, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Community of Chatham

367 Wellington Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 199-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1891

Historical Significance: This property is associated with many notable Chatham residents, but the most significant is James Gardiner. Gardiner was a significant stockholder and board member of the Chatham Loan & Savings Company, of which his son Samuel was manager. James bought the property in question, then undeveloped, in 1873 and subdivided it into four separate plots, now respectively known as 351, 355, 361 and 367 Wellington Street West. In 1886, Gardiner sold the property to William Berhorst and his wife Mary Catherine. Berhorst was a merchant tailor, who eventually built the present structure in 1891 as his family home.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling is a representative example of vernacular architecture with some Queen Anne style elements. The façade and east elevation of the structure exhibit its historically significant architectural features. The gable roof with decoratively painted wooden bargeboard provide delicate detail to the façade.

Contextual Significance: The dwelling is located among a fine row of Queen Anne style homes that line the west side of Wellington Street West. This is a neighbourhood that is still closely linked with the downtown core and much of its original continuity and grandness is still prevalent.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 111, Old Survey,
Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

390 Wellington Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Dec-2014 (By-law 171-2014)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1901

Historical Significance: The subject property was purchased by John Watson on July 10, 1844, with the two acres being sold to John Mount in the late 1890's. The primary residence and carriage house were constructed on the property for Mr. and Mrs. Mount and their young family circa 1901.

The 1901 census for Chatham shows the residents of 390 Wellington Street West as John and Mary Mount, with children John Franklin, Mary, Irene, Cathilen (sic), and Lette.

John Mount was listed as from Irish descent, but Canadian-born, Catholic and his occupation was a farmer.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Tudor Revival or Tudorbethian design of the residence places the emphasis on the simple, rustic, and the less embellished aspects of Tudor architecture. This design is somewhat unique in Chatham.

Contextual Significance: The residence is extremely well maintained and primary example of an upper class residence built circa 1901 as Chatham was becoming a commercial and industrial centre. The residence is situated on a prominent corner lot of a major Chatham thoroughfare and is situated in the heart of a once affluent upper class neighbourhood of early Chatham. Its prominent location and architectural features are as significant to the neighbourhood today as they would have been a century and a half ago.

Legal Description: Lot 113, Plan Old Survey, Chatham (City)



Community of Chatham

14 William Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 197-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1869

Historical Significance: The T. H. Taylor Woollen Mill is associated with Thomas Hulme Taylor, a prominent Chatham resident, known locally as “the principal industrialist of the 19th century.” This property is one of the original T. H. Taylor Company mill buildings and was later modified for office use around 1900. Located next to the neighbouring Armouries, this structure is one of the oldest buildings in Chatham and is also all that remains of a once prominent local company.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building is a nicely restored Chatham landmark. It is all that remains of a once prominent company. Furthermore, it is the only known industrial building left in Chatham that illustrates the unique architectural style from the mid-Victorian period. The decorated brick work form a unique outline on the façade of the building. The Dutch arch is also an interesting feature.

Contextual Significance: The structure is on a uniquely triangular shaped corner lot. Moreover, the property backs on to McGregor's Creek.

Legal Description: Pt Lot 60, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

44 William Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 10-Aug-2009 (By-law 144-2009)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: 1905

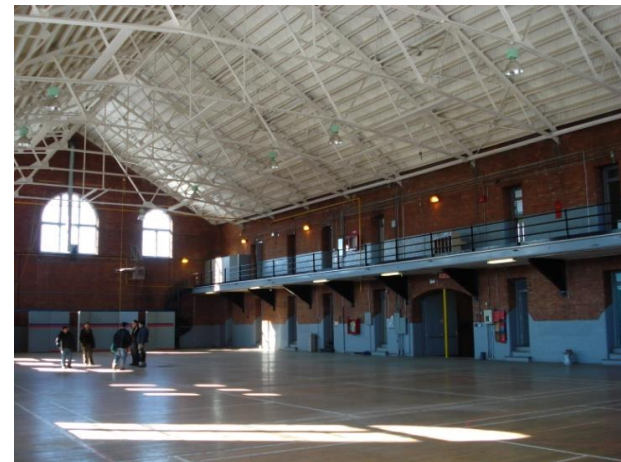
Historical Significance: The property that includes the Chatham Armoury was designated as a military reserve by Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe in 1794. The present building relates directly to the national pride and military enthusiasm that followed Canada's involvement in the South African War (1899-1902) that led to a wide-ranging series of reforms under Fredrick Borden, Minister of Militia 1886 to 1911. The structure became a central recruiting depot and training facility during World War I and was home to the 186th Kent Overseas Battalion. In 1920 the Armoury became the home of the re-named Kent Regiment and, in 1936, the Kent Regiment (Machine Gun). During the Second World War (1939-1945) it was the centre of military activity for the 1st Battalion (CASF) and the 2nd Battalion (NPAM) of the Kent Regiment. The building continued to be occupied by the Kent Regiment until 1954. In 1954, the Kents were amalgamated to form The Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment that occupied the building until 2006 when they moved to new quarters on Bloomfield Road.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Armoury is an excellent example from the third phase of drill hall construction in Canada (1896-1918). It is constructed in a Romanesque Revival style, characterized by the repeated use of arched window openings and contrasting use of red brick and stone. The style is combined with the medieval features of turrets and crenulated roof lines to create a fortress-like presence. It also is a fine example of the new technological advancements in design being initiated at this time particularly the use of steel Fink trusses that are used to support the roof of the drill hall creating a vast un-interrupted open space.

Contextual Significance: The situation of the structure in respect to McGregor Creek and the Thames River giving it visual prominence for river travellers and from Thames Street and the river side of the commercial core of downtown Chatham.

Legal Description: RP 24R7401 Parts 2, 4, 5, 7, Chatham (City)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

50 William Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 22-Mar-11 (By-law 83-2010)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1794

Historical Significance: Tecumseh Park is a site of exceptional significance on a local, national, and international level. Its central location in the heart of the city and its focus for leisure, recreation, and military activities has generated and maintained a sense of community in Chatham.

Architectural Significance/Description: Tecumseh Park is well preserved and living site that reflects its diverse function as recreational, leisure, and aesthetic space through the band shell (c. 1963), walking bridge, and c. 1812 cannon.

Contextual Significance: The Park is a dominate landmark, situated in the geographic heart of Chatham surrounded by heritage residence, historic central business district and adjacent to the armoury.

Legal Description: Part Military Reserve Plan, Old Survey Parts 2, 4, 5 and 7, 24R7401; Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

59 William Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Mar-1984 (By-law 8479)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1894

Historical Significance: Milner House was owned by the Milner Family. They operated a successful carriage works in the Chatham community. Moreover, Mrs. Milner was a recognized artist whose epic works are housed in the Chatham Cultural Center.

Architectural Significance/Description: The abode is a great example Queen Anne Architecture. The front veranda and asymmetrical design are outstanding.

Contextual Significance: The residence is a landmark in Chatham.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 23, Old Survey Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

75 William Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 14-Jul-2003 (By-law 174-2003)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1900

Historical Significance: The Chatham Cultural Center has combined a number of historic structures to make one large complex. The Murray street portion of the structure has annexed part of the former Chatham Vocational School—The school itself was a retrofit of the Hotel Sanita. The Theatre and Gymnasium were added in 1928. A large Ginkgo tree at the south west corner of the building was acquired in China and planted by Mayor Northwood in 1880. It is a significant feature of the property and one of the oldest Ginkgos in Canada.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building has combined a number of different architectural styles. Art Deco and Edwardian Classicism appear to be the most dominant.

Contextual Significance: The structure is a landmark in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Legal Description: Lot 21 & part of Lots 19, 20 & 22, old survey, subject to ROW over part of Lot 19, as in 373347, together with ROW over part of Lot 20, as in 443131 & subject to ROW over part of Lot 20, as in 443131 Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

20-26 William Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 195-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1903

Historical Significance: Forming part of the Retro Suites, as they are now called, are one of the most interesting collections of early commercial buildings in all of Ontario. In the past the structure held successful businesses that included part of the Merrill Hotel, Bates Bros., V.C. Hunter's butcher shop, Fidenberg Fruits, a bakery and a succession of barber shops.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building is representative of early 20th century commercial architecture. Its two-and-a-half-storey salmon-brick construction is topped by a plain cornice. The detailing lies in the corbelled brickwork and labels over the windows on the second storey that feature concrete sills. The brick pilasters extend past the roofline and provide clear delineation of the structure's six bays. The Retro Suites are in immaculate condition and are an attractive feature of Chatham's downtown core.

Contextual Significance: The buildings are located on one of Chatham's most important intersections (King Street West-East & William Street South).

Legal Description: Part of Lots 79 & 80, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham

40-48 William Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 196-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1890

Historical Significance: This structure is one of the oldest commercial structures still standing on William Street and represents the growth of Chatham's industries and the breadth of commercial uses housed in the downtown core around the turn of the century. The building was likely built in the 1890s by local businessman Samuel M. Glenn to house his business, S. Glenn & Sons Seeds. The building remained in the Glenn family for over a century. The multiunit building housed several other businesses during the Glenn family's ownership. Tenants included Pang Bros. Industry, P.A. Ridley Tire Repair, the shoe maker, Edward Dusty and the men's tailor, Robert G. Hag.

Architectural Significance/Description: The commercial block has a number Italianate influences. Of particular interest are the front veranda and the cornice that rims the building's roof. The brackets are also an important feature of note.

Contextual Significance: The structure is on a prominent corner lot location (William Street South and Wellington).

Legal Description: Part of Lot 80, Old Survey, Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Community of Chatham

143 William Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 30-Jul-1984 (By-law 8563)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1896

Historical Significance: Three generations of the William Gray family have played a prominent role in the history of Chatham. William who came to Canada in 1853, Robert, his son and William Murray, son of Robert, worked to promote Chatham. All three served terms in public office. The family established and operated a thriving business that produced the Gray-Dort which, 'in its time was probably the best selling car in Canada.' For a few years, Gray-Dort Motors were by long odds Chatham's most important industry. The Grays were the first Chathamites to own some of the modern conveniences which we now take for granted. Thus, the Gray family closely influenced the development of Chatham.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling is a great example of Queen Anne architecture.

Contextual Significance: The residence and carriage house are a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Part of Park lot 1, Old Survey, subject to ROW as in 388317, Chatham (city)

Additional Notes:



Community of Chatham (Twp.)



8296 Starkweather Line

Date By-Law Passed: 24-Sep-2012 (By-law 163-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1846

Historical Significance: This homestead has direct associations with an early Scottish settler by the name of Malcolm Campbell who the present owner attributes as the original builder of the home in 1846. Little has been found about Campbell although a prominent farmer by the same name and from the same period is associated with Howard Township.

Architectural Significance/Description: The well preserved Bell property is a stylish and substantial mid-19th century rural residence building.

Contextual Significance: The building interacts with its surrounding environment in much the same way that it has since it was built. The surrounding flat farmland, absence of any subsequent development, and the fronting dirt road along the lightly wooded banks of the Sydenham River create a pristine cultural landscape with the house as a visual focal point.

Legal Description: Part Lot 23, Concession 2 Chatham Gore as IN 654867 (Firstly)



Community of Dover

7823 Bay Line



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 203-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1897

Historical Significance: This property reflects a long history of agriculture in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent having been built circa 1897 in the rural agricultural setting of Dover Township. In 1874, George Kennedy an Irish-Canadian farmer from Sheffield Twp., Lennox-Addington County, Ontario, bought Lot 18 in the 13th Concession of Dover Township. Although he owned the land he did not immediately move to Dover Township. Instead he rented the land to his fellow Irish farmers, many of whom were from the same region of Eastern Ontario where he lived. In 1896, George Kennedy, his wife Martha and their children moved to Dover Township and lived in a log cabin for one year while the brick house was being built. George Kennedy and his family were a prominent, well known and respected farming family for many years in Dover Township.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling is a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The exterior of the building displays a high degree of craftsmanship with its complex massing and varied roof structure. Of note are the decorative brackets, bay windows on two stories, varied fenestration and wrap-around porch with spindle work and other intricate woodwork adorning the porch supports.

Contextual Significance: This dwelling is located in a rural agricultural setting and is prominently sited close to the road, and is framed by a growth of trees that delineate the homestead from the open fields.

Legal Description: Concession 13, Part of Lot 18, RP24R609, Part 1, Township of Dover

Additional Notes:



Community of Dover

5483 Bradley Line



Date By-Law Passed: 27-Oct-2008 (By-law 268-2008)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1919

Historical Significance: Chatham-Kent geography represents one of the largest land reclamation successes in Canada. The relatively flat landscape, dense clay soil, and the fact that the drainage flow, even along the high cliffs on the Lake Erie shoreline, is towards the Thames River and Lake St. Clair, has created a drainage problem that has historically been a major obstacle for agricultural development. The dash wheel, or scoop wheel, was a device of ancient design that was used in Britain and Holland to raise the water to a higher level and it became the earliest method of pump drainage in Chatham-Kent. The dash wheel looks and functions much like a mill wheel except instead of being turned by water flowing over it to a lower level, the wheel, as it turns, scoops water from a lower level and raises it to a higher level. The dash wheels were made by several prominent early Kent County businesses including Park Brothers and McKeough & Trotter. Without these men and the Kent County Dash wheels Chatham-Kent's agricultural development may never have occurred.

Architectural Significance/Description: The wheel has metal clad frame that houses a large wood and steel, vertically positioned dash wheel. It is suspended in a concrete wheel pit.

Contextual Significance: The structure is a landmark in Dover Township.

Legal Description: Parts 1 and 2 of Registered Plan 24R3551, Community of Dover



Community of Dover

6974 St Philippe Line



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 202-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1860

Historical Significance: The log house is associated with the historic settlement of French immigrants in Kent County. Franco-Ontarian identity in this region is the result of the first of three historic waves of immigration that occurred during the 18th-century and came mainly from France and later from Quebec. Few small log homes have been discovered in the French communities of Chatham-Kent as intact as this one. All are of very similar plan and appearance and are important pieces of what remains of this community's early francophone culture.

Architectural Significance/Description: The log house is a rare example of an early, intact, largely unaltered log house. The francophone design is discernable from log homes constructed by the British given their unique fenestration, as well as the obvious character and history of the area. Like most of the earliest homes that were built of logs, the structure is of crude construction as expediency, haste and the need for temporary shelter would have precipitated its erection. It is composed of one room, with an attic, a central door on the front and rear, both of which are flanked by two windows (one window on the rear elevation has been altered to allow for a second door) and a later poured concrete foundation that is roughly two inches deep.

Contextual Significance: The log house is located in the historic rural French parish of St. Philippe's and is representative of the Quebecois practice of log home construction common at the time the area was being settled. Joined by Pain Court and Grande Pointe, this is an area of Chatham-Kent made unique by its large population of francophone's.

Legal Description: Concession 8, Part of Lot 11, Township of Dover



Community of Dresden

187 Brown Street



Date By-Law Passed: 6-Feb-1989 (By-law 1282)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1913

Historical Significance: The library in addition to being an excellently maintained example of the Carnegie style libraries, it houses an important local history collection and also a painting of "Dresden Poet" T.T. McInnes. Both McInnes and the artist were nationally acclaimed for their work.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Classical Revival design is accentuated by a pillared portico. The entrance is typical of many Carnegie designs.

Contextual Significance: The library is a landmark in the community of Dresden.

Legal Description: Lot 44 & Part of Lot 45, Plan 133 Dresden

Additional Notes:



Community of Dresden

220 Hughes Street



Date By-Law Passed: 25-Jun-2012 (By-law 131-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1905

Historical Significance: The property has direct associations to several significant medical professionals of Dresden. The property was purchased by William Haw Switzer, a druggist and entrepreneur who had come to Dresden from Lennox & Addington County in the early 1870s. Switzer, like many of his contemporaries, experimented with creating and marketing his own medicines and tonics, one of which was "Switzer's Cholera Remedy."

Architectural Significance / Description: The Switzer house is a well preserved example of a stylish upper middle class residence built c. 1905. The house is of brick construction with a complex roofline that features multiple prominent front gable pediments that reflect classical Greek architectural inspiration.

Contextual Significance: The building is contextually significant due to its massing and its location on a corner lot (corner of Hughes Street and Centre Street) giving it visual prominence in the neighbourhood.

Legal Description: Part of Lots 63 and 64, Plan 133, Chatham-Kent



Community of Dresden

480 Hughes Street



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Jan-1990 (By-law 1294)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: 1871

Historical Significance: The house was originally built for Cyrenus P. Watson. Watson owned shares in the "Hiawatha", a 110 passenger steamer, built in 1874. Most historians believe that it is the oldest surviving brick home on Dresden's "Quality Hill".

Architectural Significance/Description: The home is a classic, well preserved, example of Chatham-Kent's rural Gothic Revival design. The property's steep front gable, elaborate veranda, and verge boards are all common elements of Gothic influence.

Contextual Significance: The home is located at an important intersection (Hughes & Strathglass Streets).

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 79, PLAN 133
DRESDEN

Additional Notes:



Community of Dresden

788 North Street



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Nov-2011 (By-law 201-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1901

Historical Significance: The property is associated with William McVean and the influential McVean family. It was built by John McVean in the late 1800's. It was the last of the three William McVean mansions to be built in Dresden and reflects the family's fortune and status in the town, which spanned two eras.

Architectural Significance/Description: The William McVean House is a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture with an eclectic mix of elements reminiscent of Edwardian Classicism. The structure displays a high degree of craftsmanship and a great deal of variety and detail. This style is the zenith of 19th century picturesque, and was created by R.N. Shaw in England.

Contextual Significance: The William McVean House is sited in one of Dresden's most eclectic neighbourhoods, comprised of recreational, industrial, residential and institutional uses. The area represents a time when the Village was moving away from the river and developing into a modern industrial town.

Legal Description: Lot A, Plan 134, Village of Dresden

Additional Notes:



Community of Dresden

303 St George Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Jan-1990 (By-law 1293)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1880

Historical Significance: The Dresden Creamery Building/Shaw Theatre and Creamery sign; corner of St. George and Lindsley St. Originally it was home to a small theatre which hosted productions such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Local Dresden farmers formed a co-operative and established the Dresden Creamery (and the chicken processing plant—currently the Dresden Fire Hall in the rear of this building) to package and market eggs, chickens and dairy products. Camden butter, featured on the restored sign on the side of the butter was widely marketed in the area.

Architectural Significance/Description:

Contextual Significance: The building is a landmark in Dresden.

Legal Description: Plan 140, w. pt. Lot 27

Additional Notes:



Community of Dresden

485 St George Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 6-Feb-1989 (By-law 1281)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1912

Historical Significance: The Dresden Municipal building was constructed as a post office and customs house. It remains as one of the key aspects of Dresden's downtown streetscape.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building has a distinct Edwardian Classicism style. The predominant clock tower is the most prominent feature.

Contextual Significance: The building is a landmark in the community. The clock tower can be seen from great distance away.

Legal Description: Part of Lots 1 & 4, Plan 127 Dresden

Additional Notes: Photo Credit: W.J. Bolton/Canada. Dept. of Manpower and Immigration/Library and Archives Canada/PA-031113



Community of Harwich

11052 River Line



Date By-Law Passed: 7-Nov-1988 (By-law G-139/88)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1867

Historical Significance: Bethel United Church was an establishment built by some of the first pioneers in Harwich Township. The adjacent cemetery stores the remains of the community's first citizens.

Architectural Significance/Description: The church has had few changes and retains the integrity of many of its original features. The drive shed is one of the few remaining on a church property in the province.

Contextual Significance: The church is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Con 1 RTS Pt Lots 19 to 20 Pt NE Pt Lot 19 Pt SW Pt Lot 20

Additional Notes:



Community of Highgate

87 Main Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 25-Jun-2012 (By-law 129-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1898

Historical Significance: The Highgate United Church is historically significant for its association with the growth of the Methodist Church in Ontario and as a living and well preserved testament to the social focus and community pride that the church has played in the development and perpetuation of rural towns and villages in the province and, in particular, Chatham-Kent.

Architectural Significance / Description: The Highgate United Church property is a well-preserved religious structure of highly unique form, the exterior walls being essentially of cubic form overset with a circle giving it a round appearance with projecting angular corners.

Contextual Significance: The Highgate United Church is prominently located near the north west corner of the main intersection of Highgate and, by its massing and placement close to the road, visually dominates the entrance to the commercial section of the town. The church, with its tall and distinctive 75 ft steeple/bell tower, is the major landmark of the town.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 6, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Orford, Designated as Part 2, 24R7817, Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Community of Howard

12561 Ridge Street



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jun-2005 (By-law 126-2005)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1877

Historical Significance: Morpeth United Church is one of the few Talbot Settlement churches that remain in Chatham-Kent.

Architectural Significance/Description: The church has predominately Gothic Revival details. The elaborate features would normally be associated with structures located in a prosperous and fairly large town.

Contextual Significance: The church's ridge location gives it tremendous contextual importance. It overlooks the town and can be seen from a great distance.

Legal Description: Lot 1, north of Ridge Street, (part of Lot 92, Con. NTR), Plan 87 Howard

Additional Notes:



Community of Howard

12591 Talbot Trail



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Mar-2007 (46-2007)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1855

Historical Significance: The McCollum-Hawkins-Wade House is one of the oldest and most important early residences on the historic Talbot Trail.

Architectural Significance/Description: The timber frame structure was built in the Greek/Classical Revival style. It is one of the few remaining unaltered residences of this early architectural movement left in Chatham-Kent.

Contextual Significance: The home is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Lots 4 & 5, northwest of Talbot Street (part of Lot 91, Con. NTR), Plan 87 Howard

Additional Notes:



Community of Howard

13770 Talbot Trail



Date By-Law Passed: 21-Apr-2008 (By-law 96-2008)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1850

Historical Significance: Lot 77, Talbot Road South was granted by Colonel Thomas Talbot to Capt. Freeman Green around 1820. Green served as a Captain in the British Army during the War of 1812 (his brother “Billie the Scout” Green was a War of 1812 hero who has been called the “Paul Revere of Canada” for his role in alerting the British to an advancing American force). Following the War, Capt. Green worked hard as a land surveyor and consequently requested from Talbot one of the finest tracts of land along the Talbot Trail for himself. His experience as a second generation Loyalist, War of 1812 veteran, pioneer homesteader, and ultimately, successful freeholder, is quintessential of the success achieved by many early settlers along the Talbot Trail.

Architectural Significance/Description: This Classical Revival, frame home, is very original. The residence has an attached drive shed and kitchen wing. The front entrance appears to have most of its original features.

Contextual Significance: The home is only a short walk away from Lake Erie. This would have been very important to early settlers of Howard Township. The lake would have provided easy access to clean water and an alternate transportation route.

Legal Description: PART OF LOTS 77 & 78, CON. S.T.R. (HOWARD) HOWARD



Community of Orford

14226 Talbot Trail



Date By-Law Passed: 8-Sep-2014 (By-law 143-2014)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1890

Historical Significance: The property has been associated with the centre of commerce in the village of Palmyra since the mid-19th century and is typical of the modest business districts that evolved at intermittent cross roads along the Talbot Trail during the early settlement period and evolved into communities. It is recorded that L. Banghart had a general store at this location in the late 1800s but that it was destroyed by fire some time before 1900. A new substantial two storey brick commercial block replaced this earlier structure around 1900 and was operated as a general store by several entrepreneurs; the best remembered being Edward Burgess and, later, his widow Elda. They ran the business from 1947 to the late 1980s. The brick structure was torn down in the 1990s and the site lay vacant for about twenty years until the present structure was erected on the site in 2012-13.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Palmyra "Crazy 8 Barn" is an excellent and rare example of a late 19th century octagonal livestock barn with the key design feature, the wooden frame, preserved. The framing is composed of eight original five-sided adze-hewn pillars around the perimeter connected with beams. Another two sets of eight pillars with horizontal beams extend from the perimeter inwards like spokes of a wheel to support the 2nd floor.

Contextual Significance: The barn, in its new use, perpetuates the historic tradition of the site as the commercial centre of Palmyra and has quickly become a new landmark along the heavily travelled Talbot Trail.

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 71, SOUTH TALBOT ROAD, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD AS IN R667731 EXCEPT PART 1, 24R9388, MUNICIPALITY OF CHATHAM-KENT



Community of Orford

15231 Thomson Line



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Nov-2007 (By-law 205-2007)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1870

Historical Significance: Duart Hall served Orford Township as a the hub of social, political, and institutional activity for over 125 years. The area was inhabited by large Scottish population which led to its name.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building is an outstanding example of nineteenth century community hall.

Contextual Significance: The hall is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 6, Con. NMR
Orford

Additional Notes:



Community of Raleigh

21975 A.D. Shadd Road



Date By-Law Passed: 27-Oct-2008 (By-law 267-2008)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1855

Historical Significance: The Buxton National Historic Site was an area settled by escaped black slaves in the mid-nineteenth century. Many of the settlers came to North Buxton via the Underground Railroad.

Architectural Significance/Description: The property contains a restored 1861 timber frame house, wood sided school house, a restored log house, a c. 1967 museum interpretation building, numerous federal and provincial plaques, a reproduction freedom bell, and a park area with baseball diamonds, playground equipment, and a covered open sided pavilion.

Contextual Significance: The settlement is a landmark in the Chatham-Kent and Nationally significant in Canada.

Legal Description: Part Lot 10, Concession 8, Community of Raleigh

Additional Notes:



Community of Raleigh

22026 A.D. Shadd Road



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jul-2015 (By-law 92-2015)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1870s

Historical Significance: The train station on the property was originally built as a station along the Canada Southern Railroad that was a piece of defining transportation infrastructure that changed the settlement patterns of Essex, Kent, and Elgin Counties.

Architectural Significance/Description: The North Buxton Train Station is an excellent and rare surviving example of a third quarter 19th century rural way station. The rectangular frame structure with centre bay window retains its original board and batten exterior, interior room layout, flooring, panelled walls, ceilings, wainscot, doors, and trim.

Contextual Significance: Although relocated, the North Buxton Train Station is within a few hundred meters of its original site and remains in direct proximity to the railroad corridor that it once served, preserving this original contextual association.

Legal Description: LT 10, PLAN 177 RALEIGH



Community of Raleigh

7725 Eighth Line



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Mar-2007 (By-law 48-2007 & 65-2012)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1900

Historical Significance: The Jordan House was designed by architect Thomas Rutley. The house remains in the ownership of direct descendants of the original owner.

Architectural Significance/Description: The exterior and interior are largely unaltered. It is an important example of Queen Anne architecture.

Contextual Significance: The abode is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Pt Lot 18, Con A (Raleigh) as in 287697 (firstly), except Pt 9, 24R987, pt 1, 24R2364, pt 1, 24R3370 & pt 1, 24R4139 "description in 287697 may not be acceptable in future" Raleigh

Additional Notes:



Community of Raleigh

7407 River View Line



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jun-11 (By-law 82-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1813

Historical Significance: The McCrae house was built in 1812-13 by Capt. Thomas McCrae. When he erected this structure he used prize money awarded to him for his role in the capture of Fort Detroit during The War of 1812. The house was occupied by US troops during the war and was the scene of a skirmish between Americans and local militia led by Lt. Medcalf and local officer Lt. John McGregor. The battle resulted in the capture of 40 enemy troops. Aside from his role in the war, McCrae was also a successful politician. He represented Kent in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada prior to his military service. This classic Georgian home is the oldest verified brick structure in Chatham-Kent and undoubtedly one of the most historically significant.

Architectural Significance/Description: This Georgian home's symmetrical design features, twin chimneys, gable roof, and locally made brick are all significant to the property. Few homes in the municipality are better preserved or are better examples of Georgian architecture.

Contextual Significance: The house is located along a bend in the Thames River. Moreover, the residence highlights an area in Chatham-Kent that was involved in the War of 1812.

Legal Description: PT LT 16, CON 1 (RALEIGH), PT 1, 24R-4296 ; CHATHAM-KENT 'DESCRIPTION AMENDED 2001/10/30 BY JANE SEIFRIED TO DELETE S/T RA31210 '

Additional Notes: A historical cairn denoting a Canadian historical landmark is located adjacent to the property. It was erected because of a skirmish that was fought there during The War of 1812.



Community of Ridgetown

8 Erie Street North



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jan-1986 (By-law 86-7) as amended 27-Jun-2016 (By-law 90-2016)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1873

Historical Significance: Shaw House was constructed by John Cooper and later purchased by Robert Shaw.

Architectural Significance/Description: The residence's greatest architectural influence was Gothic Revival.

Contextual Significance: The abode is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Part of Lots 22 & 23, Plan 64 & Lot 23 & Part of Lot 22, Plan 77, Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

53 Erie Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 12- Sep-1983 (83-35)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1875

Historical Significance: The Ridgehouse Museum is a great example of a typical middle class home from the nineteenth century.

Architectural Significance/Description: The dwelling is a great illustration of rural Ontario residence that was built with vernacular Gothic Revival influence.

Contextual Significance: The home is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Lot 5, Block N, Plan 68
Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

28 George Street



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Sep-1983 (By-law 83-36)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1881

Historical Significance: St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church was designed by the famous architect W.G. Malcomson. It is one of the oldest remaining structures in the community.

Architectural Significance/Description: The church is built within the 19th century ecclesiastic tradition, but features Romanesque windows rather than Gothic. The contrasting brick makes for an attractive façade.

Contextual Significance: The church is a landmark in Ridgetown.

Legal Description: Lot 9, Block, K, Plan 82 Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

57 Main Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 14-Dec-1998 (272-1998)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1855 with a circa 1910 addition

Historical Significance: The Howard Township Hall was a municipal building that hosted a number of community events. In the past public meetings, church services, travelling entertainment, and other social events have been housed. In 1887 Ridgetown sold its stake in the building and in 1900 it was moved back from the road.

Architectural Significance/Description: The original building was a frame construction that followed Classical Revival details. In later years renovations and additions were made primarily in the Beaux Arts fashion.

Contextual Significance: The Hall is a landmark and an important part of the Ridgetown streetscape.

Legal Description: plan 62 lot 7

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

59 Main Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Sep-1983 (By-law 83-37)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1879

Historical Significance: Mount Zion Presbyterian Church was built on land donated by Ebenezer Colby. He was one of Ridgetown's first settlers. The church was designed by W.G. Malcomson, a famous, and influential architect in the area.

Architectural Significance/Description:

Contextual Significance: The church is a landmark within the community.

Legal Description: Lots 8 & 9 & Part of lot 10, Plan 62 Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

86 Main Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jul-2015 (By-law 91-2015)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1888

Historical Significance: The property has been associated with several people that played a significant role in the development of Ridgetown.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Porterfield House is an excellent and well preserved example of a late 19th century upper middle class town house. The original block of the house features a steep-pitched front gable façade with decorative bargeboard trim, bracketed bay windows on the southern and eastern exposure, locally idiosyncratic medallion-topped window trim, flanked by a decoratively embellished double door front entrance.

Contextual Significance: The Porterfield House is a landmark along the north side of Main Street East and, in conjunction with several other Victorian homes that survive in the immediate area, helps define the early estate layout of this section of town prior to early 20th century subdivision and infill.

Legal Description: PT LT 23, 25 PL 269 AS IN 629724; CHATHAM-KENT



Community of Ridgetown

104 Main Street East



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Sep-1983 (By-law 83-33)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1888

Historical Significance: The Green/Lawton/Wagner house: Henry Green, the first owner of the residence was a successful entrepreneur and hardware merchant. George Lawton purchased the house in 1920 and lived in the building longer than any other owner.

Architectural Significance/Description: The Lawton house is an eclectic mix of three different styles: Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival. The brackets under the first level roofs are Italianate, the first level mansard roofs are Second Empire, while the steep pitched top level roof reflects Gothic Revival design. The symmetry, in combination with the multiple architectural styles used, makes this house unique by Chatham-Kent and provincial standards.

Contextual Significance: The backyard of the house is adjacent to one of the local schools. Moreover, the house is located on one of the most historic streets in Ridgetown.

Legal Description: PLAN 243 LOT 20



Community of Ridgetown

2, 8 & 10 Main Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 5-May-1980 (By-law 80-24)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1878

Historical Significance: This the Porter/McKinlay block represents one of the few remaining Opera Houses left in Ontario. It is a significant cultural space that illustrates an earlier period in the community. It constructed with plans made by a widely recognized American architect: W.W. Malcolmson.

Architectural Significance/Description:

Contextual Significance: The building is a landmark in the community.

Legal Description: Part of Lots 1 & 2, Plan 65 Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

66 Main Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Sep-1983 (By-law 83-34)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1869

Historical Significance: The Disciples of Christ's Church is the oldest place of worship in the community of Ridgetown.

Architectural Significance/Description: The building was originally a frame structure. It was made in the Classical Revival style. In later years the frame was bricked over.

Contextual Significance: This church is a landmark in Ridgetown.

Legal Description: Lot 18, Plan 271 Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Ridgetown

19 West Street



Date By-Law Passed: 12-Sep-1983 (By-law 83-38 & 42-2013)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1875

Historical Significance: The Watson/Brown house is one of the best examples of an upper middle class home in Ontario.

Architectural Significance/Description: Several styles were mixed together to create this opulent residence. They include the following: Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Italian Villa. The central tower is the most distinctive feature.

Contextual Significance: The home is a landmark in the community of Ridgetown.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 9, Con. 9 (Howard) Ridgetown

Additional Notes:



Community of Thamesville

3 London Road



Date By-Law Passed: 27-Aug-1979 (By-law 874-79)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1914

Historical Significance: The building is a replica of the original town hall that was destroyed by fire in 1911. It currently serves the community as a library, museum, and municipal services center. The site is

Architectural Significance/Description:

Contextual Significance: The building is landmark in the community of Thamesville.

Legal Description: Market Ground, Plan 144
Thamesville

Additional Notes:



Community of Thamesville

9 Victoria Street



Date By-Law Passed: 13-Jun-11 (By-law 84-2011)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1870

Historical Significance: The Tye Block is directly associated with the economic boom and community development that followed in the wake of new railroad routes that changed the settlement pattern in western Ontario and spurred the growth of new communities, such as Thamesville, in the third quarter of the 19th century. The Tye Block was one of Thamesville's first substantial commercial buildings housing early key community businesses including an apothecary for forty years and a village hardware store for over fifty years. It also has an important associative link to one of the region's earliest and most prominent physicians, Dr. George Archer Tye.

The building is now a local commercial building that specializes in horticulture and flowers, "B's Hive" run by a long-time local family in the community.

Architectural Significance/Description: This is a great example of brick Italianate commercial architecture. The cornice and mason work done around the windows illustrate the high degree of skill used to make this structure.

Contextual Significance: The building is in a central Thamesville location. It is currently next to the modern grain and produce storage facility.

Legal Description: PART OF LOTS 15 & 16, BLOCK K, PLAN 144, TOGETHER WITH R.O.W. OVER PART OF LOT 15, BLOCK K, PLAN 144 & SUBJECT TO R.O.W. OVER PART OF LOT 15, BLOCK K, PLAN 144, AS IN 276292 THAMESVILLE



Community of Thamesville

19 Victoria Street South



Date By-Law Passed: 25-Jun-2012 (By-law 128-2012)

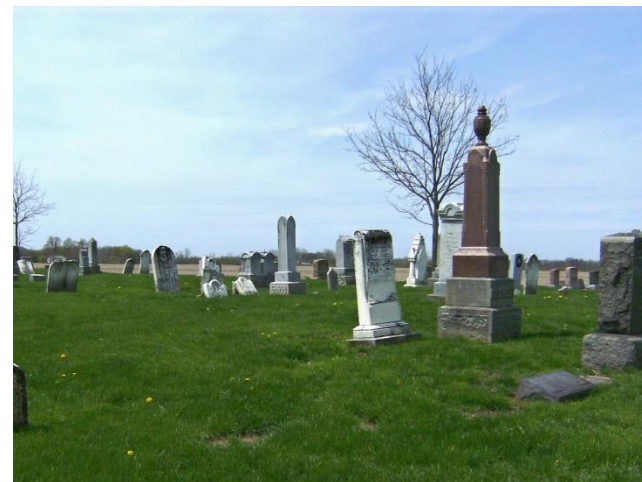
Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1850

Historical Significance: The Sherman Cemetery was established by David Sherman on a portion of his farm (circa. 1796) as a burial site for his family and other settlers. The cemetery and surrounding location were used as an encampment site for the British Army during the night of October 4/5, 1813, immediately prior to the Battle of the Thames.

Architectural Significance / Description: The cemetery contains a wide array of strategically placed monuments varying in size, sophistication and material. A brick wall defines its two entrances.

Contextual Significance: The cemeteries location, dimensions, and orientation to the encompassing farm, river and the road.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 15, Concession B, Camden as IN 170415 Save and Except Part 1, 24R6214, Subject to 342084, Chatham-Kent



Community of Tilbury

20 Canal Street West



Date By-Law Passed: 27-July-2009 (By-law 128-2009)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1865

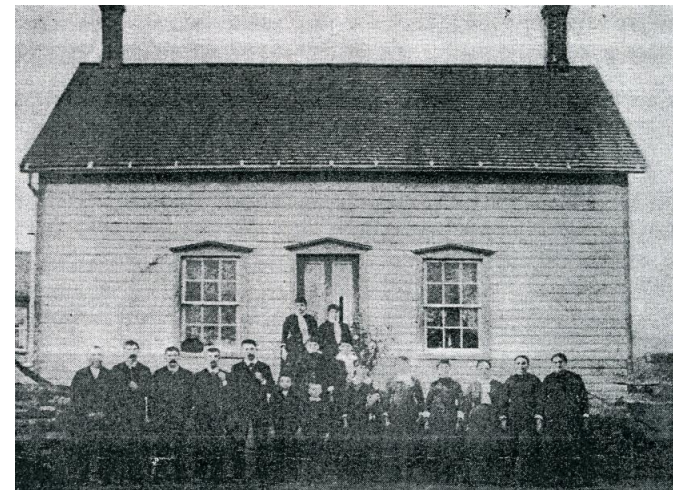
Historical Significance: The structure on this property is the original pioneer log home built on lot 22, Concession 4, Tilbury West Township. Most local historians suggest it is the oldest surviving structure in Tilbury. The house was originally built on the corner of Canal Street and Queen Street (the site of the present Tilbury post office) by Joseph L'Arche. It was relocated to the back end of lot 22, in 1865, when Jean-Baptiste Lanoue purchased a 25 acre parcel of the larger tract. It has remained in Francophone ownership since its construction (until 2007), having been owned at several points of time by members of the Lanoue family. In 1899, several Ursuline Sisters from Chatham used the residence as a convent while they served as teachers in the community. The property is an important and early link to Chatham-Kent's Francophone culture.

Architectural Significance/Description: A one and one half storey end gable rectangular (nearly square) main block of squared log construction (presently covered) with a three bay front façade with off-centred windows flanking the central doorway. The rear section is timber frame construction with vinyl siding over earlier clapboard.

Contextual Significance: The house and its orientation to the surrounding neighbourhood remains relatively un-altered since the late 1800s. Its relation directly across the road from St. Francis Roman Catholic Church structure and property enhances the property visually and is an important complimentary link to the Francophone culture and to the house's own past history as a makeshift convent.

Legal Description: Part Lot 22, Concession 4 (Tilbury)

Additional Notes: The photo below is The Lanoue Home circa 1880. It is courtesy of the Designation Report.



Community of Zone Township

15258 Longwoods Road



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Mar-2012 (By-law 37-2012)

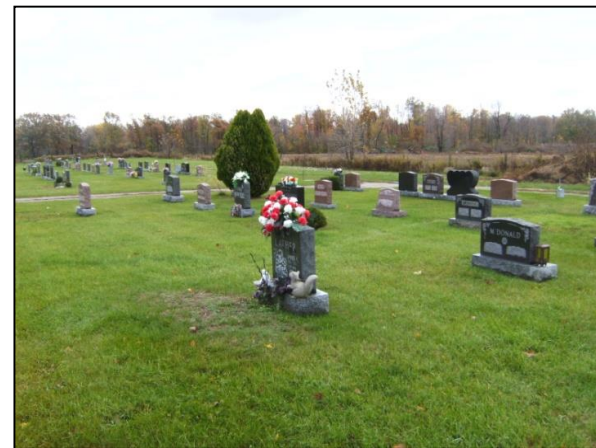
Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1850

Historical Significance: The Bothwell cemetery is of cultural value, as being the only active public cemetery for the former township of Zone, and the community of Bothwell. Established in the early 1850's by the Honourable George Brown, as the burial grounds for the newly established town of Bothwell, this cemetery has many of the founding family's of the area interred within its boundaries.

Architectural Significance/Description: The cemetery contains a wide array of monuments varying in styles, materials, symbolism and stature; as well as two curved walls (constructed from stone from Thames River) which mark its entrance.

Contextual Significance: The cemetery has a park like setting complimented with mature trees, monuments, structures and sculptures. This factor as well as its location and configuration compliment to its integration with the surrounding area.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 13, River Range S of Longwoods Road, Zone, Parts 1, 2 & 3 24R5858; S/T 134524, 661241 & 515398; Chatham-Kent



Community of Zone Township

29785 Zone 7 Road



Date By-Law Passed: 5-Mar-2007 (By-law 47-2007)

Historic Period and/or Date of Erection: circa 1896

Historical Significance: The Barnes Powerhouse has historical associations to the earliest discovery and successful extraction of oil—a technological development of epic global proportions.

Architectural Significance/Description: This property is a well preserved example of a late 19th century oil field. It has complex reservoirs, wells, and pumps. They were operated by an elaborate series of jerker rods that were connected to a central enclosed power unit.

Contextual Significance: The property is a landmark in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 7, Con. 8 (Zone Road) Zone

Additional Notes:

