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Ontario Heritage Trust

Office of the City Clerk

April 10, 2024

Via mail

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Re: Kingston City Council Meeting, April 2, 2024 – Clause 2 of Report Number 41: Received from Kingston Heritage Properties Committee with respect to Notice of Intention to Designate under the Ontario Heritage Act

At the regular meeting on April 2, 2024, Council approved Clause 2 of Report Number 41: Received from Kingston Heritage Properties Committee with respect to Notice of Intention to Designate under the Ontario Heritage Act. The section of the resolution pertaining to your property is noted in bold:

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 1193 Front Road, known as the Grass House, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 1193 Front Road, attached as Exhibit B to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 123-129 Princess Street, known as Foster Building, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

The Corporation of the City of Kingston
216 Ontario Street, Kingston, ON K7L 2Z3
Phone: (613) 546-4291 extension 1207 cityclerk@cityofkingston.ca

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 123-129 Princess Street, attached as Exhibit C to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 1359 Unity Road, known as the Hunter Farmhouse, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 1359 Unity Road, attached as Exhibit D to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Proposed Amendment/Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 26-34 Barrie Street, pursuant to Sections 29 and 30.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice, the Designation By-Law for 26-34 Barrie Street, attached as Exhibit E to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 2638 Kepler Road, known as the Powley Farmhouse, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 2638 Kepler Road, attached as Exhibit F to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 3578 Unity Road, known as the Raycroft Farmhouse, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 3578 Unity Road, attached as Exhibit G to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Proposed Amendment/Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 62-74 Barrie Street, pursuant to Sections 29 and 30.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice, the Designation By-Law for 62-74 Barrie Street, attached as Exhibit H to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 9 Colborne Street, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 9 Colborne Street, attached as Exhibit I to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 11 Colborne Street, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 11 Colborne Street, attached as Exhibit I to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 22 Colborne Street, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 22 Colborne Street, attached as Exhibit J to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and


That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 30 Colborne Street, known as the Queen Street Methodist Church Parsonage, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 30 Colborne Street, attached as Exhibit K to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act; and

That Council direct staff to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property located at 37 Kennedy Street, known as Henley Camerson House, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, attached as Exhibit A to Report Number HP-24-014; and

That should no Notice of Objection be received by the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Kingston within thirty (30) days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Designation By-Law for 37 Kennedy Street, attached as Exhibit L to Report Number HP-24-014, be presented to Council for all three readings, and that staff be directed to carry out the requirements as prescribed under Section 29(8) of the Act.

Yours sincerely,



Janet Jaynes
City Clerk
/nb

Encl. Notice of Intention to Designate

C.C. Ontario Heritage Trust
Ryan Leary, Heritage Planner

**Notice of Intention to Pass/Amend By-Laws to Designate
The following properties to be of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest Pursuant to
the Provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18)**

Take Notice that the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kingston intends to pass By-Laws under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18, to designate the following lands to be of cultural heritage value and interest:

1193 Front Road (Part Lot 2-3 Con Broken Front Kingston as in FR206281; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Charles Grass House;

The Charles Grass House is situated on the south side of the road, in the former Township of Kingston, now the City of Kingston. The approximately 3.7-hectare waterfront parcel contains an 'L' shaped two-storey residence with Italianate elements, constructed in the late 1860s. The Italianate style is rare in the former Township of Kingston. Typical of the Italianate style is the rectangular massing, hip roof with cornice brackets and the paired arched windows on the front façade. The Grass House is associated with Charles Grass and family. The Grass family is associated with the settlement of United Empire Loyalists at Cataraqui and is understood to be one of the first settlers in the former Township of Kingston. Heritage attributes of the Charles Grass House include the two-storey limestone house with one storey addition, its hip roof, cornice brackets, three chimneys, hip-roofed porch and original fenestration pattern.

123-129 Princess Street (Part Lots 222 & 229 Original Survey, T/W Interest in FR91600; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Foster Building:

The Foster Building is located on the north side of Princess Street on the block bound by Bagot, Queen and Wellington streets in downtown Kingston. The approximately 580 square metre property contains a three-storey Georgian commercial row, constructed in 1854 for local businessman, Abraham Foster. The Foster Building is a representative example of a mid 19th century Georgian commercial row in downtown Kingston. Its simple three-storey massing with 6 bays, restrained architectural detailing (e.g., coursed, squared and smooth ashlar dressed limestone masonry façade, stone windowsills, flat headed window openings with stone voussoirs, stone cornice with rolled molding and brackets), and the overall impression of balance and symmetry is typical of 19th century Georgian commercial rows on downtown main streets in Ontario. With its three-storey scale, limestone construction and setback close to the street, the Foster Building has contextual value for its role in supporting and maintaining the historic commercial character of Princess Street and downtown Kingston. The property also has contextual value for its continuity of roofline, window lines, and Georgian commercial style, which link this property physically and visually to this block of Princess Street, including the flanking 19th century stone buildings. Its heritage attributes include the three-storey limestone building with original window openings and stone cornice.

1359 Unity Road (Part Lot 27 Con 5 Kingston as in FR571998; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Hunter Farmhouse:

The Hunter Farmhouse is situated on the south side of the road, east of Perth Road, in the former Township of Kingston, now part of the City of Kingston. This 0.2-hectare rural residential property contains a one-and-a-half storey Ontario vernacular brick farmhouse, built circa 1862 for the Hunter family. The Hunter Farmhouse is a representative example of a 19th century one-and-a-half storey Georgian influenced Ontario vernacular brick farmhouse. The symmetrical front façade characterized by a central entrance flanked by windows under a medium-pitched gable roof and single brick chimney is representative of the Georgian style dwelling. George and Sarah Hunter built the house and worked the land for over 40 years. The Hunter Farmhouse was the local post office with George Hunter as the Glenburnie Postmaster from 1867 until 1886. Its heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey brick building with its gable roof, central gable and original openings.

26-34 Barrie Street (Part Lots 1-3 Plan Sampson Subdivision Kingston City; Part Farm Lot 24 Block E Con 1 Kingston as in FR256272, FR183171, FR426331 Except Parts 6 & 7 13R16366; T/W FR624859; T/W FR256272; S/T FR728445; T/W FR728446; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Cappon, Bibby and Strange Houses:

The property is located on the west side of Barrie Street, at the north-west intersection with Okill Street, adjacent to City Park, in the City of Kingston. This 1,400 square metre property contains two detached brick residences, namely the Cappon House at 26 Barrie built in 1897 and the Bibby House at 28 Barrie built in 1913, and one half of a semi-detached brick residence known as the Strange House at 34 Barrie constructed circa 1890.

The Cappon House (26 Barrie Street), built for James Cappon in 1897, has design value as an example of a late 19th century Victorian residence with a distinctive Queen Anne Style influence. The red brick masonry construction with limestone foundation and tall window openings with segmental arches and limestone sills are typical of its 1897 construction date, while a distinctive Queen Anne influence is expressed through its two-and-a-half storey asymmetrical massing, which includes a truncated hip roof with two large projecting bay windows with pedimented gables, as well as decorative wood detailing and the oval window on the Okill Street elevation. The two pedimented gables are clad in wooden shingles and supported by large, finely decorated wooden brackets. Each gable contains an original sliding sash window in the Queen Anne Style (i.e., divided lights in the upper sash over single light in the lower sash), which are framed by decorative columns and topped with a pediment. The Cappon House is associated with the local architect Arthur Ellis. Ellis' commissions included such notable (now lost) Kingston buildings as the YMCA building at Princess and Barrie and the original 1896 Frontenac Public School. The Cappon House is representative of the style of house and use of red brick that appears to be Ellis's preferred medium. Its heritage attributes include the asymmetrical two-and-a-half storey red brick building, with three chimneys, original openings with a number of original windows and doors, and several wooden architectural features.

The Bibby House (28 Barrie Street), built for H.D. Bibby in 1913, has design value as a rare and eclectic example of the Foursquare Style dwelling. The house's two-and-a-half storey cubic massing and hipped roof are defining features of this style, but its overall architectural expression is more elaborate than a typical Foursquare residence, owing to several design elements unusual for examples of the style. For example, the hip roof has exceptionally deep overhanging eaves with wooden soffit, and frieze board with architrave. Another unusual design feature of this Foursquare is the two-storey full-width side porch, which mirrors the front porch design on the ground floor but includes engaged wooden columns on the second floor. The wooden front door with leaded transom light, including the identification of the street number, is original. The Bibby House is associated with the well-known local architectural firm of Power and Son. The Power and Son firm designed many prominent Kingston landmarks such as McIntosh Castle, Fire Hall Number 1, and the Frontenac County Registry Office. The Bibby House was built during the firm's later years under the leadership of Joseph Power. The hipped roof was a favourite of the Power firm to showcase their soaring decorative chimneys, however the dark brown brick was not a common choice for the company. Heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey brown brick dwelling with hip roof, original openings, central and side porches, original front door, and various wooden and brick architectural details.

The Strange House (34 Barrie Street), built for the Strange family by 1890, has design value as an example of Victorian residence that incorporates design elements from a variety of architectural styles, including the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne Revival Styles. The vertical emphases and proportions of the building's massing (e.g., windows, central projecting bay with gable roof, gabled dormer windows) are Victorian, but the application of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne Styles, gives a different architectural expression than is typical of Victorian residences. The front entrance is defined by a Romanesque Revival arch, springing from short piers and providing a covered entrance over both entrances of the semi-detached house. The Queen Anne Style influence is seen in the variety of decorative woodwork and masonry on the façade. The exposed wooden rafters under the eave are an unusual design feature for its construction date; being more typical of the later Arts and Crafts Style. Despite the implementation of a variety of design elements, the building's composition and architectural expression are balanced and harmonious. The Strange House displays a high degree of craftsmanship through the variety of finely executed decorative masonry and woodwork. Decorative masonry on the façade includes a basketweave pattern at the first and second floors of the central projecting bay, a dentilled string course connecting the three pairs of windows on the second floor, raised brick courses framing the paired windows in both rectilinear and curved shapes, and arcade pattern supporting the semi-circular window in the gable. Decorative woodwork is featured on the cornice above the Romanesque Revival arch, which is supported by pairs of decorative brackets, the decorative brackets supporting the eave returns under the gable, the gable itself, which is richly decorated with a lattice pattern and spindles, the exposed wooden rafters and window surrounds. Its heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick

building with decorative wooden and masonry detailing, original openings and wooden porch.

The property at 28-34 Barrie Street has contextual value because it is important in maintaining and supporting the character of the block of Barrie Street between Okill and Stuart Streets, which displays a rich variety of late 19th/early 20th century architectural styles. The consistency in height, scale, building line, and setbacks, as well as the generous front yards with mature landscaping give this block exceptional visual cohesion and integrity.

2638 Kepler Road (Part Lot 10 Con 7 Kingston Part 1, 13R6458; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Powley Farmhouse:

The Powley Farmhouse is situated on the north side of the road, in the former Township of Kingston, now part of the City of Kingston. This 0.4 -hectare rural residential property contains a one-and-a-half storey limestone farmhouse built circa 1860 for farmers Jacob and Nancy Powley. The farmhouse is representative of the Ontario Gothic Revival Cottage, as demonstrated through the symmetrical façade, medium-pitched gable roof with twin chimneys at the roof peak, one on each end of the house, and a front elevation that includes a central gable, featuring an arched window opening. The building is well-crafted, with a demonstrable craftsmanship, visible in the attention to construction methods and materials. Particularly notable is the evenly coursed limestone construction and fine masonry work on the façade. The Powley Farmhouse also demonstrates several unusual elements, including its oversized main entrance, slightly recessed, with side lights and transom. The entrance and flanking window openings have flat heads embellished with tall stone voussoirs. The central window opening above the main entrance has a contrasting, dramatic half round arch with radiating stone voussoirs. The Powleys were a notable local family in the area, who donated portions of their lands for a school and a Methodist Episcopal Church. Jacob and Nancy Ann Powley constructed the limestone farmhouse around 1860, where they lived with their three daughters. The Powley Farmhouse supports the historic agricultural character of the area through its Ontario Gothic Revival style. The property also shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings and is an important part of the historical rural context of the area. Its heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half-storey limestone building with gable roof, twin chimneys, and original symmetrical openings.

3578 Unity Road (Part Lot 4 Con 6 Western Addition Kingston as in FR615351 Except Part 6 EXPROP Plan RP1562; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Raycroft Farmhouse:

The Raycroft Farmhouse is situated on the north side of the road, in the former Township of Kingston, now part of the City of Kingston. This 6.5-hectare rural property contains a one-and-a-half storey limestone farmhouse built in the 1860s for farmers Willam and Mary Raycroft. The farmhouse is representative of the Ontario Gothic Revival Cottage, as demonstrated through the symmetrical façade, median-pitched gable roof with twin chimneys at the roof peak, one on each end of the

house, and a front elevation that includes a central gable, featuring an arched window opening. The building is well-crafted, with a demonstrable attention to construction methods and materials. Particularly notable is the evenly coursed limestone construction and fine masonry work on the façade. The centrally located front entranceway is flanked by large window openings, which is typical of the Ontario Gothic Revival Cottage style. The Raycroft Farmhouse also demonstrates several unusual elements such as its oversized flat-headed main entrance, slightly recessed with side lights and transom. The entrance and flanking window openings have flat heads embellished with tall stone voussoirs. The central window opening above the main entrance however has a dramatic half round arch with radiating stone voussoirs. The Raycroft Farmhouse supports the agricultural character of the area through its Ontario Gothic Revival style. The property also shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings and is an important part of the historical rural context of the area. Its heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half-storey limestone building with gable roof, twin chimneys, and original symmetrical openings and the one storey limestone wing on the east elevation.

62-74 Barrie Street (Part Lot A Plan A20 Kingston City as in FR155972 Except the First Easement Therein, as in FR155571 Except the First Easement Therein, as in FR144588 Except the Second Easement Therein; Part Lot 6-9 Plan Sampson Subdivision Kingston City as in FR155570, FR155569, FR257949 & FR231725 Except Parts 2 & 3 13R16366 & FR294588; S/T Interest in FR144588; S/T Interest in FR155569; S/T Interest in FR155570; S/T Interest in FR155571; S/T Interest in FR155972; S/T & T/W FR155569; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Chown, Doran, Robinson, Mooers and Walkem Houses:

The property is located on the west side of Barrie Street, midblock between Okill and Stuart Streets, adjacent to City Park, in the City of Kingston. This 2,400 square metre property contains five two-and-a-half storey brick residences, namely the Chown House at 62 Barrie Street built circa 1911, the Doran and Robinson Houses at 64 and 66 Barrie Street built as part of a row in the 1850s, the Mooers House at 68-70 Barrie Street built circa 1905, and the Walkem House at 72-74 Barrie Street constructed circa 1879.

The Chown House (62 Barrie Street) is a rare example of an Edwardian Classical house in the City of Kingston. The detached brick house is characterized by its asymmetrical but balanced massing, which includes a shallow hipped roof with pedimented dormer, a two-storey bay window and front porch spanning two bays. The building's red brick walls are laid in stretcher bond with slender joints pointed with a red tinted mortar, giving the walls a uniform character. The property was purchased in 1927 by Percy and Myrtle Chown. Donations from the Chown family supported the construction of the Sydenham Methodist Church (later United) in 1852 as well as Chown Hall women's residence at Queen's University in 1960. Its heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with decorative wooden detailing, tall brick chimney, limestone foundation, original openings with two-storey bay window, tripartite window with leaded transom light and covered porch.

The Doran House (64 Barrie Street) is a rare example of the Second Empire style in the City of Kingston. Originally constructed as a larger row-house in the 1850s, the residence's two-and-a-half storey red brick massing is characterized by its bell curved mansard roof with dormer windows, which is the most distinctive element of the Second Empire architectural style and likely added after 1875 as a then trendy alteration. The house's architectural style is further characterized by its tall window openings with wooden sash windows with limestone sills supported by brick corbels and segmental arches and a coursed limestone foundation with evidence of original basement window openings with segmental arches. Its heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with bell-curved mansard roof with arched dormer with wooden sash windows, decorative wooden detailing, limestone foundation, and wood paneled door.

The Robinson House (66 Barrie Street) is a representative example of a mid-19th century Victorian residence. Sharing a party wall, it is likely that 64 and 66 Barrie Streets were constructed as a row under a common gable roof and are some of only a few surviving buildings on the west side of Barrie Street from the 1850s. Its Victorian architectural style is restrained and features red brick walls on a coursed limestone foundation, regularly placed tall window openings with wooden sash windows (some with six-over-six patterning) with limestone sills supported by brick corbels and segmental arches, gabled dormer windows and stone corbels at the southeast and northeast corners. The southern bay steps forward one brick width to feature the entrance, which includes a stepped brick, round-arched opening with an original or early door with wood paneling in the bottom half and glazing in the upper half with dentilled transom light. Its heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with gabled roof, decorative wooden detailing, limestone foundation, and wood paneled door.

The Mooers House (68-70 Barrie Street) is an unusual example of a large semi-detached residence with an Edwardian Classical influence. Constructed circa 1905 for H.F. Mooers, the building's two-and-a-half storey massing is defined by its mansard roof, and monumental columns, which support second and third floor balconies; and the original wooden double leaf doors with transom light under Romanesque Revival style brick arches supported by Ionic columns. Typical of Edwardian Classical houses are the large windows with leaded transom lights and the application of simple classical detailing, including the widespread use of modillions and columns. The Mooers House demonstrates the work of well-known Kingston architect, William Newlands. Newlands opened his first Kingston office in 1882 and was a founding member of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1890. Some of Newlands' best-known works include the former Pittsburgh Town Hall in Barriefield Village, the former Victoria School on Union Street and the Newlands Pavilion along the waterfront in Macdonald Park. The Mooers House demonstrates Newlands' creativity and skill in the use of the Edwardian Classical style for a double house. Heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with mansard roof, large wooden columns, balconies, bay windows, pedimented dormers, decorative brick detailing, limestone foundation, and double-leaf door with transom light.

The Walkem House (72-74 Barrie Street) is a rare example of a large Gothic Revival style house in the City of Kingston. Constructed in 1879 for barrister Richard Thomas Muir Walkem and his wife Emily (nee Henderson), its strong vertical massing, dichromatic brickwork and decorative detailing are characteristic of its architectural style. There is extensive decorative detailing, including hood moldings, pierced vergeboard on the gables, metal cresting and metal cornices on the bay windows, corbelled brickwork under the cornices at the first and second floors on the bay windows, colonettes framing the first-floor bay windows and central hipped dormer window, and decorative buttresses with stone steps framing the portico. The original cast-iron fence on stone base makes a meaningful contribution to the character of the property and surrounding streetscape. The Walkem House displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its extensive decorative detailing in a variety of materials such as wood, metal and stone. The dichromatic brickwork in red with yellow accents is rare in the City of Kingston, as is the painted decorative metal work for the cornices, colonettes and cresting. The Walkem House demonstrates the work of well-known Kingston architectural firm, Power and Son. The architectural work of John Power and his sons, Joseph and Thomas, in Kingston is well-documented and includes a variety of residential, commercial, industrial, and religious buildings, including such prominent downtown landmarks such as McIntosh Castle, Fire Hall Number 1 and the Frontenac County Registry Office. The Walkem House shows the firm's enthusiasm and creativity in designing a private residence. With its dramatic Gothic peaks, multi-coloured bricks, hood moldings, pierced vergeboard on the gables, metal cresting and cornices, and corbelled brickwork with decorative buttresses, John Power took advantage of the visibility and prominence of this location, across from City Park, to showcase his skills and use of the dramatic yet organized Gothic style. Heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with hipped roof, steeply pitched gables, two-storey bay windows, central portico entrance with glazed and arched double doors, extensive decorative detailing in brick, stone, wood and metal, original openings, limestone foundation, and decorative iron and stone fence.

The property at 62-74 Barrie Street has contextual value because it is important in maintaining and supporting the character of this block of Barrie Street between Okill and Stuart Streets, which displays a rich variety of late 19th/early 20th century architectural styles. The consistency in height, scale, building line, and setbacks, as well as the generous front yards with mature landscaping give this block exceptional visual cohesion and integrity.

9 Colborne Street (Part Lot 382 Original Survey Kingston City as in FR691014; T/W FR691014, City of Kingston, County of Frontenac); and

11 Colborne Street (Part Lot 382 Original Survey Kingston City as in FR463215; T/W FR463215, City of Kingston, County of Frontenac):

The subject properties at 9 and 11 Colborne Street are located on the north side of Colborne Street, just west of Sydenham Street, in the City of Kingston.

Spanning two separate properties with a combined area of approximately 300 square metres, this two-storey red-brick double house was constructed between 1875 and 1892. 9 and 11 Colborne Street is a representative example of a Georgian-style duplex from the late 19th century. Typical of this architectural style is the symmetrical façade, with side gable roof and twin chimneys. As is common with Georgian buildings, there are limited decorative architectural features. Notable are the window and door openings, which exhibit segmental arches with brick voussoirs. The side gable roof with parapet walls and twin brick chimneys add to the symmetry of the building, reflecting its Georgian influence. The property is significant in defining the character of the streetscape along the north side of Colborne Street, between Sydenham and Clergy streets. The north side of Colborne Street displays an almost continuous row of red-brick, 19th century duplexes and row houses. With its shallow setback, symmetrical fenestration pattern, red-brick construction, and location close to the lot lines, 9 and 11 Colborne Street shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings. As part of this group of buildings, the subject duplex helps maintain the historic and eclectic character of this portion of Colborne Street. Its heritage attributes include the two-storey red brick building, with symmetrical four-bay façade and twin brick chimneys, segmentally arched window openings and limestone foundation.

22 Colborne Street (Part Lot 340 Original Survey Kingston City Parts 1, 2 13R4728; S/T FR352314; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac):

22 Colborne Street is located on the south side of the street, mid-block between Clergy and Sydenham Streets in downtown Kingston. The approximately 286 square metre residential property includes a two-storey limestone house, constructed circa 1866. This property is a representative example of a classical limestone dwelling with a Georgian influenced simple rectangular side-gable plan. On the main façade the stones are smooth ashlar, laid in uniform courses, while the side and rear walls have hammer-dressed, uncoursed stonework. The off-set doorway is recessed with paneled reveals, with a semi-circular arched transom. The regular pattern of openings, with tall stone voussoirs and stone windowsills, reflect the Georgian style. The large shed dormers dominate the roof line, but the Georgian influence is still visible in the original roof profile with gable end parapets with ashlar corbels, and the stone chimney on the western roof ridgeline. 22 Colborne Street is significant in defining the character of the streetscape on Colborne Street, between Sydenham and Clergy streets. This area of downtown Kingston exhibits a continual pattern of reuse and replacement of existing structures that has left examples of building from the mid-19th century to the present. The streetscapes' historic buildings vary in height from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys. The north side of Colborne Street includes an almost continuous row of exclusively red-brick 19th century duplexes and row houses; dotted by a few limestone buildings. The south side of Colborne Street is a mix of stone, frame and brick buildings, mostly single detached units. This variety in 19th century design and materiality creates a distinct character and a visually appealing and diverse streetscape. With its shallow setback, symmetrical fenestration pattern, limestone construction, and location close to the lot

lines, 22 Colborne Street shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings. As part of this group of buildings, the subject building helps maintain the historic and eclectic character of this portion of Colborne Street. Its heritage attributes include the two storey limestone building with gable roof, parapet walls and stone chimney, central doorway with recessed paneled reveals, and regular pattern of openings.

30 Colborne Street (Part Lot 341, Original Survey, being Part 3, 13R19716; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Queen Street Methodist Church Parsonage:

The former Queen Street Methodist Church Parsonage is located on the south side of the street, mid-block between Clergy and Sydenham Streets in downtown Kingston. The approximately 300 square metre property includes a two-and-a-half storey red brick house, with a one-and-a-half storey gable roofed rear addition. This property is a unique example of late Victorian residential architecture with religious architectural motifs. While the two-and-a-half storey scale, red brick construction with high limestone foundation, pitched roof, decorative off-set entranceway and grand embellishments at the cornice reflect the Victorian style, the former Parsonage has several unusual features for a Victorian residence. The brick detailing on the house adds to its grandeur and is indicative of its importance to the members of the Queen Street Methodist Church. The red bricks on the main façade are laid in a stretcher bond pattern, while the side elevations are common bond. Projecting brick key stones and voussoirs are present above all openings. The openings are Tudor arched on the main façade and flat headed on the side elevations. The front wall includes a giant pointed arch formed by a two-storey recessed panel with windows centrally placed within. The arch design is symbolic of the open arches often separating the nave from the sanctuary in a church and thus speaks to the religious connections to this building. One of the most distinguishing and unique features of the house is its cross-gable roof with hipped roof gables, deep dentilled cornice decorated in bas relief foliage and bracketed eaves.

The Parsonage yields information that contributes to an understanding of the development of the Methodist church in Kingston. The expansion of church operations over time led to the acquisition and construction of residential buildings. The Queen Street Methodist Church Parsonage was built to provide the residing minister a place to live where he would be in close proximity to the church and its parishioners at all times. The Reverend Joseph Hagan was the first occupant of the house. After 1958 it served as a meeting hall for members of Queen Street United Church congregation until it was sold in 1968.

The Parsonage is associated with the well-known local architectural firm of Power and Son. The Power and Son firm designed many prominent Kingston landmarks such as McIntosh Castle, Fire Hall Number 1, and the Frontenac County Registry Office. They are also credited for designing several religious buildings in Kingston, such as the Cataraqui Methodist Church on Sydenham Road, St. Andrew's Church, St. John's Church Hall, and the enlargement of St. George's Cathedral. The Queen

Street Methodist Church Parsonage is directly attributed to Joseph Power who showed his creativity with the decorative brick and wooden features and subtle religious symbology.

The former Queen Street Methodist Church Parsonage is significant in defining the character of the streetscape on Colborne Street, between Sydenham and Clergy streets. This area of downtown Kingston exhibits a continual pattern of reuse and replacement of existing structures that has left examples of building from the mid-19th century to the present. The streetscapes' historic buildings vary in height from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys. The north side of Colborne Street includes an almost continuous row of exclusively red-brick 19th century duplexes and row houses; dotted by a few limestone buildings. The south side of Colborne Street is a mix of stone, frame and brick buildings, mostly single detached units. This variety in 19th century design and materiality creates a distinct character and a visually appealing and diverse streetscape. With its shallow setback, red brick construction and location close to the lot lines, the former Parsonage shares a visual and historical relationship with its surroundings. As part of this group of buildings, the subject building helps maintain the historic and eclectic character of this portion of Colborne Street.

The former Parsonage is also historically linked to the former Queen Street Methodist/United Church at 221 Queen Street and a cluster of buildings associated with the former Church operations, including the nearby church itself and Maple Cottage/Sexton house at 151 Clergy Street. Originally built on (or very near) the church property and under the direction of the church congregation, the former Parsonage is directly linked to the history and evolution of the Queen Street church. Its heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey red brick building with cross-gable roof, two-storey recessed pointed-arch brick panel, tall limestone foundation, wooden detailing, and original window and door openings.

37 Kennedy Street (Part Lot 1 S/S Union St & N/S Kennedy St Plan 54 Kingston City as in FR150913; City of Kingston, County of Frontenac), known as the Henley Cameron House:

The Henley Cameron House is located on the north side of the street, at the northwest corner with Yonge Street in the Village of Portsmouth, now City of Kingston. This approximately 358 square metre residential property contains a two-storey vernacular frame house constructed circa 1847 for Joseph Henley and altered in the 1850s by carpenter Alexander Cameron. The Henley Cameron House is a representative example of a mid-19th century one-and-a-half storey wood frame Georgian cottage. Typical of the Georgian style is the side gable roof and a central unadorned entranceway, flanked by symmetrically placed windows. While this building has been modified and restored several times, its profile, massing and fenestration pattern still retain a strong Georgian character. The vinyl siding, while a modern intervention, is reminiscent of the original wooden clapboard siding. The former Village of Portsmouth has a distinct heritage character, consisting of a historic village atmosphere, and a variety of built heritage resources including frame and stone dwellings from the 19th century. With its distinct Georgian design and corner

location with frontage onto Yonge Street (once called Main Street), the Henley Cameron House helps define and maintain the historic village character of Portsmouth. Its heritage attributes include the two-storey wood frame building with side gable roof with vergeboard, symmetrical front façade with central entranceway, and one storey bay window on east elevation.

Additional information, including a full description of the reasons for designation is available upon request from Ryan Leary, Senior Heritage Planner, Heritage Services at 613-546-4291, extension 3233, or at rleary@cityofkingston.ca during regular business hours, or by visiting www.cityofkingston.ca/dash and searching by address.

Any notice of objection to this notice of intention to designate the property, setting out the reason for objection and all relevant facts, must be served upon the City Clerk within 30 days of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at the City of Kingston

Janet Jaynes, City Clerk

This 9th day of April, 2024

City of Kingston