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GETTING TO THE BOTTOM OF IT – CORNWALL'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

GINETTE GUY MAYER

When driving from Quebec into Ontario along Highway 401, you might notice the United Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry highway sign labelled "*Where Ontario Began / Le berceau de l'Ontario*", but in the life of the river that flows past our parks, that beginning was only yesterday. For thousands of years, Indigenous peoples used the land for food and shelter and the mighty Kaniatarowanenneh (St. Lawrence) River for transportation.

Historically, what lies below grade in successive layers of soil is unique and irreplaceable. If out of sight, out of mind was once the mindset, with the 'stuff' of archaeological digs merely worthless debris from the past, most of us are now calling for better.

Better identification, better record keeping, and better preservation of our history and artifacts.

The City of Cornwall is one example of a municipality preparing an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) to support its planning. With a growing demand for development (including 'affordable' housing), such a plan is proactive and will guide policy initiatives. The *Ontario*

Heritage Act (Part VI), Planning Act, and Environmental Assessment Act cover heritage resource conservation and the importance of municipalities taking responsibility for their archaeological assets.

WSP Golder won the bid to lead the project, including public consultation to establish priorities. The resulting document will guide the planning process and show when and where further assessment is required at the time of development applications. Cornwall's waterfront

was the site of early settlement by Loyalists with their mills and factories, a canal, and dry docks. Indigenous peoples, including the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, Huron-Wendat First Nation, and the Métis Nation of Ontario, have ties to the City of Cornwall



Old Cornwall Canal Lock #19

and surrounding regions.

The AMP project started in January, 2022 and is expected to be completed by winter 2023. The fieldwork will be used to create digital maps and long-term strategies.

Ginette Guy Mayer is a Vice-President of CHO/PCO. Photograph by G. Guy Mayer.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



We had an excellent Ontario Heritage Conference in Brockville this June. If you are planning for 2023, please consider attending the Conference to be held in London.

While at the Conference, several issues arose that should interest you.

Owner Notification of Listing a property under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)

The OHA now requires that a property owner be notified once Council has listed a property. Once notified, the owner has the right to object to Council about the listing. Council must respond to the objection and decide whether to continue with the listing, although the OHA does not specify a time limit for Council's decision.

However, the issue arose regarding notification prior to listing. One municipality notifies owners prior to the heritage committee and Council's decision, while another limits notification to after Council's decision out of a concern that the owner may obtain a demolition permit before Council make its decision. While the latter approach avoids inappropriate demolitions, it could spark many objections to Council out of a concern that the owner was not consulted prior to Council's decision or because of a misunderstanding about the purpose and effects of listing.

Clearly you should assess the situation in your municipality before deciding to notify owners prior to Council's decision on listing. Regardless of approach, you should have an information brochure for owners on the effects of listing.

Affordable Housing and Heritage Designation

The province's Task Force on Affordable Housing identified heritage designation as an impediment to achieving more affordable housing. I noted this in my welcome address to Conference attendees as a heritage challenge.

While the province has not acted on the Task Force's recommendations regarding the OHA, it is important that every instance of heritage protection has a sound heritage rationale and not be seen as a tool to restrict affordable housing proposals from being built "not in my backyard".

We have demonstrated that we can meet the challenges in working with our Councils to conserve our community's heritage. We must continue to do so.

The CHO/PCO Board is here in support of all MHCs. Please feel free to approach us with any issues or concerns. At the moment there is one vacancy on the board - interested parties are warmly invited to please get in touch.

Wayne Morgan

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THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

TRACY GAYDA

They came and they explored Brockville and the surrounding region for the Ontario Heritage Conference. The local organizing committee thanks all who participated, presented and volunteered behind-the-scenes. You helped to make this conference a resounding success! The response to the event was amazing; from the car rally and the welcome reception at the Aquatarium to the closing events at the Brockville Convention Centre, the activities and sessions were enjoyed throughout the weekend. Everyone was ecstatic to be together again and to network in-person.



Welcome Reception, Aquatarium (T. Gayda)

The year and a half of planning was not without its trials and tribulations due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. Plans envisioned and plans secured, were made with continual difficulties. Fulford Place and the Brockville Armories had been burdened with slow renovation schedules and worked incredibly hard for us to showcase them as our venues. It was immensely gratifying to read in the survey responses, that these venues were a highlight of the weekend. The Brockville Tunnel was also a great draw to first visitors to the area and those that participated in the **Historic Railways** session, were awe-struck during the presentations.

This year's program was diverse and intensive to plan. Many heritage trends emerged during the pandemic and we strived to include as many as we could in the agenda. Starting with Miranda Jimmy's **Keynote Address** about creating a path to better relations, we were able to gain an understanding of Indigenous rights and educate ourselves on moving forward to a deeper understanding of the issues. Ontario Heritage Trust continued the conversation of diversity and inclusion with **The Path to a More Inclusive Narrative: Sharing Experiences in Ontario's Black History**

and **Heritage**, while the **Heritage in a Post-Covid World** session summarized developments in inclusiveness.

The Ontario Heritage Conference included the things that people love most about this conference: opportunities to network with various streams of heritage professionals and advocates, and opportunities to immerse themselves in architecture, archeology, policy, and cultural landscapes. We also incorporated virtual presenters and pre-taped presentations, a new component to the conference.

CHO/PCO was happy to present in-person awards to two members at the **Gala Dinner**. Paul King, a longstanding board member, received the *Service to Community Heritage Ontario* award for his many contributions as President and Chair of Finance, as well as being a regular contributor to CHOnews. Carol Libbey, Heritage Cornwall, received the *Service to a Municipal Heritage Committee* award for her longstanding work to further knowledge of Cornwall's heritage assets including the Heritage Room at Cornwall Library, Heritage reports and sitting as a committee member for the OHC 2014 (Cornwall).



Top: Robert Deane, Nancy Matthews, Rob Honor, Nicola Alexander at The Experience and Challenges of Rural or Remote Municipal Heritage Committees session (T. Gayda)

Bottom: Paul King with Wayne Morgan (P. Ng)





Carol Libbey with Wayne Morgan (P. Ng)

Mark Denhez presented **Welcome to the Heritage Tunnel. How did we Get There, and How Do We Get Out?**

and spoke of travelling through past decades: heritage roadblocks, governments' uncertainties, branding and progress. Door prizes and raffles rounded out the evening of camaraderie and with another chance to meet presenters, participants (from as far away as Timmins!) and the locals. We hope those who attended enjoyed their time and best of luck to London, the 2023 OHC host. If you have never been to an Ontario Heritage Conference before, now is the time to make plans to attend in 2023. You will not want to miss the opportunity to share and learn a variety of heritage knowledge in Ontario.

Tracy Gayda is a former board member of CHO/PCO, Heritage E-K Chair and LOC Chair of OHC 2022.

THE IMPACT OF OHC 2022

TAYLOR QUIBELL

I would like to thank the local organizing committee for selecting me as the recipient of the Student Subsidy for attending this year's Ontario Heritage Conference. I have spent the last couple of days reflecting on my experience and have been consumed with gratitude for being able to attend.

It was nice to be with like-minded people with the same core interests. It was also a fantastic opportunity to collaborate with professionals, learn new concepts, contribute to difficult conversations, and network with people in the heritage field.

The conference started with incredible keynote speaker Miranda Jimmy, to whom I appreciate and am extremely lucky to have been able to listen to. Her talk was incredibly moving and has inspired me to reflect on the seven grandfather teachings and read the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions' final report. Moreover, I aim to include Indigenous perspectives in all my work moving forward.

Next, I attended the Historic Railways session. Before attending the conference, I was unaware that Brockville had a railway tunnel. This shows how important hosting an in-person conference is and how special bringing people to our Ontarian cities is. It also helps us learn the different histories within our province.

Following the session on railways, I attended the Window Restoration Workshop at the armories. Jim Stinson from Algonquin college was an excellent presenter and educator!! This hands-on session gave me a stronger appreciation for skilled craftspeople and showed me the importance of preserving heritage windows.

The next day, I attended the Heritage, Security, and Accessibility session, which built on my engineering knowledge of heritage accessibility. In my previous studies, we spoke a lot about bringing heritage up to code,



Brockville Rail Tunnel

ideas around universal design, and making places AODA accessible; however, challenges still exist. Thea Kurdi helped me understand diverse types of disabilities and how to work towards accommodation. She also made me aware of temporary disabilities and how to look beyond just physical disabilities. Because of this, I now want to look more at making plaques AODA compliant and how to respectfully design ramps on heritage properties.

After this was the Engaging Youth in Heritage session, a discussion I had wanted to be a part of, as I have found it challenging to find professionals and resources in heritage while at school. Not until recently was I even aware that Heritage Planning existed. I appreciated the opportunity to speak about my experience and frustrations with accessing heritage education opportunities in my younger years. However, Paul Merredew and Blake Seward's work with their students makes me hopeful for a bright future in heritage.

I also appreciated Alex Sostar's speech on NextGen, and plan to apply for the annual Design Charrette. I hope I can continue to help with engaging youth in heritage and provide committee members with ways to target youth in schools.



Trevor Alkema, Tracy Tang, Taylor Quibell and Colin Herrewynen at the Gala Dinner

Lastly, I went to the Climate and Heritage: From Landscapes to Cities session with Lloyd, Dan, and Susan. I found this session extremely educational and advantageous to my deconstruction and material reuse thesis that I am drafting. At this session, I was able to ask a question about how to quantify embodied carbon in our built resources and how we can display this data to developers. In the next steps of my thesis, I plan to use the software and concepts discussed in this session.

In conclusion, the educational sessions were advantageous to my studies and future work, and the networking at this event was highly beneficial. I connected with people via email after the conference and now have a catalog of resources!

I am so grateful for this opportunity, and I hope to see you again at future conferences!

Taylor Quibell recently completed her first year in the Master of Applied Science: Civil Engineering Program with NSERC CREATE Heritage Program with a focus on deconstruction, material salvage, and adaptive reuse. She is currently working as a Heritage Planning intern at the City of Peterborough. Photography by T. Quibell.

ONE HERITAGE DESIGNATED PROPERTY, SIX OWNERS... WHAT CAN GO WRONG?

GINETTE GUY MAYER

Stormont Cottages is a residential building in Cornwall containing six row houses. It was originally built in 1882 by the Stormont Cotton Mill for company employees, who rented their units. In 1955 with the closure of the mill, the tenants were given the opportunity of purchasing their individual units. From 1955 to the present day, instead of one owner, each residential unit of the Stormont Cottages has been owned separately. In 1987, with the concurrence of the six owners at the time, the City of Cornwall passed a by-law designating the six properties. Unfortunately, no 'maintenance' agreement has ever been signed by the owners to deal with issues such as maintenance, restoration, repairs, a reserve fund, insurance, and use of common elements. These properties were never set up as a co-op and, given that these properties were never converted to a condominium, the Stormont Cottages are not protected by provincial condominium legislation.

Today, the units are still individually owned, and some are rental units. The heritage designation seems to be a minor note as owners move on and the lack of a maintenance agreement between them leaves all to fend for themselves. Unlike a condominium structure with reserve funds set aside for improvements and maintenance and a clear direction on cohesion, the units are losing their heritage integrity.

In Cornwall, there is no heritage property standards by-law, only general by-laws that apply to all properties and are

complaint based. The architectural details once cited as the reason for designation are not uniform anymore so there is a loss of symmetry, and lintels and windows are gone in some units, not to mention mismatched doors and balconies. Shared parking spaces and common areas have been a challenge for present owners and renters.



Stormont Cottages

It is hard to go back and fix the changes that have occurred through the passage of time, although with funding, this might be possible. There should have been a maintenance agreement put in place at the time of designation but this did not happen. Now there is some will amongst owners to correct the situation but funding is an issue. A government

source of funding for these property owners would go a long way in making preservation of heritage attributes possible, and certainly would help to raise the property values.

Do you have properties in your municipality facing the same or similar issues? How has it been resolved? I welcome

your suggestions.

*Ginette Guy Mayer is a Vice-President of CHO/PCO.
Photograph by G. Guy Mayer.*

HIDDEN DIAMONDS

PAUL R. KING

A building may be dilapidated and look insignificant but may be, as the saying goes, 'a diamond in the rough'. We tend to value heritage buildings because of their architectural merit but, of course, the value does not stop there. Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out three criteria for cultural heritage value or interest: (1) design value or physical value; (2) historical value or associative value; and (3) contextual value. Investigative research is critical to reveal historical value or associative value which might be 'a diamond in the rough' regardless of how dilapidated and apparently insignificant a building might be.

For example, there is a small, apparently insignificant, building in the SoHo neighbourhood of London, Ontario. In its current state, this frame building looks like a candidate for demolition, but it is a heritage structure of surprising importance. This structure was originally built in 1848 and was located at 275 Thames Street, London near the Askunissippi (Thames) River. In 2014, the owner of the Thames Street property had plans for a large redevelopment so existing buildings on the site were slated for demolition. To avoid this fate, this 1848 building was moved to its current location at 430 Grey Street, London. Now there is a plan to move this building a second time to a permanent location at Fanshawe Pioneer Village, London. So you may well ask: Why all the fuss and bother?



Beth Emmanuel (British Methodist Episcopal) Church (left) and Fugitive Slave Chapel (right)

This building, originally the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is now called the Fugitive Slave Chapel. From 1848

until 1869 this building was a safe place for refugee slaves who escaped from the southern states to Canada and it was also a community centre for the Black population of early London. More recently this building was used as a residence and its early history only became apparent through investigative research. It now sits on the Grey Street property beside the Beth Emmanuel Church.

In 1983 prior to the Fugitive Slave Chapel being moved to the Grey Street property, the City of London passed a designation bylaw under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for 430 Grey Street. The designation statement includes the following:

The congregation of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, then known as the African Methodist Church, was organized at some time prior to September 1856, at which time it was holding services in a building on Thames Street [i.e. the building now called the Fugitive Slave Chapel]. Sometime between 1868 and 1871, the present Beth Emmanuel B.M.E. Church, a white brick Gothic Revival structure, was erected.... In later years, the building was raised [i.e. lifted up] for the construction of a basement. Beth-Emmanuel is the oldest surviving black church in London. [Note: Research completed later in the 1980s confirmed that Beth-Emmanuel is the second oldest surviving black church in London, the first being the Fugitive Slave Chapel.] At the time the congregation was founded, the City had a large and prosperous black community, many of whom had escaped from slavery in the United States via the Underground Railroad.... Some of the names associated with the Beth-Emmanuel congregation are noteworthy: John Brown, the abolitionist, preached at the Thames Street Church [i.e. the building now called the Fugitive Slave Chapel] in 1858 before his ill-fated raid on Harper's Ferry the following year [October 1859]...

There is some question whether John Brown did in fact preach at the Fugitive Slave Chapel but there is no question that John Brown and his son, John Brown, Jr. came to Upper Canada to enlist support for their abolitionist cause. John

Brown held a secret conference in April 1858 at the First Baptist Church, Chatham, Ontario and, in early 1859, John Brown, Jr. toured through Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Chatham, Buxton and Windsor attempting to drum up abolitionist support. In addition to John Brown and his son, there were noteworthy congregation members of the Beth Emmanuel B.M.E. Church who made significant contributions to the London community and beyond.



The Sign for the FSC Preservation Project including an old photo of the FSC from 1926

To ensure that the contextual value of a building is not lost, it is best to leave a building in its original location if possible. In this case, leaving the Fugitive Slave Chapel within the floodplain area of the Askunissippi (Thames) River would have resulted in its demolition. The Chapel's second location beside the Beth Emmanuel B.M.E. Church on Grey Street is an appropriate alternative supported by some congregation members. There are, however, good reasons to move the chapel to Fanshawe Pioneer Village, a living history museum interpreting London and Middlesex County history between 1820 and 1920. First and foremost, having the Fugitive Slave Chapel at the Village will provide an important nuance to

the current narrative, which centres on white, middle class history. Widening the narrative helps to counter cultural biases and norms plus emphasizes the Black presence and contributions throughout Canada's history. Thousands of people visit the Village each year, so they will be learning an important aspect of pre and post Confederation history. Having this modest building in the Village provides a base where local, national and international histories involving the Black population will be told.

As stated on the Fanshawe Pioneer Village website:

"Church officials felt, 'the Pioneer Village would be a better location to preserve, promote and share the rich history of the Fugitive Slave Chapel, and to provide education about the involvement of London in the Underground Railroad. We want to make sure this important piece of Black history isn't lost...' The addition of the Chapel building to the Village aligns well with our Museum's mission to connect our communities by remembering, sharing and celebrating local histories, and also helps include more voices in the story we share. It is an exciting opportunity, and we are working with our community partners to ensure it is presented authentically," says Dawn Miskelly, Executive Director."

So this modest building of surprising heritage importance has escaped demolition. Are there similar situations in your community? What hidden diamonds are awaiting your investigative research?

Paul R. King is a past board member of CHO/PCO. Photography by P.R. King.

CHONEWS BACK ISSUES

For those wishing to organize their issues of CHOnews, we have bound copies from 2000 to 2020. These are hard cover books.

Book 1 covers the years 2000-2010

Book 2 covers the years 2011-2020

The old CHOnews issues are free, you pay only \$25 for the binding, plus shipping. If interested, contact the Corporate Secretary: schofield@communityheritageontario.ca

CHO/PCO MISSION STATEMENT

To encourage the development of municipally appointed heritage advisory committees and to further the identification, preservation, interpretation, and wise use of community heritage locally, provincially, and nationally.

BOARD MEETINGS

CHO/PCO Board of Directors meetings are open to any MHC member. Meetings will be held virtually until further notice. Please contact the Corporate Secretary if you wish to attend.

HERITAGE EASEMENT AGREEMENTS

TERRY FEGARTY

It is often said by heritage planners and directors of planning that a heritage easement (maintenance) agreement and an easement bylaw are potentially the strongest tools in the heritage toolbox for preservation of heritage structures.

Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA), Sec 37, Council can pass by-laws entering easements or covenants – voluntary legal agreements – with heritage property owners. Easement agreements set out requirements for maintaining a property or specific heritage features of a property.

The agreement is registered on the title to the property and is binding on future owners. Entering into an easement agreement assures owners that their heritage properties will be protected over the long term.

How are Heritage Easements Different Than Heritage Designation?

Heritage easements complement designation under the OHA. For example, there are no provisions under the OHA to require the owner of a designated property to maintain the building or its heritage features in good condition, to insure the building appropriately, or to replace the building or heritage features in case of loss or damage. Heritage easements can help address these concerns.

Easements also provide Council much stronger control over major construction or demolition.

To protect heritage features that are important to the community, easement agreements can in some circumstances be required in return for:

- Granting municipal planning approvals or exemptions, such as density bonuses
- Funding a restoration project or providing a property tax reduction¹

Example

Here is a typical easement example from a recent (2016) designation: the structure involved is a former community hall (c.1910), converted to residential use (1928) and later renovated and expanded (2005-2006). The original structure is basically intact. The extension is connected by a portal on the ground floor and a hallway on the second floor.

The modern additions (1,000 sq. ft. including garage, plus closed-in porch, two patio decks, retaining walls, outbuilding) are specifically excluded from the heritage attributes.



Former Community Hall

Heritage attributes include features of the original building, such as:

- 1 1/2 storey wood frame, balloon style construction
- Exterior and interior walls built of 12" x 2" pine planks on a rectangular 20' plan
- Open wooden porch on the northern entrance
- 9 1/2-foot ceiling on the ground floor, 7-foot ceiling on the second floor
- Original strip flooring (maple) on the main floor, running throughout the length (40 ft) of the original building
- Similar strip flooring (red pine) on the second floor
- Staircase to the second floor
- Other exterior and interior features

Due to the deterioration of the original clapboard siding, the original structure and extension were clad with new pine siding in 2005 (repainted in 2022).

The Heritage Easement Agreement is between the Municipality and the owners (*current and subsequent*), is registered on title² and includes two principal components:

Preservation and Repair

1. The owner agrees to preserve and maintain the exterior of the building.
2. The owner agrees to maintain the building in a good state of repair, so that there is no deterioration in the condition and appearance of the exterior.³
3. The owner requires Council's permission to construct, demolish, or do anything to the

¹ This easement agreement does not refer to heritage property tax rebates or grants, but eligibility for such programs requires the heritage easement agreement on title in this municipality.

² Registry of the agreement on title may restrict the owner's freedom to develop or redevelop the property.

³ The agreement does not address monitoring the property or right of access to the property to ensure that heritage features are well conserved.

building inconsistent with the agreement or the building's heritage aspects or attributes.

Insurance

1. The owner agrees to provide and maintain All-Risk property insurance for replacement or restitution (but not replication) of heritage aspects and heritage attributes, as defined by the Statement of Reasons for Designation.
2. The municipality may request the owner to obtain a "Certified Building Appraisal" to confirm the replacement cost of the building.
3. The owner agrees that all insurance proceeds will be applied to the rebuilding, restoration, etc. of the building in line with the heritage aspects and attributes, unless Council approves otherwise.

*Terry Fegarty is the Chair of Finance for CHO/PCO.
Photograph by T. Fegarty.*

OHC 2022 TidBIT

Attendees could learn about restoration of the heritage plantings, hardscaping and landscaping, for the gardens at Fulford Place.

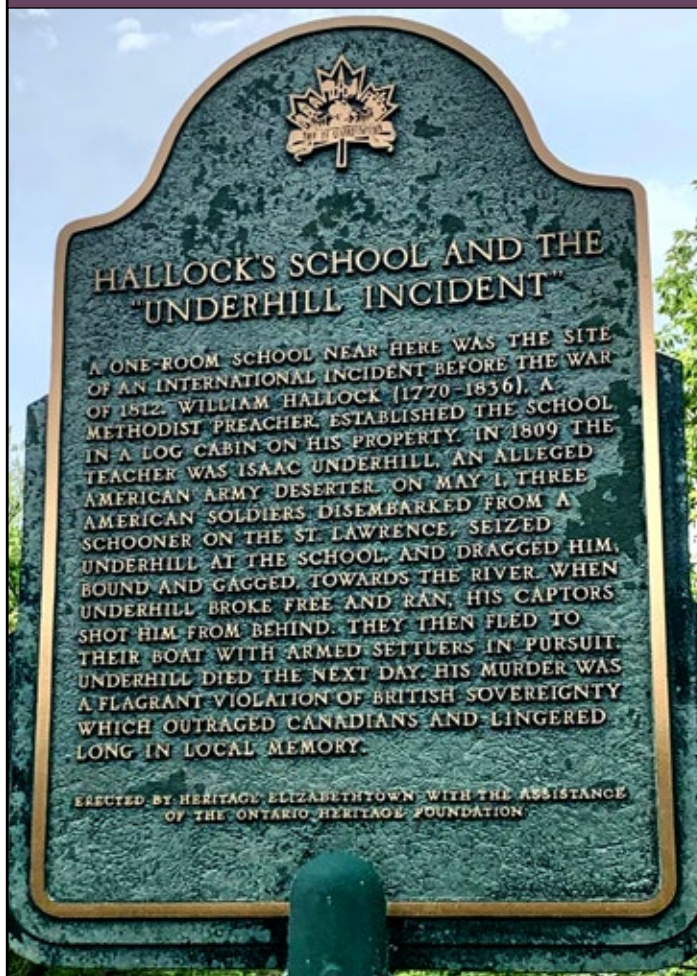


Photograph: Courtesy of Ontario Heritage Trust

OHC 2022 TidBIT

The Road Rally was on the Thursday before the conference. It was a tour through parts of Elizabeth-Kitley Township. Participants were given questions that could only be answered by following the tour route instructions and by visiting the mentioned locations. Completing the tour took about 3 or 4 hours.

These road tours were also a part of the Midland/Tay/Tiny conference in 2013, the Stratford/St. Marys conference in 2016. I think it might have been a part of other Ontario Heritage Conferences. The concept is to give conference registrants a greater appreciation of sites in the area which the main part of the conference cannot cover. One of the teams participating in the road rally wins by getting the most number of questions answered correctly. The winning team this year was Patrick Ng and some dude called Paul King, who were presented with the Local Flavours gift basket from Mary-Anne Gibson (EKTWP/LOC member).



Story and photograph: Paul R. King

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES: SECOND EMPIRE

NANCY MATTHEWS

Second Empire is an architectural style originating under the reign of Napoleon III (President of France 1848-52, Emperor 1852-1870). During the reconstruction of Paris, Baron Haussmann had farsighted plans to convert the dark rabbit warren of medieval Paris into the present-day City of Light. This necessitated the expropriation of many houses situated along narrow streets destined to become wide, straight boulevards radiating from important focal points. Replacement of all this lost living space was a major socio-economic concern. The larger, high-ceilinged rooms—well lit by dormers contained within a Mansard roof on a 3-4 storey building—were a stylistically attractive and very practical alternative to the cramped living spaces of the garrets in conventional attics under gable roofs.

The key design component of Second Empire buildings is an elaborate Mansard-style roof. This design was popularized in the early 17th century by François Mansart (1598–1666), an accomplished architect of the French Baroque period. The slope of the Mansard could be flat, concave or convex, had ornate dormers, and often was enhanced by at least one turret. A key feature of many second empire turrets is a belvedere (usually but not always, an open roof-top balcony) having a distinctively decorative railing. This feature is

frequently called a “widow’s walk” because in coastal towns, sailor’s wives standing there to watch the fleet come in, would first suspect they had been widowed that day.

The impressive facades and visually distinctive rooflines of the new Parisienne boulevards were widely admired, and Second Empire rapidly became a popular architectural style. Thus, it is not surprising that Canadian Parliament Buildings of the late 1860s constructed in the first bloom of this popularity, featured Second Empire turrets. The style remained popular for Canadian public buildings until about 1905.

Private dwellings built in this elegant style tend to be an imposing large mansion. In general, any prominent person who built a Second Empire home not only wished to showcase their wealth and status, but also wanted to demonstrate discerning and sophisticated taste in such matters.

For more descriptions and pictures of a wide variety of Second Empire buildings across the province:

<https://barbararaue.ca/2020/09/20/second-empire-architecture-in-ontario-top-32-picks/>

Nancy Matthews is a board member for CHO/PCO.



The original Centre Block building, under construction during Confederation and opened in 1869 was destroyed by fire in 1916. The extruding turrets with concave Second Empire roofs feature a rondel, a belvedere cap and elaborate stonework eaves.

Photograph: William James Topley/Library and Archives Canada/PA-009636. Celebrations for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, 1897.



The Prince of Wales Hotel built 1864 in Niagara-on-the-Lake is a fine example of a Second Empire commercial building. The corner placement of door and turret on an angle is a common feature of department stores and hotels located at an intersection. Noteworthy design attributes include contrasting voussoirs and banding, extruded turrets on side walls, ornate woodwork and the eyebrow lintels on the highly decorative dormer windows.

Photograph: Philipp Hienstorfer 2007 CC BY-SA 4.0



The Second Empire roof on this 1890s home in Brockville appears shorter than normal with smaller dormers but is greatly enhanced by decorative designs in the fish scale shingles and the elaborate cornice and banding below. Other design attributes of note: Differing voussoirs for different sized windows on the first and second floor are tied together by identical keystones and the balance between the large front entry and the side windows is achieved by identical voussoirs.

Photograph: T. Gayda



Phillips House in Flesherton, built 1904, is small for this normally ostentatious architectural style, but the usual stylistic details have been perfectly adapted. Ornate, decorative dormers painted in contrasting colors jut from the bell curve mansard roof. The central opening front door with its double rounded panes is in an extended portico that allows a second-floor balcony that is skillfully delineated by the signature up-sweep of the eaves. The crowning glory of this elegant little gem is the attractive grillwork framing a square belvedere.

Photograph: N. Matthews

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NEWS FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RICK SCHOFIELD

Following the CHO/PCO Annual General Meeting held in Brockville on June 18th, the Board of Directors met on June 26th to organize the various officer positions for the year 2022-2023. With the retirement of Tracy Gayda, Regan Hutcheson was nominated and acclaimed to fill the vacancy of Vice-President. The Board expressed its thanks for the work done by Tracy over several years. Wayne Morgan will continue as President; Ginette Guy will continue as the other Vice President and Terry Fegarty will remain as Chair of Finance.

Board members then divided up the responsibilities of serving on the various committees for the upcoming year.

Ginette summarized the results of the Brockville Conference in a detailed written and verbal report. Despite the lockdowns and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference was tremendously successful. Thanks were extended to the local organizing committee and board members.

Finally, the Board reaffirmed its decision regarding the division of any surplus or loss among CHO/PCO, OAHP and ACO resulting from the conference.

Rick Schofield is the Corporate Secretary/Treasurer of CHO/PCO.

2022-2023 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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