



**Figure 1:** Front (south) façade of the former Medical Superintendent’s Residence, the “San House”, at 650 Sanatorium Road, Hamilton (Historical Hamilton, 2015).



**Figure 2:** A closer view of the symmetrical southern façade showing the columned portico, window keystones, slate roof, and Classical pedimented dormers (2017).





**Figure 3:** View from the southwest corner of the roofline profile. The image displays slate siding on the dormers, projected brick corbel corners, and modillion brackets on the underside of an extended cornice soffit (2017).





**Figure 4:** View of the rear of the building (north and west elevations) showing a matching profile with equivalent pedimented dormers. An early one-and-a-half storey aluminum and wooden-clad addition is shown on the eastern portion of the rear façade (2017).



**Figure 5:** A closer look at the rear of the building (2017).





**Figure 6:** An accessory garage building on the property with a yet unknown history (2017).



**Figure 7:** An early photograph of the San House, looking west. A bank barn which was believed to be torn down in the late 1930s can be seen in the background (Ralph Wilson, *Chedoke: More Than a Sanatorium*, 2006).





**Figure 8:** A circa 1930s photograph showing the rear of the building, the early wood-clad addition, and two automobiles (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).



**Figure 9:** The original farmhouse on the property that was purposed as the home of the Holbrook family until it was destroyed by fire in 1922 (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).



**Figure 10:** In 1919, the Prince of Wales (Prince Edward) visited Hamilton, including the Mountain Sanatorium. He is seen here walking with Dr. Holbrook on the grounds of 650 Sanatorium Road, the original farmhouse seen in the background (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).



**Figure 11:** Dr. John Howard Holbrook and his family on the front porch of the San House, circa 1926 (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).





**Figure 12:** The southern end of the front (west) façade of the Patterson Building now owned and adaptively-reused by Columbia International College. The projected entrance features a subtle ogee arch peak and an attractive hood moulding made of stone (2017).



**Figure 13:** The northern end of the front façade. The building displays a restrained application of the Gothic Collegiate style with roofline enhanced with open stone niches (2017).





**Figure 14:** The southern end of the rectangular Patterson Building with a projecting modern glass addition housing a connecting stairwell (2017).



**Figure 15:** The rear (east) portion of the building. Note the modern addition, off-colour brick elevator addition, and modern windows. The brick building features a simple rear façade with stone sills, soldier course brick lintels, and stone stringcourses running the length of the façade (2017).





**Figure 16:** An early photograph (ca. 1930s) of the Patterson Building (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).



**Figure 17:** The Patterson Building was built as a nurse residence in 1932. Pictured are a group of "Patterson Nurses" (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).