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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PEMBROKE

BY-LAW 91-50

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN
MUNICIPALLY AS 1 PEMBROKE STREET EAST
AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORICAL
VALUE OR INTEREST

WHEREAS Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974 authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of architectural or historic value or interest; and

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the City of Pembroke has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as Pembroke City Hall at 1 Pembroke Street East and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in the same newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks; and

WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Chief Administrative Officer of the municipality;

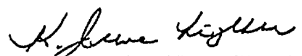
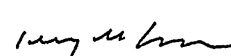
THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Pembroke enacts as follows:

1. There is designated as being of architectural and/or historical value or interest the real property known as Pembroke City Hall at 1 Pembroke Street East, Plan 57, Block A, Part of Lots 1 & 6, more particularly described in Schedule A hereto.
2. The municipal solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule A hereto in the proper land registry office.
3. The Chief Administrative Officer is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the same newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks.

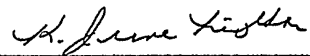
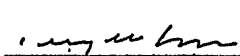
READ A FIRST TIME THIS 6th DAY OF AUGUST, 1991.

	
Chief Administrative Officer	Mayor

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER , 1991.

	
Chief Administrative Officer	Mayor

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER , 1991.

	
Chief Administrative Officer	Mayor

Schedule 'A'

Reasons for designation:

Pembroke Post Office/Pembroke City Hall

Pembroke City Hall is recommended for designation for both historical and architectural reasons.

The building was erected in 1889 as the Pembroke Post Office, with a one-story rear addition c. 1900, a clock tower c. 1924 and a second story rear addition c. 1954.

The contractors, all from Pembroke, were J.W. Munro, masonry, Walter Beatty, joinery and James Grieve, carpentry. The work was supervised by James L. Morris. Plans were produced by the Department of Public Works.

The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1888 by Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works.

Historically, the community post office has been a vital part of the town's identity. The importance of obtaining a suitable building at the time is illustrated by a quotation from Peter White, M.P., related by Langevin at the cornerstone ceremony: "For God's sake Sir Hector, let me have this request or I shall have to resign my seat."

The prominent location has added to the building's importance and, since being taken over as municipal offices in 1958, the building has come to symbolize the City of Pembroke.

An interesting footnote is that the history of Pembroke prepared by W.R. White to be inserted in the cornerstone has become the basis of almost every historical sketch of Pembroke that has been published.

Architecturally, Pembroke City Hall is an example of the Romanesque Revival style so often employed for public buildings during the 1880s. The style is characterized by the use of massive, semicircular Roman arches. Romanesque Revival buildings were always masonry with at least some rock-faced ashlar stonework. Dutch colonial influences on many Romanesque Revival buildings designed by Public Works have led some observers to refer to this as a style unique to Canada.

Pembroke City Hall is a 2 1/2 storey building constructed of pink sandstone. According to the Pembroke Observer of October 12, 1888, the stone was obtained by J.W. Munro from a quarry owned by Thomas Moffat located on Moffat Island. (now Cotnam's Island). This was confirmed by an article published December 14, 1888, stating that Munro had commenced quarrying the stone and was transporting it to the site in order to commence construction in the spring of 1889.

The building's original floor plan was practically square with a single story extension at the rear and a later second story addition to the extension. The ground floor was occupied by the post office, the second floor by Customs, and the attic was a caretaker's apartment.

The building's strongest element is at the front, a Dutch colonial influenced parapeted gabled wall dormer with fractables of varying shapes culminating in a stone arc with carved stone detailing. Centred on the gable is an arched recess enclosing two rectangular windows and a carved stone plaque with the date of construction. The west side of the building features a less elaborate gabled dormer with three small windows. A wrought iron weathervane on its peak is original to the building.

The roof is a mansard with a "straight with flair" silhouette, constructed of standing seam tin. The east side of the roof incorporates a small Dutch gable. The top of the roof terminates in a small corrugated curb while the bottom terminates in a more substantial cornice of wood, tin and stone molding. A clock tower in the beaux arts tradition, added in 1924, now dominates the roof. An earlier rectangular clock hung at one time from the front of the building, over the sidewalk, between the middle second-story windows.

The main body of the building is constructed of rough-faced sandstone ashlar. Two narrow belt courses of finished stone wrap the building at midpoint. The second floor windows are tall and narrow with segmental stone arches while the main floor openings are large, round Roman arches typical of the Romanesque Revival style. A single battered belt course of carved stone creates a base for the building at the front, capping a rough hewn foundation of local limestone.

Most of the original windows have been removed; the top third of each of the first and second floor windows was originally composed of a decorative grillwork.

Installation of reproduction windows, to recapture the original architectural intent of the design, is strongly recommended. The other missing elements which should be replaced are the modillion blocks of the cornice structure. Restoration of the original style doors is recommended.

The preservation of such original detailing as the existing iron weathervane and the standing seam roof is encouraged.