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## Cultural Heritage Assessment Report on the Former Cathedral Boys' High School

### 1.0 Introduction

The heritage designation of the former Cathedral Boys' High School was first pursued in 1989, but was deferred until the school became vacant and faced pressure from redevelopment or demolition.

In 2013, the Stinson Community Association requested heritage designation of the former Cathedral Boys' High School. In response, the City of Hamilton added the property to the municipal Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. This listing under Section 27 (1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* gives the school temporary protection against demolition. City Council also directed that a cultural heritage assessment be carried out to determine whether the property is of cultural heritage value and worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

In 2016, the City of Hamilton engaged George Robb Architect in association with heritage planner and historian Paul Dilse to carry out the cultural heritage assessment of the former school – one of three properties assigned to the George Robb Architect team. On November 9, 2016, Alan Whittle of Good Shepherd Hamilton greeted Peter Stewart, Francine Antoniou and Paul Dilse for photographic recording of the school. Most as-found photographs featured in the report date from the November 2016 site visit although a few images are from an April 27, 2016 preliminary visit or from reshoots on January 13, 2017. Paul Dilse's historical research, starting in January 2017 and continuing through to May, included trips to the Archives of Ontario, Toronto Reference Library, Hamilton Central Library, and Bishop Farrell Library and Archives.

The report follows the customary format for cultural heritage assessments in the City of Hamilton. Two sets of criteria are used to evaluate cultural heritage value – those adopted by the City of Hamilton and those prescribed in Ontario Regulation 9/06.

### 2.0 Property Location

The former school occupies a roughly L-shaped site at the southeast corner of Main Street East and Emerald Street South (see Fig. 1 in Appendix A). The property has about 250 feet of frontage on King Street East and the same on Emerald Street South. The property's legal description is Plan 626, Lot 1 and Part of Lot 2; RCP 1360, Lots 4 to 7. The property is found in the Lower City's Stinson neighbourhood.

### 3.0 Physiographic Context

The Stinson neighbourhood where the property is located belongs in the physiographic region known as the Iroquois Plain, the lowland that borders the western end of Lake Ontario (Fig. 2). Settled at an early time and largely urbanized, the Iroquois Plain supports the most densely inhabited area in Ontario.

### 4.0 Settlement Context (Site History)

#### 4.1 The Early Years of Catholic High School Education in Hamilton

Largely through the efforts of Monsignor Peter J. Maloney, privately funded Catholic high school education began at the Diocese of Hamilton in a portion of St. Mary's Parish School on Mulberry Street in 1912. The boys' school became known as Cathedral High School for Boys since St. Mary's Parish had held the "cathedral" (the bishop's chair or cathedra) of the Diocese since 1856. The girls' school started a year later, in 1913.

The boys' high school program was relocated to St. Patrick's Parish in 1921. Space was made available in the parish clubhouse.

#### 4.2 A Purpose-built School

In September 1928, a purpose-built school for 250 boys opened at Main Street East and Emerald Street South. The architectural press took notice of the school designed by Hutton & Souter Architects and erected by general contractor, Pigott Construction Company, calling the school "imposing" and "an architectural gem." *Contract Record and Engineering Review* provided the following architectural description:

"With the opening early in September of the new Cathedral Separate School, in Hamilton, Ont., a most imposing addition was made to the already large number of buildings of an educational nature in that city. ...

"The building is of reinforced concrete and steel frame faced with Credit Valley sandstone and trimmed with a light buff Indiana limestone. It is trimmed throughout with quarter-cut oak and the floors are of terrazzo. An interesting design has been worked out in marble and a general use of wide brass strips gives a pleasing effect. The windows are very beautiful, in cathedral style and give the maximum of light. In keeping with the building the steps have been carried out in stone, thus avoiding the unpleasing contrast sometimes noticeable in buildings of this kind which have concrete steps."

The article listed the sub-trades who worked under Pigott. They included Hamilton-

based Hill Brothers for the plaster work, the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company which supplied the high-grade maple flooring, the Hamilton Ornamental Iron Works for the ornamental iron work, and the Italian Mosaic and Tile Company of Toronto for the marble and terrazzo work.

*The Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* also featured the school in an article illustrated with photographs and simplified floor plans.

The \$250,000 school, 120 feet long by 75 deep, provided nine classrooms on two floors, a chemical laboratory, the principal's office, a board room for the Separate School Board, a combined auditorium and gymnasium seating between 800 and 1,000 people, a lunch room with kitchen, locker and coat rooms, rooms for supplies and washrooms.

Plans, elevations and sections drawn in ink on coated linen are preserved at the Archives of Ontario, and the set of eight drawings by Hutton and Souter are reproduced as Figures 3 through 10. Figures 11 to 14 are reproductions of exterior photographs taken when the building was new. A fire insurance plan drawn in 1933 documents the school's construction materials (Fig. 15).

### **4.3 The Memorial Wing**

On September 9, 1951, a wing added to the 1928 building was formally opened and blessed. It was dedicated to students who had attended the school and died in the First or Second World War. Built and equipped at a cost of \$275,000, the wing and renovated old school were described in great detail by *The Canadian Register*, a Catholic paper which operated out of the school. Passages from the paper's several subtitled articles are joined together to provide an extensive description of the wing and renovated old school in 1951. Four photographs taken by Tom Bochsler accompanied the articles, and they are reproduced and referenced alongside the applicable text.

#### **“Beautiful Structure Is New School Wing”**

“The new Memorial Wing of Cathedral High School has been adjoined to the old building. The new wing faces on Emerald St. The new structure has a distinctive appearance, constructed of buff brick with cut stone trim. Two stone crosses surmount either end of the building. The glass block window uppers add to the pleasing appearance. Steel window sashes have been used throughout and the construction is completely fireproof. Entrances are located at the extreme end of the new building at the front and at the rear. Over the main entrance, a huge cross has been designed in the glass block window.

“At the rear of the building, what remains of the former campus has been surfaced with a cement-tarvia composition. The front of both the old and new buildings has been

beautifully landscaped by the Arthur Fitzsimmons Nurseries of Hamilton. Olmsted [Olmstead] and Parker Construction Co., held the general contract. ...”

Figure 16 reproduces Tom Bochsler’s view of the Emerald Street South facade of the Memorial Wing.

### **“Modern Is The Word For Everything New”**

“... All rooms have glass block uppers with glass pane lowers. This provides a maximum amount of light and avoids sun glare and shadow. The modern type of window also affords a maximum amount of ventilation.

“The corridors in the entire new school are terrazzo installed by Midgley & West, Hamilton, who also laid all the tile floorings and tiled walls. The walls of the corridors have been lined with a red mottled vitrocement dado. This was supplied by the Kent Tile & Marble Co. Ltd. The walls of the corridors in the old building have been similarly lined. Some of the dados are of a mottled green color.

“The new cafeteria-auditorium which will accommodate 800 persons has a terrazzo floor with black mastic trim base border. All rooms in the new building have this black mastic trim base border. This prevents scuffing of the walls. ... The cafeteria is painted a pastel yellow with a painted brown dado. The ceiling is buff and is finished in rough plaster for acoustic purposes. This spacious room is well-lighted with fluorescent lighting and has the glass block windows...

“Three new washrooms, one on each floor, are located off the corridors, near the junction of the old and new buildings. The one on the basement floor is dadoed with blue tile with black trim; the main floor is yellow tile with black trim, and the top floor is green tile with black trim.”

### **“All Conveniences In Modern Wing”**

“The eight new classrooms to be found in the new Memorial Wing of Cathedral High School are identical, with the exception of the color scheme. They have cork tile flooring which is durable, noiseless and restful on the feet. Ample blackboard space has been provided as well as ample tackboard space. The classrooms are painted in pastel shades: some in pastel green, pastel yellow and buff.

“In addition to the fluorescent lighting, each blackboard has four additional spotlights beaming on its surface. The windows have marble sills and steel sashes. ...

“The teachers’ room which is comfortably furnished contains a private washroom and cloakroom. The floor is finished in rubber tile. The walls are painted a pastel tan. Ample records space has been provided along with teachers’ lockers in the built-in plywood wall

cabinets.

"The Vocational Guidance which is located on the mezzanine of the upper floor is well-lighted, and has a mastic tile floor. The walls are painted in a buff color.

"The Commerce Department rooms are situated on the upper floor. They have cork tile floors. One room is finished in a pastel green shade, while the main room is of a pastel yellow hue. The two rooms are separated by large glass display windows. One room will be for display and advertising, while the other contain the typewriters and business machines."

Figure 17 reproduces Bochsler's overview of a typical classroom.

### **"Liturgical Chapel"**

"One of the most outstanding features of the New Memorial Wing of the Cathedral High School is the inclusion of a liturgically appointed Chapel which is located on the main floor. This important addition to the school has seating accommodation for over 40 persons – the average size class. ...

Figure 18 reproduces Bochsler's photo of the chapel.

### **"New Laboratory"**

"On the upper floor facing the western side, the modern new laboratory of the Cathedral High School is located. It is furnished with the latest in equipment. The flooring is of green and cream mottled mastic tile with black trim. The walls are finished in a pastel green shade. ... Nothing has been spared to make this the most up-to-date science department in the city."

Figure 19 reproduces Bochsler's photo of the science lab.

### **"Many Alterations In Old Building"**

"While the new Memorial Wing of Cathedral High School, Hamilton, has been constructed, many alterations have been made to the old building. All corridors have received a vitrocement dado. The corridors have also been lined with steel lockers. ...

"One of the former classrooms has been renovated to house the new library. ...

"The former lunch room has been converted into a book store. ...

"The walls of the old washroom has [sic] been refaced with vitrocement of mottled green

color. New black tile has been added.

“One of the former classrooms on the main floor has been decreased in size and floored with cork tile. The other portion of this classroom has been converted into an administration office along with the principal’s office. These offices have plywood panelled walls. ... The floors of these offices are finished in rubber tile of mottled buff with black border. The ceiling has been surfaced with acousticon squares. The unpanelled portion of the walls is painted a pastel blue. ...”

### “A Look Inside”

“The entire basement floor of the beautiful and modern school is taken up by a spacious cafeteria-auditorium with accommodation for 800 persons. The main floor of the new wing contains a long central corridor with recessed lockers and trophy cases. On this main floor, the teachers’ room is located. The Chapel is on this floor as well as five classrooms. The upper floor contains the modern science laboratory, the 2 rooms making up the commerce department and 3 additional classrooms. Another large central corridor with recessed lockers divides the top storey. Modern washrooms are located on every floor.

“There is a total of 18 classrooms in the entire school unit. The old building houses 10 classrooms, a library, dressing room, book store, gymnasium, boiler room, administration and principal’s office, Canadian Register Office and CYO office.”

Throughout, the articles in *The Canadian Register* stressed the wing’s modernity.

Architectural drawings for the Memorial Wing do not exist, and none of the detailed articles in *The Canadian Register* nor the newspaper coverage credit an architectural firm with the wing’s design.

By 1954, 500 boys were enrolled; and every classroom had been filled. In addition to its academic and business courses, the school had developed a city-wide reputation for its athletic program.

#### **4.4 The Latter Years of Cathedral Boys’ High School**

Cathedral Boys’ High School and Cathedral Girls’ High School were integrated as one student body of 1,140 students in September 1992. Grades 9 and 11 classes were held in the girls’ school, Grades 10 and 12 in the boys’ school, and Grade 13 split between the two. However, there were still segregated classes for mathematics and science in Grades 9 and 10 and for Grade 12 religion.

In September 1995, the publicly funded Cathedral High School opened at King Street East and Wentworth Street North, replacing Cathedral Boys' High School and Cathedral Girls' High School.

## 5.0 Property Description (As-found Appearance)

### 5.1 The School in its Setting and Surroundings

The "L"-shaped former school standing two-and-a-half storeys commands the street corner with its modest setbacks from both Main Street East and Emerald Street South (Fig. 20). Seven bays along Main Street East and eleven bays along Emerald Street South present in effect a wall to each street.

In its central location along a major arterial road, significant redevelopment has occurred around the school. The school is surrounded by a mix of buildings – Victorian single-detached and semi-detached house forms, early twentieth century low-rise apartment houses, somewhat taller mid-twentieth century apartment buildings, mid-twentieth century commercial buildings and a late twentieth century church.

### 5.2 Front Facade of Building Erected in 1928

The front facade of the original school (Fig. 21 to 23) is modelled on a design formulated by Gordon Hutton at Memorial Public School in 1918 and by him and William Souter at Delta Collegiate Institute (1923-24). To suit the small site at Main Street East and Emerald Street South, the front facade of Cathedral Boys' High School is smaller and flatter than Memorial's and Delta's; and it is faced exclusively in stone rather than primarily in brick (Fig. 24 and 25).

The front facade epitomizes the architectural style frequently labelled Tudor Gothic in the early twentieth century and now known as Modern Gothic, Collegiate Gothic or Neo-Gothic. Architectural historians, R.H. Hubbard, John Blumenson, Leslie Maitland and others, have explained the difference between the Gothic-inspired architecture of the nineteenth century and that of the first half of the twentieth century (see inset sidebar).

The symmetrical front facade consists of an entrance bay in the middle, two windowed bays to either side of the entrance bay, and at either end of the building a pedimented blind bay. Rock-faced Credit Valley sandstone laid in broken courses is used for the body of the facade, and ashlar Indiana limestone provides the trim.

The highly ornamented entrance bay (Fig. 26 and 27) is reached by a terraced rise up from the street. Grassed slopes replacing the original stone steps and flat stone landings are contained within low walls of Credit Valley sandstone and Indiana limestone to form a front entrance walk (Fig. 28).

At the top of the terrace is a portal to a ceremonial entry porch, recessed from the front facade and almost wholly enclosed. The pointed arch, which serves as the portal, is beautifully carved with an embrasure which emphasizes its three-dimensional quality through high relief (Fig. 29 and 30). Triangular stone panels (spandrels) shoulder the arch: one panel

#### The Synonymous Names of the Gothic Style in the Twentieth Century: Modern Gothic/ Collegiate Gothic / Neo-Gothic / Tudor Gothic

Picturesque Gothic, Gothic Revival and High Victorian Gothic styles of the nineteenth century were products of the Romantic movement whereas the Gothic style of the twentieth century came out of the system of architecture taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France at the end of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century. Onto grand compositions laid out symmetrically in the axial, ordered method of the Beaux-Arts Classical system were added features derived from the English Perpendicular Gothic period (during the reigns of the Tudors).

Characteristic of a Modern Gothic building is a long and low symmetrical mass, a squat central tower rising above a crenellated parapet, a monochromatic brick or stone cladding over steel frame, shallow pointed-arched doors and large windows with stone transoms and mullions. Inside, a pattern of organic motifs called strapwork may appear on ceilings.

Early examples of the style in Canada include:

- St. Mary's Church, Windsor, 1903-04, by the American architect, Ralph Adams Cram;
- All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, 1907-10, also by Ralph Adams Cram;
- Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, 1908, by Chapman & Oxley;
- Burwash Hall, Victoria College, Toronto, 1910, by Henry Sproatt who had worked in the office of Cram & Goodhue; and,
- Hart House, University of Toronto, 1911-19, by Henry Sproatt, with the Soldiers' Tower added in 1924.

In Canada, the United States and England, the style became widely accepted as the style for large schools; thus the label of Collegiate Gothic to describe it. The best collections in Canada of buildings in the style are considered to be at Victoria College, Hart House and McMaster University (whose buildings were designed by William Lyon Somerville and J. Francis Brown, 1929).

On Henry Sproatt's death in 1934, the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada explained Sproatt's interest in Collegiate Gothic architecture: " ... In his talks he always said, 'Each style has its place, but Gothic collegiate architecture is the one architecture developed for scholastic work. It has proved a success and a joy. Why throw it away?' He felt that a building not intended as a school might definitely call for another traditional style, or for purely modern treatment, but that the artist of all kinds must be free. ..."

is carved with an open book and foliage, and the other panel is carved with the “lamp of learning” and foliage (Fig. 31). The portal’s gate is made of wrought iron (Fig. 32). On the stone buttresses to either side of the portal is a cast-iron lamp and a carved stone crest (Fig. 33 and 34). Inside the entry porch, the architects have created a solemn space by the use of a marble staircase, marble wainscotting (dado), a vaulted ceiling decorated with a plaster relief in a pattern of grape vines and Tudor roses, and a cast-iron pendant ceiling lamp (Fig. 35 to 38). At the top of the staircase is an impressive doorway into the school’s front vestibule. In the doorway design, the stained oak and glazed double doors carry cast-iron handles and escutcheons. Like the lamps mounted on the buttresses and the pendant ceiling lamp that incorporates pointed arches, exquisite attention to detail is shown in the escutcheons whose motifs of pointed arches keep with the school’s Modern Gothic style (Fig. 39). Sidelights and transom light complete the doorway design.

The excellence of stone carving continues above the portal to the battlements on the entrance bay’s parapet (Fig. 40 to 44). To identify the school the stone carver, whose name is unrecorded, executed both a Christian cross called a botonée or cathedral cross and a name plaque spelling “Cathedral School.”

The windowed bays to either side of the entrance bay are much less decorated than the entrance bay (Fig. 45). However, the stonework is still of exceptional quality. The uppermost windows, for example, are surmounted by pointed hood-moulds which end in a variety of bosses (Fig. 46 and 47). Sadly, the appearance of the sash in these windows has suffered because of the flat-headed synthetic replacements that do not match the original fenestration.

The beauty of the front facade extends to the end bays (Fig. 48). Here, the broken-coursed Credit Valley sandstone predominates. But the end bays are also enlivened by carvings in Indiana limestone – gablets on the buttresses, a niche surmounted by a pointed arch and caps on the buttresses rising to finials (Fig. 49 and 50).

### **5.3 East Facade and South Elevation of 1928 Building and East Elevation of Memorial Wing from 1951**

The eastern view of the school includes three bays in the 1928 building, a reclad chimney stack, a one-storey frame addition that projects outward from the 1928 building and the memorial wing from 1951 which is set back from the 1928 building (Fig. 51).

Architectural interest is concentrated in the three bays of the 1928 building. Treated as a facade, the east-facing bays contain the everyday eastern entrance to the school and a considerable area devoted to windows (Fig. 52). As in the front facade, Credit Valley

sandstone and Indiana limestone are used as facing materials.

The entrance bay is located at the southern end of the east facade (Fig. 53). A concrete staircase with iron tube railings climbs nine steps to a projecting vestibule (Fig. 54 and 55). The pointed-arched doorway giving access to the interior east-to-west corridor is intact except for the replacement metal fire doors: the pointed transom light over the double doors retains its division of five panes of glass, the Indiana limestone embrasure with quoins continues to frame the doorway, and the stone hood-mould still surmounts the doorway. Above the doorway, the projecting vestibule walls ascend to a parapet with battlements. Immediately above the vestibule is a pair of pointed windows lighting the stairwell inside (Fig. 56). They are completely intact – double sashes, limestone surrounds and limestone hood-mould with bosses.

The fenestration in the east facade's two bays north of the entrance bay is also true to the 1928 composition (Fig. 57 to 59). Even the wood window sash survives. The fine quality of stonework is evident in each triplet of windows at the basement level and in each tripartite grouping of windows on the upper floors. The stone carver who made the limestone surrounds and hood-moulds has delighted in terminating the hood-moulds with different bosses – a Tudor rose in full bloom or a rose in bud.

As on the front facade and at the east facade's vestibule, the east facade's roof line is crenellated (Fig. 60).

The south elevation of the 1928 building is a much plainer elevation than the front and east facades since it is treated as the rear of the building away from public view (Fig. 61). It is faced in buff brick. The chimney stack, made of brick but now re-clad, rises above the gymnasium and east-west corridor walls.

Also removed from public view is the east or rear elevation of the 1951 wing (Fig. 62 and 63). The elevation is faced in buff brick, and much of the elevation is taken up by windows.

#### **5.4 West Facades of 1928 Building and 1951 Wing and Wing's South Elevation**

The west side of the school is an impressive sweep of five stone-clad bays in the 1928 building and six brick-clad and limestone-trimmed bays in the 1951 wing (Fig. 64). The bays in the 1951 wing are generally wider than the bays in the 1928 building.

The design of the 1928 east facade is mirrored on the west except that the west facade is two bays wider (Fig. 65 to 69). This results in the entrance bay centred in the west facade.

The west facade of the 1951 wing contrasts against the 1928 facade in its cladding and larger windows, but the wing maintains the same height as the 1928 building and perpetuates the rhythm of the earlier bays of tripartite windows. In fact, the wing's west facade in its Modern architectural style complements the 1928 facade. At either end of the 1951 west facade, there is a narrow bay surmounted by a stone cornice and cross (Fig. 70). Three bays of wide, flat-headed windows and another narrow windowed bay lie between (Fig. 71). Window sash consists of fixed glass block uppers and operable clear glass lowers. Atop these four bays is stone coping in place of the 1928 facade's crenellated parapet. The west facade's entrance bay is located at the wing's southern end (Fig. 72). The entrance bay is identified in the facade through its distinctive columnar window filled with glass block, its stone cornice and cross, and its well-detailed entrance (Fig. 73 and 74). The limestone embrasure around the double doors, the double doors themselves, the transom light above and the wall-mounted lamps all belong to the 1951 design. Only the marquee over the entrance has been altered.

The south elevation of the 1951 wing is treated as a rear elevation away from public view (Fig. 75).

## **5.5 Interior of 1928 Building**

The interior of the school erected in 1928 combines features from the original construction, alterations at the time when the wing was added in 1951 and fire safety interventions of unknown date.

An east-west corridor through the floor plate organizes circulation. A north-south corridor, which was added to connect the 1928 building to the 1951 wing, is a short span near the school's western side.

The east-west corridor is reached through the east or west vestibules. The west entrance vestibule is the one which is used today as the primary entrance into the school (Fig. 76). A stairwell with staircase leading up to the ground and upper floors and down to the basement is positioned immediately inside past the west entrance vestibule (Fig. 77 and 78). The staircase retains its metal newel post, metal balusters, wood handrail and terrazzo risers and treads.

Up the stairs on the ground floor and after going through a fire separation partition and fire doors, the east-west corridor meets the north-south corridor (Fig. 79 and 80). Marking the place where the corridors meet is a wood-framed transom light crossing the opening to the north-south corridor. The corridor floors are finished in a checkerboard pattern of brownish and yellowish terrazzo.

Inside the fire separation wall and facing north to the front of the 1928 building are two adjoining rooms, which were created during the 1951 alterations to make an administration office and principal's office (Fig. 81 to 85). The oak doors are from the 1928 construction while the plywood-panelled walls date to the 1951 alterations.

Another fire separation partition crosses the east-west corridor at the front entrance vestibule. The shallow vestibule is open to the corridor, an alteration of the 1928 layout where there were vestibule doors (Fig. 86). The east-west corridor on the ground floor continues eastward to another fire separation partition and fire doors (Fig. 87). Rooms 214 and 215, which were inaccessible on the date of the site visit, are entered through five-panelled oak doors typical of the early twentieth century (Fig. 88 and 89). One panel in the door serves as a window into the classroom, and a transom light above the door brings light borrowed from the classroom into the corridor.

At the far end of the ground floor, the east entrance vestibule, stairwell and staircase are identical to those on the west (Fig. 90 and 91). The staircase design from 1928 remains intact as the staircases rise to the school's upper floor (Fig. 92 to 94).

The east-west corridor on the upper floor has a plain grey terrazzo floor with darker terrazzo border (unlike the ground floor's corridor) and doorways like those on the ground floor (Fig. 95 and 96). Much of the south-facing wall of the corridor is directly beside the school's south external wall, and windows along the corridor offer views to the outdoors (Fig. 97 and 98).

Most of the upper-floor classrooms are arranged along the north side of the east-west corridor, but one classroom at the western end of the upper floor lies to the south. Upper-floor classrooms (Fig. 99 to 116) contain several features dating to the 1928 construction – plain grey terrazzo floor, brownish terrazzo border and baseboard around the floor, five-panelled oak door with a glazed panel and a transom light, oak chair rail, built-in cabinet made of oak and with glazing, long canted blackboard with oak frame and chalkboard, and tripartite windows (some with their original sash and others as replacements).

The north-south corridor on the upper floor is plain (Fig. 117).

As on the ground and upper floor, the basement's circulation is organized around the east-west corridor. The corridor is laid in a grey terrazzo floor with a darker terrazzo border (Fig. 118). Corridor doors from the 1928 construction still exist although all have been painted white (Fig. 119 to 121). The main room in the basement is the gymnasium (Fig. 122 to 128). Features remaining from the 1928 construction include its double doors, industrial window sash, a proscenium arch for the stage (now missing) and

ceiling trusses.

The closest exit from the gymnasium is the basement stairs up to the east vestibule entrance (Fig. 129). The staircase design from 1928 extends to the basement level.

## **5.6 Interior of 1951 Wing**

The wing whose mass is built along Emerald Street South is organized internally by a north-south corridor.

Entry into the wing is located in the wing's southwest corner (Fig. 130). On entering the wing, a stairwell leading up to the ground and upper floors and down to the basement fills the wing's southwest corner (Fig. 131). The stairwell and staircase design from the 1951 construction is continuous from floor to floor: the landings are laid in grey terrazzo with a contrasting green terrazzo border, the risers and treads are also in green terrazzo, a solid plain balustrade with wooden top rail boxes in the stairs, metal tubes serve as handrails, and entrances to each floor have double doors in a wall made of glass blocks (Fig. 132).

The ground-floor lobby is beautifully appointed with a terrazzo floor (Fig. 133 and 134). Grey and brownish terrazzo is combined to form an eight-sided star motif with three-dimensional effect, and brownish terrazzo is laid as a border and baseboard to define the edges of the lobby. The border and baseboard curve at the lobby's northwest and northeast rounded corners. A large, multi-paned industrial window casts light on the star motif. The operable steel sash window carries bronze hardware and rests on a travertine marble sill (Fig. 135). The ground-floor lobby leads to a room in the wing's southeast corner (Fig. 136).

The room in the southeast corner is lit by two of the same operable steel sash windows with bronze hardware and travertine marble sills (Fig. 137). One wall of the room is lined with plywood cupboards (Fig. 138).

The ground-floor lobby also leads to the north-south corridor through the wing (Fig. 139). The corridor's floor is laid in grey and brownish terrazzo – grey for the field and brown for the border and baseboard. A metal-and-glass frame of sidelights and transom light crosses the corridor (Fig. 140). The join between the wing's grey and brownish terrazzo floor and the 1928 building's checkerboard terrazzo occurs near the corridor's north end (Fig. 141).

In its present use, the ground-floor classrooms have been partitioned and converted to bedrooms (Fig. 142 and 143). Elements survive from the 1951 construction – cork

floors, wall niches for statuary, and blackboards.

On the wing's upper floor, classrooms are arranged to either side of the north-south corridor (Fig. 144). Room 20 is typical: A simple wood door with a window provides entry to the classroom, cork is laid on the classroom floor, and the classroom is lit by a large tripartite window with fixed glass block uppers and operable clear glass lowers (Fig. 145 and 146).

The upper floor also contains a washroom decorated in the style when the wing opened in 1951 (Fig. 147).

The staircase in the wing's southwest corner leads down to the basement entrance which is like the entrances on the other floors – double doors set in a glass block wall (Fig. 148 and 149). The doors swing open to a bright cafeteria-auditorium lit naturally by a shorter version of the glass block and clear glass windows or by multi-paned operable steel sash and artificially by fluorescent lighting which was considered a modern form of lighting when the wing was constructed in 1951 (Fig. 150 and 151). The cafeteria floor is laid in a checkerboard pattern of terrazzo, black mastic serves as baseboard, and two rows of circular posts with black mastic trim stretch across the cafeteria's length. A secondary exit from the cafeteria is provided by a short staircase designed in keeping with the main staircase (Fig. 152). The stairs lead up to the schoolyard on the east side of the school property.

The north-south corridor in the basement has a grey terrazzo floor (Fig. 153).

## 6.0 Cultural Heritage Evaluation

### 6.1 City of Hamilton Criteria

A set of criteria were endorsed by the City of Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee on June 19, 2003 and were adopted by Council as The City of Hamilton: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Criteria on October 29, 2008 (Appendix "B" of Report PED08211). The criteria are used to assess the cultural heritage value of a property. They pertain to a property's archaeological resources, built heritage resources and place in a cultural heritage landscape. This evaluation assists in determining a property's merit for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as well as deriving a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

#### 6.1.1 Archaeology

The reasons for designation of a property may address archaeological resources.

Twelve criteria are used to evaluate an archaeological site or measure archaeological potential to determine what attributes, if any, warrant designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The first eleven criteria for evaluating an archaeological site are predicated on the presence of a known archaeological site. In the case of 378 Main Street East, there are no registered or reported archaeological sites located on the subject property. Therefore, only the criterion pertaining to archaeological potential applies in this assessment (see chart of criteria below):

Cultural Definition: N/A
Temporal Integrity: N/A
Site Size: N/A
Site Type: N/A
Site Integrity: N/A
Historical Association: N/A
Site Setting: N/A
Site Socio-political Value: N/A
Site Uniqueness: N/A
Site Rarity: N/A
Site Human Remains: N/A
Archaeological Potential: The property at 378 Main Street East has some archaeological potential because of its location on an historic route (Main Street).

### 6.1.2 Built Heritage

Twelve criteria are used to assess the built heritage value of a property, otherwise understood as historical and architectural value (see chart below and on the following pages). The twelve criteria are grouped under five aspects of built heritage value – historical associations, architecture and design, integrity, environmental context, and social value.

## Historical Associations

**Thematic:** Cathedral Boys' High School is important in the history of secondary school education in Hamilton as it is the first purpose-built school for privately funded Catholic high school education in Hamilton. Demand for secondary school education had increased after 1921 when the Province of Ontario raised the age of compulsory school attendance to 16. Publicly funded Delta Collegiate Institute at 1284 Main Street East was built in 1923-24 in response to the surge in secondary school enrollment. Four years later, the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton erected Cathedral Boys' High School on the same street as Delta and to plans by the same architects.

**Event:** The former school is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to Hamilton, Ontario or Canada.

**Person and/or Group:** The building of Cathedral Boys' High School represents a major accomplishment of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, which was established in 1856, and a milestone in the development of separate school education at the secondary level. The school's name and the iconography displayed on its front facade relate to the school's origins in St. Mary's Parish School which provided room for boys at the high school level in 1912. St. Mary's Parish held the cathedral of the Diocese.

The wing memorializes students who had attended the school and died in the First or Second World War – a poignant tribute to young Canadians whose lives were cut short by war.

## Architecture and Design

**Architectural Merit:** On the school's opening in 1928, the architectural press described it as "imposing" and "an architectural gem." The front facade, east facade and west facade of the 1928 building epitomize the architectural style frequently labelled Tudor Gothic in the early twentieth century and now known as Modern Gothic, Collegiate Gothic or Neo-Gothic. The stone carving on these facades, but especially on the front facade, is of the highest order. The treatment of the ceremonial entry porch by the use of a marble staircase, marble wainscoting, vaulted plaster ceiling, cast-iron pendant ceiling lamp and oak-and-glazed doors is impressive.

The west facade of the wing, which was erected in 1951, complements the west facade from 1928. The terrazzo floor in the wing's ground-floor lobby demonstrates excellent craftsmanship.

<p><b>Functional Merit:</b> When they were built, both the 1928 building and the 1951 wing offered a well-equipped and dignified facility for students and teachers.</p>
<p><b>Designer:</b> Cathedral Boys' High School stands as part of a trio of landmark schools built along Main Street East between 1918 and 1928 – Memorial Public School at 1175 Main Street East by Gordon Hutton in 1918, Delta Collegiate Institute at 1284 Main Street East by Gordon Hutton and William Souter in 1923-24, and Cathedral Boys' High School at 378 Main Street East also by Hutton &amp; Souter in 1928. They share similarities in the design of their front facades, but each is unique. All garnered attention in the architectural press. In the 1930s, the Hutton &amp; Souter firm grew in prominence in Hamilton. Gordon Hutton's obituary in the July 1942 issue of <i>The Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada</i> named the firm's best-known buildings – Royal Connaught Hotel addition (1931), Basilica of Christ the King (1933) and Dominion Public Building (now John Sopinka Courthouse, 1936). All are landmarks standing today.</p> <p>An architect is not credited with the design of the wing. Olmstead &amp; Parker Construction Company Ltd. of Hamilton held the general contract. Midgley &amp; West of Hamilton laid the beautiful terrazzo floor in the ground-floor lobby.</p>
<p><b>Integrity</b></p>
<p><b>Location Integrity:</b> The former school occupies its original site.</p>
<p><b>Built Integrity:</b> Alterations in 1951 to the 1928 building and fire safety interventions of unknown date have lessened the aesthetic coherence of the early twentieth century interior. The exterior of both the 1928 building and 1951 wing is intact.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Context</b></p>
<p><b>Landmark:</b> Cathedral Boys' High School is a landmark in the Stinson neighbourhood and along Main Street East.</p>
<p><b>Character:</b> The former school is disassociated from its immediate surroundings. Significant redevelopment has occurred around the school.</p>
<p><b>Setting:</b> The school is singularly important architecturally in its immediate vicinity. A survivor from the early twentieth century, the school commands the corner of Main Street East and Emerald Street South.</p>

## Social Value

**Public Perception:** The request for heritage designation came from the Stinson Community Association. In the letter of request, the association identified the school's dramatic impact on the streetscape and the building's impressiveness and architectural integrity.

### 6.1.3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The reasons for designation of a property may address any cultural heritage landscape present at the site or any contribution the property makes to a larger cultural heritage landscape. A cultural heritage landscape is an historic area that contains a group of features linked together in their setting or surroundings. Examples that could merit designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* include a farmstead, a complex of industrial structures, a religious compound, a school campus, a park or garden and a fairground.

The property at 378 Main Street East is neither a cultural heritage landscape in itself nor does it contribute to a larger cultural heritage landscape.

### 6.2 Criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06

In 2006, the Province of Ontario released Ontario Regulation 9/06 prescribing criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. Under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, municipal councils may designate individual property to be of cultural heritage value when the property meets one or more criteria set out in the regulation. In several ways, the provincial criteria are similar to the City's built heritage criteria. Below, the cultural heritage value of the former school property is assessed according to the nine provincial criteria.

The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

The front facade, east facade and west facade of the 1928 building epitomize the architectural style frequently labelled Tudor Gothic in the early twentieth century and now known as Modern Gothic, Collegiate Gothic or Neo-Gothic. The west facade of the Memorial Wing erected in 1951 complements the west facade from 1928.

The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

The stone carving on the front, east and west facades of the 1928 building, but especially on the front facade, is of the highest order. The treatment of the ceremonial entry porch by the use of a marble staircase, marble wainscoting, vaulted plaster ceiling, cast-iron pendant ceiling lamp and oak-and-glazed doors is impressive. The terrazzo floor laid by Midgley & West in the 1951 wing's ground-floor lobby demonstrates excellent craftsmanship.

The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The former school does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

Cathedral Boys' High School stands as the first purpose-built school for privately funded Catholic high school education in Hamilton. The building of the school in 1928 represents a major accomplishment of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, which was established in 1856, and a milestone in the development of separate school education at the secondary level. The 1951 wing memorializes students who had attended the school and died in the First or Second World War – a poignant tribute to young Canadians whose lives were cut short by war.

The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

Cathedral Boys' High School demonstrates the ability of Hamilton's Catholic population in the early twentieth century to fund the building of their own separate high school as beautiful and up-to-date as the publicly funded secondary schools.

The property has historical or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

Hutton & Souter have left an outstanding legacy of landmark buildings in Hamilton, including Delta Collegiate Institute (1923-24), Cathedral Boys' High School (1928), Royal Connaught Hotel addition (1931), Basilica of Christ the King (1933) and Dominion Public Building (now John Sopinka Courthouse, 1936).

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

The school is singularly important architecturally in its immediate vicinity. A survivor from the early twentieth century, the school commands the corner of Main Street East and Emerald Street South.

The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

Significant redevelopment around the school has disassociated the former school from its immediate surroundings.

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

Cathedral Boys' High School is a landmark in the Stinson neighbourhood and along Main Street East. It stands as part of a trio of landmark schools built along Main Street East between 1918 and 1928.

## 7.0 Cultural Heritage Value

### 7.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

The property at 378 King Street East is eminently qualified for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. As explained in the foregoing section, the former school property satisfies seven of the nine criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (only one criterion is necessary for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*). It also meets nine of the twelve built heritage criteria adopted by the City of Hamilton. In addition, the City of Hamilton criterion pertaining to the property's built integrity is partially met: The exterior of both the 1928 building and 1951 wing is intact; however, alterations in 1951 to the 1928 building and fire safety interventions of unknown date have lessened the aesthetic coherence of the early twentieth century interior.

Protection of the building through designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* should focus on the exterior masonry facades which are the most visible to the public and on selected interior features that are accessible to visitors and are well-preserved.

In any adaptive reuse of the building, the conservation plan for the property should not only aim to preserve the building's heritage attributes as stated below in the proposed designation by-law but also seek creative ways for reusing interior features that are not named in the by-law.

The former Cathedral Boys' High School, Delta Collegiate Institute/ Delta Secondary School and Memorial Public School still stand as landmarks built along Main Street East. Delta is already designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This report examining the merits of designating Cathedral concludes that Cathedral also deserves protection under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report on Memorial Public School, now referred to as Memorial City Elementary School, is recommended.

## **7.2 Statement on Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes**

Text recommended for inclusion in the designation by-law follows.

### **7.2.1 Description of the Designated Property**

The heritage designation applies to the entire roughly L-shaped property at the southeast corner of Main Street East and Emerald Street South. The heritage designation recognizes both the school built in 1928 and the memorial wing built in 1951. The designation focuses on the front, east, and west facades of the 1928 building, the Emerald Street South facade of the 1951 wing and selected interior features.

### **7.2.2 Statement Explaining the Designated Property's Cultural Heritage Value**

The former Cathedral Boys' High School stands as the first purpose-built school for privately funded Catholic high school education in Hamilton. The building of the school in 1928 represents a major accomplishment of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, which was established in 1856, and a milestone in the development of separate school education at the secondary level. The school demonstrates the ability of Hamilton's Catholic population in the early twentieth century to fund the building of their own separate high school as beautiful and up-to-date as the publicly funded secondary

schools.

For Cathedral Boys' High School, the Diocese chose the same architectural firm who had designed Delta Collegiate Institute for the public school board four years earlier. Cathedral Boys' High School at 378 Main Street East takes its place in a trio of landmark schools built along Main Street East between 1918 and 1928 – Memorial Public School at 1175 Main Street East by Gordon Hutton in 1918, Delta Collegiate Institute at 1284 Main Street East by Gordon Hutton and William Souter in 1923-24, and Cathedral Boys' High School at 378 Main Street East also by Hutton & Souter in 1928. They share similarities in the design of their front facades, but each is unique. All garnered attention in the architectural press.

The front, east, and west facades of the 1928 building epitomize the architectural style frequently labelled Tudor Gothic in the early twentieth century and now known as Modern Gothic, Collegiate Gothic or Neo-Gothic. Over a steel frame, rock-faced Credit Valley sandstone laid in broken courses is used for the body of the facades; and ashlar Indiana limestone provides the trim. The stone carving on the facades, but especially on the front facade, is of the highest order. The stone plaque bearing the name, Cathedral School, and Christian cross carved in stone and called a botonée or cathedral cross identify the school. These identifying signs relate to the school's origins which began in a portion of St. Mary's Parish School where high school education for boys was first offered in 1912: St. Mary's Parish held the cathedral of the Diocese at the time. The exceptional quality of the building's stonework extends as far as to the facades' uppermost windows whose pointed hood-moulds end in a variety of bosses.

The 1928 building was designed with three entrances – a ceremonial entrance on the front facade and everyday entrances on the east and west facades. The pointed-arched entrances on the east and west are placed in projecting vestibules; and the pointed arch on the front serves as the portal to an entry porch, which is recessed from the front facade and almost wholly enclosed. In addition to the imposing portal, the architects have created a solemn space inside the entry porch by the use of a marble staircase, marble wainscotting, vaulted ceiling, pendant ceiling lamp, and oak-and-glazed double doors at the top of the staircase. Exquisite attention to detail is shown even at the level of the doors' escutcheons whose motifs of pointed arches keep with the school's Modern Gothic style.

The 1951 wing, also built to a high standard, memorializes students who had attended the school and died in the First or Second World War – a poignant tribute to young Canadians whose lives were cut short by war. The west facade of the wing complements the west facade from 1928 by maintaining the same height and perpetuating the rhythm of tripartite windows. The window bays framed in limestone

contain window sash consisting of fixed glass block uppers and operable clear glass lowers. The entrance bay is identified in the 1951 facade through its distinctive columnar window filled with glass block, its stone cornice and cross, and its well-detailed entrance. Together, the 1928 west facade in Modern Gothic style and the 1951 west facade make an impressive sweep along Emerald Street South. Commanding the street corner, the school is a landmark in the Stinson neighbourhood.

Inside, the 1951 wing retains its mid-twentieth century character essentially in the stairwell and staircase design, ground-floor lobby whose floor is laid artistically in terrazzo, north-south corridor that organizes internal circulation through the wing, and basement cafeteria-auditorium. The interior of the 1928 building combines features from the original construction, alterations at the time when the wing was added in 1951 and fire safety interventions of unknown date. The early twentieth century character of the 1928 building survives in the stairwell and staircase design, aspects of the east-west corridor, corridor doorways, and basement gymnasium.

### **7.2.3 Description of Heritage Attributes at the Designated Property**

The following elements contribute to the property's cultural heritage value.

#### **Front, East and West Facades of 1928 Building**

Heritage attributes are replete on the front (north), east and west facades and include:

- the setback from Main Street East, the terraced rise up from the street and the front entrance walk of flat stone landings and low stone walls;
- rock-faced Credit Valley sandstone walls laid in broken courses, Indiana limestone trim and all stone carvings;
- the symmetrical front facade consisting of an entrance bay in the middle, two windowed bays to either side of the entrance bay and a pedimented blind bay at either end of the building;
- the front entrance pointed-arched portal with its embrasure, carved spandrels and wrought-iron gate;
- the buttresses to either side of the portal and their wall-mounted lamps and carved crests;
- the ceremonial entry porch, recessed from the front facade and almost wholly

enclosed, and its marble staircase, marble wainscotting, vaulted ceiling decorated with a plaster relief in a pattern of grape vines and Tudor roses, and pendant ceiling lamp;

- the front entrance doorway composed of oak-and-glazed double doors with their door handles and escutcheons and a border of sidelights and transom light;
- the projecting vestibules on the building's east and west sides with their pointed-arched doorways;
- all window openings on the basement, ground and uppermost floors and original sash where it exists; and,
- the parapets and their battlements at both the main roof line and at the vestibules' roof line.

### West Facade of 1951 Wing

Heritage attributes are found across all six bays of the wing's west facade and include:

- the buff brick wall;
- limestone trim expressed as the grid-like frame around windows, stringcourses, the cornice atop each end bay, and roof line coping;
- windows with their fixed glass block uppers and operable clear glass lowers; and,
- the entrance bay at the building's southwest corner, featuring double doors, transom light, embrasure beside the doors, wall-mounted lamps and columnar window filled with glass block.

### 1928 Interior

Heritage attributes that are accessible to visitors and remain from the 1928 construction include:

- the east and west stairwells and staircases (but not the replacement fire doors);
- the terrazzo floor laid in a checkerboard pattern on the ground-floor east-west corridor;

- the front vestibule with its checkerboard terrazzo floor and wood-framed opening into the east-west corridor;
- the wood-framed transom light across the north-south corridor where it meets the east-west corridor;
- five-panelled oak corridor doorways each with a glazed panel and transom light; and,
- the six-panelled double doors to the gymnasium, industrial window sash emitting natural light into the gymnasium, the proscenium arch for the stage and ceiling trusses over the gymnasium space.

### 1951 Interior

Heritage attributes that are accessible to visitors and capture the mid-twentieth century character of the 1951 construction include:

- the stairwell and staircase in the wing's southwest corner and the entrance to each floor that has double doors in a wall made of glass blocks;
- the ground-floor lobby's terrazzo floor and baseboard, rounded corners, and operable steel sash window with bronze hardware and travertine marble sill;
- the terrazzo floor and baseboard for the ground-floor north-south corridor and the metal-and-glass frame across the corridor; and,
- the cafeteria-auditorium in the basement, featuring a terrazzo floor in a checkerboard pattern, black mastic baseboard, circular posts with black mastic base trim, fixed glass block and operable clear glass windows, an operable steel sash window, and a short staircase in the room's southeast corner leading outdoors to the schoolyard.

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## 9.0 Qualifications of Authors

Over a period of 14 years, Paul Dilse has collaborated with Peter Stewart and his staff at George Robb Architect on a number of projects involving heritage planning.

**Paul Dilse** has specialized in heritage planning and historical study since his graduation from the professional planning school at the University of Waterloo in 1979.

He has written official plan policies on heritage conservation for the former Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and for the City of Cambridge (his related official plan background study, in which he delineated the boundaries of prospective heritage conservation districts, has remained a reference document there for three decades). In association with Peter Stewart, he has surveyed the entire rural and exurban municipality of the Town of Caledon to compile a comprehensive inventory of built heritage resources located on 1,643 properties. Also in collaboration with Mr. Stewart, he has assessed the cultural heritage value of two French Canadian Roman Catholic churches in rural Essex County. He successfully defended their designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* at the Conservation Review Board. As well, he has documented the cultural heritage landscape of the David Dunlap Observatory in Richmond Hill, whose designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* he defended at a Conservation Review Board hearing. He has also provided expert witness testimony at the Ontario Municipal Board, successfully defending the designation of the first heritage conservation district in the Town of Markham and contributing to the positive outcome in favour of retaining a complex of rare garden apartments in the Leaside neighbourhood of Toronto.

In addition to the Thornhill-Markham heritage conservation district, he has produced heritage conservation district plans for Old Port Credit Village in Mississauga (in association with Peter Stewart's team), the MacGregor/Albert neighbourhood in Waterloo, Lower Main Street South in Newmarket (with Mr. Stewart) and Werden's Plan neighbourhood in Whitby. His study of the George Street and Area neighbourhood in Cobourg led to its designation as a heritage conservation district – the fourth in the town. For Mr. Stewart's consulting team, he authored a report on the feasibility of establishing heritage conservation districts in downtown Brampton. Additionally with him, he has prepared conservation-based design guidelines for the historic commercial centres of Alliston, Beeton, Tottenham and Picton.

Since 2004 when municipalities in Central and Southwestern Ontario started requesting heritage impact assessments from him, he has written 56 such reports. Besides the heritage impact assessments, he has described and evaluated many other historic properties. With Peter Stewart and his staff, Paul Dilse has examined five properties for

the City of Hamilton – the Royal Connaught Hotel, Delta Collegiate Institute, Charlton Hall, Grace Anglican Church and Cathedral Boys' High School.

He has written text for commemorative plaques, including several for the Ontario Heritage Trust, and has planned an extensive program to interpret the history of the Freeport Sanatorium at the Grand River Hospital in Kitchener. His major work in 2011, a history of the Legislative Building in Queen's Park and a statement on its cultural heritage value, forms part of an historic structure report commissioned by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Recent collaborations between Paul Dilse and Peter Stewart have included a strategic conservation plan for the Hamilton GO Centre Station (formerly, the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Station) and a report supporting the designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* of Belfountain Conservation Area in Caledon.

Paul Dilse is qualified as a planner and historian by the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, of which he is a founding member.

**Peter Stewart** is a partner in the firm of George Robb Architect, established in 1952. In addition to professional accreditation as an architect since 1974, he is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (member of the Board from 2002 to 2006) and a member of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (member of the Board from 2006 to 2010).

The firm has had an ever-increasing involvement in conservation and adaptive reuse projects involving built heritage resources since its involvement in the restoration of the Duff-Baby House in Windsor for the Ontario Heritage Foundation (now Trust) in 1993. Other projects for the OHT have included exterior restoration of the Mather Walls House in Kenora, partial exterior restoration of the George Brown House in Toronto and the condition assessment for Fools' Paradise, the home and studio of artist Doris McCarthy. Other conservation projects have included the Eyer Homestead restoration and adaptive reuse for the Town of Richmond Hill (Parks and Recreation Ontario Innovation Award, 2011), exterior restoration of the former Lincoln County Courthouse for the City of St. Catharines in 2005 (Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals Building Award, 2005), the Leslie Log House restoration and adaptive reuse for the City of Mississauga (Mississauga Heritage Foundation Award, 2011) and several projects at the Todmorden Mills Museum and Arts Centre for the City of Toronto Culture Division. Other City of Toronto projects involving cultural heritage properties have been undertaken at Spadina House Museum, Montgomery's Inn Museum, CanStage Theatre on Berkeley Street and the Theatre Passe Muraille building.

Heritage conservation district plans, in association with Mr. Dilse, have included Old Port Credit Village in Mississauga (2004) and Lower Main Street South in Newmarket (2011). As a sub-consultant to Bousfield Planning, Mr. Stewart contributed to the team that updated the Churchville Heritage Conservation District Plan for the City of Brampton. In association with MHBC Planning, Mr. Stewart was involved in making heritage conservation district plans for Oil Springs in Lambton County (ACO and CAHP Planning Awards, 2011) Downtown Oakville and the Brooklin and College Hill neighbourhood in Guelph.

Also with MHBC Planning, he contributed to an analysis of the cottage community and its surroundings at Rondeau Provincial Park. The resulting assessment, *Rondeau - A Cultural Heritage Landscape*, received a planning award from the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals in 2012.

As well as Peter Stewart's role in evaluating properties for designation by the City of Hamilton, he has advised the City on conservation projects at Ancaster Town Hall, West Flamborough Township Hall in Greensville, Dundurn Castle, the Chedoke estate and the garden walls of the Auchmar estate.

**Francine Antoniou** is a senior architect at George Robb Architect. In her 19 years of architectural practice, she has developed expertise in both heritage and sustainable construction.

Heritage restoration projects for George Robb Architect include the exterior restoration of the Mather Walls House in Kenora, foundation repair at Ancaster Town Hall in Hamilton, the front porch and vestibule restoration of Chappell House in Mississauga, the restoration and adaptive reuse of Leslie Log House also in Mississauga, basement repairs to Lambton House in Toronto and restoration work at Montgomery's Inn, Toronto.

For several reports, plans and presentations, she has taken as-found photographs, made camera-held reproductions of historic photographs, and laid out illustrations. In this regard, she has contributed to cultural heritage assessments in Hamilton, including for Delta Collegiate Institute, Charlton Hall, Hamilton GO Centre Station, Grace Anglican Church and Cathedral Boys' High School.

Ms Antoniou is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

## Appendix A: Illustrations

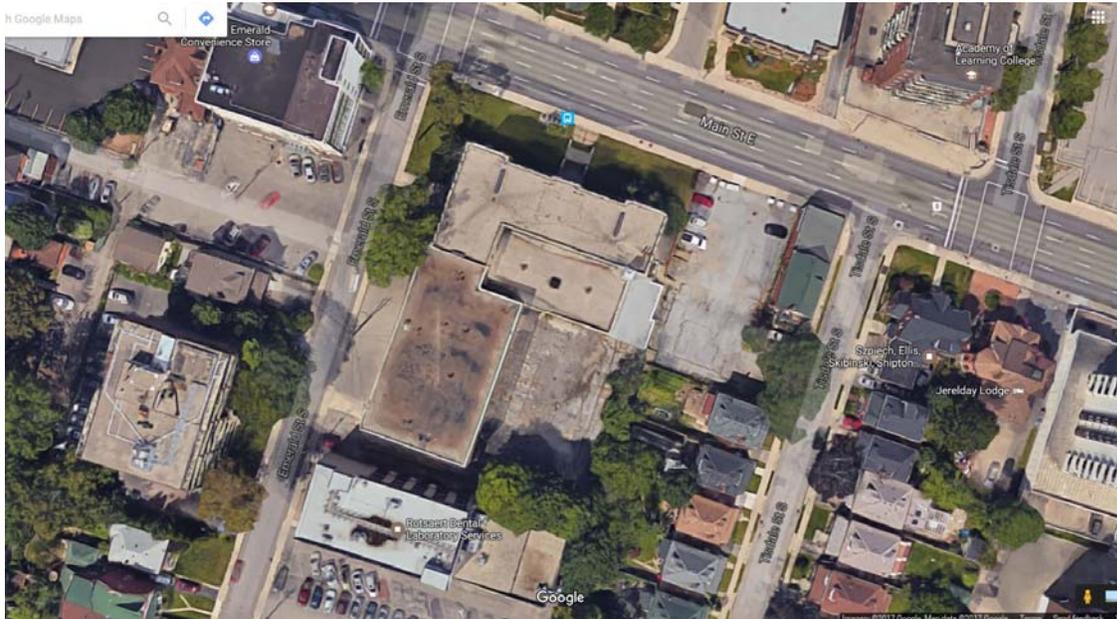


Fig. 1 The 2017 Google satellite image captures the former school at Main Street East and Emerald Street South in the Stinson neighbourhood.

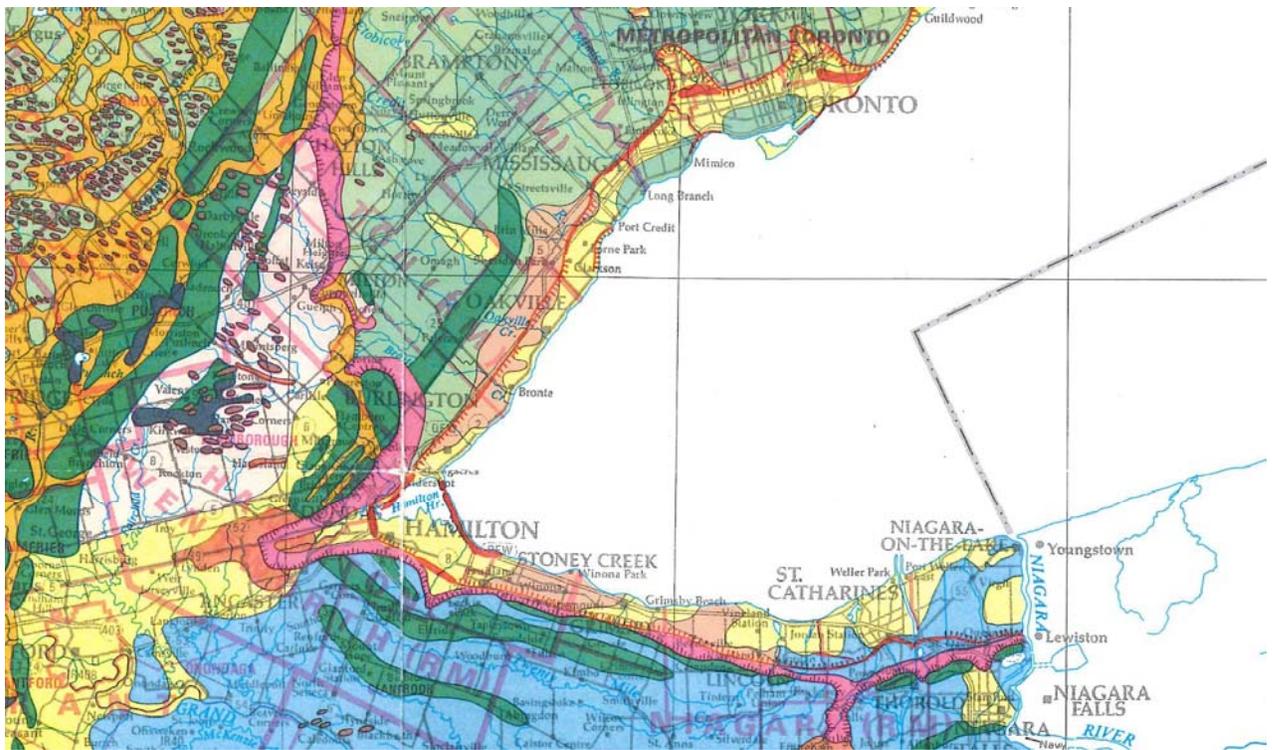
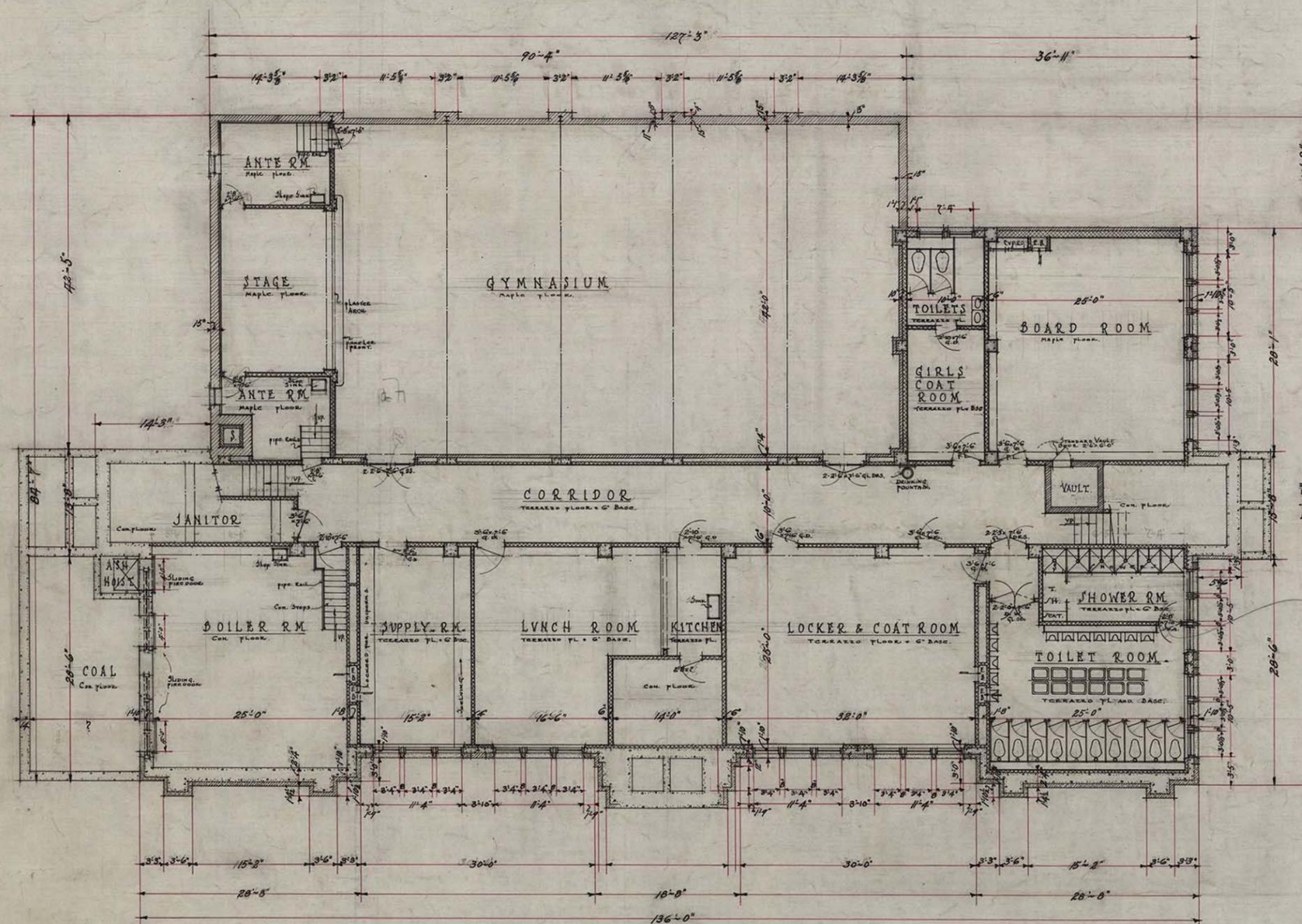


Fig. 2 Detail from Map P.2715 in L.J. Chapman's and D.F. Putnam's *Physiography of Southern Ontario* (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1984). The narrow band hugging Lake Ontario represents the Iroquois Plain.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE - 1/8 INCH = ONE FOOT.

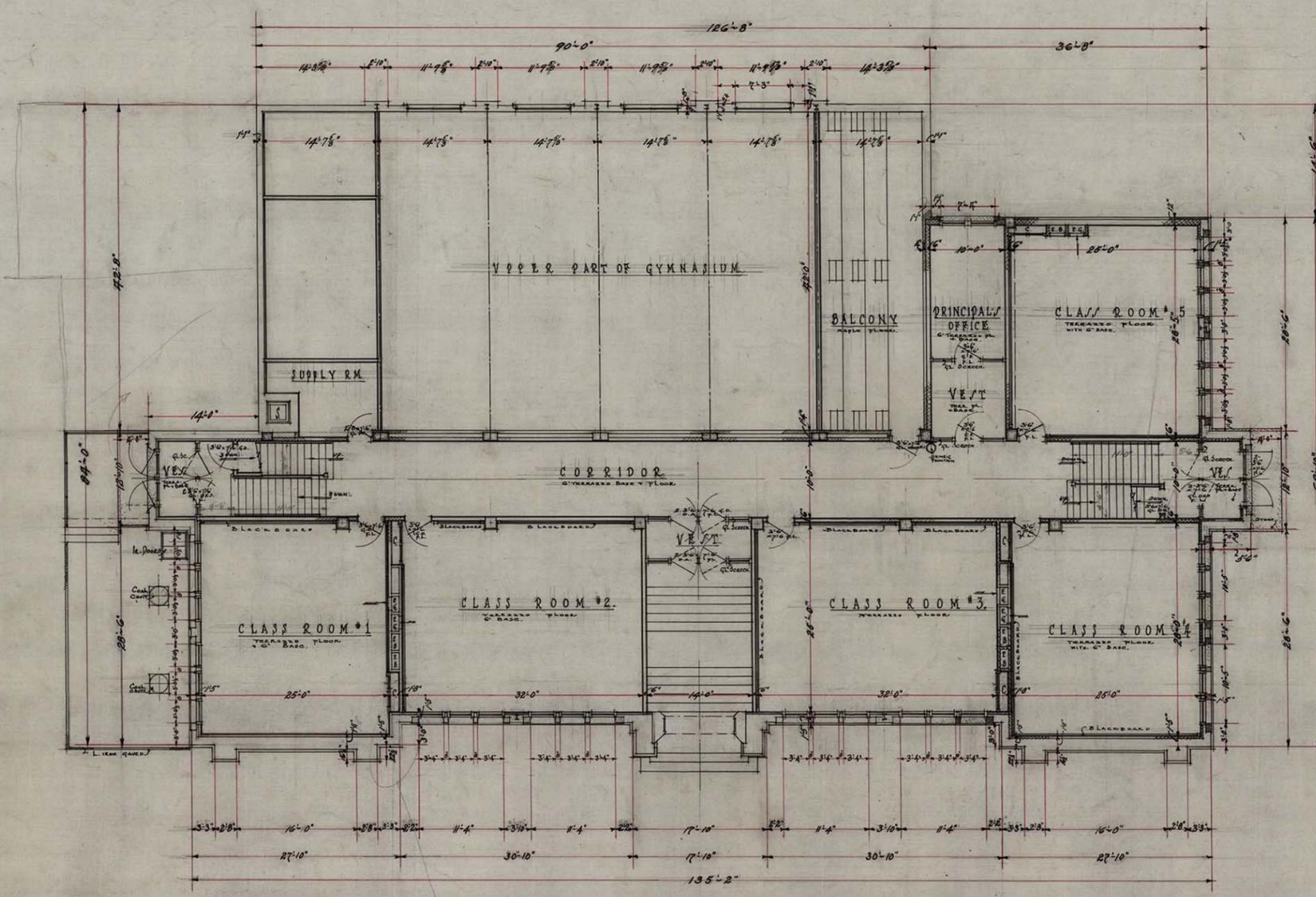
HUTTON AND SOVTER  
 ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.

TITLE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
 COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STREETS  
 FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL  
 BOARD OF HAMILTON

DRAWN BY A.S.H. DATE 28/10  
 TRACED BY A.S.H. DATE  
 APPROVED BY C. DATE MAR - 28 NO. 1

Fig. 3 to 10 Hutton and Souter, "Catholic High School, Cor. Emerald and Main Streets," Mar./Apr. 1928, Archives of Ontario, C 12-1-0-676.1, Container L-1203, Barcode B867663.

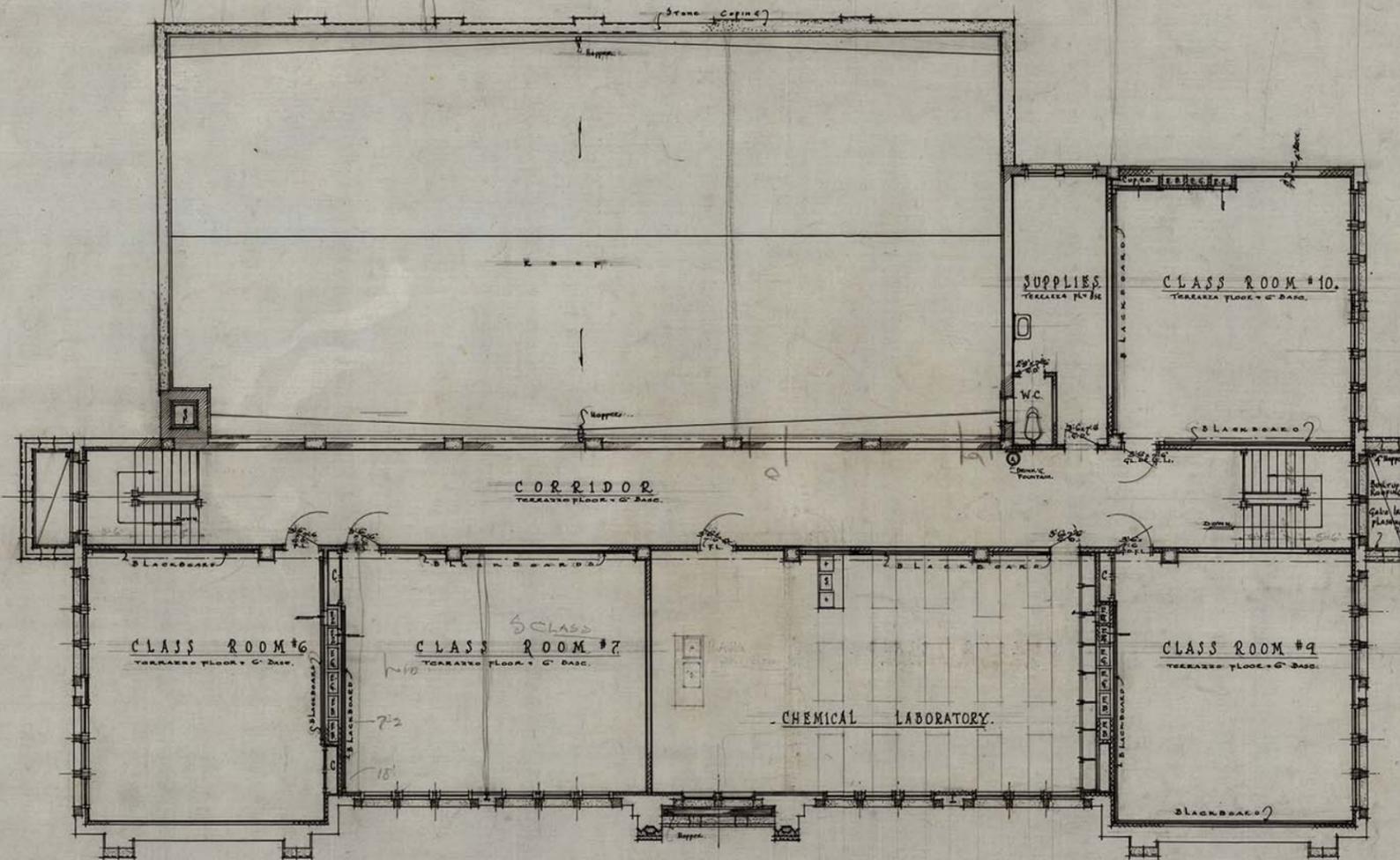
Fig. 3  
 32



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.  
SCALE - 1/8 IN = 1 FOOT.

HUTTON AND SOVIER ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.	
TITLE - CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STREETS FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD OF HAMILTON	
DRAWN BY A. D. H. DATE 28/0	DRAWING
TRACED BY A. D. H. DATE	NO. 2
APPROVED BY DATE MAR - 28	

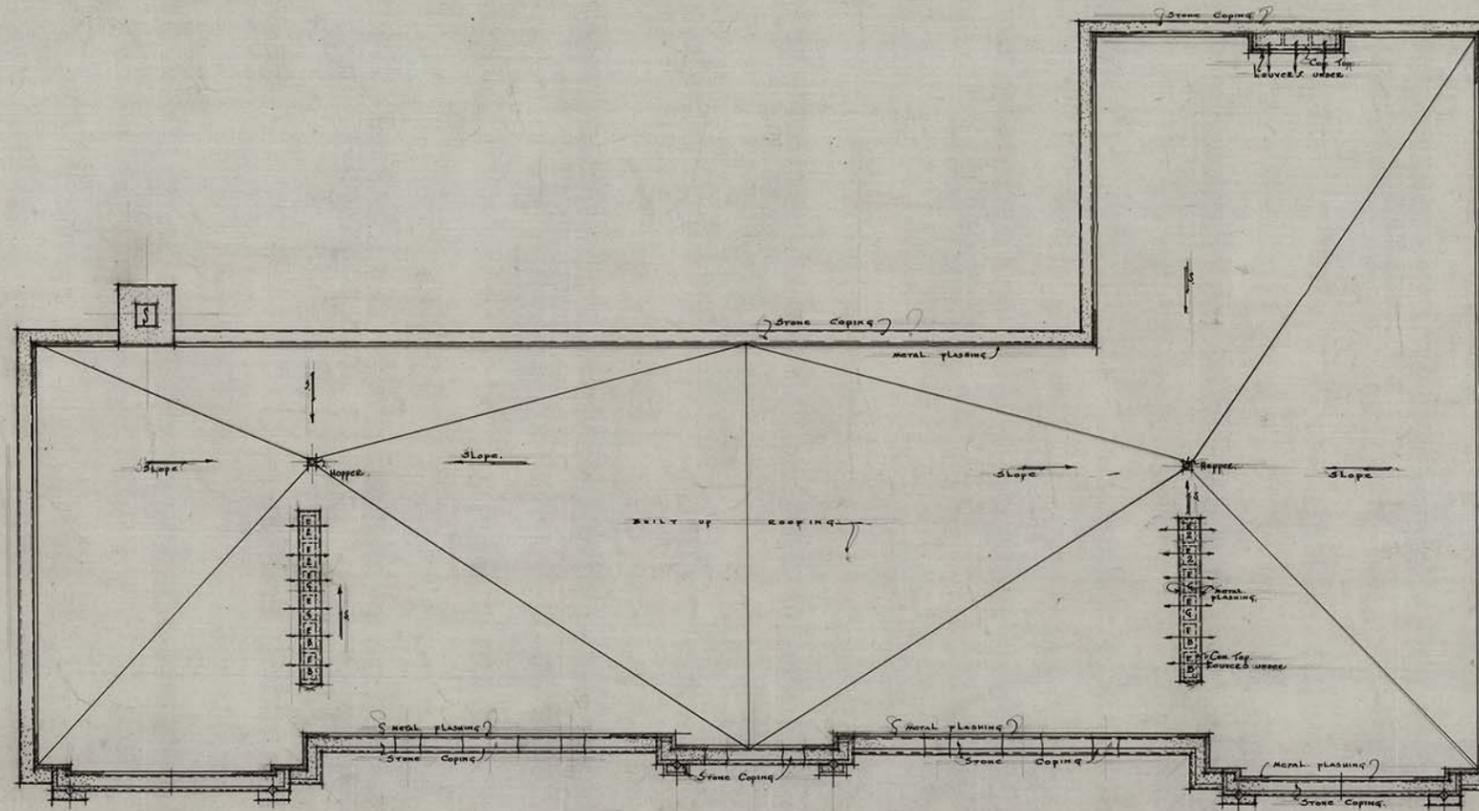
Fig. 4  
33



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE - 1/8" IN = 1 FOOT

HUTTON AND SOVTER ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.	
TITLE - CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL COR. EMERALD & MAIN STREETS FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD OF HAMILTON	
DRAWN BY A. D. H. DATE 28/0	DRAWING
TRACED BY A. D. H. DATE	NO. 3
APPROVED BY DATE MAR-28	

Fig. 5  
34

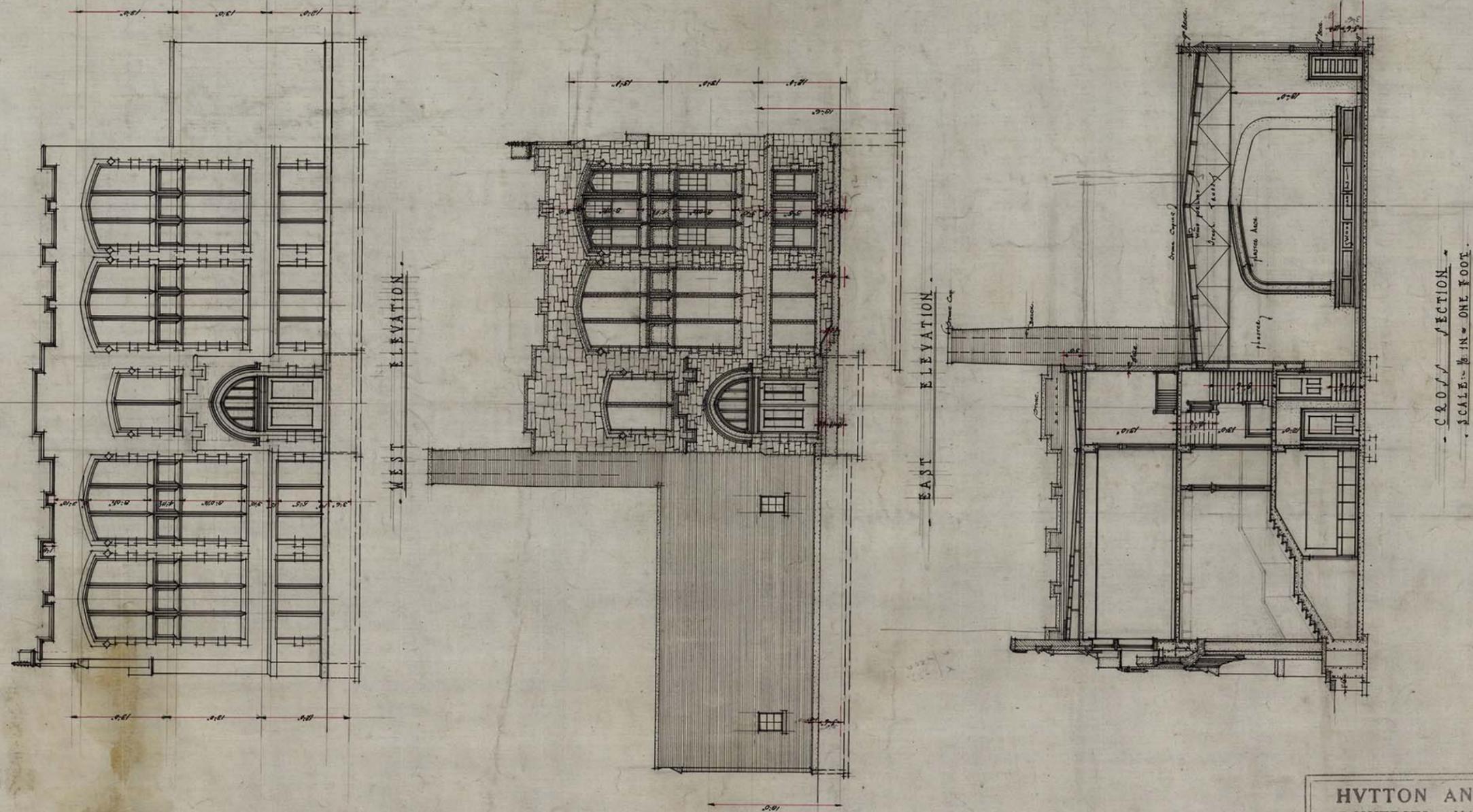


ROOF PLAN

SCALE - 1/8 IN = 1 FOOT

HYTTON AND SOVTER ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.	
TITLE - CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STREETS FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD OF HAMILTON	
DRAWN BY A. B. H. DME	DRAWING
TRACED BY A. B. H. DATE	
APPROVED BY DATE MAR-1928	NO. 4

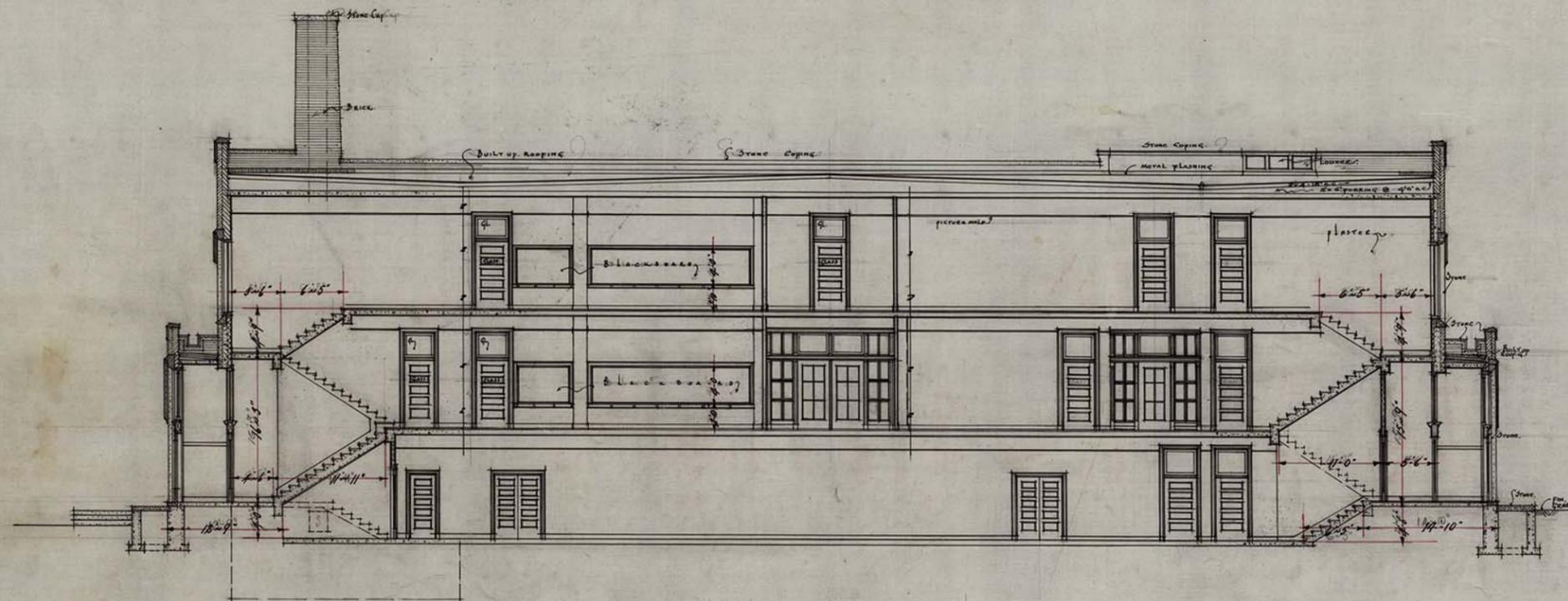
Fig. 6  
35



HUTTON AND SOVTER  
ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.  
TITLE: CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STS.  
FOR: THE SEPARATE SCHOOL  
BOARD OF HAMILTON.  
DRAWN BY: A. D. H. DATE: 1910  
TRACED BY: A. D. H. DATE:  
APPROVED BY: C. J. H. DATE: MAR. 28. NO. 5.

Fig. 7  
36





LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
SCALE - 1/8 IN = 1 FOOT

HUTTON AND SOVTER  
ARCHITECTS HAMILTON ONT.

TITLE - CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STREETS  
FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL  
BOARD OF HAMILTON

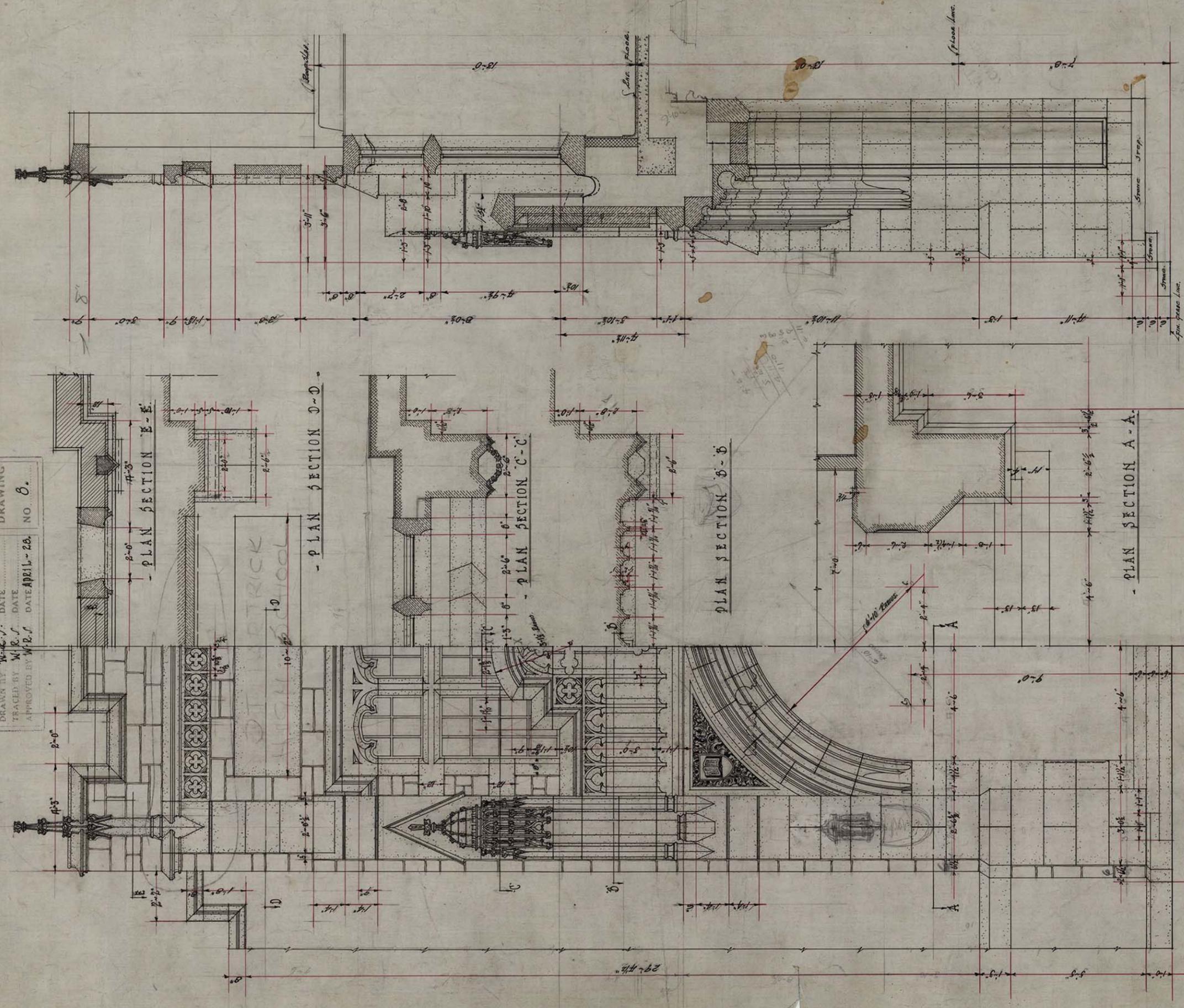
DRAWN BY *C.H.* DATE *25/10* DRAWING  
TRACED BY *C.H.* DATE \_\_\_\_\_ NO. *7*  
APPROVED BY *C.H.* DATE *MAR 28*

Fig. 9  
38

HUTTON AND SOYLER  
ARCHITECTS HAMILTON, ONT.

TITLE: CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
COR. EMERALD AND MAIN STREETS  
FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL  
BOARD OF HAMILTON.

DRAWN BY: M.R.S. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ DRAWING NO. 8.  
TRACED BY: M.R.S. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
APPROVED BY: M.R.S. DATE: APRIL - 20. \_\_\_\_\_



SECTION

HALF ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/2 IN = 1 FOOT.

28/2

Fig. 10  
39

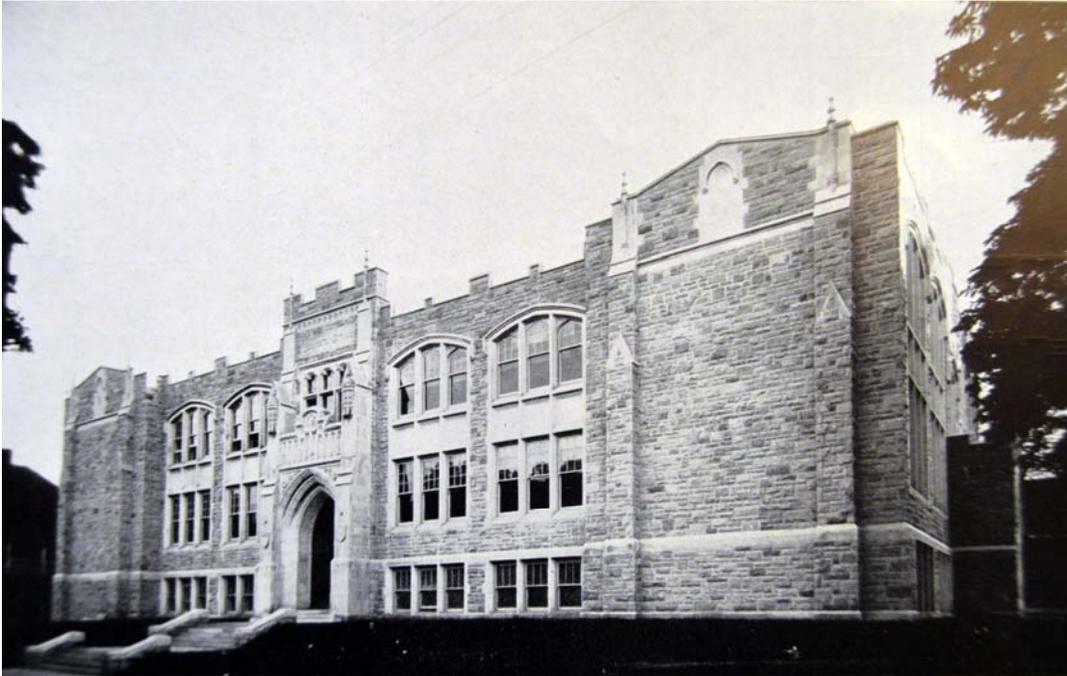


Fig. 11 Corner view of front facade and west elevation in 1929, reproduced from "The Cathedral Separate School, Hamilton, Ontario," *The Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* V. 6 N. 7 (July 1929), p. 269.

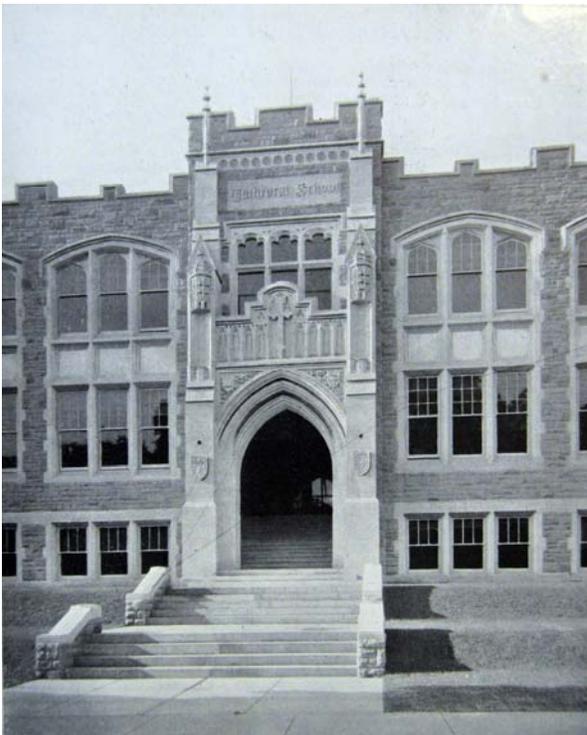


Fig. 12 Detail of front facade in 1929, *op. cit.*, p. 271. Note the stone steps out front.

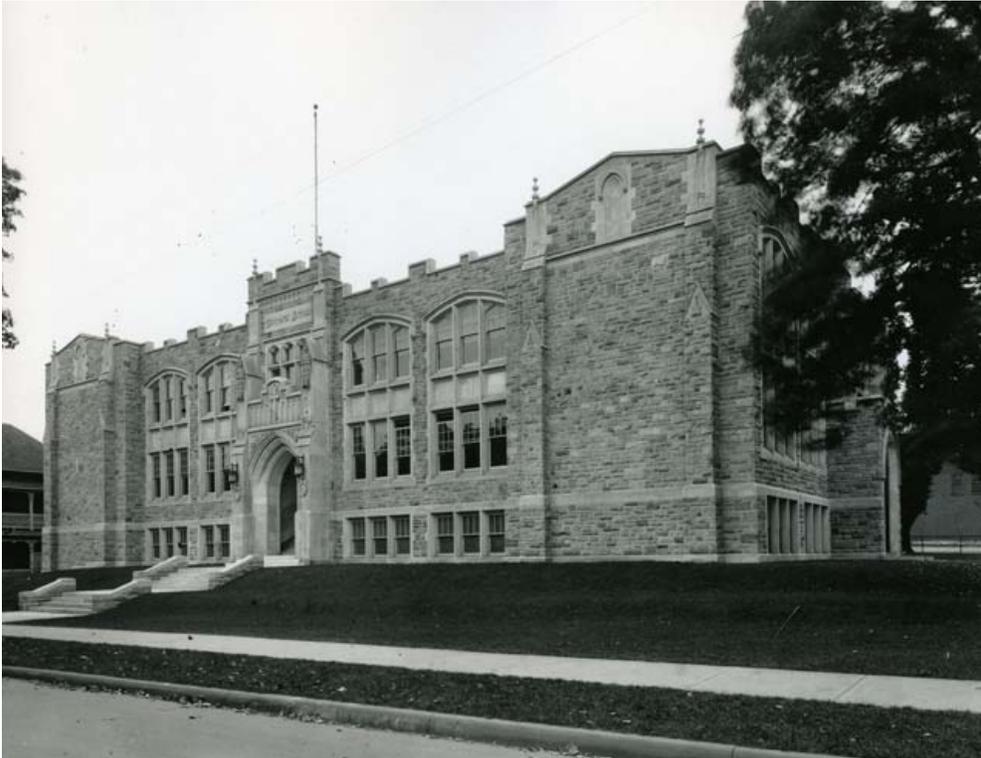


Fig. 13 Superior Engravers, Corner view of front facade and west elevation in 192?, PreView Database, Hamilton Public Library.

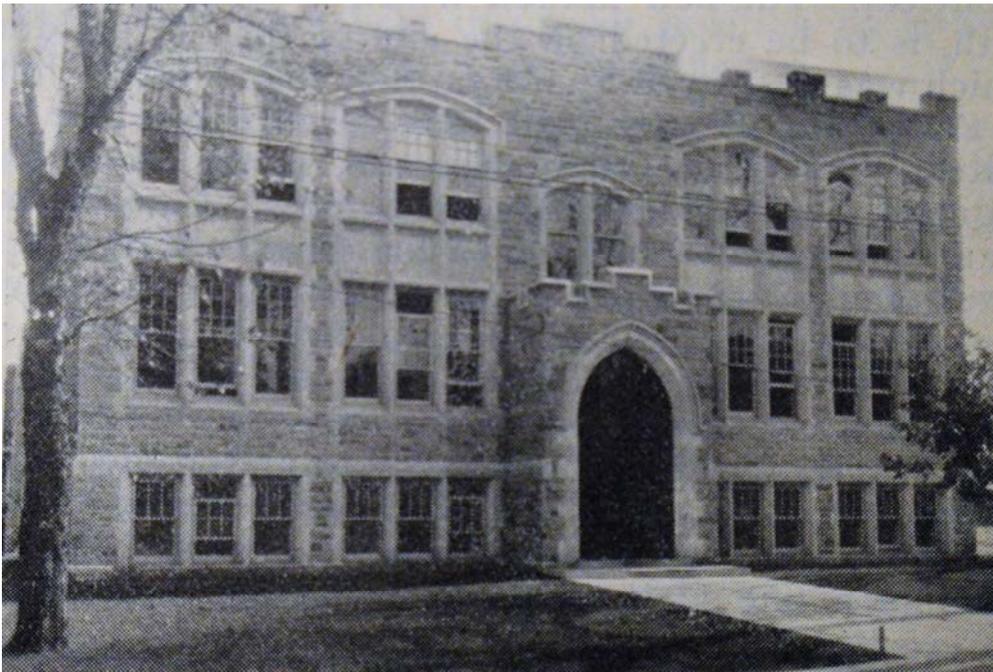


Fig. 14 West facade in 1928, reproduced from "Imposing Stone School in Hamilton," *Contract Record and Engineering Review* V. 42 N. 46 (14 Nov. 1928), p. 1189.

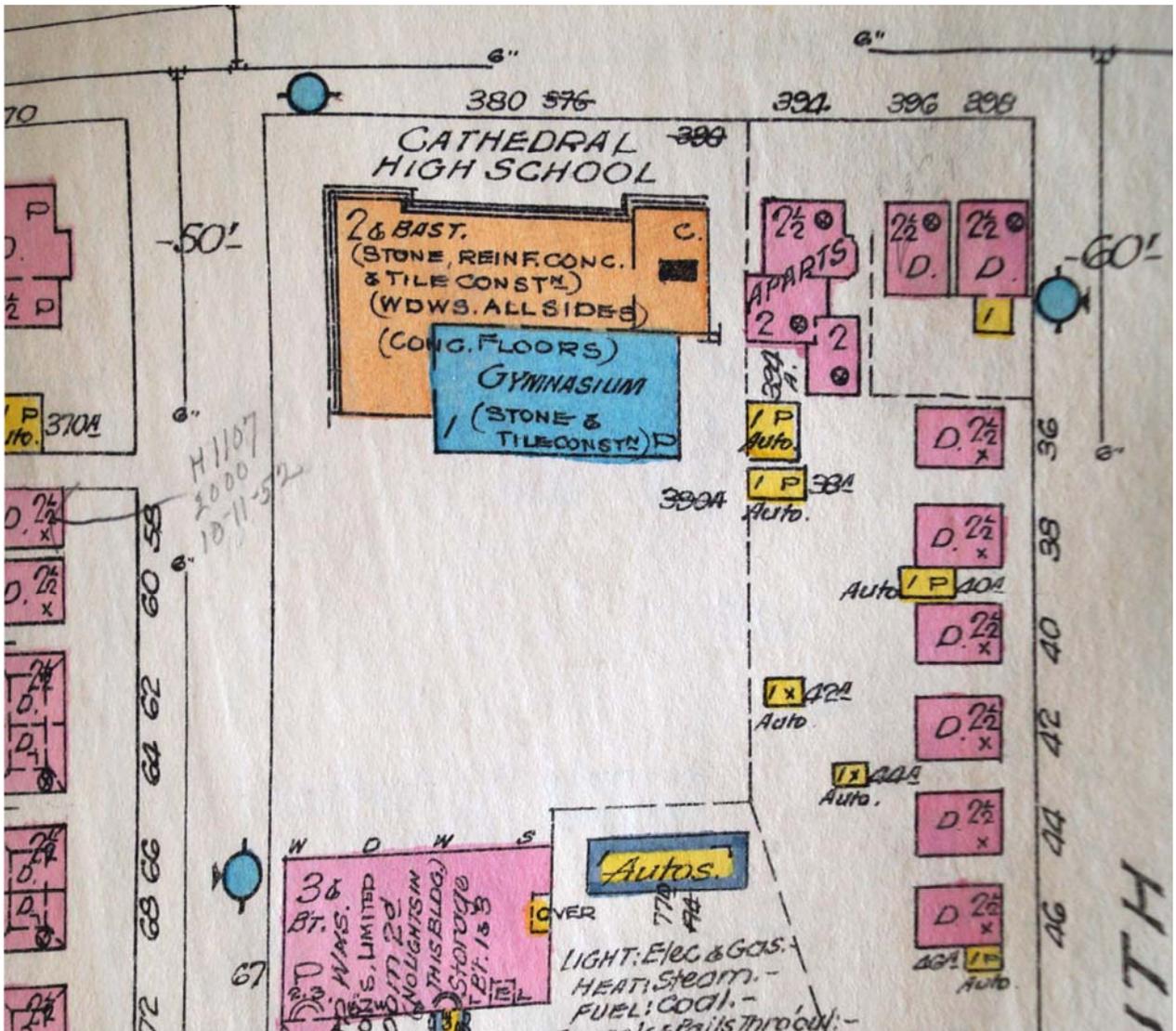


Fig. 15 Underwriters Survey Bureau Ltd., "Insurance Plan of the City of Hamilton, Ontario" (Toronto & Montreal: Underwriters Survey Bureau, 1927, revised to 1933) V. 2, Pl. 242, Hamilton Central Library.



Fig. 16 Emerald Street South (west) facade of Memorial Wing in 1951

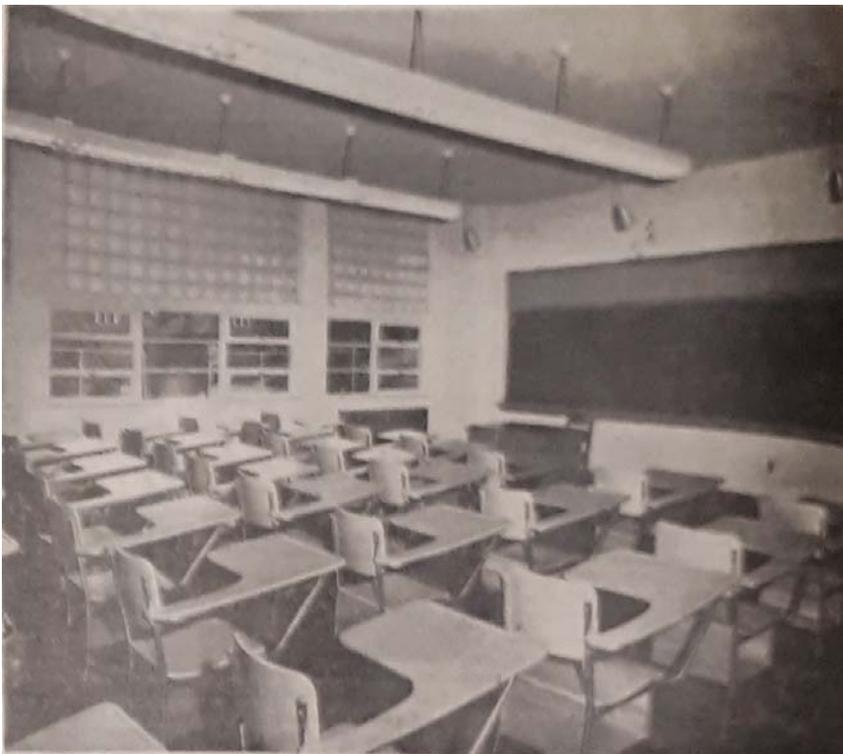


Fig. 17 Typical classroom in Memorial Wing, 1951

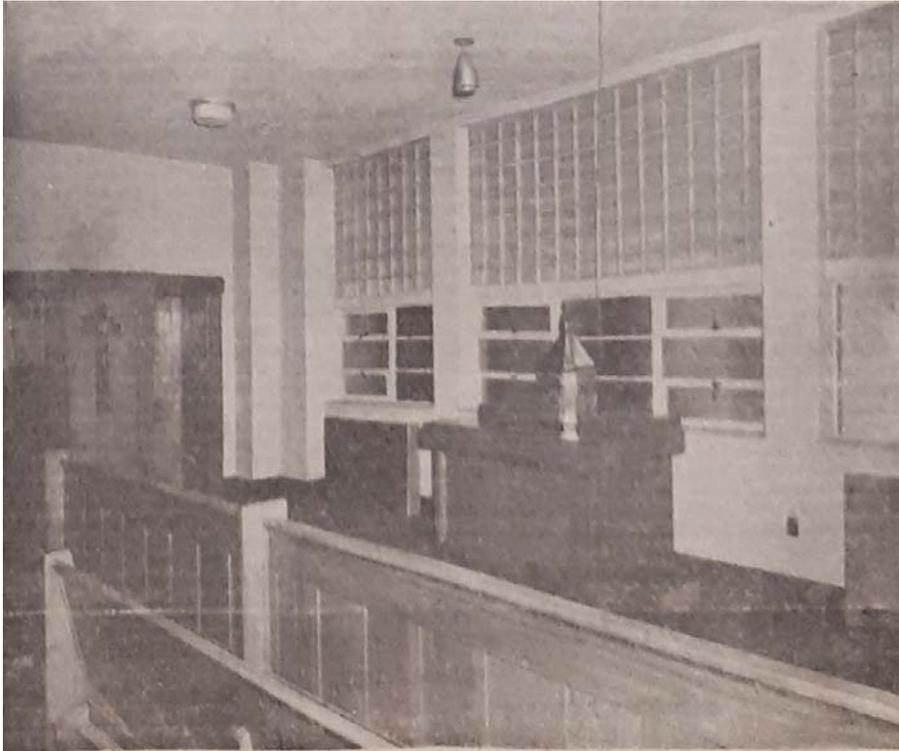


Fig. 18 Chapel in Memorial Wing, 1951

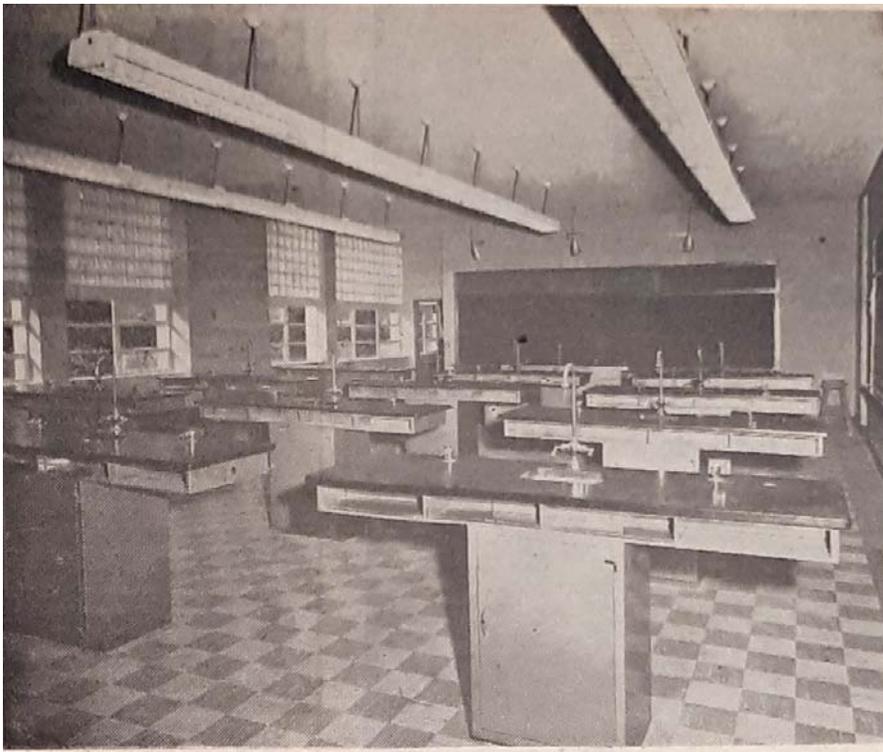


Fig. 19 Science lab in Memorial Wing, 1951



Fig. 20 Site plan, showing present-day layout of school on its lot



Fig. 21 Front facade of 1928 building as seen from north side of Main Street East



Fig. 22 Another view of front facade



Fig. 23 Front facade as seen from Emerald Street South



Fig. 24 "Memorial Public School, Hamilton, Ontario" (Niagara Falls, Ont.: F.H. Leslie Ltd., n.d.), [www.hamiltonpostcards.com/pages/schools.html](http://www.hamiltonpostcards.com/pages/schools.html).



Fig. 25 Hutton & Souter, "Delta Collegiate," photograph of front facade, n.d., Archives of Ontario, C 12-2-0-1, Container B-868, Barcode B230391.



Fig. 26 Front entrance bay

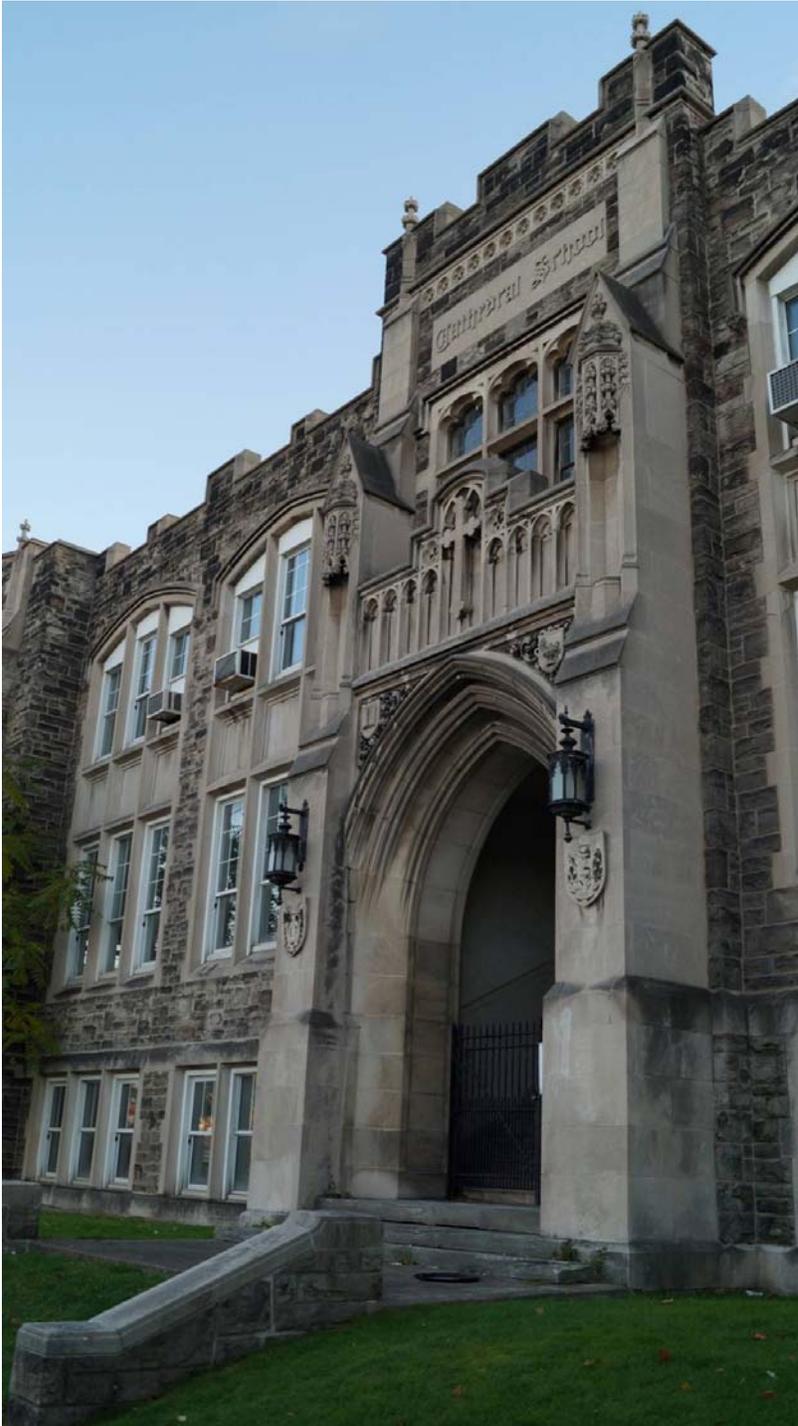


Fig. 27 Another view of entrance bay



Fig. 28 Front entrance terrace



Fig. 29 Front entrance portal



Fig. 30 Close-up view of portal, looking inside entry porch



Fig. 31 Triangular stone panel (spandrel) shouldering portal's pointed arch and carved with the "lamp of learning" and foliage



Fig. 32 Wrought-iron gate across portal



Fig. 33 Cast-iron lamp mounted on buttress framing portal, with carved crest below



Fig. 34 Another view of lamp and crest



Fig. 35 View as seen inside the entry porch, looking up the marble staircase to the doorway into the school's front vestibule



Fig. 36 Detail of marble staircase and wainscoting (dado)



Fig. 37 Entry porch's plaster ceiling relief in a pattern of grape vines and Tudor roses



Fig. 38 Entry's porch lamp hanging from vaulted ceiling. Note how pointed arches have been incorporated into the cast-iron lamp.

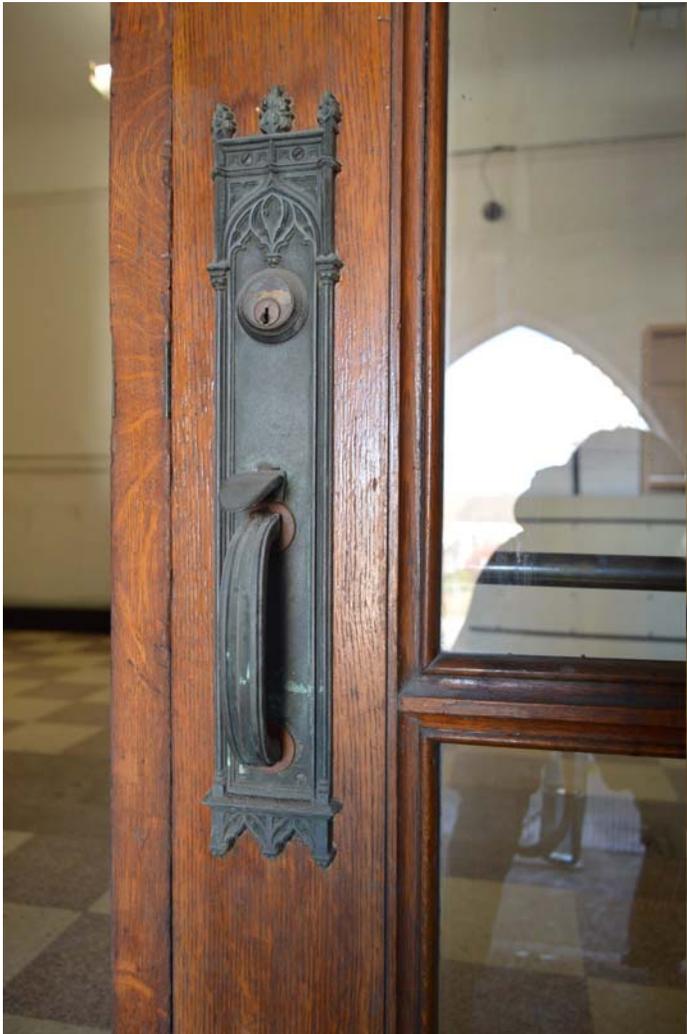


Fig. 39 Cast-iron door handle and escutcheon on stained oak and glazed doorway into vestibule. Note pointed arch in the design of the escutcheon.



Fig. 40 Front entrance bay above portal



Fig. 41 Detail of entablature over portal, depicting the Christian cross as a botonée or cathedral cross



Fig. 42 Elaborately carved gablet on buttress



Fig. 43 Another view of gablet



Fig. 44 Name plaque embossed with the words, "Cathedral School"



Fig. 45 Windowed bays to either side of the entrance bay. Note this view shows the bays east of the entrance bay.



Fig. 46 A variety of bosses at the end of hood-moulds over the uppermost windows. Note the boss in the shape of a Tudor rose on the left.



Fig. 47 Yet another boss

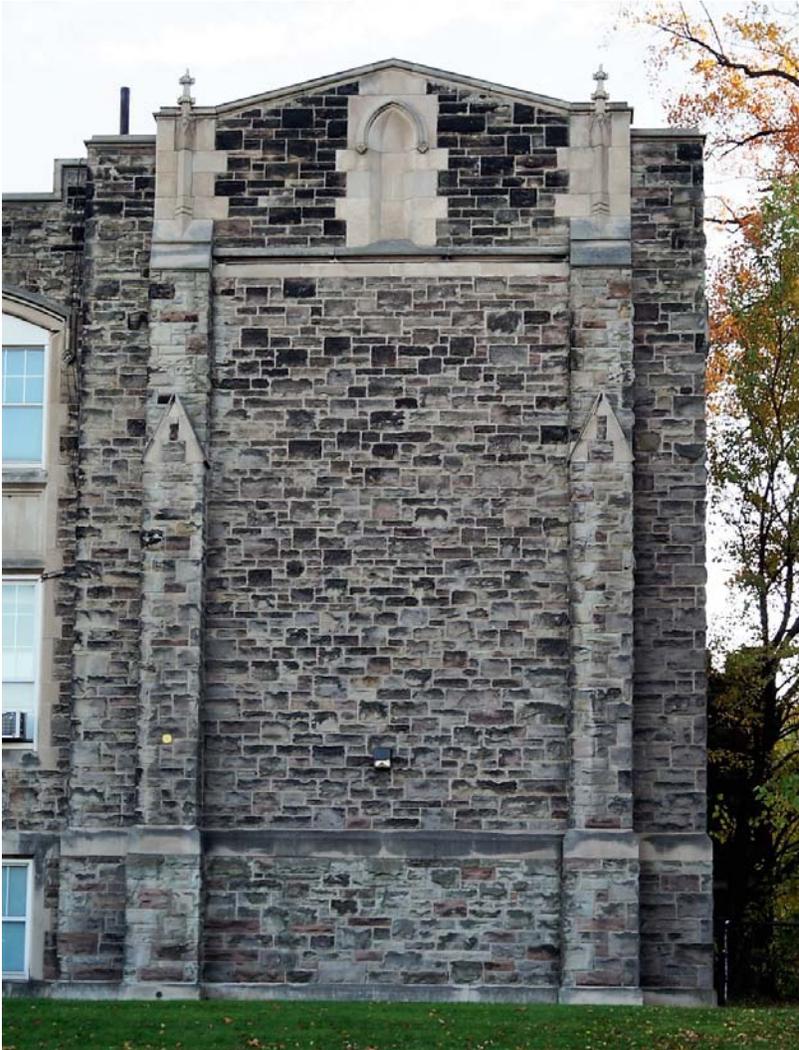


Fig. 48 Western end bay on front facade



Fig. 49 Gablet on buttress and cap of buttress



Fig. 50 Buttress cap rising to a finial



Fig. 51 Eastern view of school, showing from left to right: brick-clad wing from 1951, one-storey frame addition, re-clad chimney stack and three bays in the 1928 building



Fig. 52 East facade of 1928 building



Fig. 53 East entrance bay



Fig. 54 East entrance vestibule



Fig. 55 East entrance vestibule, showing how it projects from the east facade

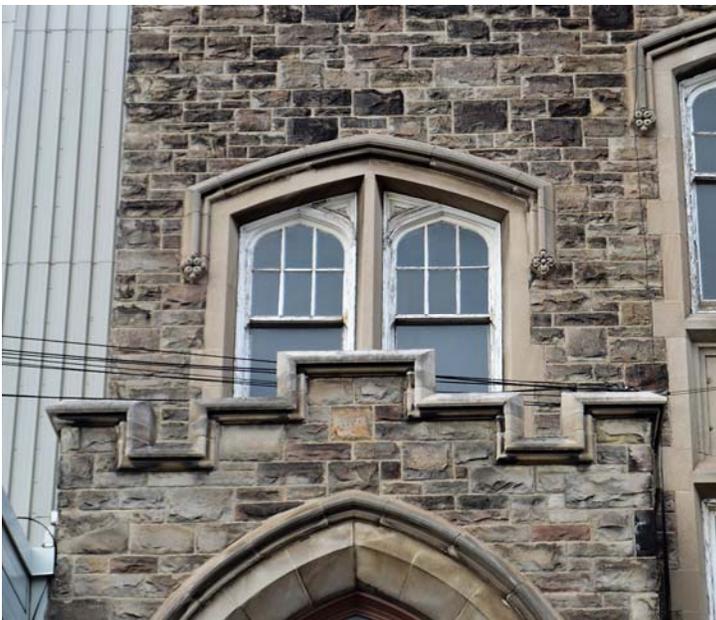


Fig. 56 Pair of windows in east entrance bay



Fig. 57 Triple basement window in east facade



Fig. 58 Tripartite upper-floor windows in east facade



Fig. 59 Detail from upper-floor windows, showing hood-moulds that terminate in either a Tudor rose in full bloom or a rose in bud



Fig. 60 East facade battlements



Fig. 61 South elevation of 1928 building, with corner of 1951 wing on the left and one-storey addition on the right



Fig. 62 East or rear elevation of 1951 wing



Fig. 63 Another view of the east elevation of 1951 wing



Fig. 64 West facades of 1928 building and 1951 wing facing Emerald Street South



Fig. 65 West facade of 1928 building



Fig. 66 West entrance vestibule



Fig. 67 Pair of windows in west entrance bay



Fig. 68 Triple basement window in west facade



Fig. 69 Upper-floor windows in west facade

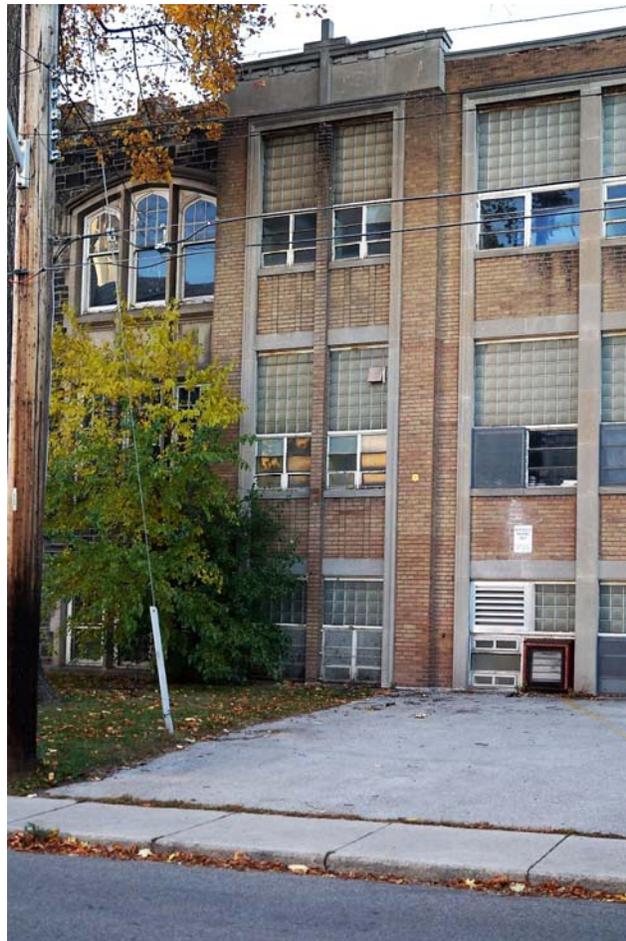


Fig. 70 Detail showing where stone-clad west facade meets wing's brick-clad west facade



Fig. 71 1951 west facade bay of windows grouped as three per floor



Fig. 72 1951 west facade entrance bay



Fig. 73 Entrance into wing



Fig. 74 Wall-mounted lamp at wing's entrance



Fig. 75 South or rear elevation of 1951 wing. Note how the front doorway's stone embrasure wraps around the corner to the south elevation and how the stone cornice also does the same.

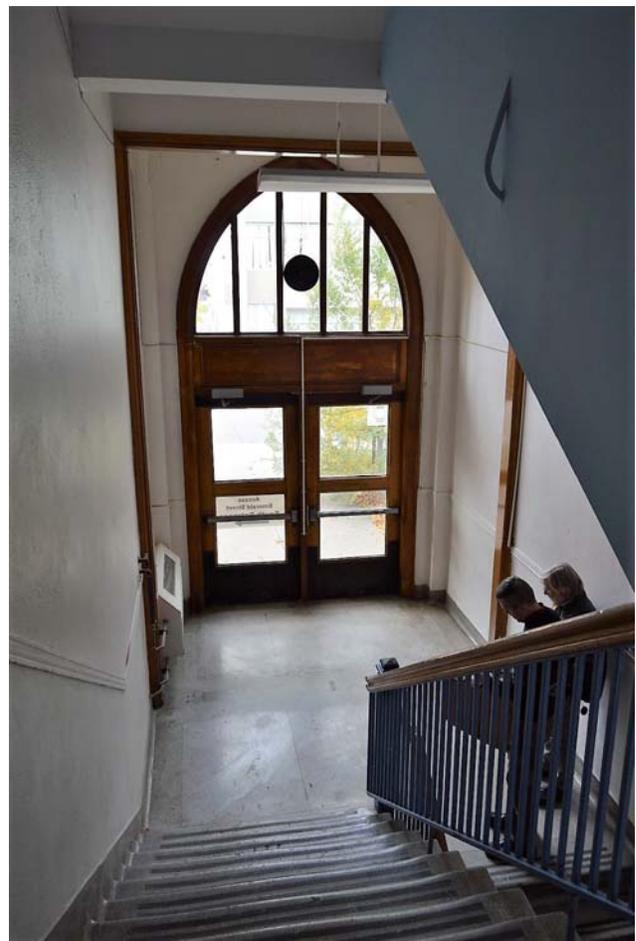


Fig. 76 West entrance vestibule and stairwell, looking west to outdoors



Fig. 77 West entrance staircase immediately past west entrance vestibule, looking up to the ground floor and down to the basement. Note the metal newel post, metal balusters, wood handrail and terrazzo risers and treads – all dating to the 1928 construction.



Fig. 78 Another view of the west entrance staircase



Fig. 79 Place on ground floor where the east-west corridor meets the north-south corridor. Note fire separation partition and fire doors to the left of the frame, door to the administration office, wood-framed transom light over the north-south corridor opening, and terrazzo floor in a checkerboard pattern.



Fig. 80 Transom light over north-south corridor opening



Fig. 81 Doorway to administration office (Room 213)



Fig. 82 Channelled plywood wainscoting in administration office



Fig. 83 Another view of administration office, illuminated by windows in the front facade



Fig. 84 Doorway to room adjoining administration office



Fig. 85 Room adjoining administration office



Fig. 86 Front entrance vestibule with fire separation partition on left of frame. Note holes in floor where the vestibule doors once stood.



Fig. 87 East-west ground-floor corridor, looking east from front entrance vestibule to fire separation partition and fire doors



Fig. 88 Doorway to Room 214 on ground floor



Fig. 89 Doorway to Room 215

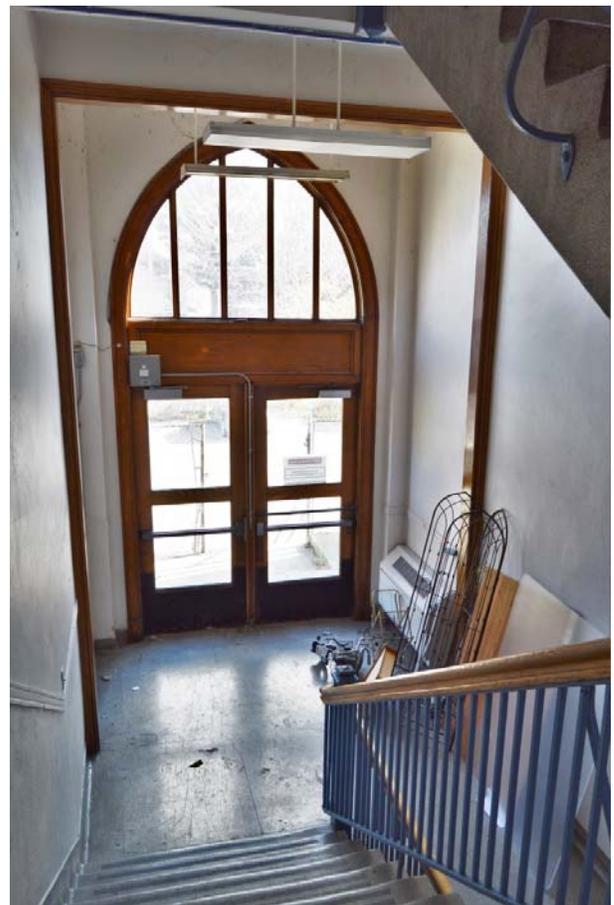


Fig. 90 East entrance vestibule



Fig. 91 East entrance stairwell and staircase

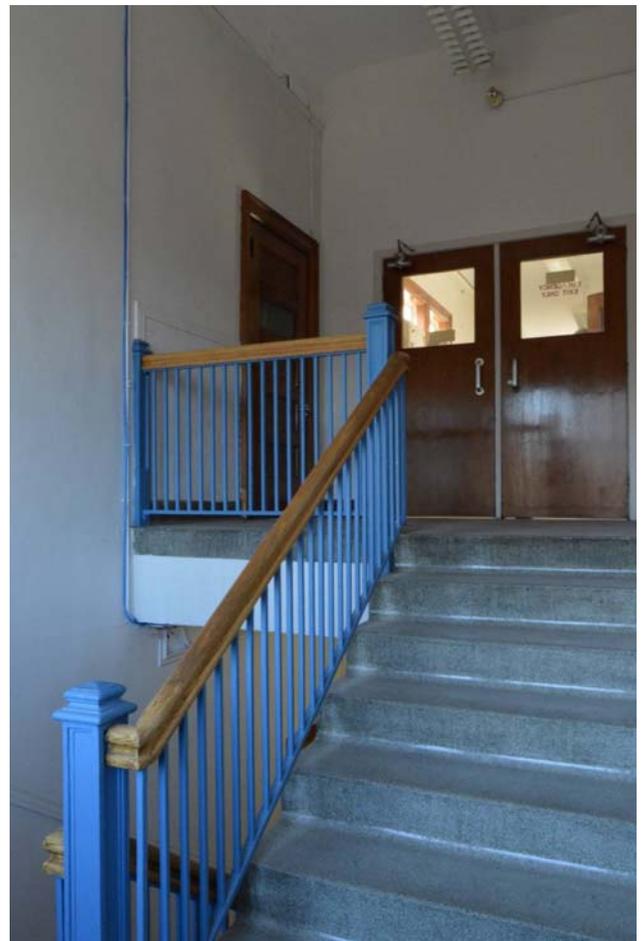


Fig. 92 East staircase, looking up to the upper-floor corridor



Fig. 93 East stairwell windows with original oak ledge and wood sash

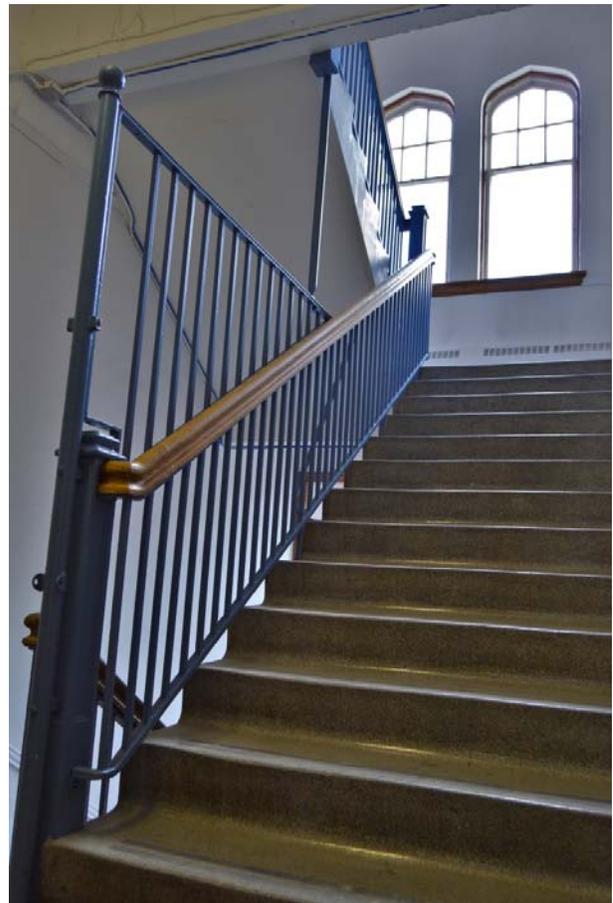


Fig. 94 West staircase, rising up to landing illuminated by stairwell windows identical to those on the east



Fig. 95 East-west corridor on upper floor, looking east. Note south wall of corridor (on the right of the frame) is directly beside the external south wall.



Fig. 96 Plain terrazzo floor (grey field with darker border) and oak doorways on upper floor



Fig. 97 South-facing window pair on upper-floor corridor



Fig. 98 Detail of oak surrounds for south-facing window pair



Fig. 99 Room 26 on upper floor



Fig. 100 Another view of Room 26



Fig. 101 Room 26 terrazzo floor marred with holes



Fig. 102 Room 26 blackboard/tack board, built-in cabinet, door and chair rail



Fig. 103 Room 26 detail of grey terrazzo floor, brownish terrazzo border and baseboard, built-in oak cabinet, oak chair rail and oak door casing



Fig. 104 Room 26 oak chalk ledge

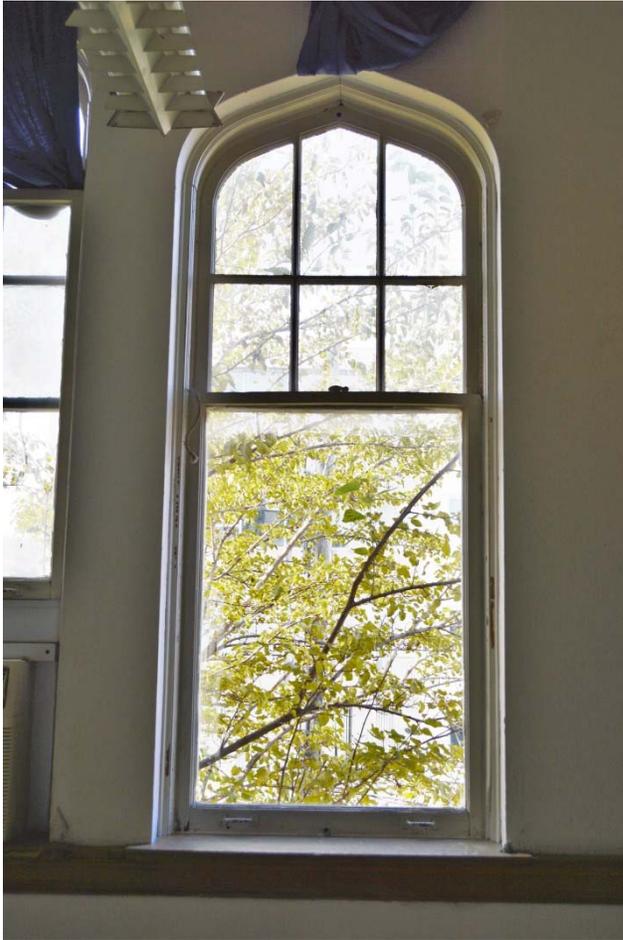


Fig. 105 Original wood window sash in Room 26

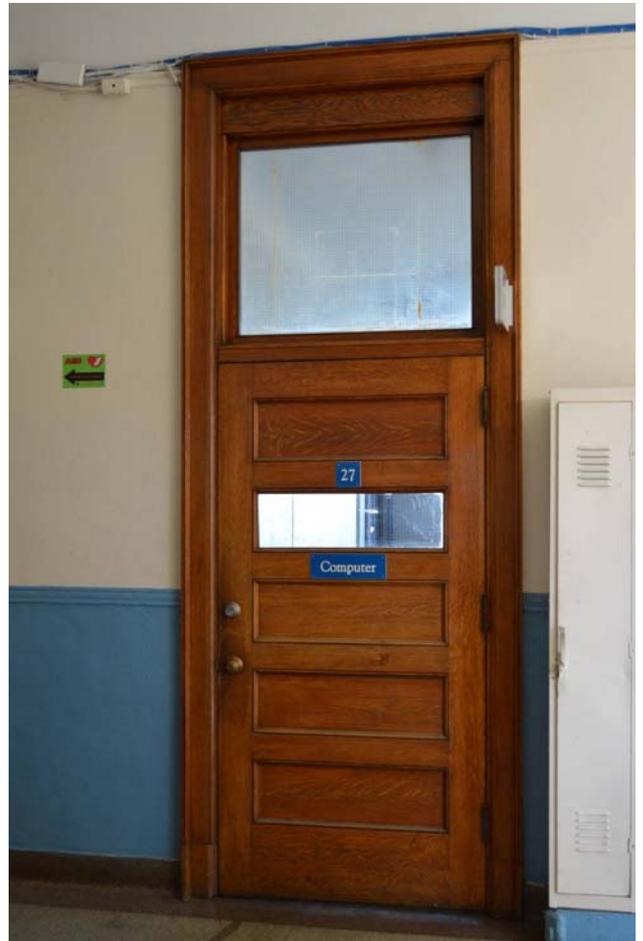


Fig. 106 Room 27 corridor doorway



Fig. 107 Room 27



Fig. 108 Room 28



Fig. 109 Another view of Room 28



Fig. 110 Room 28 tripartite windows. Note that the sash on the left is original and the sash on the right is a replacement.



Fig. 111 Room 28 tripartite window in front facade entrance bay



Fig. 112 Another view of Room 28



Fig. 113 Narrow Room 29 with oak cabinets along one wall



Fig. 114 Detail of Room 29 cabinets



Fig. 115 Room 30



Fig. 116 Room 25 on south side of east-west corridor

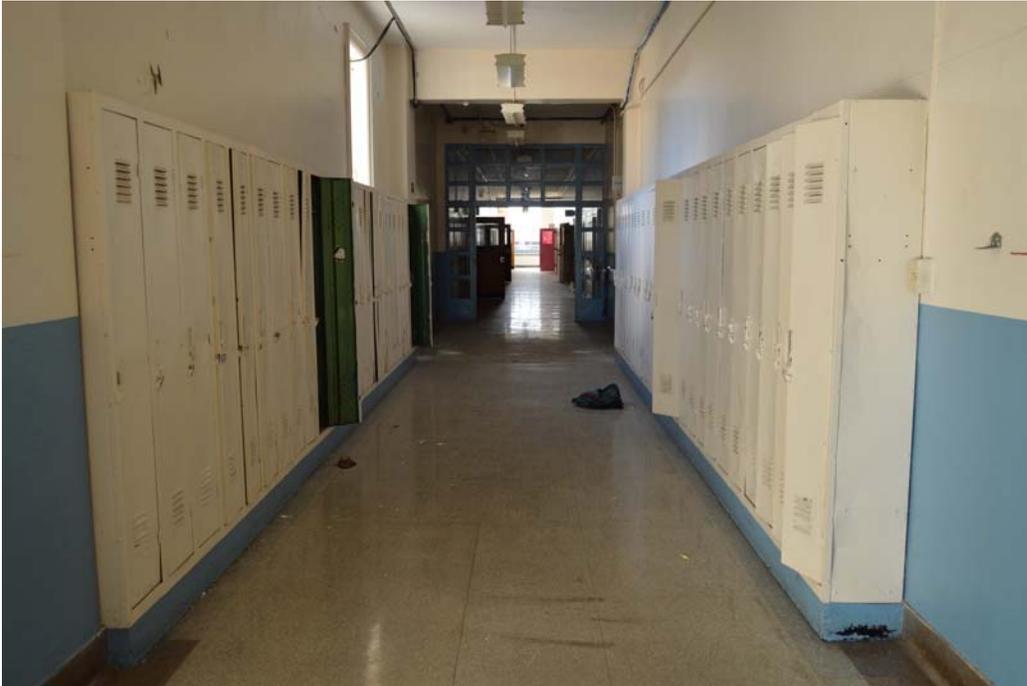


Fig. 117 North-south corridor on upper floor, looking south to 1951 wing



Fig. 118 East-west corridor in basement, looking east. Note grey terrazzo floor with darker terrazzo border.



Fig. 119 Room 108 corridor door in basement



Fig. 120 Room 111 corridor door



Fig. 121 Room 102 (gymnasium) corridor doors



Fig. 122 Inside gymnasium doors.  
Note how the double doors are deep set.



Fig. 123 Gymnasium, looking east toward altered stage. Note the industrial window sash.



Fig. 124 Proscenium arch



Fig. 125 Another view of the arch



Fig. 126 Detail of arch



Fig. 127 Gymnasium, looking west. Note ceiling trusses.



Fig. 128 Gymnasium ceiling trusses



Fig. 129 Basement stairs, looking up to east vestibule entrance

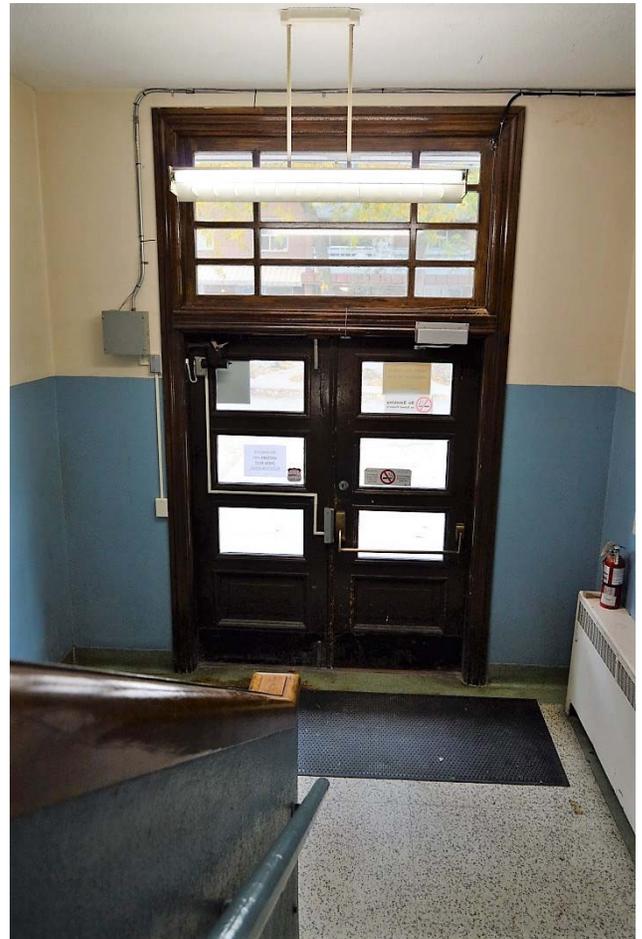


Fig. 130 Inside wing's entrance in wing's southwest corner



Fig. 131 Stairwell inside entry to wing, looking up to the ground floor and down to the basement

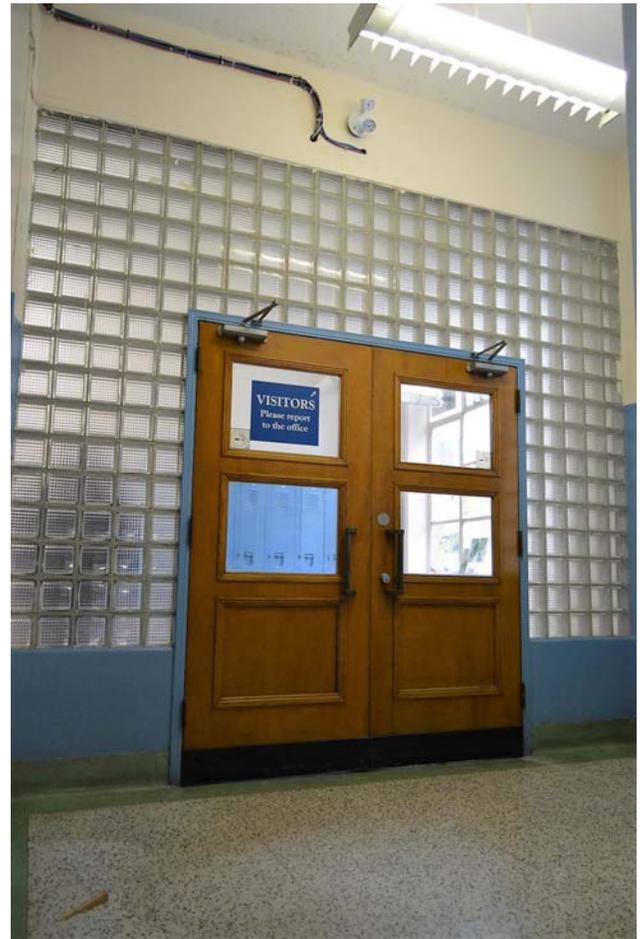


Fig. 132 Ground-floor entrance wall of glass blocks centred by double wood-and-glazed doors



Fig. 133 Ground-floor lobby, looking west to entrance wall.  
Note patterning of grey and brownish terrazzo for the lobby's floor.



Fig. 134 Ground-floor lobby, looking south to multi-paned industrial sash window. Note how the window casts light on the star motif in the terrazzo floor.



Fig. 135 Detail of window in ground-floor lobby. Note bronze hardware for the operable sash as well as the travertine marble sill.



Fig. 136 Ground-floor lobby, looking east. Note rounded northeast corner and how the terrazzo border and baseboard curve around it. An alteration to the original layout, the blue wall on the north side of the lobby is a partition used to enclose a control room for the former school's present use as a halfway house for prisoners entering back into society. The door opening leads to a room in the wing's southeast corner.



Fig. 137 Ground-floor room in wing's southeast corner, looking south. Note the operable steel sash windows with bronze hardware and travertine marble sills.



Fig. 138 Ground-floor room in wing's southeast corner, looking north to a wall of plywood cupboards



Fig. 139 Ground-floor north-south corridor, looking north. Note grey terrazzo floor with brownish terrazzo border and base and metal-and-glass frame of sidelights and transom light crossing the corridor.

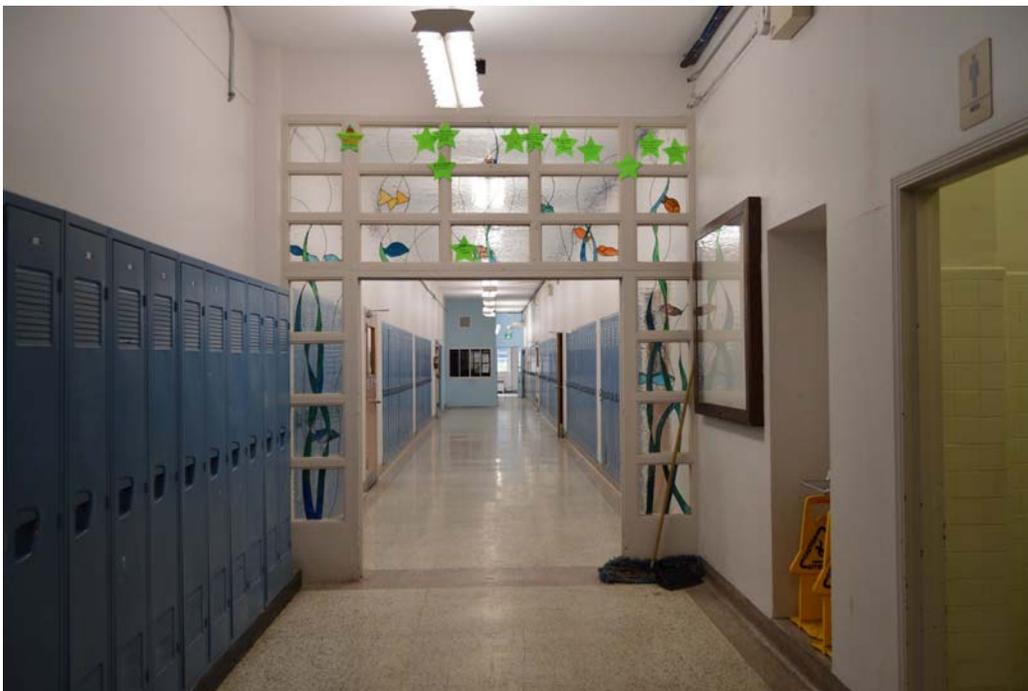


Fig. 140 South-facing view, showing metal-and-glass frame across ground-floor corridor. Note control room jutting into the corridor where the corridor meets the lobby.



Fig. 141 Detail showing where wing's ground-floor corridor in grey and brownish terrazzo meets 1928 building's checkerboard terrazzo



Fig. 142 Sample room on ground floor. Note cork floor from 1951 construction.

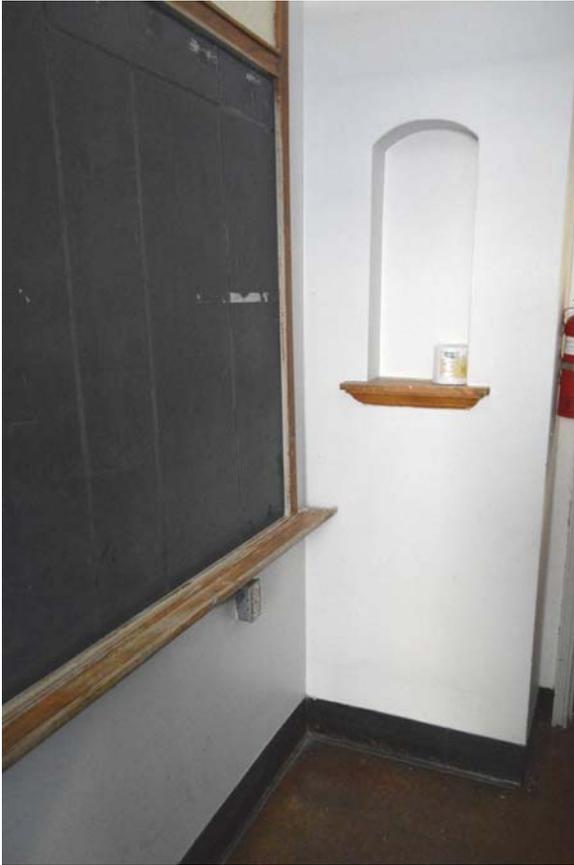


Fig. 143 Another view of a sample room on ground floor. Note wall niche and blackboard from 1951 construction.



Fig. 144 Detail of upper-floor corridor where terrazzo floor in wing meets terrazzo floor in 1928 building



Fig. 145 Typical door to upper-floor classroom



Fig. 146 Typical upper-floor classroom. Note cork floor and tripartite window with fixed glass block uppers and operable clear glass lowers.

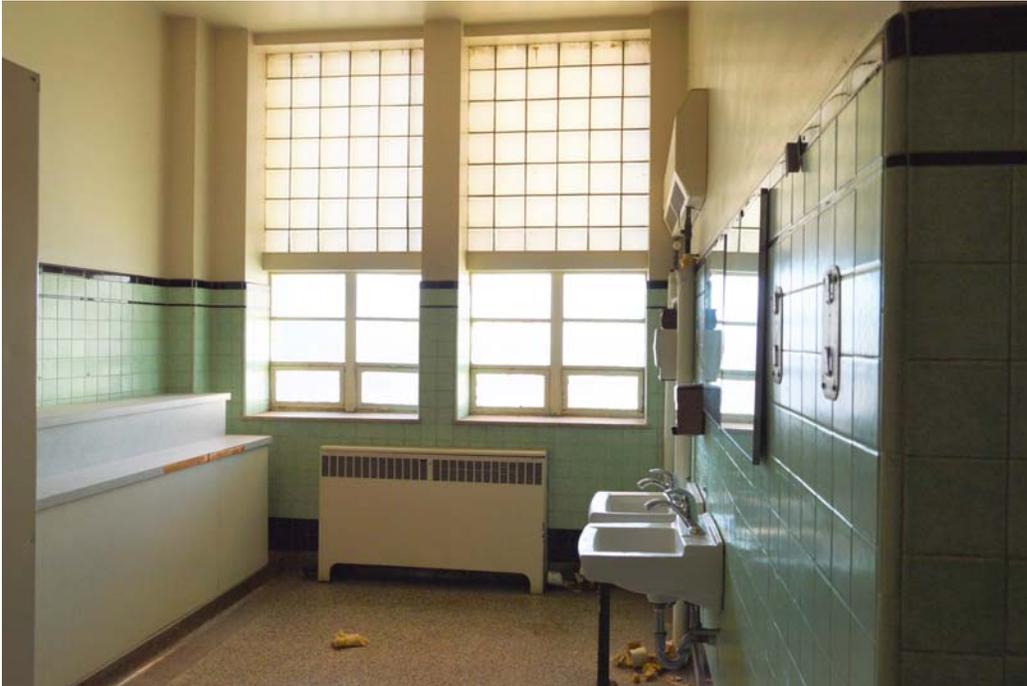


Fig. 147 Upper-floor washroom. Note the green-and-black tiled wainscoting and the window pair with glass block uppers and clear glass lowers.

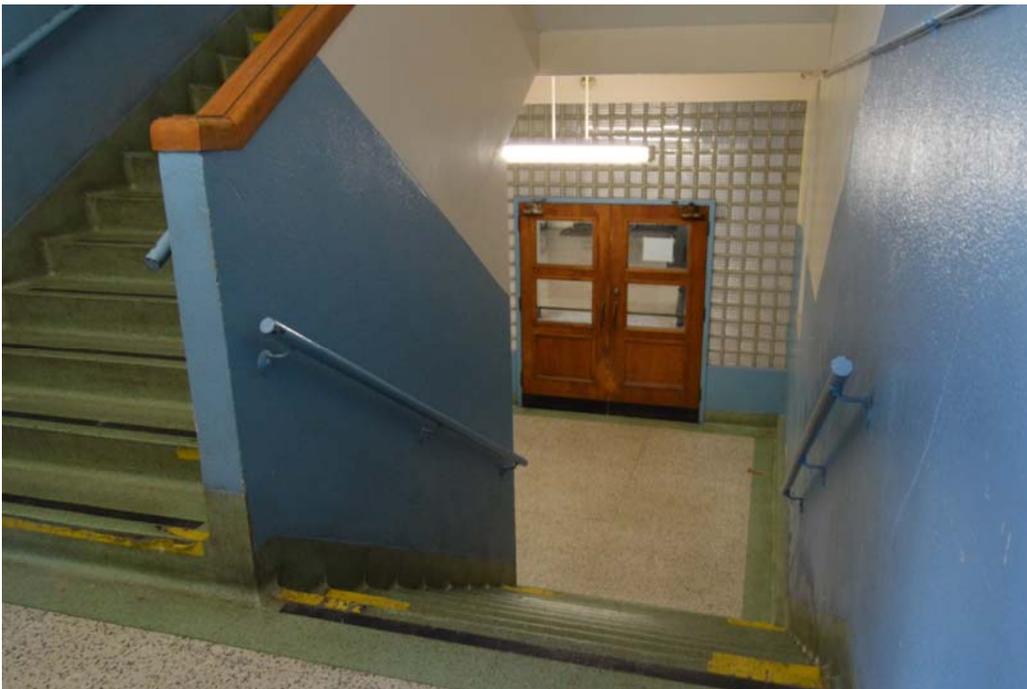


Fig. 148 Staircase down to basement



Fig. 149 Basement entrance at foot of stairs



Fig. 150 Basement cafeteria-auditorium, looking north



Fig. 151 Detail of cafeteria's terrazzo floor laid in a checkerboard pattern



Fig. 152 Exit stairs from the cafeteria east to the schoolyard outdoors



Fig. 153 North-south corridor in wing's basement, looking from the cafeteria northward to the east-west basement corridor of the 1928 building

