



City of Hamilton

HAMILTON MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE REVISED

Meeting #: 19-003
Date: April 18, 2019
Time: 12:00 p.m.
Location: Room 264, 2nd Floor, City Hall
71 Main Street West

Loren Kolar, Legislative Coordinator (905) 546-2424 ext. 2604

1. CEREMONIAL ACTIVITIES

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

(Added Items, if applicable, will be noted with *)

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

4.1 March 21, 2019

5. COMMUNICATIONS

6. DELEGATION REQUESTS

*6.1 Mark Clem, respecting Item 10.1, Inventory and Research Working Group's recommendations for 45 Amelia Street, Hamilton.

7. CONSENT ITEMS

7.1 Inventory and Research Working Group Meeting Notes - February 25, 2019

7.2 2019 Heritage Plaquing Call for Submissions: On the Waterfront – Stories from Cootes Paradise to Stoney Creek

7.3 Update respecting Designation Plaques for Heritage Properties

8. PUBLIC HEARINGS / DELEGATIONS**9. STAFF PRESENTATIONS****10. DISCUSSION ITEMS**

- 10.1 Inventory and Research Working Group Meeting Notes - March 25, 2019
- 10.2 Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee Heritage Recognition Awards Update (to be distributed)
- 10.3 Year-End Reports from the Working Groups of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (to be distributed)

11. MOTIONS**12. NOTICES OF MOTION****13. GENERAL INFORMATION / OTHER BUSINESS****13.1 Buildings and Landscapes****13.1.a Endangered Buildings and Landscapes (RED)**

(Red = Properties where there is a perceived immediate threat to heritage resources through: demolition; neglect; vacancy; alterations, and/or, redevelopment)

(i) Tivoli, 108 James Street North, Hamilton (D) –

(ii) Andrew Sloss House, 372 Butter Road West, Ancaster (D) – M. McGaw

(iii) Century Manor, 100 West 5th Street, Hamilton (D) – K. Garay

(iv) Beach Canal Lighthouse (D) – M. Pearson

(v) 18-22 King Street East, Hamilton (R)(NOI) – K. Stacey

(vi) 24-28 King Street East, Hamilton (R)(NOI) – K. Stacey

(vii) 1 St. James Place, Hamilton (D) – K. Stacey

(viii) 2 Hatt Street, Dundas (R) – K. Stacey

(ix) James Street Baptist Church, 96 James Street South, Hamilton (D) – A. Denham-Robinson

(x) Dunnington-Grubb Gardens, 1000 Main Street East (within Gage Park) – D. Beland

13.1.b Buildings and Landscapes of Interest (YELLOW)

(Yellow = Properties that are undergoing some type of change, such as a change in ownership or use, but are not perceived as being immediately threatened)

(i) Delta High School, 1284 Main Street East, Hamilton (D) – D. Beland

(ii) St. Giles United Church, 85 Holton Avenue South (L) – D. Beland

(iii) 2251 Rymal Road East, Stoney Creek (R) – C. Dimitry

(iv) Former Valley City Manufacturing, 64 Hatt Street, Dundas – K. Stacey

(v) St. Joseph's Motherhouse, 574 Northcliffe Avenue, Dundas (R) (ND) - K. Stacey

(vi) Copley Building, 104 King Street West; 56 York Blvd., and 63-76 MacNab Street North (NOI)– G. Carroll

(vii) 1021 Garner Road East, Ancaster (Lampman House) (NOI)– M. McGaw

13.1.c Heritage Properties Update (GREEN)

(Green = Properties whose status is stable)

(i) The Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King Street East, Hamilton (R) – T. Ritchie

(ii) Auchmar, 88 Fennell Avenue West, Hamilton (D) – K. Garay

(iii) Treble Hall, 4-12 John Street North, Hamilton (R) – T. Ritchie

(iv) 104 King Street West, Dundas (Former Post Office) – K. Stacey

(v) 45 Forest Avenue, Hamilton - T. Ritchie

13.1.d Heritage Properties Update (BLACK)

(Black = Properties that HMHC have no control over and may be demolished)

(i) Auchmar Gate House, Claremont Lodge 71 Claremont Drive (R) – K. Garay

14. PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

15. ADJOURNMENT



Hamilton

**HAMILTON MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE
MINUTES 19-002
12:00 p.m.
March 21, 2019
Room 264, 2nd Floor
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West**

Present: Councillor M. Pearson, W. Arndt, D. Beland, A. Denham-Robinson (Chair), M. McGaw, T. Ritchie, G. Carroll, R. Sinclair, T. Wallis.

**Absent with
Regrets:** C. Dmitry, K. Garay, and K. Stacey.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE REFERRED TO THE PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION:

1. Dunnington-Grubb Gardens, 1000 Main Street East (Item 11.1)

(Ritchie/Arndt)

WHEREAS, the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee has received a verbal update respecting the Dunnington-Grubb Gardens; and

WHEREAS, the property known as Gage Park is currently on staff's work plan for Designation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee recommends that areas of Gage Park remain as a historic passive Victorian park;
- (b) That the preservation and conservation of Dunnington-Grubb Gardens continue;
- (c) That the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee recommends that Gage Park continue to be used for educational programs geared towards youth, post-secondary students and potential tourism programs;
- (d) That the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee support "non-financial" initiatives of the Friends of Gage Park and the Dunnington-Grubb Gardens Foundation; and,

- (e) That City staff continue their engagement with the Friends of Gage Park and Dunnington-Grubb Gardens Foundation.

CARRIED

FOR INFORMATION:

(a) CEREMONIAL ACTIVITY (Item 1)

There were no ceremonial activities.

(b) CHANGES TO THE AGENDA (Item 2)

The Clerk advised the Committee of the following change:

1. DELEGATION REQUESTS (Item 6)

- 6.1 Janice Brown, Durand Neighbourhood Association respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour.

(Wallis/Carroll)

That the Agenda for the March 21, 2019 Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee be approved, as amended.

CARRIED

(c) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Item 3)

There were no declarations of interest.

(d) APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Item 4)

(i) February 21, 2019 (Item 4.1)

(McGaw/Arndt)

That the Minutes of the February 21, 2019 meeting of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee be approved, as presented.

CARRIED

(e) DELEGATION REQUESTS (Item 6)

- (i) Janice Brown, Durand Neighbourhood Association respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour (for today's meeting) (Added Item 6.1)**

(Wallis/Beland)

That the delegation request from Janice Brown, Durand Neighbourhood Association respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour, be approved, for today's meeting.

CARRIED

(f) CONSENT ITEMS (Item 7)

- (i) Year-End Report from the Working Groups of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (Item 7.1)**

(Wallis/Arndt)

That the Year-End Reports from the Working Groups of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee be deferred to the next meeting.

CARRIED

A. Denham-Robinson relinquished the Chair to discuss the following item.

- (ii) Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee Heritage Recognition Awards Update (Item 7.2)**

The Education Sub-Committee has met to go through the list of nominations submitted on the City's website. Five nominations have been received via the City's website. Committee members are asked to submit nominations for Heritage Landscapes, as none were received through the website. A list will be compiled and presented at the next meeting.

(McGaw/Ritchie)

That the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee Heritage Recognition Awards Update, be received.

CARRIED

A. Denham-Robinson assumed the Chair.

(g) DELEGATIONS / PUBLIC HEARINGS (Item 8)

- (i) Janice Brown, Durand Neighbourhood Association respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour (Item 8.1)**

Janice Brown presented information respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour.

(Wallis/McGaw)

That the presentation from Janice Brown, Durand Neighbourhood Association respecting the Grand Durand Garden Tour, be received.

CARRIED

(h) STAFF PRESENTATIONS (Item 9)

- (i) Gage Park Project Update (Item 9.1)**

Cynthia Graham, Manager, Public Works, addressed the Committee respecting a Gage Park Project Update, with the aid of a PowerPoint presentation.

(McGaw/Ritchie)

That the presentation respecting the Gage Park Project Update, be received.

CARRIED

A copy of the presentation is available at the City's website at www.hamilton.ca, or through the Office of the City Clerk.

(i) MOTIONS (Item 11)

(i) Dunnington-Grubb Gardens, 1000 Main Street East (Item 11.1)

D. Beland wished to be recorded as OPPOSED to the motion respecting Dunnington-Grubb Gardens, 1000 Main Street East.

For further disposition of this matter, refer to Item 1.

(j) GENERAL INFORMATION/OTHER BUSINESS (Item 13)

(i) Buildings and Landscapes (Item 13.1)

(Pearson/McGaw)

That the following updates be received:

**(a) Endangered Buildings and Landscapes (RED):
(Red = Properties where there is a perceived immediate threat to heritage resources through: demolition; neglect; vacancy; alterations, and/or, redevelopment)**

- (i) Tivoli, 108 James Street North, Hamilton (D) – M. McGaw

No report.

- (ii) Andrew Sloss House, 372 Butter Road West, Ancaster (D) – M. McGaw

No report.

- (iii) Century Manor, 100 West 5th Street, Hamilton (D) – K. Garay

No report.

- (iv) Beach Canal Lighthouse (D) – M. Pearson

Staff were directed to provide an update on the Beach Canal Lighthouse Cottage before the next meeting.

- (v) 18-22 King Street East, Hamilton (R)(NOI) – K. Stacey

Staff advised that the façade will be retained for the building.

- (vi) 24-28 King Street East, Hamilton (R)(NOI) – K. Stacey

No report.

- (vii) 1 St. James Place, Hamilton (D) – K. Stacey

No report.

- (viii) 2 Hatt Street, Dundas (R) – K. Stacey

No report.

- (ix) James Street Baptist Church, 96 James Street South,
Hamilton (D) – A. Denham-Robinson

No report.

- (x) Dunnington-Grubb Gardens, 1000 Main Street East (within
Gage Park) – D. Beland

For further disposition on this item, refer to Item 1

**(b) Buildings and Landscapes of Interest (YELLOW):
(Yellow = Properties that are undergoing some type of change,
such as a change in ownership or use, but are not perceived as
being immediately threatened)**

- (i) Delta High School, 1284 Main Street East, Hamilton (D) – D.
Beland

No report.

- (ii) St. Giles United Church, 85 Holton Avenue South (L) – D.
Beland

No report.

- (iii) 2251 Rymal Road East, Stoney Creek (R) – C. Dimitry

No report.

- (iv) Former Valley City Manufacturing, 64 Hatt Street, Dundas –
K. Stacey

No report.

- (v) St. Joseph's Motherhouse, 574 Northcliffe Avenue, Dundas
(R) (ND) - K. Stacey

No report.

- (vi) Copley Building, 104 King Street West; 56 York Blvd., and 63-76 MacNab Street North (NOI) – G. Carroll

No report.

- (vii) 1021 Garner Road East, Ancaster (Lampman House) (NOI) – M. McGaw

No report.

**(c) Heritage Properties Update (GREEN):
(Green = Properties whose status is stable)**

- (i) The Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King Street East, Hamilton (R) – T. Ritchie

No report.

- (ii) Auchmar, 88 Fennell Avenue West, Hamilton (D) – K. Garay

No report.

- (iii) Treble Hall, 4-12 John Street North, Hamilton (R) – T. Ritchie

No report.

- (iv) 104 King Street West, Dundas (Former Post Office) – K. Stacey

No report.

- (v) 45 Forest Avenue, Hamilton – T. Ritchie

No report.

(d) Heritage Properties Update (black):

(Black = Properties that HMHC have no control over and may be demolished)

- (i) Auchmar Gate House, Claremont Lodge 71 Claremont Drive (R) – K. Garay

No report.

CARRIED

(k) ADJOURNMENT (Item 15)

(Ritchie/Wallis)

That, there being no further business, the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee, be adjourned at 1:49 p.m.

CARRIED

Respectfully submitted,

Alissa Denham-Robinson, Chair
Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee

Loren Kolar
Legislative Coordinator
Office of the City Clerk

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Wednesday, April 17, 2019 - 10:33 am

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Advisory/Sub-Committee

Name of Sub-Committee: Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Mark Clem

Name of Organization: Home owner 45 Amelia St

Contact Number: [REDACTED]

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Mailing Address: [REDACTED]

Reason(s) for delegation request: Received a letter from David Addington yesterday. The was the first I heard of a request to include 45 Amelia St. in the Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Ward 1). I have several questions for the committee and concerns.

Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? No

MEETING NOTES
INVENTORY AND RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

Monday, February 25, 2019

6:00 pm

Hamilton City Hall, Room 222

Attendees: Wilf Arndt, Graham Carroll, Alissa Denham Robinson, Ann Gillespie,
Ron Sinclair, Kathy Wakeman, Jim Charlton

Regrets: Brian Kowalewicz, Terri Wallis

Staff in attendance: Alissa Golden, Miranda Brunton, David Addington

**WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING TO THE
HAMILTON MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE:**

n/a

1. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE:

(a) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST -- none.

(b) PLACES OF WORSHIP PROJECT

A review of the project leaves us with the following:

- i) The key deliverable for the Group Evaluation phase of the project is the completed Evaluation form for each pre-1967 Place of Worship in your assigned Ward(s). These should be to Alissa Golden for our next meeting. Alissa will review the submissions, clarify the information with the member completing it and have the information consolidated for review for the next meeting in March. This should make the use of meeting time more efficient.

**INVENTORY AND RESEARCH WORKING GROUP
MEETING NOTES****March 6, 2019
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- ii) As part of the March 2019 meeting we'll determine what those areas of the City for which information has to be collected and determine how this will be accomplished.

c) 45 Amelia Street, Hamilton Ontario

Ann Gillespie will work with Laurie Brady to complete the preliminary evaluation of this property. It is understood this will be ready for our March 2019 meeting

d) 7 Rolph Street

Ann Gillespie volunteered to complete an assessment of this property for purposes of determining whether it should be recommended for the City Register

e) 50 Sanders Blvd.

This property is currently included in the City Register

f) 746 Crook's Hollow

Graham Carroll agreed to complete the preliminary evaluation and Built Heritage Inventory Form for this property

g) 23-25 Main Street East, Stoney Creek

This submission by Olde Town Stoney Creek Community Association, will be finalized for our next meeting by Kathy Wakeman

h) Sanctuary Park (Dundas) Restroom

Graham Carroll will finalize this submission

**INVENTORY AND RESEARCH WORKING GROUP
MEETING NOTES**

**March 6, 2019
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- i) Ron Sinclair will determine from our Law Clerk the necessary documentation for submission of our Recommendations to HMHC and communicate same to each person preparing the submissions

- j) Next meeting will take place on Monday, March 25, 2019 at 6pm in room 222, City Hall**

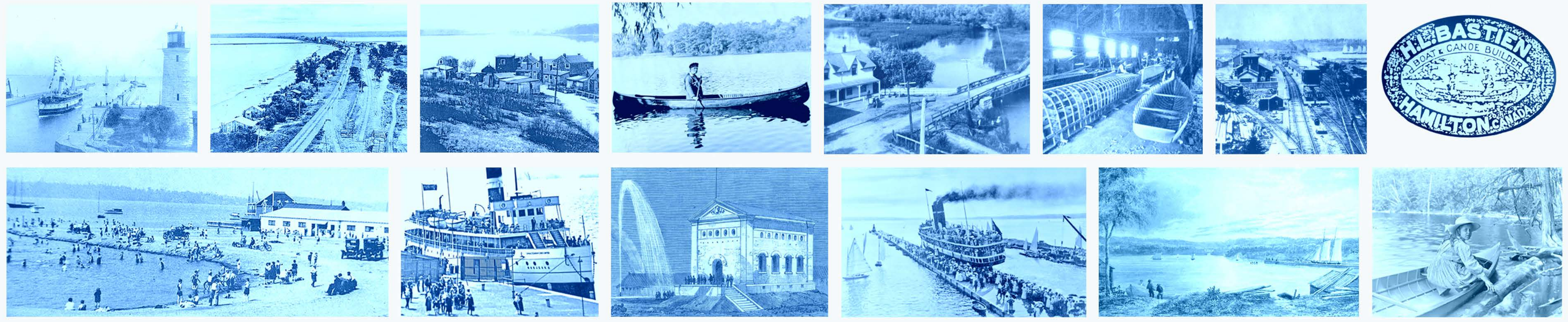
- k) Meeting adjourned at 7:35pm

Ron Sinclair -- Chair

Mark your place by Victoria Day - May 20, 2019

ON THE WATERFRONT

Stories from Cootes Paradise to Stoney Creek



Beaches. Boat Races. Boathouses. Booze. Canals. Famous people. Gambling. Industry. Pollution. Recreation. Transportation. War. Water.

3 Heritage Plaque topics will be selected from public submissions. What's *your* story? Easy online submissions @



www.hamilton.ca/attractions/culture/plaques-and-markers



INVENTORY AND RESEARCH WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

Monday, March 25, 2019

Attendees: Wilf Arndt, Graham Carroll, Alissa Denham Robinson, Ann Gillespie, Ron Sinclair, Kathy Wakeman

Regrets: Jim Charlton, Brian Kowalewicz, Terri Wallis

Staff in attendance: Miranda Brunton, David Addington

Guests: Laurie Brady, Harry Lennard (architect – 7 Rolph St)

THE INVENTORY/WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING TO THE HAMILTON MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

The Inventory/Research Working Group recommends the following properties be added to the City Register of Non-designated properties of cultural/heritage value and/or historical interest. It is further recommended that these properties be added to the staff work plan for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The following represents a summary of the key reasons for our recommendations for each property. Details can be found in the attached Built Heritage Inventory form, Preliminary Evaluation and Supporting documentation.

745 CROOKS' HOLLOW ROAD, DUNDAS, ONTARIO

This property is recommended for the City of Hamilton Register of Non-designated properties of cultural/heritage value and/or historical interest. It is further recommended it be added to the staff work plan for designation, under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. We would request staff determine its priority placement within the work plan.

Built in 1850, this property is recommended as it is an example of the Ontario Cottage which was a popular design for residential buildings in the early to mid-19th century. It has historical/associative value because of its connection to the Morden family who settled by the Spencers' Creek and established a saw mill and later a grist mill helping to define the area as an area of commerce and economic activity. Lastly, the property is adjacent to another Morden property, 769 Crooks' Hollow Road which is designated, both of which demonstrate contextual value in defining and maintaining the character of the area.

The home was recently sold and demolition has taken place on the interior without a permit. A stop work order was issued and the building is vacant without heat.

7 ROLPH STREET, DUNDAS, ONTARIO

This property is recommended for the City of Hamilton Register of Non-designated properties of cultural/heritage value and/or historical interest. It is further recommended it be added to the staff work plan for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Act with the request that staff determine the priority level given its vulnerability for demolition.

Built in 1971 on a flood plain of Spencers' Creek and known locally as the Lennard House, this property is significant architecturally, as a rare or possibly unique example in the City of Hamilton of its modern residential style. (refer attached photos). It was designed by Harry Lennard, family member and prominent local architect whose work includes the major restoration of St. James Anglican Church (Dundas) and the design of Hamilton Place. The Lennard family were noted industrialists in Dundas having owned and operated a textile mill from the mid-19th Century.

This property has been sold and the current resident will be vacating the home in August 2019. Its future is uncertain and if demolished, would be a major loss to our City.

23-25 KING STREET EAST, STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO

Locally known as “Millen’s Store”, this property is recommended for the City Register of Non-designated properties of cultural/heritage value and/or historical interest.

The store dates to the mid 1820’s and is believed to be the oldest place of business in the Village. The current building dates to 1832 occupying a prominent location in the business district of the “Old” Village of Stoney Creek. It has served the community as a general store, the first post office. In addition to its association with the Millen family (Millen Road), who were early settlers and merchants, the property is a character defining feature of the streetscape and contributes to an understanding of the history of the community and culture.

45 AMELIA STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO **

Locally known as the “Goldblatt” House, is recommended for the City of Hamilton Register of Non-designated properties of cultural/heritage value and/or interest. It is further recommended that it be added to the staff work plan for designation. We request that staff determine the priority placement within the work plan.

Built in 1955, this building is one of 3 houses that represent the work of architect, Jerome Markson a graduate of the University of Toronto (1953). Markson became a very accomplished architect with a reputation for the design of a variety of residential properties in Hamilton and Toronto. His work has been the subject of many books/articles. He is also the recipient of many awards.

The “Goldblatt” house is remarkably unchanged and as such it is a character defining example of the architects work and mid-century modern design. The property was recently sold and Markson consulted on changes to the property for the new owners.

Ron Sinclair – Inventory/Research Working Group

** We wish to acknowledge and thank Laurie Brady who researched and prepared the detailed report which supports 45 Amelia Street recommendation

BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY FORM

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Appendix A
Item 10.1
Hamilton Municipal Heritage
Committee - April 18, 2019Address 745 Crooks Hollow Road Community Dundas

Also known as _____ Legal Description _____

P.I.N. _____ Roll No. _____ Ward 13 Neighbourhood GreenvilleHeritage Status: Inventory Registered Designated (Part IV / Part V) Easement (City / OHT) NHS
HCD (if applicable): _____ Cultural Heritage Landscape (if applicable): _____Property Status (Observed): Occupied Building Vacant Building Vacant Lot Parking LotIntegrity: Preserved / Intact Modified Compromised Demolished (date) _____Construction Period: Pre 1867 1868-1900 1901-1939 1940-1955 1956-1970 Post 1970
Year (if known) 1850 Architect / Builder / Craftsperson (if known) _____Massing: Single-detached Semi-detached, related Semi-detached, unrelated Row, related Row, unrelated Other _____Storeys: 1 1 ½ 2 2 ½ 3 3 ½ 4 or more Irregular Other _____Foundation Construction Material: Stone Brick Concrete Wood Other _____ Finish: _____Building Construction Material: Brick Frame (wood) Stone Log Other _____ Finish: _____Building Cladding: Wood Stone Brick Stucco Synthetic Other _____ Finish: _____Roof Type: Hip Flat Gambrel Mansard Gable Other Cottage Type: _____Roof Materials: Asphalt Shingle Wood Shingle Slate Tile/Terra Cotta Tar/Gravel Metal Other _____

Architectural Style / Influence:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco / Moderne (1920s-1950s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chateau (1880-1940) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Gothic (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival (1850-1910) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux-Arts Classicism (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman / Prairie (1900s-1930s) | <input type="checkbox"/> International (1930-1965) | <input type="checkbox"/> Period Revivals (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire (1860-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brutalism (1960-1970) | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Villa (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Modern (1970-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Edwardian (1900-1930) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate (1850-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (1880-1910) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victory Housing (1940-1950) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classic Revival (1830-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian / Loyalist (1784-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical (1800-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Regency (1830-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1950s Contemporary (1945-1965) |
- Other Ontario Cottage deried from Regency Cottage

Notable Building Features:

- Porch: Full width Sill(s): _____ Tower/Spire Bargeboard Eaves: _____
- Verandah: _____ Lintel(s): _____ Dome Transom Verges: _____
- Balcony: _____ Shutters: _____ Finial Side light Dormer: _____
- Door(s) : _____ Quoins: _____ Pilaster Pediment Chimney: _____
- Stairs: _____ Voussoirs: _____ Capital Woodwork Parapet: _____
- Fire wall: _____ Cornice: _____ Panel Date stone Bay: _____
- Windows: Wood sash and one oriel Column Cresting Other _____

Notes:

Context:

- Historic Context Statement: Yes No Name of HCS Area: _____
- Streetscape (Residential / Commercial) Terrace / Row Complex / Grouping Landmark
- Multi-address parcel (list addresses): _____ Other _____
- Related buildings: 769 Crooks Hollow and Darnley Mill Ruins

Plan: Square Rectangular L U T H Cross Irregular Other _____

Wings: _____ **Setback:** Shallow Deep At ROW Other _____ Corner Lot

Accessory Features and Structures:

- Features (e.g. stone wall, fountain): _____ Structures (e.g. shed, outbuilding): _____
- Remains of stone wall along front of lot plus one gate column _____

Additional Notes:

The Morden Family were Loyalists who moved to the Flamborough area after the

Related Files: _____

Fire Insurance Mapping: 1898 Sheet No. _____ 1911 Sheet No. _____ 1949 Sheet No. _____ 1964 Sheet No. _____

Additional Documentation and Research Attached (if applicable):

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Surveyed by: | Date: | Survey Area: |
| Staff Reviewer: | Date: | |

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

| Physical / Design Value: | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property's style, type or expression is: <input type="checkbox"/> rare <input type="checkbox"/> unique <input type="checkbox"/> representative <input type="checkbox"/> early |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property displays a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> craftsmanship <input type="checkbox"/> artistic merit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> technical achievement <input type="checkbox"/> scientific achievement |
| Historical / Associative Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property has direct associations with a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> theme <input type="checkbox"/> event <input type="checkbox"/> belief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> activity <input type="checkbox"/> organization <input type="checkbox"/> institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> architect <input type="checkbox"/> artist <input type="checkbox"/> building <input type="checkbox"/> designer <input type="checkbox"/> theorist |
| Contextual Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is important in: <input type="checkbox"/> defining <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintaining <input type="checkbox"/> supporting the character of the area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is linked to its surroundings: <input type="checkbox"/> physically <input type="checkbox"/> functionally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> visually <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historically |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is a landmark |

Classification:

- Significant Built Resource (SBR)
- Character-Defining Resource (CDR)
- Character-Supporting Resource (CSR)
- Inventory Property (IP)
- Remove from Inventory (RFI)
- None

Recommendation:

- Add to Designation Work Plan
- Include in Register (Non-designated)
- Remove from Register (Non-designated)
- Add to Inventory – Periodic Review
- Inventory – No Further Review (Non-extant)
- No Action Required


| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Evaluated by: Graham Carroll | Date: November 24th 2019 |
| HMHC Advice: | Date: |
| Planning Committee Advice: | Date: |
| Council Decision: | Date: |
| Database/GIS Update: | AMANDA Update: |



from West Flamborough's storied past

*A celebration of
West Flamborough Township's heritage*





Crooks' Hollow

Today, only the ghostly ruins of the famous Darnley Mill remain as evidence of the historic past of a small section of the Spencer Creek Valley that is known as Crooks' Hollow. Dominated by the endeavours of James Crooks, this part of West Flamborough Township was once one of the most important industrial sites in Upper Canada, fuelling the economy and attracting skilled tradesmen and settlers during the first half of the nineteenth century.

In this area, the Spencer Creek, originally known as Flamboro' or Morden's Creek, quickly gathers speed as it flows through the valley, dropping nearly one hundred feet in a stretch of three miles before its great descent at Webster's Falls. This provided the power that resulted in the array of mills and factories being erected along the banks of the stream during this industrial age. Dams at eight different locations were constructed to control the stream during this period, which began with the arrival of the Mordens before the final surveying of the township was even completed.

Jonathan Morden, a sawyer by profession, was the first settler to recognize the potential value of the creek. He erected the first sawmill on the Flamboro' Creek before his death in 1803. Serving incoming settlers during the first decades of the century, Morden's Sawmill provided most of the timber required for homes and businesses from the abundant stands of white pine in the surrounding countryside. About 1841, Jonathan's son, 'Big Jim' Morden, added a grist mill to the family's holdings and the two mills were continuously operated by his son and grandson until the first decade of the twentieth century.

James Crooks, a prominent Niagara-on-the-Lake merchant, first visited the area in 1805 looking for property and suitable mill sites. Concerned about deteriorating relations with the United States and

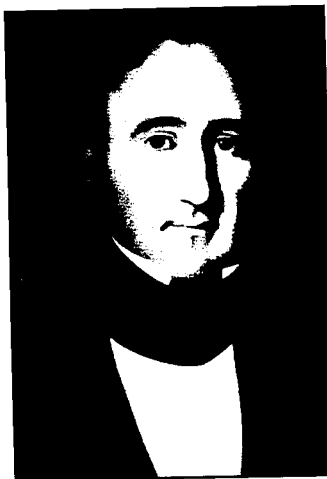
the proximity of his businesses to the American border, he purchased 400 acres on either side of the Spencer Creek and west of the Morden holdings from the Hon. Peter Russell. By 1813 he had a large grist mill, the Darnley Mill, in operation and was well paid by the British Army for his efforts in supplying flour to the troops during the War of 1812.

During the next fifteen years, James Crooks transformed this part of the valley that came to bear his name into the "industrial heartland of Upper Canada." Once the hostilities of war had ceased,

Crooks' energy sparked "a frenzy of development." Between 1818 and 1830 the extent and variety of businesses that he had established formed "an industrial empire that was unrivalled during its time." Over a dozen different establishments were created, all of them filling the needs of the early pioneer community. The list included a distillery; a mill for extracting linseed



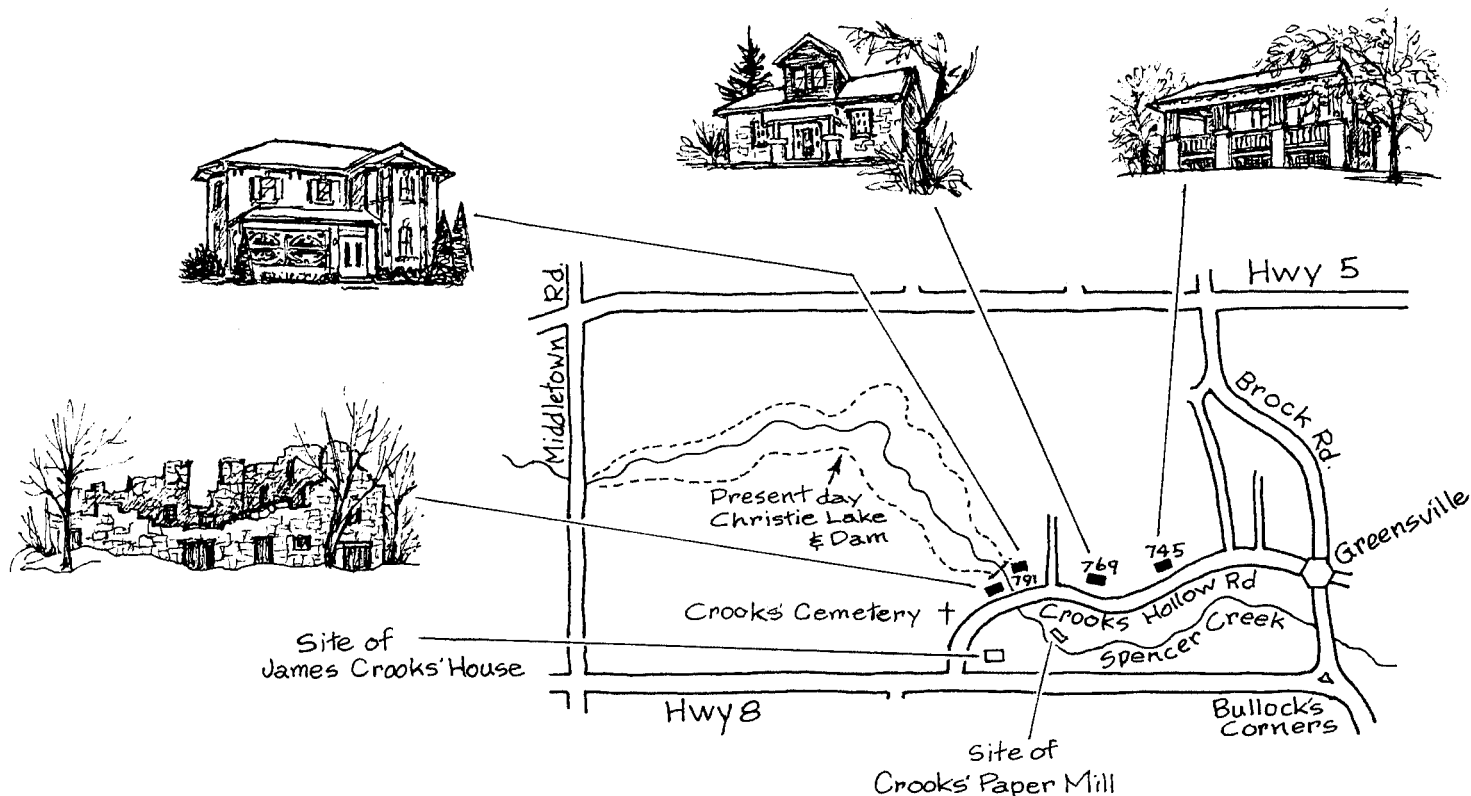
Mrs. James Crooks



Mr. James Crooks

oil, a sawmill, an oatmeal mill, a cooperage, a carding cloth factory, a fulling and dyeing works, a tannery, a woollen mill, an ashery where black salts or crude potash were refined into pearl ash, an axe, hoe and scything factory, a plaster mill for grinding plaster of Paris, a foundry; an ox-shoeing stall, a general store, an inn, a blacksmith shop and even housing for his workers.

Of all Crooks' numerous ventures and interests, his greatest fame came from the building and operating of Upper Canada's first paper mill. Although paper had been produced in Lower Canada since 1804, there was no factory capable of making white paper in Upper Canada. On 23 January 1826, at a meeting of the Executive Council in Toronto, William Lyon Mackenzie proposed that a bounty of £125 should be awarded to "the first person or persons who shall build a Mill and machinery for the purpose of making and manufacturing paper in this Province and carry the same into successful operation."



Crooks' Hollow

Ever the astute business man, Crooks must have been aware that success might provide him with the opportunity to obtain the provincial paper monopoly. He immediately began construction of a mill downstream from the Darnley Mill, employing stone mason Joseph Barber, a recent immigrant from County Antrim, Ireland. One major problem initially stalled Crooks' plans. In 1826, the manufacture of such paper depended, not upon wood pulp, but upon a secure and abundant supply of good quality cotton and linen rags, which were unavailable in the immediate and still sparsely populated vicinity of Crooks' Hollow. In an attempt to solve the problem, he drafted an advertisement in March that appeared in *The Gleaner*, a Niagara area newspaper: "The Subscriber, having in view the erection of a Paper Mill ... solicits the patronage of the public in supplying rags sufficient to keep the same in full employment ... The advantages to this colony from the establishment of a Paper Mill are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of rags may be no object will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance ... otherwise, one great object, in establishing such a

manufacture, namely that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated."

The strongly worded patriotic request for support was successful. On 6 June 1826, a group of twenty West Flamborough Township residents signed an affidavit that appeared in *The Farmer's Journal* stating that "we have this day witnessed Mr. James Crooks' Paper Mill, in West Flamborough, in complete operation." The first samples of white paper were submitted in September and rejected, but on 1 December 1826, Crooks' second submission was deemed acceptable and he claimed the prize.

During its zenith, this manufacturing empire employed more than one hundred men, but as early as 1835, its premier position began to slowly decline due to the growing industrial development of nearby Dundas, Georgetown and Hamilton and the declining power of the creek. Holding shares in the Desjardins Canal Company, James Crooks boldly advocated that the canal be extended up through the escarpment to be linked with Crooks' Hollow in an attempt to preserve his empire but the project never materialized.

After Crooks' death in 1860, his sons chose not to continue the family's interests in West Flamborough. Through the terms of his will the paper mill was acquired by Thomas Helliwell, whose father, Lloyd, had managed it during the 1840s. In later years it was operated by a number of different owners, the Barnsleys and later the MacDonald Brothers, until 1875 when it was destroyed by fire.

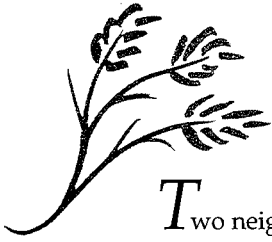
During the years he lived in Flamborough, James Crooks became both a powerful and wealthy man. Besides his entrepreneurial interests, he also led an extremely active political life. He was named foreman of the jury at Ancaster's Bloody Assize in 1814 and represented West Flamborough as an elected member of the Upper Canada Legislative Assembly from 1821 until 1841. In 1841 he became an appointed member of the Legislative Council in the United Parliament of Canada East and Canada West and thus entitled to be called the Honourable James Crooks. During these years in the theatre of Upper Canada politics, he "sought to chart a moderate middle course, rejecting the spectre of rebellion in 1837 but lobbying to have a stronger measure of liberal democracy in the Province's parliament."

Today there is little physical evidence of the family's presence in the township. The fine home, which in 1835 was described by traveller John Armour as "very large and beautiful, with a gallery on each storey in front" was demolished in 1884 following the purchase of the property by John Weir Jr. The Crooks Family Cemetery on the hillside above Crooks Hollow Road, west of the Darnley Mill, where several members of the family were interred, including Crooks and his wife, became overgrown and virtually abandoned as the little industrial community slowly disappeared. In 1902, Crooks' grand-daughter Jane arranged for the bodies to be re-interred in Grove Cemetery, Dundas and a small monument erected.

As the twentieth century began, only the Morden mills and the Darnley Mill, operating as a paper mill for the Stutt family, remained from the great industrial era of Crooks' Hollow. All the other mills, factories, businesses and stores were gone – destroyed by fire or explosions, dismantled or left as crumbling ruins.



Crooks' house – demolished 1884



769 & 745 Crooks Hollow Road

Two neighbouring houses on Crooks Hollow Road have a long association with the famous Morden family of West Flamborough Township. Located on Lot 7, Concession 2, the houses were constructed facing the Spencer Creek and close to the mills that the family built soon after their arrival from New Jersey at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Morden family trace their ancestry back to 17th century Yorkshire, England. They emigrated to the American colonies in 1743, settling in Sussex County, New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War they were subjected to harassment, a loss of property, imprisonment and death, and as a result, several members moved northwards to Canada.

George Morden, born in 1740 and possibly related to the famous Ralph Morden, was accompanied by his son Jonathan and daughter Katherine when he entered the township about 1800. He eventually moved and settled in Ancaster. Katherine, married to Frederick Schram, a member of Butler's Rangers and West Flamborough Crown Patentee, settled in Uxbridge and Jonathan chose property in West Flamborough.

On 5 September 1801, Jonathan purchased Lot 7, Concession 2, which included a section of the Flamboro' Stream, from the Hon. Peter Russell for £75. The 200 acre lot was part of the enormous holdings awarded to the Hon. Peter Russell, following his appointment to the post of Receiver-General of the Province of Upper Canada and later as Administrator of the province following the departure of Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe. Russell was granted 2,000 acres of property in Flamborough and Beverly Townships alone for his services to the British Crown, all of which were eventually sold for cash.

Documents existed that record Jonathan Morden came to Upper Canada with a free slave. The young man, whose name was Phil, was sold, together with the other family slaves, prior to the Morden's journey to Canada. On learning

that he was no longer owned by the Mordens, he begged to be allowed to accompany the family. He was re-purchased and when the family reached Canada, he was given his freedom and is said to have remained with them until his death.

Sawyers by trade, Jonathan and his only son James, or 'Big Jim' as he was called, constructed a sawmill on their property, reputedly the first mill to be erected on the upper section of the Flamboro' Stream. They built an earthen dike from each side of the creek which forced the water over a stone dam and into a millpond. From there a mill race carried the water to an undershot wheel installed to power the mill. While on his way to York, Jonathan died at Bates'

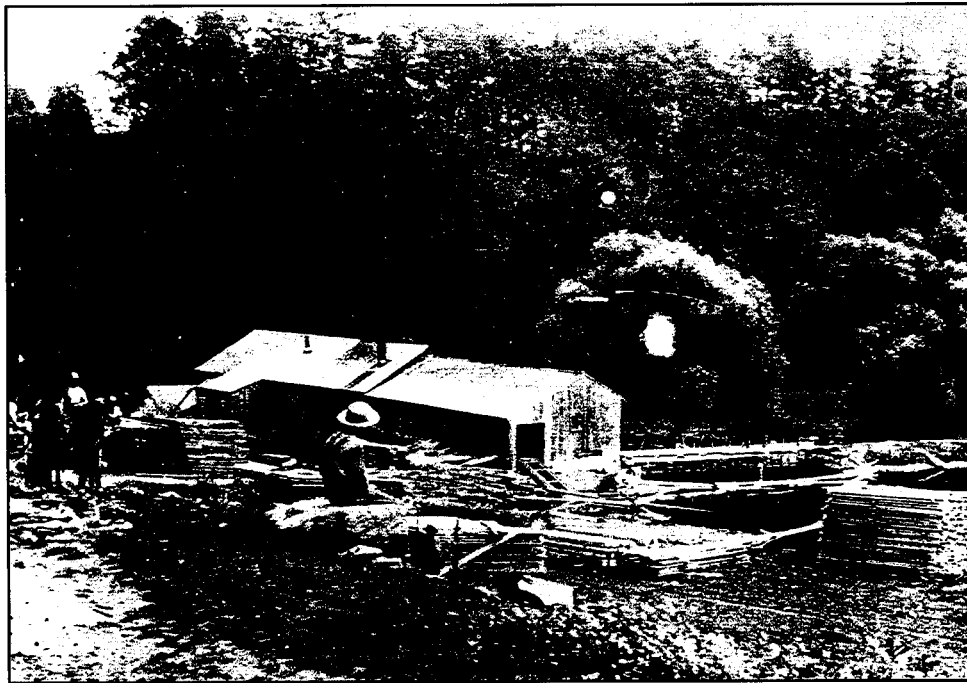
Tavern in Peel County in October 1803 and his holdings passed to his son, 'Big Jim'.

During the War of 1812, Morden's sawmill was probably one of the suppliers within the Flamboro' Creek watershed providing the timber required by the British troops for the construction of barracks and defences at Burlington Heights. 'Big Jim'

Morden added a

small grist mill, constructed of stone, to his holdings in 1841. After his death in 1873, his son Jonathan Jr. and grandson John McKinley Morden, operated these mills until the grist mill burned in 1905 and the sawmill was washed out by floods two years later. During the late 1880s and 1890s, the mill was renowned for the high-grade flour that was manufactured there under the direction of the miller, Frederick Trapp.

Jonathan Morden Jr. was involved with the daily running of the grist mill throughout his life and several stories about his famous method of book-keeping exist. His office was a table and chair behind the stair-case on the main floor of the mill. Here he would sit and oversee the various operations and meet with area farmers. He never made out an invoice for local trade, but "with his index finger would record in the dust on the wall the transaction and if the account was not paid before the continuing dust had obliterated the name, the person concerned received no more credit."



Morden Sawmill on Spencer Creek c. 1884

After the 1905 fire which destroyed the mill to the stone foundations, John McKinley Morden built a small chopping mill on the ruins and continued custom milling until 1915 when the property was sold to the town of Dundas, marking the end of the Morden family's involvement with milling operations on the Spencer Creek.

The two houses located on Lot 7 are examples of the very popular Ontario cottage which was built throughout the province from 1830 onwards. It developed from the Regency Cottage popularized in England in the 1820s by army officers returning from service in the Mediterranean and India. Such cottages were square in plan and characterized by a steeply pitched or hipped roof, which slanted in on all four sides, thus allowing space for an attic or additional sleeping quarters. The thick stone walls which had provided cool interiors in the tropics, now provided the insulation from Canadian winters.

The cottage at 769 Crooks Hollow Road was built by 'Big Jim' Morden following his marriage to Elizabeth Cochenour of Bullock's Corners and the arrival of a family of nine children between 1822 and 1837. The construction date of the cottage is uncertain, although on the mantle of a downstairs fireplace the date of 1840 is inscribed. The outer walls are a mixture of cut stone and broken course rubble stone, set off

by massive cut stone quoins, window lugsills and lintels. The transom above the front door has been replaced by a carved wooden fan, but the rest of the doorway retains its original features, the door itself being protected by an example of an early screen.

In 1909, the house and property were sold to William Royal Hopkins of East Flamborough and his wife, Sarah Adella Tunis. William retired from his position as a driver for ACME dairy and established a market garden with greenhouses on the property. During the family's ownership, the very large and awkward-looking dormer over the front of the house was added, reputedly to accommodate a member suffering from tuberculosis.

William and another family member, James E. Hopkins, as owners of the small pioneer Hopkins Burying Ground, located on the shoreline of Burlington Bay, arranged for it to be closed in 1930. The remains were re-interred in the Hamilton Cemetery on York Street and a monument to commemorate their ancestor, Captain Silas Hopkins, a United Empire Loyalist erected.

The second Morden cottage, possibly erected a decade later for Jonathan Morden Jr., his wife, Elizabeth McDougall McKinley and their large family, is very similar in style and design. This example of an Ontario cottage retains one of the



769 Crooks Hollow Rd.

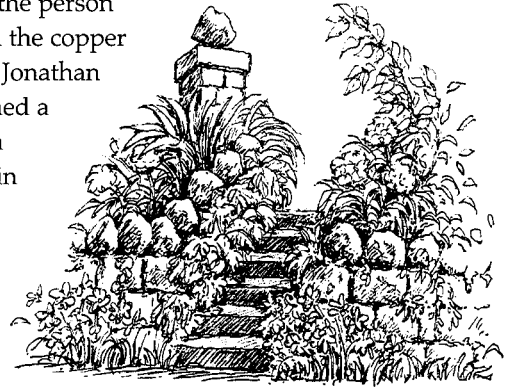
unique features of the style imported from England, that of an encircling front verandah, so popular with those who had resided in hotter climates.

Jonathan received ownership of the property through his father's will, but was almost certainly living there from about 1850. In December 1878, he was the central figure in a court case, appearing before a judge in Hamilton to answer the charge of having an illicit whiskey still on his premises. James Morden, son of the accused, swore that "his grandmother had willed him a still, similar to the one seized by the police, and about two years ago it had been stolen", and then returned by James Cochenour. James told the court that the still had been in the Morden family since the days of his great grandfather and when he first received it, he had put it in a hog-pen, where it had remained hidden for nine or ten months. The still was kept out of his father's sight, who, he was satisfied, "did not know he had been bequeathed it. The worm of the still had been destroyed and a few weeks previously he had given the still away and not seen it since."

The case was dismissed after the judge heard that the owners of a similar still in Crooks' Hollow had tried to make whiskey, but failed, producing only dirty water. In an

attempt to find the person who had placed the copper still in his barn, Jonathan Morden published a notice offering a reward of \$100 in *The Dundas Banner* for three consecutive issues in late December.

The notice also included a strongly worded affidavit in which Jonathan declared his innocence and informing everyone that Marshall Moxley had told him that the still produced in court, was his property, and that "the same had been stolen from his barn near Greenville, and that one James Cochenour, formerly a constable in the Township of West Flamboro', but lately dismissed from such office, had acknowledged that he had taken such still from Moxley's place."



745 Crooks Hollow Rd.







Address 7 Rolph Street Community Dundas

Also known as Lennard House Legal Description _____

P.I.N. 175840041 Roll No. 251826020026601 Ward 13 Neighbourhood _____

Heritage Status: Inventory Registered Designated (Part IV / Part V) Easement (City / OHT) NHS
HCD (if applicable): _____ Cultural Heritage Landscape (if applicable): _____

Property Status (Observed): Occupied Building Vacant Building Vacant Lot Parking Lot

Integrity: Preserved / Intact Modified Compromised Demolished (date) _____

Construction Period: Pre 1867 1868-1900 1901-1939 1940-1955 1956-1970 Post 1970
Year (if known) 1971 Architect / Builder / Craftsperson (if known) Harry Lennard, Architect (then employed by Trevor Garwood-Jones)

Massing: Single-detached Semi-detached, related Semi-detached, unrelated Row, related Row, unrelated Other _____

Storeys: 1 1 ½ 2 2 ½ 3 3 ½ 4 or more Irregular Other _____

Foundation Construction Material: Stone Brick Concrete Wood Other steel posts Finish: cedar boards

Building Construction Material: Brick Frame (wood) Stone Log Other _____ Finish: cedar boards

Building Cladding: Wood Stone Brick Stucco Synthetic Other _____ Finish: cedar boards

Roof Type: Hip Flat Gambrel Mansard Gable Other _____ Type: hipped roof with 12 facets

Roof Materials: Asphalt Shingle Wood Shingle Slate Tile/Terra Cotta Tar/Gravel Metal Other _____

Architectural Style / Influence:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco / Moderne (1920s-1950s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chateau (1880-1940) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Gothic (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival (1850-1910) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux-Arts Classicism (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman / Prairie (1900s-1930s) | <input type="checkbox"/> International (1930-1965) | <input type="checkbox"/> Period Revivals (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire (1860-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brutalism (1960-1970) | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Villa (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Modern (1970-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Edwardian (1900-1930) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate (1850-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (1880-1910) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victory Housing (1940-1950) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classic Revival (1830-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian / Loyalist (1784-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical (1800-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Regency (1830-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1950s Contemporary (1945-1965) |
- Other 1970s Contemporary

Notable Building Features:

- Porch: cantilevered Sill(s): _____ Tower/Spire Bargeboard Eaves: _____
 Verandah: _____ Lintel(s): _____ Dome Transom Verges: _____
 Balcony: _____ Shutters: _____ Finial Side light Dormer: _____
 Door(s) : _____ Quoins: _____ Pilaster Pediment Chimney: _____
 Stairs: spiral staircase Voussoirs: _____ Capital Woodwork Parapet: _____
 Fire wall: _____ Cornice: _____ Panel Date stone Bay: _____
 Windows: see research report Column Cresting Other raised central skylight

Notes: **Unusual pedestal form and polygonal shape. See research report: Architectural Description**

Context:

- Historic Context Statement: Yes No Name of HCS Area: _____
 Streetscape (Residential / Commercial) Terrace / Row Complex / Grouping Landmark
 Multi-address parcel (list addresses): _____ Other _____
 Related buildings: _____

Plan: Square Rectangular L U T H Cross Irregular Other dodecagon

Wings: _____ **Setback:** Shallow Deep At ROW Other _____ Corner Lot

Accessory Features and Structures:

- Features (e.g. stone wall, fountain): _____ Structures (e.g. shed, outbuilding): _____

Additional Notes:

Related Files: _____

Fire Insurance Mapping: 1898 Sheet No. _____ 1911 Sheet No. _____ 1949 Sheet No. _____ 1964 Sheet No. _____

Additional Documentation and Research Attached (if applicable):

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Surveyed by: Ann Gillespie | Date: 3 April 2019 | Survey Area: |
| Staff Reviewer: | Date: | |

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical / Design Value: | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property's style, type or expression is: <input type="checkbox"/> rare <input type="checkbox"/> unique <input type="checkbox"/> representative <input type="checkbox"/> early |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property displays a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> craftsmanship <input type="checkbox"/> artistic merit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> technical achievement <input type="checkbox"/> scientific achievement |
| Historical / Associative Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property has direct associations with a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> theme <input type="checkbox"/> event <input type="checkbox"/> belief <input type="checkbox"/> person <input type="checkbox"/> activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> organization <input type="checkbox"/> institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a potentially significant: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architect <input type="checkbox"/> artist <input type="checkbox"/> builder <input type="checkbox"/> designer <input type="checkbox"/> theorist |
| Contextual Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is important in: <input type="checkbox"/> defining <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintaining <input type="checkbox"/> supporting the character of the area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is linked to its surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physically <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> functionally <input type="checkbox"/> visually <input type="checkbox"/> historically |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is a landmark |

Classification:

- Significant Built Resource (SBR)
- Character-Defining Resource (CDR)
- Character-Supporting Resource (CSR)
- Inventory Property (IP)
- Remove from Inventory (RFI)
- None

Recommendation:

- Add to Designation Work Plan
- Include in Register (Non-designated)
- Remove from Register (Non-designated)
- Add to Inventory – Periodic Review
- Inventory – No Further Review (Non-extant)
- No Action Required

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Evaluated by: Ann Gillespie | Date: 3 April 2019 |
| HMHC Advice: | Date: |
| Planning Committee Advice: | Date: |
| Council Decision: | Date: |
| Database/GIS Update: | AMANDA Update: |

The Lennard House, 7 Rolph Street, Dundas

Background Research Report and Preliminary Heritage Evaluation, 4 April 2019

Ann Gillespie, member of the HMHC Inventory & Research Working Group

PREFACE

In November 26, 2018, Jeremy Parsons (Cultural Heritage Planner) received an inquiry from the owner of the property of 7 Rolph Street, Robert Hawkins, about the possibility of demolishing this unusual 1971 mushroom-shaped house. He was unaware that the property may have any architectural/historical interest. Although the property had been “inventoried”, it was *not* listed on the Heritage Register. Jeremy therefore forwarded this information with some background to Ron Sinclair, Chair of the I & R Working Group for further action. At the December meeting of the I & R Working Group, Ann Gillespie (member and Dundas resident) agreed to undertake further research, resulting in this report and accompanying recommendations.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

SETTING: Present and Past (Figure 1; Figure 2; Figure 3; Figure 4)

The Lennard House at 7 Rolph Street is tucked away on a secluded short dead-end street off Parkside Drive in the post-war residential area of Dundas to the west of the Dundas Driving Park. Rolph Street is located to the north-east of the property of St. Augustine’s Catholic Elementary School. Directly south of Rolph Street (north of the school yard) runs Sydenham Creek, a small watercourse which flows from its headwaters south of Highway 5 (on top of the escarpment) into the Dundas Valley and out to Cootes Paradise. There is only one other house on Rolph Street, a circa 1970s residence at #11. #7 is situated on a contoured rectangular lot with a bump-out on the east side which serves as a parking space on the same level as main floor of the house, accessed via a suspended walkway.

The pedestal form of the house, also known to local residents as the “mushroom house”, was a practical solution to the topography of the site, which is located in a flood plain associated with Sydenham Creek. Pools of water often form on the ground surface after heavy rain. As a result, municipal regulations prohibited the construction of both a basement and living quarters at ground level. The house is now surrounded by mature trees providing summer shade and privacy.

Rolph Street was named after George Rolph (1794–1875), an early settler of Dundas, lawyer, and first clerk of the peace for the Gore District. His extensive land holdings included a large parcel to the north of King Street bounded to the west by Market Street and to the east by York Street. In the 1810s, he built his own residence at the northern terminus of Cross Street, as shown on the 1851 Map of the Town of Dundas (Figure 4). Part of the original building was later moved to the east side of Cross Street where it is still located at #43 and is recognized as one of the oldest surviving houses in Dundas. In 1851, there were no named streets north of Melville Street. By 1875, there were four streets: Victoria Street, McNab Street, Alma Street and Cayley Street. However, none of the lots located on McNab Street were ever developed, likely for topographical reasons. Rolph Street was eventually built in the approximate location of McNab Street.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ownership History

The house was designed in 1969 by architect Harry Lennard for his parents Burt (Bertram) and Gladys Lennard. Completed in 1971, it was owned and occupied by the Lennard family until 1989, when it was sold to Marjorie and Hugh Clark. Marjorie was previously married to Fred Hawkins but he passed away at a relatively young age and she raised their two children on her own. In 1988, she married Hugh Clark, who had three children by his first marriage. Marjorie passed away in 2007, the same year that Hugh married Carolyn Williamson. However, Marjorie, as the registered owner of the property, willed it to her son Robert Hawkins, on condition that Hugh could continue to live in the house until his death and Carolyn for a year after that date. Hugh passed away in August 2018. Carolyn is still living in the house but has indicated that she will be moving out before the August 2019 deadline.

S. Lennard & Sons Ltd. (1879 – 1969)

Bertram Lennard was employed as Superintendent of the successful family business known as S. Lennard & Sons Ltd., founded by his grandfather, Samuel Lennard. Samuel moved with his family to Dundas in 1878 and soon after started a business devoted to the manufacture of hosiery, toques and scarves in rented quarters. The firm expanded quickly and in 1879 moved to a two-storey brick and stone building (1847) at the south-west corner of John and King Streets, which was immediately enlarged to accommodate the growing business. In its last 70 years, the firm specialized in knitted underwear and at its peak employed as many as 200 workers. The business and building were sold in 1969 to a Toronto firm, Shelway Holdings Ltd. but ceased operation only four years later. That year (1973), the landmark edifice was demolished. In the course of its long history (four generations of Lennards), this prosperous family-run textile business established a reputation for integrity and reliability.

Harry Lennard, Architect

Harry Lennard was Senior Associate with the Hamilton architectural firm of Trevor P. Garwood-Jones from 1967 to 1979, where he was engaged in the design of hospitals, churches, schools, residences and cultural facilities. Notably, he was Project Architect for the theatre complex then known as Hamilton Place (now FirstOntario Concert Hall) and Principal Architect for the restoration and interior reconstruction of St. James Anglican Church (Dundas), following a devastating fire in 1978. After opening his own practice in Burlington in 1979, Mr. Lennard undertook a broad range of projects (mainly renovations and additions to existing buildings), including government facilities, office buildings, schools, golf clubs, and retirement homes/ residential care facilities. In the 1980s, he designed several single-family residences in Burlington, but none as architecturally significant as the earlier Lennard House (in the opinion of Mr. Lennard). After close to 40 years in practice as an architect, he retired in 2005.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Building Structure, Exterior and Hard Landscaping (Photo 1; Photo 2; Photo 3; Photo 4)

The house form and structure may be described as a post-and-beam pedestal design, which most typically had an octagonal shape. In this case, the shape was inspired by Bertram's desire to live in a round house. The impracticality of a circular footprint, however, resulted in a 12-sided shape, known as a dodecagon, adopted for both the lower and main levels, respectively 24' and 50' in diameter. At the lower level, 12 steel posts at the 12 points of the dodecagon support 12 steel beams anchored to a central concrete cylindrical post (2' in diameter). These beams are cantilevered out to support the floor beams of the main level and extend further on the west side to support the projecting recessed porch. There are two entrances. The one on the main level is accessed by means of a suspended recessed porch and cedar deck walkway supported at grade where the land slopes downward from a short driveway on the east side of the house. This entry features a slab wood door with a natural finish, flanked on the right by a large floor-to-ceiling window. The entrance to the lower level is located to the left of the upper porch. To the right of this doorway is a projecting spiral staircase with a circular wood post and glass enclosure.

All vertical exterior surfaces were originally clad in bevel siding, consisting of 8" wide cedar boards with a stained finish. The low-pitched 12-sided hipped roof features a 4' high dodecagon-shaped collar, which is purely decorative and obscures the domed skylight (visible from the interior or above). When this skylight had to be replaced in 2016, the bevel siding was found to be decayed and was then covered with the existing aluminum panels.

Windows are a combination of fixed pane (for the four-paned, faceted picture window in the living room), horizontal band directly below the roof soffit, and vertically proportioned awning windows. The open-air cantilevered porch has 8 vertical screened windows.

Surrounding the base of the house is a circular area of hard landscaping consisting of small concrete pavers connected to a flared asphalt driveway with wide borders of the same pavers. The overhang of the main floor provides sheltered parking space.

Building Interior (Photo 5; Photo 6; Photo 7; Photo 8; Photo 9)

The roof structure is supported by 12 glue-laminated beams (exposed on the sloped ceiling sections). The ceiling of the central dodecagon-shaped kitchen has a steeper pitch and terminates in a vertical shaft with the same dodecagonal shape. It is capped by a dome-shaped acrylic skylight (54" in diameter). The wall above the sink has a wide opening, which provides a view through the faceted picture window in the living room. On the foyer side of the kitchen are high horizontal windows letting natural light from the skylight into this entry area. The multi-faceted sloped ceiling sections of the foyer, living/ dining area, kitchen, the flat ceilings of the hallway areas, and the vertical shaft walls of the kitchen skylight are all covered by horizontal cedar boards with a natural finish. The prefabricated metal staircase has circular glass walls on the lower level and circular wood-framed walls with vertical board cladding in the interior space above (terminated as a half wall). An elegant spiral wood railing descends from the landing to the lower level. Flooring materials include poured concrete in the lower level, ceramic tile in the upper and lower entrance foyers, hardwood in the living/ dining area and bedrooms, and cedar boards in the recessed porch.

The absence of an exterior chimney is explained by the exclusive use of electricity as the means of heating. In fact, the house incorporated a relatively new mechanical feature for residential use, known as a heat pump: an electrical air handling unit that cools the house in summer and heats it in winter (located on the lower level).

Background on Pedestal and Polygonal Houses

The first notable octagonal residence in America was *The Octagon*, designed by Dr. William Thornton (first architect of the U.S. Capitol) and built in 1801 in Washington D.C. The octagonal form was popularized in North America in the 2nd half of the 19th century by Orson Squire Fowler, after the publication in 1848 of *A House for All*. Fowler believed that the circle was nature's most perfect form and that for building construction purposes, the octagon, with its flat walls, was the most practical way to achieve this end. He pointed out that circular or polygonal shapes were also more energy-efficient as they enclosed the greatest amount of interior space with the least exterior wall. Slightly more complicated than the hexagon but more closely approximating a circle are two polygonal shapes known as the decagon, with 10 sides, and the dodecagon, with 12 sides.

The pedestal house form was introduced in the late 1960s to meet challenging topographical conditions, such as mountainous terrain and coastal sites, where homes had to be elevated for protection against flooding and storm surge. In 1968, *Topsider Homes* claimed to have created a new genre of building design by combining their unique pedestal foundation to an octagonal structure using a post-and-beam building system to construct a prefabricated house on a severely sloping site near Boone, North Carolina. The octagonal shape and extensive floor-to-ceiling glass permitted magnificent panoramic views of the mountainous setting from every room. *Topsider Homes* expanded in the 1970s and have since built thousands of homes worldwide, ranging in size from small prefab cottages to unique homes up to 20,000 sq. ft. in size. Mr. Lennard could not pinpoint any precise source for his inspiration to overcome the site challenges of his parents' lot by designing a pedestal house, but he must have seen some built examples, if only in photographs, and learned about their structural design.

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION (see accompanying Preliminary Evaluation form)

Design/ Physical Value

The combined pedestal and dodecagonal shape of the residence at 7 Rolph Street is a very rare form of construction in the Hamilton area, where site conditions are generally not extreme enough to warrant building a house with no basement and a main floor raised off the ground on a pedestal. It is possibly one of only two examples in the Hamilton area and is certainly the only example in Dundas. It also appears to be an early example within a broader North American context. The house displays a high degree of artistic merit for its creative use of the dodecagon shape for both exterior and interior elements, most notably, for the central kitchen with its unique ceiling/ skylight design. The house displays a high degree of craftsmanship, which is particularly evident on the interior. Notable are the generous use of cedar boards as a ceiling wall cladding material and the unique spiral staircase with its graceful curved handrail. It also demonstrates a relatively high degree of technical achievement for residential construction as the pedestal building type poses challenges from an engineering perspective.

Historical/ Associative Value

This property has direct associations with two important local businesses. S. Lennard and Sons was a very successful, long-standing Dundas-based manufacturing operation specializing in knitted goods. Bertram Lennard was amongst the last members of the Lennard family to run this business. Harry Lennard, though not well-known outside the Hamilton/ Burlington area for his own architectural practice, worked on some important projects as a young architect, while employed by the prominent Hamilton firm of Trevor-Garwood Jones. During this period (1967-79), he designed his most significant residential structure, the Lennard House at 7 Rolph Street.

Contextual Value

Though barely visible from the intersection of Rolph Street and Parkside Drive, the property is important in maintaining the character of the area as the lot size and building size are compatible with that the relatively small post-war houses built on ample-sized lots in the surrounding post-war residential area. The Lennard House is physically and functionally linked to its surroundings, its unusual mushroom shape being a practical and creative design response to the site topography. Though not visually prominent, this house stands apart out from its neighbours from an architectural design standpoint and may therefore be considered a landmark.

SOURCES

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www.thespec.com/news-story/6825897-mahoney-some-hamilton-and-cuban-history/

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Historical Hamilton website: <http://historicalhamilton.com/dundas/the-lennard-house> (Brian Kowalewicz and Paul Dolanjski)

SLEEK: Hamilton's Residential Architecture, 2011: the first of two calendars published by Hamilton HIStory + HERitage; September: The Lennard House; research by Anthony Butler; photography by Graham Crawford and Jeff Tessier.

"S. Lennard & Sons Limited: At one time known as Dundas Knitting Mills", 3-page manuscript, October 1977 (no author), file on the Lennard family; Dundas Museum & Archives.

"Heat pumps control atmosphere in all-electric home", photocopy of article from unknown source, file on the Lennard family; Dundas Museum & Archives.

Un undated resume provided by Mr. Lennard, with a list of projects.

Set of architectural drawings for the Lennard House, Garwood-Jones, Architects, 20 June 1969 (copy owned by Harry Lennard and signed by his father and himself).

Phone conversations with Harry Lennard, December 2018 and 31 March 2019; email correspondence.

Phone conversations with Carloyn Clark, 7 December 2018 and 31 March 2019.

"Garwood-Jones's legacy exists 'here before us'", *Flamborough Review*, 17 March 2011:

www.flamboroughreview.com/news-story/5396812-garwood-jones-s-legacy-exists-here-before-us.

Photos by Ann Gillespie (December 2018), Graham Crawford and Jeff Tessier for the *SLEEK* 2011 calendar.

Brief biography for George Rolph in *Wikipedia*: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Rolph.

Heritage Buildings of Dundas – William Lyon Mackenzie Slept Here, Dundas Heritage Association, 1984, 43 Cross Street, p. 23.

Map of the Town of Dundas in the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, Canada West. Surveyed & Drawn by Marcus Smith, 1851 (published by the author).

Town of Dundas, Wentworth County, Ont., *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.*, Toronto: Page & Smith, 1875, pp. 42-43.

HISTORY OF PEDESTAL AND OCTAGONAL HOUSES:

Topsider Homes: www.topsiderhomes.com/pedestal-homes-houses.php;
www.topsiderhomes.com/octagonal-homes.php.

The Octagon House, Genesee Country Village and Museum: www.bobvila.com/articles/2040-the-octagon-house.

MAPS AND AERIAL VIEW



Figure 1

Google Street View, with arrow pointing to the more precise location of 7 Rolph Street.

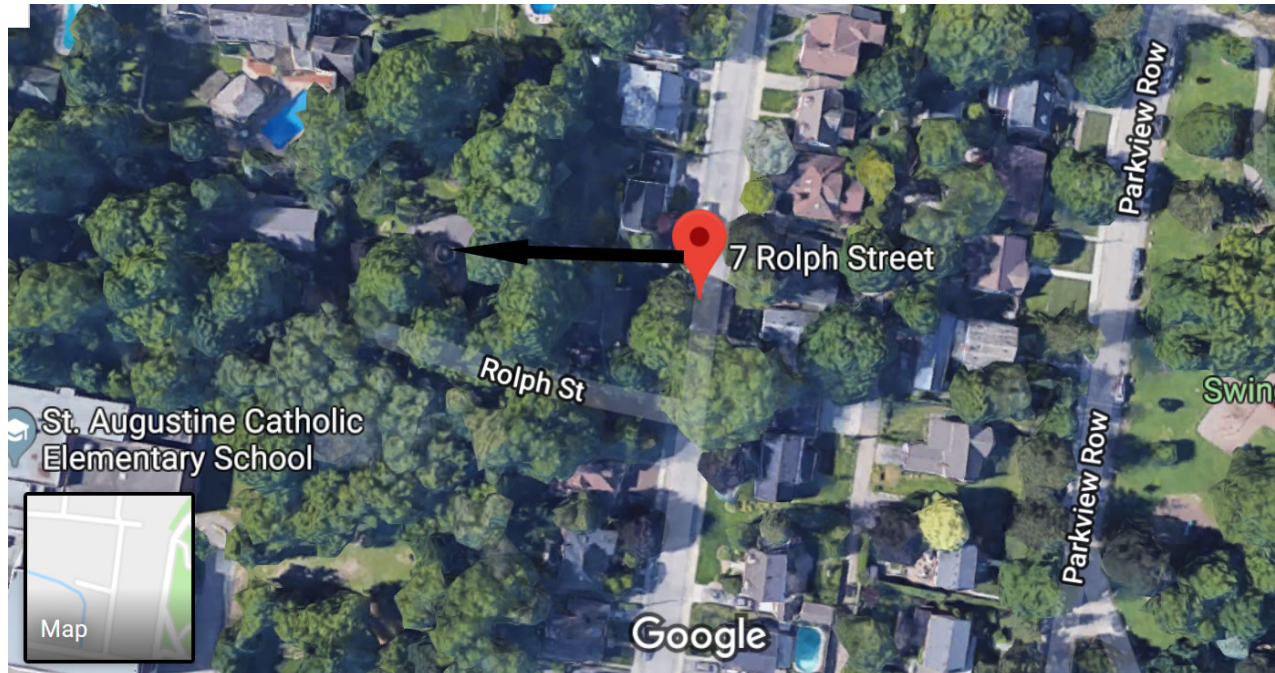


Figure 2

Google Satellite View with arrow pointing to the roof of the house at 7 Rolph Street.

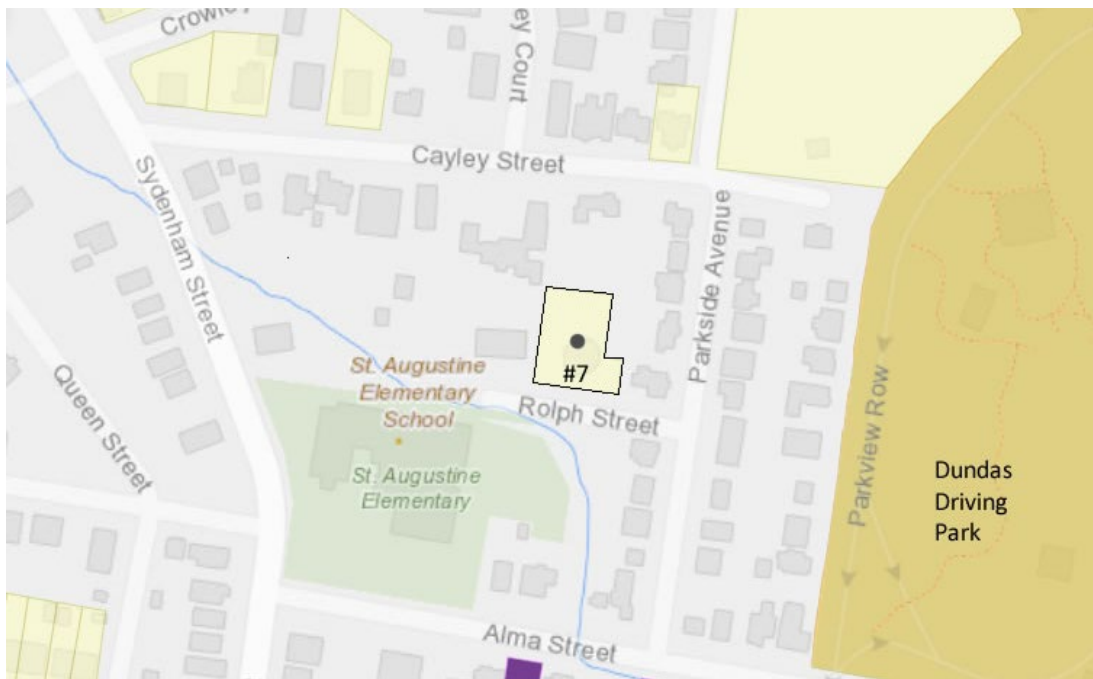


Figure 3

City of Hamilton Heritage Property Mapping section showing the location and property boundaries of 7 Rolph Street. Pale yellow colour identifies it as an *Inventoried Property*.



Figure 4

Section of the 1851 Marcus Smith map of the Town of Dundas, showing the extensive land holdings of George Rolph, in Dundas: north of King Street and east of Market Street to York Street and beyond. The building complex within the red circle is believed to have belonged to George Rolph.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1

View of the property looking north-west towards the escarpment. Rolph Street ends at its driveway; partially visible on the left is the end of the private driveway of the property at #11. Shows the added aluminum paneling of the skylight collar. (Ann Gillespie, 2018)



Photo 2

View of the house looking directly north with the lower entry door partially visible to the left of the green bin. Shows the asphalt driveway bordered with concrete pavers. (Ann Gillespie, December 2018)



Photo 3

View showing the bridge-like walkway to the recessed entrance porch on the main level from the parking space at the top of the slope. Also visible on the lower level is part of the circular area surfaced with concrete pavers. (Jeff Tessier, 2011).



Photo 4

View looking south-west, showing the four-paned picture window of the living room and the projecting screened porch, cantilevered beyond the outer wall by a distance of 6'. (Jeff Tessier, 2011)



Photo 5

View of the living room looking towards the dining area and sliding doors to the screened porch. On the left is the faceted opening in the kitchen wall, finished above with cedar boards (identical to those used on the sloped ceiling). It also shows the glue-laminated beams which support the roof. (Jeff Tessier, 2011)



Photo 6: View of the outer walls of the kitchen with its high windows facing the entrance foyer. Partially visible in the left corner is the circular half wall of the spiral staircase to the lower level. (Jeff Tessier, 2011)



Photo 7: View looking down the spiral staircase to its glass enclosure on the lower level. Carpeting was likely a later addition to the metal stairs. (Graham Crawford, 2011)



Photo 8

View of the main entrance foyer looking towards the arched opening of the den. On the right is the curved half wall of the spiral staircase. (Jeff Tessier, 2011)



Photo 9

View of the kitchen looking through the opening towards the living room and its picture window. Partially visible is the vertical shaft of the domed skylight. (Jeff Tessier, 2011)





Hamilton

BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY FORM

4c

Address King Street ...²³⁺ 25 King Street East ^(some maps) #36 King Community... Stoney Creek

Also known as... Millen's Store Legal Description LOT 24 Cone 3

P.I.N. Roll No. 251800355 Ward 5 Neighbourhood

Heritage Status: Inventory Registered Designated (Part IV / Part V) Easement (City / OHT) NHS
 Heritage Conservation District (if applicable): _____ Cultural Heritage Landscape (if applicable): Stoney Creek
 downtown landscape

Property Status (Observed): Occupied Building Vacant Building Vacant Lot Parking Lot

Integrity: Preserved / Intact Modified Compromised Demolished (date) _____

Construction Period: Pre 1867 1868-1900 1901-1939 1940-1955 1956-1970 Post 1970
 Year (if known) circa 1854 Architect / Builder / Craftsperson (if known) _____

Massing: Single-detached Semi-detached, related Semi-detached, unrelated Row, related Row, unrelated Other _____

Storeys: 1 1 1/2 2 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4 or more Irregular Other _____

Foundation Construction Material: Stone Brick Concrete Wood Other _____ Finish: _____

Building Construction Material: Brick Frame (wood) Stone Log Other _____ Finish: WOOD 1850's
- FIRE INSC MAP 1939

Building Cladding: Wood Stone Brick Stucco Synthetic Other: alum siding Finish: 2019

Roof type: Hip Flat Gambrel Mansard Gable Other _____ Type: _____

Roof Materials: Asphalt Shingle Wood Shingle Slate Tile/Terra Cotta Tar/Gravel Metal Other _____

Architectural Style / Influence:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco / Moderne (1920s-1950s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chateau (1880-1940) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Gothic (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival (1850-1910) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux-Arts Classicism (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman / Prairie (1900s-1930s) | <input type="checkbox"/> International (1930-1965) | <input type="checkbox"/> Period Revivals (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire (1860-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brutalism (1960-1970) | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Villa (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Modern (1970-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Edwardian (1900-1930) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate (1850-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (1880-1910) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victory Housing (1940-1950) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian / Loyalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Regency | <input type="checkbox"/> 1950s Contemporary |

(1830-1860)

(1784-1860)

(1800-1860)

(1830-1860)

(1945-1965)

Other _____

Notable Building Features:

- X Porch: _____ Sill(s): _____ Tower/Spire Bargeboard Eaves: _____
- Verandah: _____ Lintel(s): _____ Dome Transom Verges: _____
- Balcony: _____ Shutters: _____ Finial Side light Dormer: _____
- Door(s) : _____ Quoins: _____ Pilaster Pediment Chimney: _____
- Stairs: _____ Voussoirs: _____ Capital Woodwork Parapet: _____
- Fire wall: _____ Cornice: _____ Panel Date stone Bay: _____
- Windows: _____ Column Cresting Other _____

Notes:

Context:

Historic Context Statement: Yes No Name of HCS Area: _____

X Streetscape (Residential / Commercial) Terrace / Row X Complex / Grouping Landmark

Multi-address parcel (list addresses): _____ Other _____

Related buildings: _____

Plan: Square Rectangular L U T H Cross Irregular Other _____

Wings: _____ Setback: Shallow Deep At ROW Other _____ Corner Lot

Accessory Features and Structures:

Features (e.g. stone wall, fountain):

Structures (e.g. shed, outbuilding):

Additional Notes:

Related Files: _____

Fire Insurance Mapping: 1898 Sheet No. _____ 1911 Sheet No. _____ 1949 Sheet No. _____ 1964 Sheet No. _____

Additional Documentation and Research Attached (if applicable):

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Surveyed by: | Date: | Survey Area: |
| Staff Reviewer: | Date: | |

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical / Design Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property's style, type or expression is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rare <input type="checkbox"/> unique <input type="checkbox"/> representative <input type="checkbox"/> early |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property displays a high degree of: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> craftsmanship <input type="checkbox"/> artistic merit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> technical achievement <input type="checkbox"/> scientific achievement |
| Historical / Associative Value: | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property has direct associations with a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> theme <input type="checkbox"/> event <input type="checkbox"/> belief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person <input type="checkbox"/> activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> organization <input type="checkbox"/> institution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> architect <input type="checkbox"/> artist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building <input type="checkbox"/> designer <input type="checkbox"/> theorist |
| Contextual Value: | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is important in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defining <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> maintaining <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supporting the character of the area |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is linked to its surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physically <input type="checkbox"/> functionally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> visually <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historically |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is a landmark |

Classification:

- Significant Built Resource (SBR)
 Character-Defining Resource (CDR)
 Character-Supporting Resource (CSR)
 Inventory Property (IP)
 Remove from Inventory (RFI)
 None

Recommendation:

- Add to Designation Work Plan
 Include in Register (Non-designated)
 Remove from Register (Non-designated)
 Add to Inventory – Periodic Review
 Inventory – No Further Review (Non-extant)
 No Action Required

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Evaluated by: <i>K. WAKEMAN</i> | Date: <i>SEPT 2018</i> |
| HMHC Advice: | Date: |
| Planning Committee Advice: | Date: |
| Council Decision: | Date: |
| Database/GIS Update: | AMANDA Update: |

forefathers, having lived on the same estate for more than two hundred years, as farmers.

Jane Foster was born August 13th, 1814, in the same parish and belonged to an old English family. They had eleven children. **Samuel (Millen)** died before the family left England, and was buried in Westwell Parish.

John (Millen) and **Jane (Foster)**, and nine children, all of whom were registered in the English Church records at Westwell Parish, Kent County, England, left England, as stated, in 1849.

On their way up the St. Lawrence River, and when the boat was between Quebec and Montreal, **James (Millen)**, who was less than two years of age, took ill and died. He was buried in the Anglican Church burying ground at Montreal

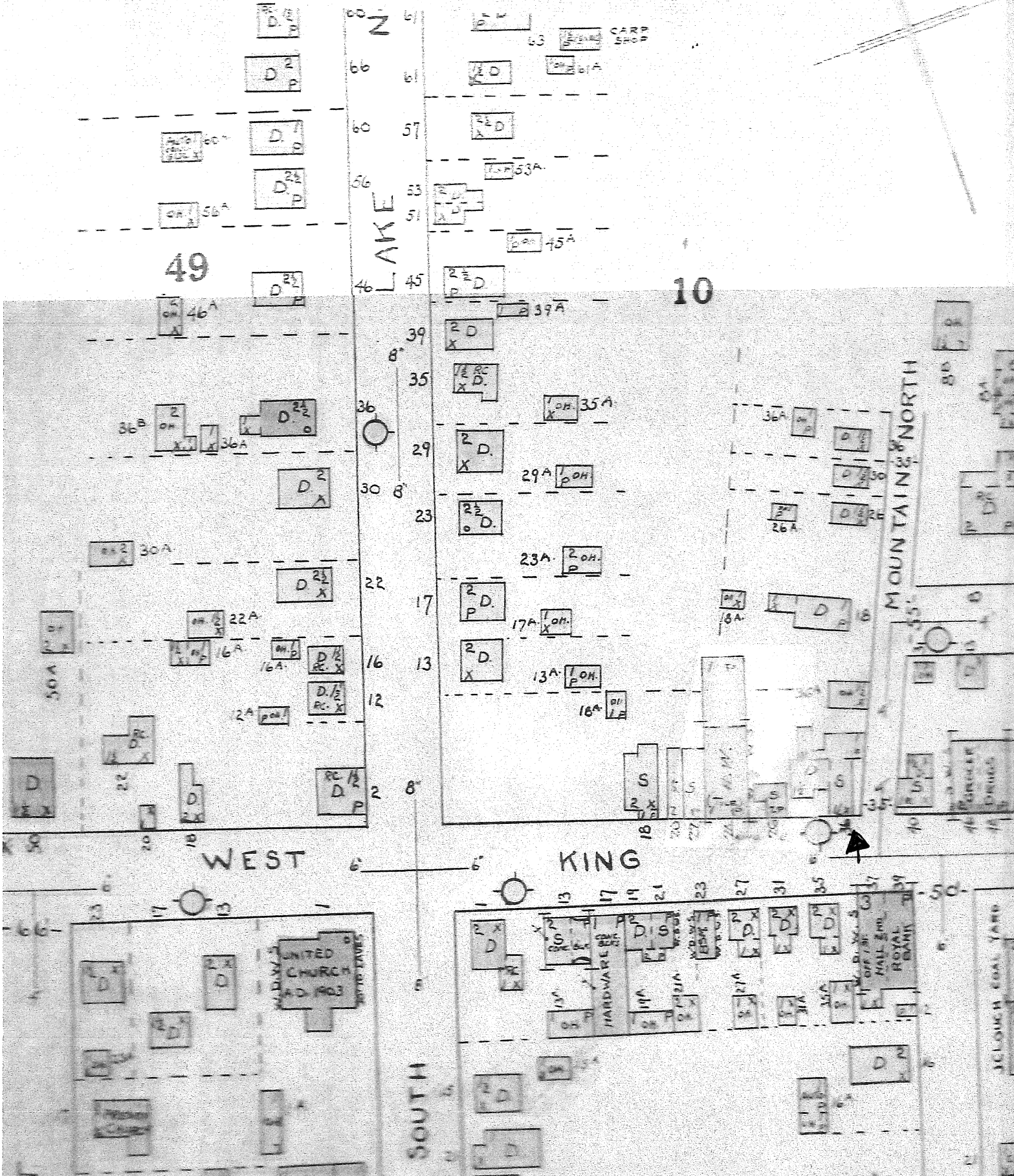
The family journeyed on to Hamilton, arriving there on June 4th, 1849.

They settled near the village of Stoney Creek, on a farm in the Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth. It was here that **Isaac (Millen)** was born

John Millen stayed in the Township of Saltfleet for some years. **Jane Millen (Foster)**, his wife, died November 29th, 1854, and her remains were interred in the Methodist Church cemetery at Stoney Creek. The names of their children, and the years of their birth are: **William (Millen)**, born June 25th, 1836; **Mary (Millen)** and **Elizabeth (Millen)** (twins), 1838; **Thomas (Millen)**, December 26th 1839; **Ann (Millen)**, 1842; **John (Millen)**, 1843; **Richard (Millen)**, 1845; **Stephen (Millen)**, February 23rd, 1846; **Samuel (Millen)**, died in England; **James (Millen)**, died in infancy; **George (Millen)**, 1849; **Isaac**, February 28th 1852. **Isaac** was the only child in this family to be born in Canada.

John Millen remained a widower a few years and subsequently married **Miss Sarah Canada**, of Saltfleet Township, by whom he had two daughters, **Jane (Millen)** and **Catherine (Millen)**, both of whom died when young; and one son, **Francis Byron (Millen)**, who was born in 1860.

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49

10

WEST KING

KING

MOUNTAIN NORTH

UNION CHURCH
W. AD. MOB.

HARDWARE
ROYAL BANK

MCLOUGH COAL YARD

CARP SHOP

S
G
H

DRUGS

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on Spectator

CLASSIFIED SECTION

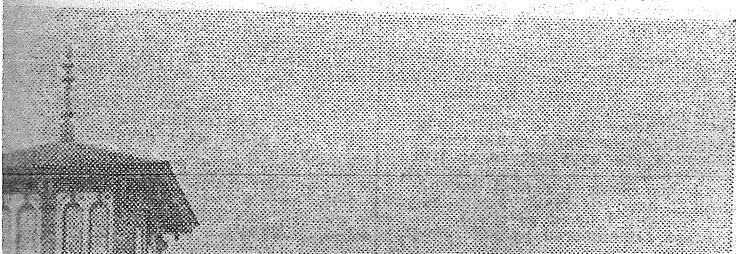
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25 1950

NUMBER 275

From Dream Of The Past



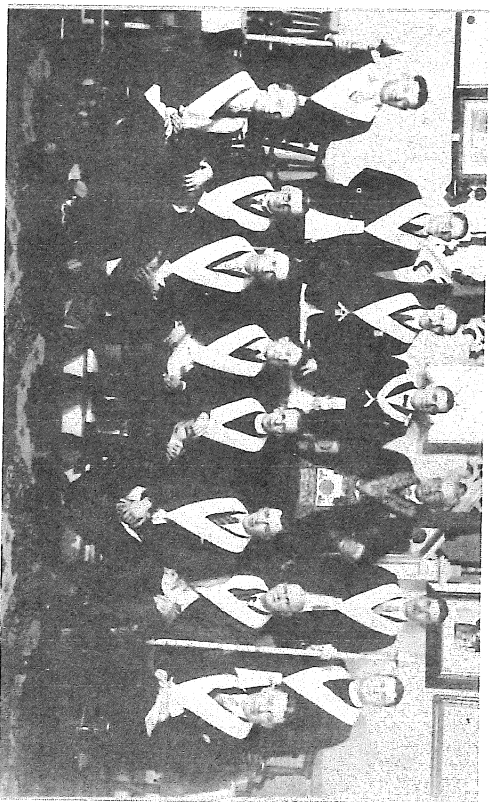
IN BUSINESS FOR 130 YEARS — Millen's general store at Stoney Creek, seen in this photograph, is believed to be the oldest place of business in that historic village. Old accounts indicate that business was actually done at the site in 1820. The first post office for the community was opened in this building in 1832 and was there for many years. The late A. R. Millen purchased the business in 1903 from Isaac Corman and it is still conducted by Mrs. Millen. Isaac Corman, it is understood, bought the business from John McNeilly who had secured it from Charles Moore. While others had previously owned and operated it, their names were not immediately available.



obtained from the Grand Lodge of Canada and a meeting was held in Wilson's Hotel on Monday, 15th day of August 1864, to instal the officers named on the Warrant. These officers were Bro. Walter McKay, Worshipful Master; Bro. Jos. DeClops, Senior Warden; Bro. William Pettit, Junior Warden; Bros. Abel Land, Enos McMillan, Wm. Campbell, Jacob Pettit, John S. Carl, Christopher Biggar and Levi Neil.

The Lodge moved into two rooms in the home of Charles Moore, which stood at the south-east corner of Lake Avenue and King Street in 1865 and shortly afterwards into rooms over the store owned by Alva Jones, later known as Richard Millen's store. On the 23rd of December, 1901, the Lodge moved again to the third floor of the Institute Building at the south-west corner of King Street and Mountain Avenue where the members climbed forty-four steps to the Lodge Rooms which were without running water or washroom facilities.

In 1954 a Committee, under the leadership of Rt. Wor. Bro. Leighton McDermid, purchased the present lot at Dawson and Passmore Streets and in 1957 the present modern brick Masonic Temple was erected on the site. The official builder was Wor. Bro. W. E. Bland but many brethren co-operated with labour and money.



Officers of Wentworth Lodge 166, A.F. & A.M., - 1926

Through the efforts of two members of the legal profession Wor. Bro. Ben Simpson and his illustrious father Most Wor. Bro. T. H. Simpson the Stoney Creek Masonic Hall Association was formed and a Charter procured authorizing the sale of Bond Certificates, non-

interest bearing, to the brethren and thus financing was arranged. The Building Committee became the first Trustees and were Rt. Wor. Bro. Leighton McDermid, Chairman; Wor. Bro. S. Lloyd Hagan, Secretary-Treasurer; Wor. Bro. W. E. Bland; V. Wor. Bro. D. R. McLeod and Wor. Bro. Alex Skene.

A new lodge named Thomas Hamilton Simpson Lodge No. 692 G.R.C. was formed consisting mostly of members of Wentworth Lodge with V. Wor. Bro. D. R. McLeod installed as first Worshipful Master.

One of the oldest Masons still attending Lodge in Stoney Creek is V. Wor. Bro. John H. Lee who is 93. He was elected Secretary in 1918 in Wentworth Lodge, retiring in 1924 and was elected again in 1926. He resigned in 1960 to become Worshipful Master of Thomas Hamilton Simpson Lodge No. 692 and in the same year received a Grand Lodge appointment as Superintendent of Works.

The new Temple has a spacious Board Room, modern cloak-rooms and washrooms, with a banquet room and kitchen in the basement. At present, nine other Lodges meet in this Temple pending construction of a new Central Masonic Temple in Hamilton to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1967.

The Lodge, while referred to as a fraternal organization, contributes time, money and energy to other organizations. High on its list is the giving of blood. The members also assist in the welfare of their members and their families. They also give financial support to an adopted orphan under the Christian Children's Fund.

Through the 110 years that this Masonic Lodge has been part of Stoney Creek its members have contributed a great deal to the welfare of the community but perhaps the greatest is their good citizenship.

THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Historic Chapter No. 194 O.E.S. was instituted on April 12th, 1929, in Stoney Creek with Mrs. Myrtle McDougall of King Street East the first Worthy Matron and Mr. Walter Beswick, Worthy Patron. The Chapter is part of the largest organization in the world that has both men and women members. At present 40 percent of the membership are men.

It is mainly a benevolent organization where local Chapters, of which there are nearly 280 in Ontario, raise money in various ways to give their support to other organizations. Cancer research, Muscu-

Saltfleet—Then and Now

1792

1973

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The Corporation of
The Town of Stoney Creek

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Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Storekeeper's daughter recalls general store

By Barb Joy

When Thelma Millen (now Felker) walked into her father's general store on King Street in her growing-up years, she hoped she wouldn't have to weigh coffee or pump molasses.

Of all the duties she performed in the store, those were the two she disliked.

"I always enjoyed selling," said Mrs. Felker in a recent interview. "But you know how molasses gets cold in the winter and then it's harder than ever to pump, and to fill up those jars the customers brought with them."

On entering the store, a customer would note the stairway about three-quarters of the way back that led to a partitioned part of the room above, where the Canadian Order of Foresters met and the Gun Club held its oyster suppers.

In another section at the top, stovepipes were stored while under the stairway stood large containers of the hated molasses and cans of coal oil.

TABLE WAS PILED WITH CLOTHING

In the middle of the store stood a long table piled with overalls, shirts and other assorted dry goods and under it were stacked pots, pans and various cooking utensils.

At the back of the store clustered shoes, boots and rubber boots. Sugar and flour were scooped from large bins, and coffee was ground then weighed according to the customer's orders.

"I was always hoping no one would come in and ask for a pound of coffee," said Mrs. Felker. "I just hated doing that."

On her way through the store, the young Miss Millen might note the spittle around the cuspidor.

"One customer just couldn't hit it so I made a sign reading 'If you can't hit the cuspidor, don't spit on the floor,'" she said.

Of the merchandise in the store, perhaps the most attractive to the young girl was the case of hair ribbons with drawers that pulled out to reveal the varied colors under glass covers.

NO PRICE TAGS WERE NEEDED

No price tags were on any article, as none were needed. They were all in the hands of the seven members of the Millen family who served the customers and made change from a box behind the counter.

A special day was Wednesday when Miss Millen climbed into the horse-drawn cart and made the long trip to Winona to pick up orders. Back at the store the next day, the stairway was lined with orders which were scrutinized to make sure coal oil wasn't resting too close to butter and lard.

And Friday saw the cart loaded for the trek to Winona again. Many of the customers were employees of E.D. Smith & Sons who were at work at the time of delivery.

"They'd leave the money on the table. We'd leave the order and the change," said Mrs. Felker. "In those days, people were honest. Now you don't dare leave your door unlocked."

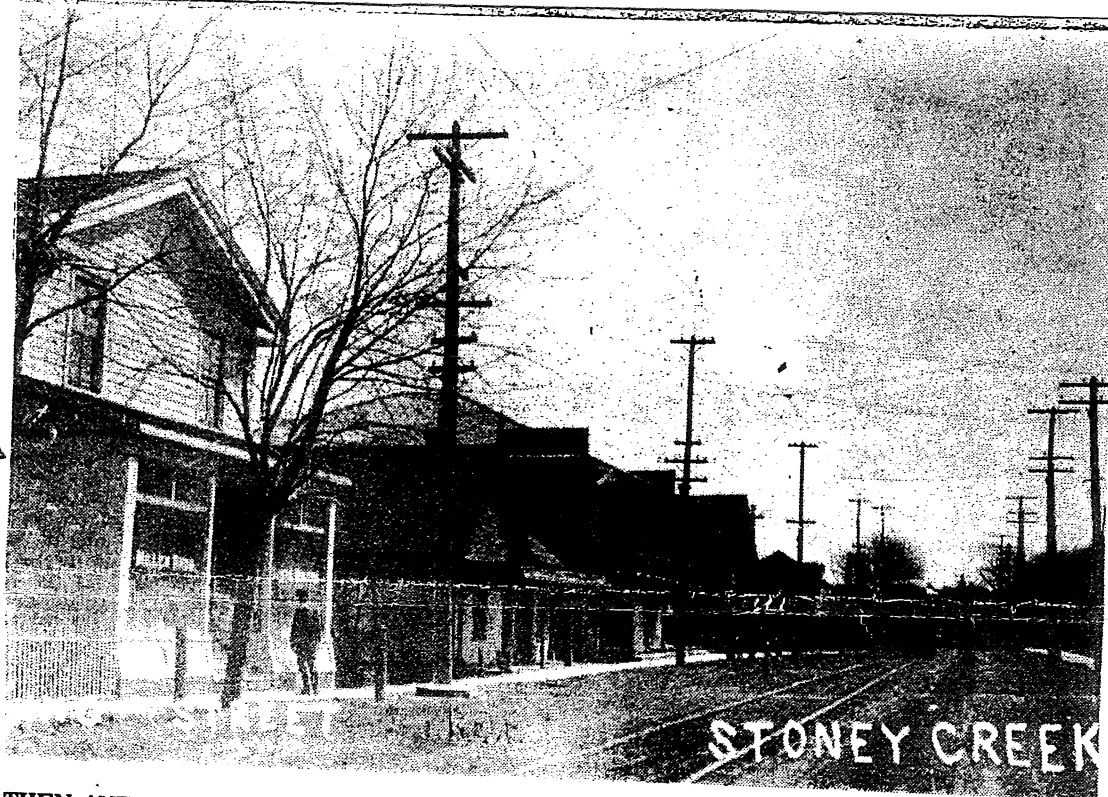
STORE BUILT IN LATE 1700s

The store, built in 1791 or '92, saw many storekeepers, among them Isaac Corman. From 1822 to 1899, part of it became a post office. Mrs. Felker's father bought it in 1903 and, after his death in 1937, her mother and then her brother kept the business going until it was sold in 1971. It is now an office building containing the business premises of Lyle Peterson, Accountant, on the corner of Mountain Avenue and King Street.

But, before it was sold, the old store had been modernized to become a self-serve. Gone was the camaraderie it once contained when men swapped news and opinions on politics.

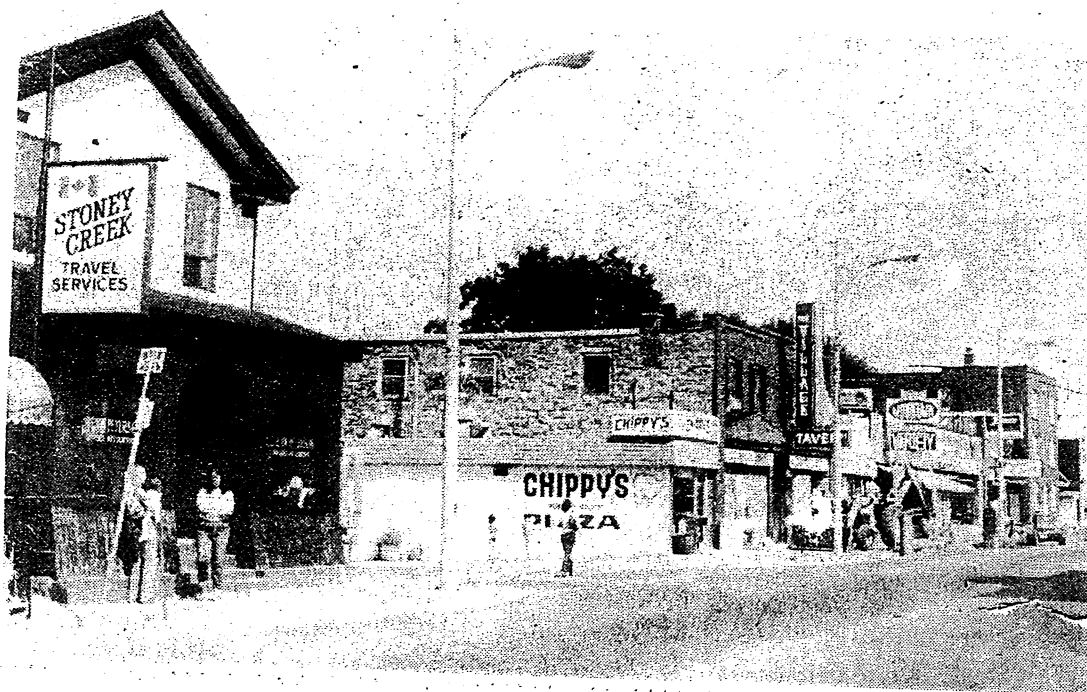
"I remember Burton Corman asking my father if he thought he should run for reeve and my father said 'yes,'" said Mrs. Felker.

It led to a long public life for Mr. Corman, and the incident demonstrated the close affiliation of Stoney Creek residents back in the days of the old general store.



THEN AND NOW: King Street has a different look today than it had when this old picture was taken, showing the Millen Store as it was then

and the radial railway running along the main street.



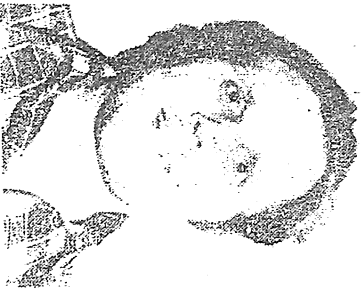
Stoney Creek News

circulating

Stoney Creek History: Millen's Farming Agriculture

Down on the farm

by STEPHEN J. BECKROFT



Later his uncle quit and joined up with Hames R. Twaddle. Together they opened another store until Mr. Twaddle became Postmaster in 1940. Mr. Twaddle had come to Stoney Creek in 1924, originally hailing from Scotland.

The old store prospered under the name "A.R. Millen" and did a good trade. Crawl Millen has a folding wooden rule, 36 inches long, with the inscription "A.R. Millen, Groceries and Dry Phone Winona 192-2". I was puzzled about the Winona number, but it seemed that prior to World War I, Stoney Creek Subscribers were listed with the Winona exchange.

"When I was six years old," said Crawl Millen, "my father opened a branch store at Grimsby Beach - in those days it was a busy place in the summer, with all the cottages. Uncle George stayed in Stoney Creek and minded the main store. We had one hired man at Grimsby Beach that summer; his name was Bob Adams. We always got a hundred loaves of bread delivered by Canada Bread Co. for the weekend and by the time we locked the door on Saturday night they had all gone. We did a good business at Grimsby Beach!"

We talked about stores opening on Sundays, and the legislation passed earlier this year which requires large stores to close on holidays and Sundays. If they stay open they are allowed a maximum floor space of 2,400 square feet and only three employees. "I don't see why they have to open on Sundays at all," he said. "My father never did. No stores did in those days. On Saturdays we were busy, though. People used to get the radial to the store. We stayed open until 10:30 or 11:00 at night."

I asked about the prices of merchandise in those days, but he didn't remember many.

"A lot of goods were sold by bulk. Vinegar from the barrel sold at 40 cents a gallon... mollasses were sold from the barrel, too. I remember that mollasses ran real slow in winter and if you were in a hurry it seemed to take even longer to fill the customer's container. We kept 100 gallons of oil out back and sold it for Adams. We always got a hundred loaves of bread delivered by Canada Bread Co. for the weekend and by the time we locked the door on Saturday night they had all gone. We did a good business at Grimsby Beach!"

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I searched other records and found prices charged by Grimsby stores prior to the Depression so I would imagine that these are similar to A.R. Millen's prices. Here are some examples:- Hats and caps from \$1.50; shorts \$3.00; Lisle socks for men 50 cents; Silk socks for men 89 cents; hot-water bottles 89 cents (with one year guarantee - they cost an extra 30 cents for two years' guarantee!); "Princess" Soap, Flakes 23 cents; "Gold Medal" Jelly Powders - 4 for 25 cents; Brunswick Sardines - 4 cans for 25 cents; rolled oats in bulk 5 lbs. for 17 cents; fresh cranberries 18 cents a pound; cauliflowers 3 for 25 cents; cabbages 5 cents each; squash 10 cents each; soda biscuits 21 pounds for 27 cents... and so on.

"In those days," comments Crawl Millen, "Prices didn't go up and down like they do now. Once you got the prices in your head, you were O.K. I don't know how these clerks remember the prices nowadays - they seem to change every week." He shook his head.

"I remember a lot of the old customers. Georgina Van Wagner - she married Bert Woodman and she died last April in the Brodie Nursing Home - the old Glover house that was. I remember old Doc. Thomson in Stoney Creek. He loved cheese, did Doc Thomson; the stronger the better. Then we had one regular customer - Mr. Griffith, who was cook at E.D. Smith's. He came in every night and bought ten cigars. We kept them for him specially."

We talked about credit. Apparently at the A.R. Millen store the E.D. Smith customers could buy groceries through the week and pay for them on payday at the end of the week. Farmers were able to get two or three months' credit until they sold their crops.

"We used to do a lot of deliveries. I hated making deliveries in the freezing rain or snow, but it had to be done. We had a covered van pulled by one horse, but the driver was out at front. - exposed to the weather! We did the Beach on Mondays, Red Hill on Saturdays, Eastern districts - such as Winona, Fruitland - on Wednesdays and Fridays. I did some deliveries and my brother Harold did others." He chuckled.

"I remember once we had been out together delivering on Barton Street - and - wow! - was it cold! One lady took pity on us, 'Come inside,' she cries, 'and have a dish of cider.'"

"Well, we did. I guess we weren't used to cider at that age. By the time we got home we were giggling and fooling around. My mother never said anything. I think she guessed what had happened, but she never said a word."

Dick Millen passed on just prior to the outbreak of World War II, in 1937. He brought the business through the heartbreaking years of the Depression, and it was those terrible bleak days that soured Crawl Millen against the store. The tragedy of customers who needed groceries but who were unable to pay for them - the continual worry of trying to keep the store open amidst poverty and heartache!

The store was then carried on by another son, Richard Millen who operated it through the war years and only sold out about ten years ago. So ended a history of over fifty years in the hands of the Millen family.

"I wish I'd kept all the papers," muses Crawlford Millen. "But at the time you don't think papers are of any value once they're finished with."

Both Mr. Millen and I would like to wish Bob Cenac all the best in his new venture. Maybe if he listens hard enough he WILL hear the walls talking!

Jack "Listen To This" Heugh commented about "the oldest grocery store in Stoney Creek" which has been recently taken over by Bob Cenac and is now called Bob's Grocery (THE NEWS, September 8) Jack Heugh wondered about the history of it and wished that the walls could talk.

Well, Jack, walls don't talk. But farmers do. And Crawlford Millen, a retired farmer who is his 75th year, is a son of one of the owners of the old store.

I talked with Mr. Millen about his early days in the store.

It had been started, he told me, by his Uncle George and his father, whose full name was Anthony Richard Millen, although he was known as "Dick" to all his friends. Opening in 1901, they traded under the name Millen Brothers and were one of the first telephone subscribers in Stoney Creek.



8- Augustus & Stephan Jones store 1790's

MILLEN'S STORE, STONEY CREEK

by Mrs. Kenneth Emberley

REFERENCE circulating

A history of Stoney Creek is unfolded in the telling of the story of Millen's Store at the corner of King Street East and Mountain Avenue North, the age of which dates, believably, from 1791-2 to 1967. It is the oldest continuing business in town -- and business is good! The end of September 1967 brought, after 64 years, the end of store-keeping for the A.R. Millen family in Stoney Creek.

In the days of "way-back-when" a man by the name of William Jones, with his brother James, built a big house and lived in it for many years with his growing family. A brother, Augustus, was the first land surveyor in upper Canada and later he received a grant of land of 2000 acres. He lived in the "Canada House" at Lake and King Streets, east side. William was given a 1200 acre grant of land. This acreage extended east of Lake Avenue from the mountain to the lake. The fine old Jones home "Locust Lawn" on Jones Street is now occupied by Murray Felker Johnson and his family. The house was well-built as were a number of smaller houses built nearby, presumably for employees.

The store was also built of wood with rough cast plaster coating adhering to long horizontal strips of 1½ inches by ½ inch width and thickness of material called lath. This method of construction is called "stucco" today and it retains heat well. It was greatly used in former days. It is thought that these buildings were built by the same brothers. A brother-in-law, James, built the Battlefield House. (see footnote #1)

The first store-keeper was William Jones and his son Stephan. His daughter Emmy was the first Postmistress. The post office later had official post date markings of 1822 - 26 and was housed here until 1899. Within memory of the writer, a verandah stretched across the front of the building and the store windows were of small panes of glass. A heavy screening of coarse wire mesh protected them. This has been modernized but the same door, lock and key are in use at the present. The walls of the foundation are very thick stone. At one time the upper story was used as a meeting place for fraternal societies -- the Maccabees, Orange Lodge, Foresters and Masons met there until the new town hall was built at the turn of the century. Entrance to the upper story was reached by an outside stairway on the east wall.

The early storekeepers included William Jones, Captain Williamson, E.B. Smith, Henry Wodehouse, J. Charles Moore, John H. McNeilly, Isaac Corman, and A.R. Millen.

Old accounts disclose that business was transacted at the site in 1820. The family of John Frederick Felker of Mud Street in the township of Saltfleet dealt here in trade and barter of farm products, fleeces and household necessities of the time. Pounds, shillings and pence was the currency used at that early date.

The mountain families of Adam Reid, the Stewarts, and the Lees, the mountain

known as "Millen Brothers" for some time, but later as A.R.Millen General Store. When the store was first purchased, groceries were called for in person. Later deliveries were made weekly by Mr. Millen to the outlaying homes. Again, later his sons helped in this work. One such trip was made every Wednesday to Winona, which took all day from early morning until dark, A hot mid-day meal was ready regularly each Wednesday at the Jerry Dean house in Fruitland.

The employees of E.D. Smith and Sons were regular customers. They frequently came by radial car with orders that were delivered the following Friday. There was also the "Beach Trip" once a week and calls were made at the Van Wagners, George Corman's, Roderick's, Lutz' Corey's, Boden's and Green's.

A.R.Millen was a very fine man, interested in the village and in municipal affairs. He enjoyed a Sunday walk, with an unnecessary cane and a necessary pipe. He was affectionately known throughout the area as "Dick" and an era and a way of life passed with his death in 1937. His wife, formerly Mary-Jane Cown, was an accomplished Horsewoman and rode side-saddle as was the custom. She and Miss Jessie Reid and Miss Alic Foran rode in Many Fall Fairs. Mrs. Millen was also a forthright woman of business and so continued the store successfully until her death in 1955. Both she and Mr. "Dick" were of pioneer stock.

The present Millen brothers and sisters, all of whom were born in the house attached to the store, include - Crawford, Harold, Richard, Evelyn, Fevez and Thelma Felker. Each has contributed to the success of the family business by clerking in the store, in the housekeeping and in making deliveries of groceries by horse, by truck or on foot. Five grandsons were also born here -- Lloyd Millen, Randall and Michael Felker, Barry and David Millen. Richard Cowan Millen succeeded his mother in business and for 12 years has been faithful to the family tradition in storekeeping. Under his management changes have been made and improvements have taken place. his wife, the former Ivy Lee, died in June 1966 after a long illness. They had two sons -- Barry and David -- who also assisted their father in the store. They work elsewhere now but continue to live at home.

May good wishes go with Richard as he leaves the business and home he has known all his life. Angelo Molina has bought the store and will continue the high standard of business that he assumed with the purchase of this property.

Good wishes for Richard and success for Molina.

Stoney Creek NEWS - October 1967

#1 - James Gage's mother was a sister to the Jones brothers , therefore James is a nephew not a brother-in-law as mentioned in this article.

BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY FORM



Address 45 Amelia Street Community Hamilton
 Also known as Goldblatt House Legal Description _____
 P.I.N. _____ Roll No. _____ Ward 1 Neighbourhood Kirkendall

Heritage Status: Inventory Registered Designated (Part IV / Part V) Easement (City / OHT) NHS
 Heritage Conservation District (if applicable): _____

Property Status (Observed): Occupied Building Vacant Building Vacant Lot Parking Lot

Integrity: Preserved / Intact Modified Compromised Demolished (date) _____

Construction Period: Pre 1867 1868-1900 1901-1939 1940-1955 1956-1970 Post 1970
 Year (if known) _____ Architect / Builder / Craftsperson (if known) _____

Massing: Single-detached Semi-detached, related Semi-detached, unrelated Row, related Row, unrelated Other _____

Storeys: 1 1 ½ 2 2 ½ 3 3 ½ 4 or more Irregular Other _____

Foundation Construction Material: Stone Brick Concrete Wood Other _____ Finish: _____

Building Construction Material: Brick Frame (wood) Stone Log Other Steel Finish: _____

Building Cladding: Wood Stone Brick Stucco Synthetic Other _____ Finish: _____

Roof Type: Hip Flat Gambrel Mansard Gable Other _____ Type: _____

Roof Materials: Asphalt Shingle Wood Shingle Slate Tile/Terra Cotta Tar/Gravel Metal Other _____

Architectural Style / Influence:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco / Moderne (1920s-1950s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chateau (1880-1940) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Gothic (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival (1850-1910) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux-Arts Classicism (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman / Prairie (1900s-1930s) | <input type="checkbox"/> International (1930-1965) | <input type="checkbox"/> Period Revivals (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire (1860-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brutalism (1960-1970) | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival (1900-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Villa (1830-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Modern (1970-Present) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow (1900-1945) | <input type="checkbox"/> Edwardian (1900-1930) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate (1850-1900) | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (1880-1910) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victory Housing (1940-1950) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classic Revival (1830-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian / Loyalist (1784-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical (1800-1860) | <input type="checkbox"/> Regency (1830-1860) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1950s Contemporary (1945-1965) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | |

Notable Building Features:

- Porch: _____ Sill(s): _____ Tower/Spire Bargeboard Eaves: _____
 Verandah: _____ Lintel(s): _____ Dome Transom Verges: _____
 Balcony: _____ Shutters: _____ Finial Side light Dormer: _____
 Door(s) : _____ Quoins: _____ Pilaster Pediment Chimney: _____
 Stairs: _____ Voussoirs: _____ Capital Woodwork Parapet: _____
 Fire wall: _____ Cornice: _____ Panel Date stone Bay: _____
 Windows: _____ Column Cresting Other see addenda

Notes:

Context:

- Historic Context Statement: Yes No Name of HCS Area: _____
 Streetscape (Residential / Commercial) Terrace / Row Complex / Grouping Landmark
 Multi-address parcel (list addresses): _____ Other _____
 Related buildings: see addenda

Plan: Square Rectangular L U T H Cross Irregular Other _____

Wings: _____ **Setback:** Shallow Deep At ROW Other _____ Corner Lot

Accessory Features and Structures:

- Features (e.g. stone wall, fountain): _____ Structures (e.g. shed, outbuilding): _____

see addenda

Additional Notes:

Fire Insurance Mapping: 1898 Sheet No. _____ 1911 Sheet No. _____ 1949 Sheet No. _____ 1964 Sheet No. _____

Additional Documentation and Research Attached (if applicable):

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Surveyed by: Laurie Brady | Date: March 25/19 | Survey Area: |
| Staff Reviewer: | Date: | |

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical / Design Value: | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property's style, type or expression is: <input type="checkbox"/> rare <input type="checkbox"/> unique <input type="checkbox"/> representative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property displays a high degree of: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> craftsmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artistic merit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> technical achievement <input type="checkbox"/> scientific achievement |
| Historical / Associative Value: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property has direct associations with a potentially significant: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> theme <input type="checkbox"/> event <input type="checkbox"/> belief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person <input type="checkbox"/> activity <input type="checkbox"/> organization <input type="checkbox"/> institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a potentially significant: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artist <input type="checkbox"/> building <input type="checkbox"/> designer <input type="checkbox"/> theorist |
| Contextual Value: | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is important in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defining <input type="checkbox"/> maintaining <input type="checkbox"/> supporting the character of the area |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The property is linked to its surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physically <input type="checkbox"/> functionally <input type="checkbox"/> visually <input type="checkbox"/> historically |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The property is a landmark |

Classification:

- Significant Built Resource (SBR)
- Character-Defining Resource (CDR)
- Character-Supporting Resource (CSR)
- Inventory Property (IP)
- Remove from Inventory (RFI)
- None

Recommendation:

- Add to Designation Work Plan
- Include in Register (Non-designated)
- Remove from Register (Non-designated)
- Add to Inventory – Periodic Review
- Inventory – No Further Review (Non-extant)
- No Action Required

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Evaluated by: Laurie Brady | Date: March 25/19 |
| HMHC Advice: | Date: |
| Planning Committee Advice: | Date: |
| Council Decision: | Date: |
| Database/GIS Update: | AMANDA Update: |



The Goldblatt House

45 Amelia Street, Hamilton, ON

Heritage Evaluation prepared for the Inventory and Research Working Group Subcommittee to the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee. March 25, 2019.

Laurie Brady, MA. 392 Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 2R5 Tel (905) 525-9415 lauriebrady@cmail.carleton.ca

Purpose and Methodology

Articles in *The Hamilton Spectator* and *The Globe and Mail* in October and November 2018 drew my attention to the Goldblatt House, 45 Amelia Street, Hamilton. As a new resident in Hamilton with training in architectural history, I volunteered to prepare a Built Heritage Inventory Form for consideration to the Inventory and Research Working Group Subcommittee of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee. I have no vested interest in the heritage status of the property, nor have I been in contact with its owners directly.

Heritage Status

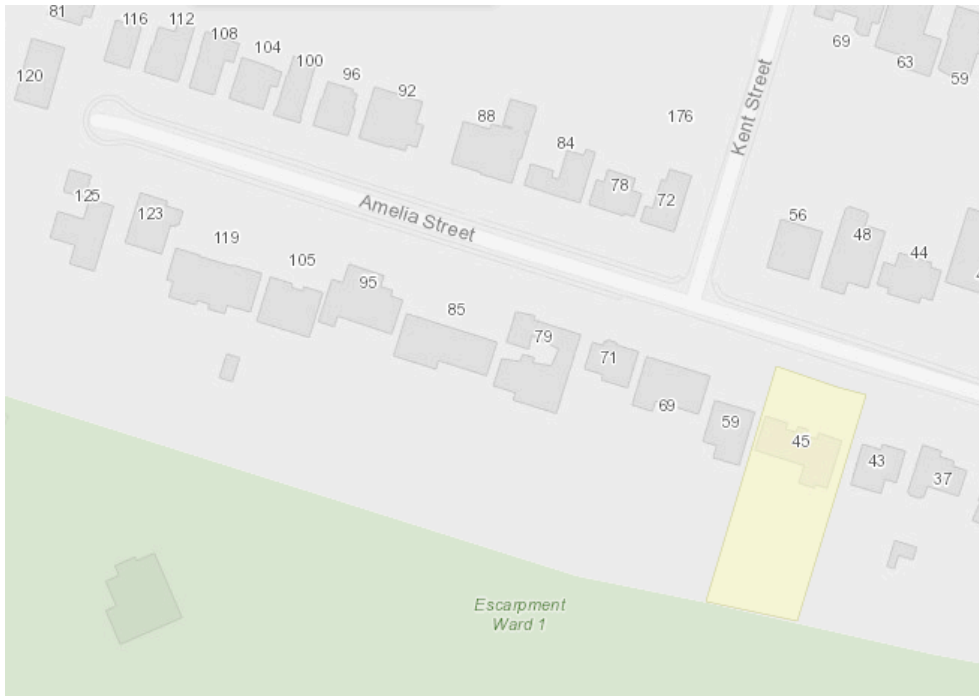
The Goldblatt House appears on the municipal heritage inventory.

Qualifications of the Author

I hold a BA Honours and MA in art/architectural history from York University, Toronto, and studied Heritage Conservation as part of the PhD programme at Carleton University, Ottawa. My research has been awarded two Bombardier Scholarships from the Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada, and I've presented at conferences across the country.

Location

The municipal address is 45 Amelia Street, Kirkendall (Ward 1). It is on the south side of the street, backing onto the Niagara Escarpment.



Heritage Property Map, City of Hamilton.



Google (2019).

Description of Historic Place:

The subject property, 45 Amelia Street in Hamilton, is referred to as the Goldblatt House for its original owners, George and Jessie Goldblatt. Their business was steel: International Iron & Metal, then Intermetco, according to Kathy Renwald. It was built in 1955 to the designs of Mrs. Goldblatt's nephew, Jerome Markson, a recent graduate of University of Toronto (1953).

Amelia is a quiet dead-end street, characterized by large single-family homes, mainly of the late 19th and mid-20th centuries. #45 is a 2200 square foot one bedroom, 2 bath home, custom designed for a mature married couple. The L-shaped longitudinal plan of the subject house, with its expansive floor to ceiling windows, offers spectacular and private views of the wooded Niagara Escarpment. Oriented north, the house is deeply set back from the street by an expansive front lawn and driveway, consistent with the neighbouring homes on Amelia. The lot is approximately ½ acre.

The house has only had four owners in its 64 year history, and its original design features remain remarkably intact.

Ownership:

1955 Goldblatt, George and Jessie

1973 ? House listed on MLS

1976 Holton, Chick and Gabby

2018 Mark and JoAnne Clem

Heritage Value:

- Markson is an important and well-known architect in Ontario
- Of his three designs on Amelia, the original elements of the Goldblatt House are remarkably unchanged; it retains its character-defining elements
- “We have a lot of very good Mid-Century Modern architecture. It speaks to what Hamilton was like in the ’50s and ’60s. There was money. There was culture. People were commissioning architects to build special houses. They didn’t want something from a book.”¹

Character-Defining Elements:

- Overall neutral colour exterior, including the garage door, punctuated by a distinctive and bright red front door
- Streamlined modern aesthetic
- Floating steel staircase leading to a covered entry set back and flanked by the projecting kitchen and master bedroom at opposite ends
- High-fired imported brick on exterior and interior, unpainted
- “curtain wall” windows facing backyard
- wooded lot
- Steel frame construction
- walnut panelling and built-in furniture (buffet, bar, shelves, cabinets, closets)
- cream terrazzo floors
- glass mosaic tile in the master bath
- “Adam and Eve” relief sculpture by Don Wallace in the master bedroom

Contextual Value

- Markson designed two others on Amelia Street. #125 (1958), known as Minden House, and #75 (1957). #75 has suffered some unsympathetic alterations and additions, which compromise its character-defining elements, according to Markson and Allen.
- “These houses (on Amelia Street) are amongst some of Markson’s earliest work in an extensive resume of modern and postmodern design,” writes Thomas Allen, a modern enthusiast who writes for *The Inlet*.

¹ Graham Crawford quoted by Mark McNeil. “Just Call Them Sleek,” *The Hamilton Spectator*, November 11, 2011.

THE ARCHITECT: JEROME MARKSON

Markson's work is the subject of a forthcoming monologue, *Toronto's Inclusive Modernity: The Architecture of Jerome Markson* by Laura J. Miller, Associate Professor at University of Toronto Daniels Faculty of Architecture.

Miller describes that Markson's career coincided with "Toronto's emergence as a cosmopolitan city," that his work was diverse and inventive, and that "his buildings were harbingers of cultural change...they registered important shifts in socio-political attitudes, urban policies, and modes of architectural production shaped during the post-war decades." Markson's work is characterized by:

- "Nuanced responsiveness to Toronto's fast-evolving urban and suburban geographies"
- A "pluralistic, materially-oriented approach," inspired by not only Aalto, but Britain's Townscape movement and vernacular building traditions, in a marked departure from late modern formalism
- "His prescient use of photography to situate architecture as an inclusive cultural medium and object of human desire"

In reference to Canadian architect George Baird, *Canadian Architect* states:

Jerome Markson was his mentor, and colleagues from his (Baird's) studies in architecture at the University of Toronto had ambitions to promote a new kind of Modern architecture based on different architectural and community-based sensibilities inspired by Scandinavian models and *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* by Jane Jacobs.²

² "George Baird's Provocative Wisdom," *Canadian Architect*. 2010.

JEROME MARKSON BIO

- Born 1929, graduated from University of Toronto School of Architecture in 1953, began practicing in 1955, retired 2017
- lifetime member of the Ontario Association of Architects, and winner of many awards for his designs and contribution to the field, most recently the 2017 Arbor Alumni Award, University of Toronto
- Designer of residences – single-family, multi-family, high-rise condominiums, and social housing projects – restaurants, small and large office buildings – community centres, school, public buildings
- Alexandra Park Housing Co-operative, 585-599 Dundas Street West (also 113-117 Denison Avenue), Kensington-Chinatown, Toronto. (1967-1969) – won the 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council Award for National Design, and Honourable Mention in 1969 upon its completed construction.
- Other notable designs: Front Street Market Square luxury condominium (1980), characterized as “the best residential architecture produced in Toronto in the 1970s and 1980s” in *East/West: A Guide to Where People Live in Downtown Toronto* (Coach House, 2000).
- Overall he designed 10 projects for Ontario Housing Corp. (King St W/Springhurst Ave)
- “Markson Modern:” bay window, circular plan, exposed steel beams, swoopy curves
- Described as a “legendary architect” by ERA³
- In 2009, Ryerson University created the Markson *fonds*: 18 references to Markson from the archives of *Canadian Architect*
- 21 images on Toronto Architectural Conservancy TO Built site: of them, none may yet have heritage status
- Markson was inspired by Wright, Mies, Aalto, and is a contemporary of Frank Gehry

³ “Jerome Markson: Houses and Housing, 1955-1980,” *ERA Blog* (2009).
<http://www.eraarch.ca/2009/jerome-markson-houses-and-housing-1957-1980/>,
 accessed March 25, 2019.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

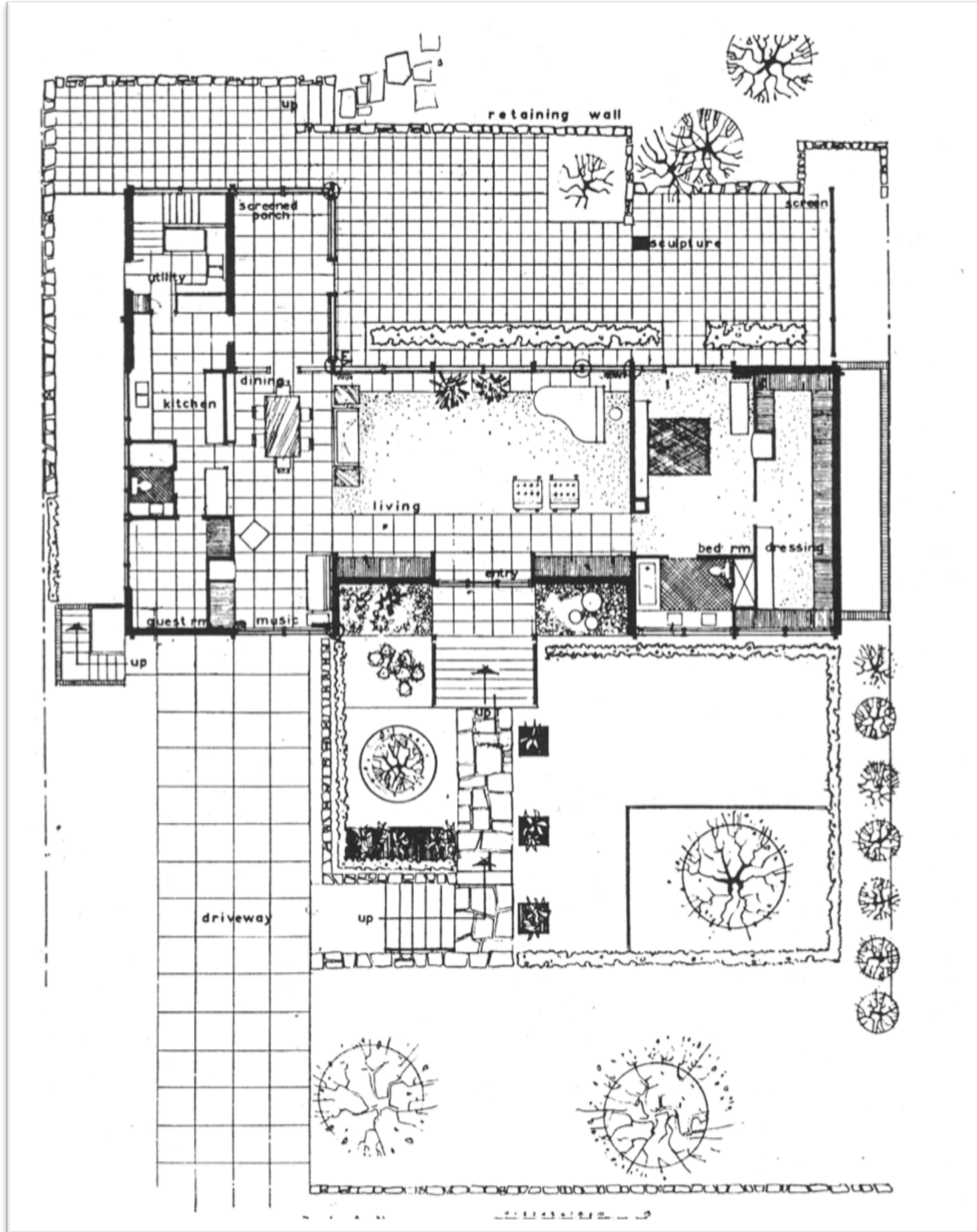
SITE PHOTOS 45 AMELIA



Photo above: Jeff Tessier. SLEEK, 2010.

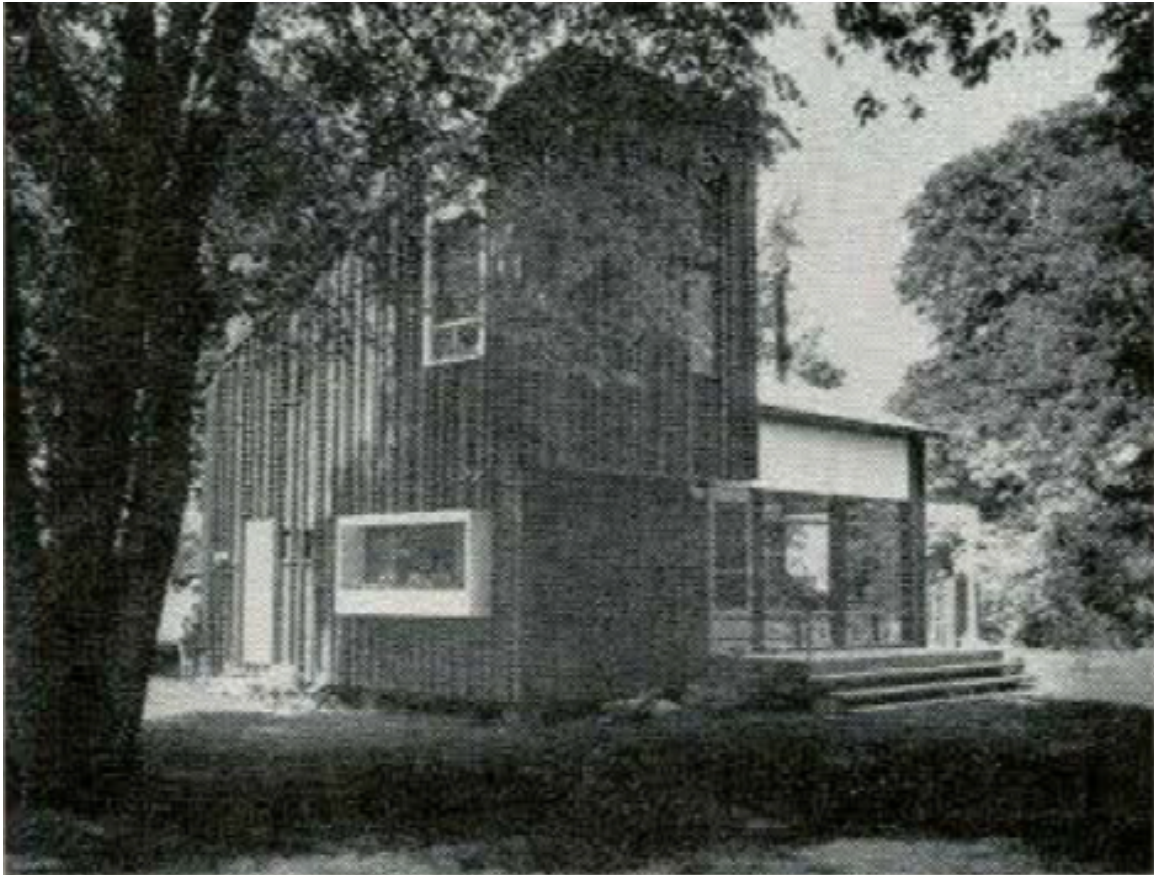


Photo: Barry Gray. *The Spectator*, 2018.



Plan, 45 Amelia. Courtesy: G. Crawford.

A SAMPLE OF MARKSON'S OTHER RESIDENTIAL DESIGNS



Markson's Vaile Cottage, Lake Simcoe, Ontario design was one of four winners (of 112 entries) of the inaugural Wood Design Awards program, awarded by the National Design Council, Canadian Wood Council, and the Department of Industry.⁴

⁴ "News," *Journal RAIC/L'IRAC* 6/66, 6.



53 Monstressor Drive, St-Andrew-Windfields, North York, ON. 1962. Photo: Bob Krawczyk, ACO Toronto, 2016.⁵

⁵ ACO Toronto, https://www.acotoronto.ca/show_building.php?BuildingID=7750, accessed March 25, 2019.



32 Saintfield Avenue, Bridle Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills, North York, ON. 1961.
Photo: Bob Krawczyk/ACO Toronto, 2016.⁶

⁶ https://www.acotoronto.ca/show_building.php?BuildingID=9680, accessed March 25, 2019.

HAMILTON DESIGNS –

Markson designed seven Hamilton homes in total over his career.



Minden House, 125 Amelia Street, 1958. Photo: Thomas Allen, *The Inlet*, 2017.⁷



Moses House, 8 Mayfair Place, Westdale. 1960. Photo: Thomas Allen, *The Inlet*, 2018.⁸

⁷ <http://theinletonline.com/jeromemarkson/>, accessed March 25, 2019.

⁸ <http://theinletonline.com/the-moses-residence/>, accessed March 25, 2019.

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