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**THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ST. THOMAS
ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18**

Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18 provides that where no notice of objection to a proposed designation is served within the prescribed thirty day period, Council may either pass a by-law designating the property or withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property.

NOTICE OF HERITAGE DESIGNATION BY-LAWS

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Council of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas has enacted the following heritage designation by-laws pursuant to the Act on the 19th day of July, 1994:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 20 Walnut Street | By-Law No. 103-94 ✓ |
| 2. 7 Church Street | By-Law No. 104-94 ✓ |
| 3. 10 Centre Street | By-Law No. 105-94 ✓ |

A copy of these heritage designation by-laws may be seen in or obtained from the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 545 Talbot Street, St. Thomas, Ontario during normal office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) Monday to Friday.

DATED at St. Thomas, Ontario this 29th day of July, 1994.



P.J. Leack
City Clerk
City of St. Thomas

✓
4/22/04
RL

CITY OF ST. THOMAS

BY-LAW NO. 104-94

A by-law to designate 7 Church Street,
in the City of St. Thomas, as a building
of historic and architectural value.

WHEREAS pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O.
1990, c. 0.18, the Council of a municipality may by by-law
designate a property including buildings and structures
thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest.


AND WHEREAS notice of intention to designate the property
at 7 Church Street, St. Thomas, Ontario, has been duly
published and served, and no notice of objection has been
received to such designation;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF ST. THOMAS, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. There is hereby designated as being of historic and
architectural value or interest the municipal residence
known as 7 Church Street in the City of St. Thomas, all
of which is described in Schedule "A" attached hereto,
for the reasons set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto.
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a
copy of this by-law to be registered upon the title to
the property described in the aforementioned Schedule "A"
in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk is hereby authorize to cause a copy
of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid
property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to
cause notice of this by-law to be published in the
St. Thomas Times-Journal.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is finally
passed.

READ a First and Second time this 19th day of July, 1994.

READ a Third time and finally passed this 19th day of July,
1994.



City Clerk



Mayor

SCHEDULE "A"

The south 100 feet from front to rear of Lot 10, lying south of Centre Street according to Plan 1, City of St. Thomas, County of Elgin.

SCHEDULE "B"

7 Church Street

This house was built after 1861 by Samuel Day. This property was owned by James Carrie Sr., a local dry goods merchant, from 1874 to 1893. Carrie owned the famous Scotch Warehouse, which also had locations in Dundas and Toronto. A.E. Maxwell was raised in this house. The house is currently divided into four apartments and is owned by [REDACTED].

The area around the residence contains many of the older buildings in St. Thomas and the streets reflect the pedestrian past of the area. In consideration of these factors, the preservation of this residence is significant.

This building is clad in yellow brick, which is also described as typical white brick of the area. The bricks are reversed every seven rows, in a brick pattern known as "common bond". The front doorcase is surrounded by frosted glass and sidelights. The roof is a hip with paired brackets under the eaves. The house exhibits Italianate features such as narrow windows and elaborate brackets. It has a classical balanced three bay facade with a central door. The door has been altered from the original.

The Italian Villa Style came to America when in 1837, Scottish-born John Notman, designed a house in New Jersey. This new type was already well established in England since about 1800. The Italian Villa, as it was called, was the result of the discovery in about 1800 of the Picturesque qualities of the vernacular or anonymous architecture of the Italian countryside.

Andrew Jackson Downing, American architect and author, in his book on landscape gardening in 1841, included designs for Italian Villas. He said that as a rural style, the Italian was inferior to pointed and high-roofed models but was "remarkable for expressing the elegant culture and variety of the accomplishment of the retired citizen or man of the world". This style permitted more freedoms of the more classical styles with its irregular outline. The irregular outline demanded by the Picturesque was made easier with the Italianate, whose main figure was the rectangle. Many St. Thomas houses contain details from Italianate sources but lack its form.

The building interior maintains many original features including 14 inch base mouldings, 14 foot ceilings, an original staircase, several fireplaces, and many original wood window casings.