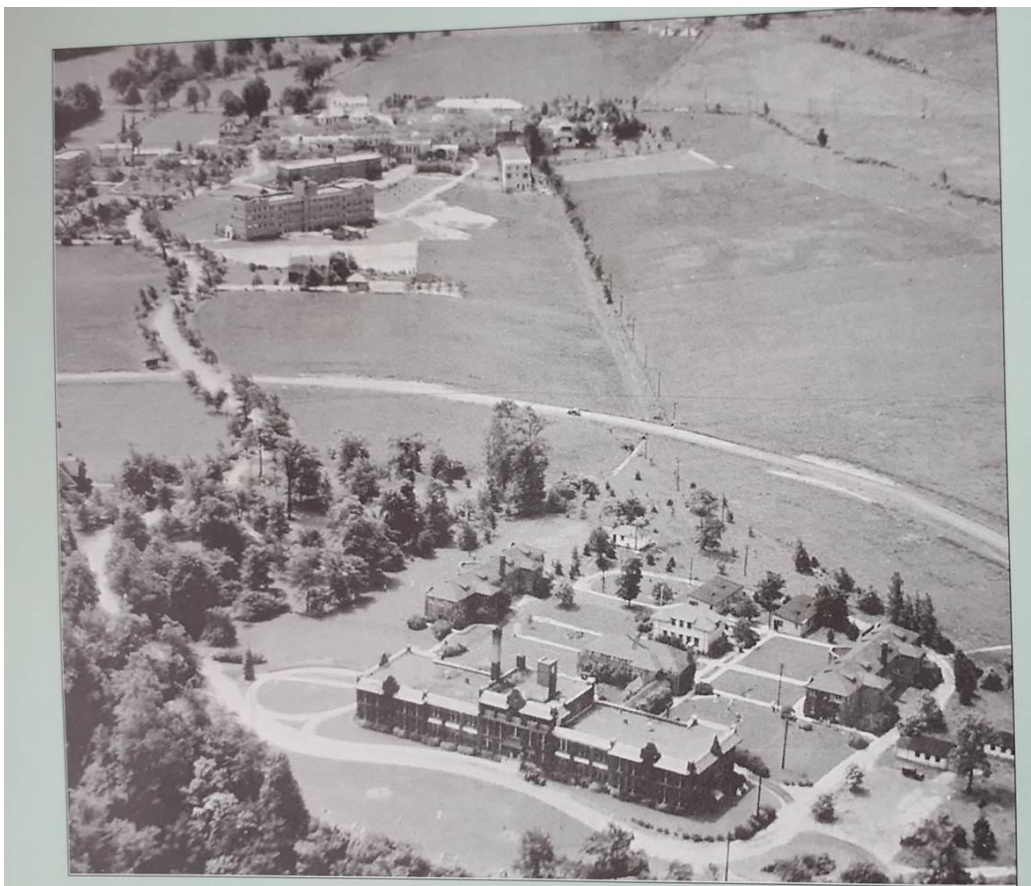




**Figure 1:** An early photograph of the subject property, with the former Brow Building (1916) featured prominently in the foreground. The Long & Bisby Building is believed to be located on the far left-hand side of the image (Hamilton Public Library Archives).



**Figure 2:** South-facing aerial view of the Sanatorium grounds in 1934. Note the distinct campus connections by Sanatorium Road (Wilson, *Chedoke: More Than a Sanatorium*, 2006).

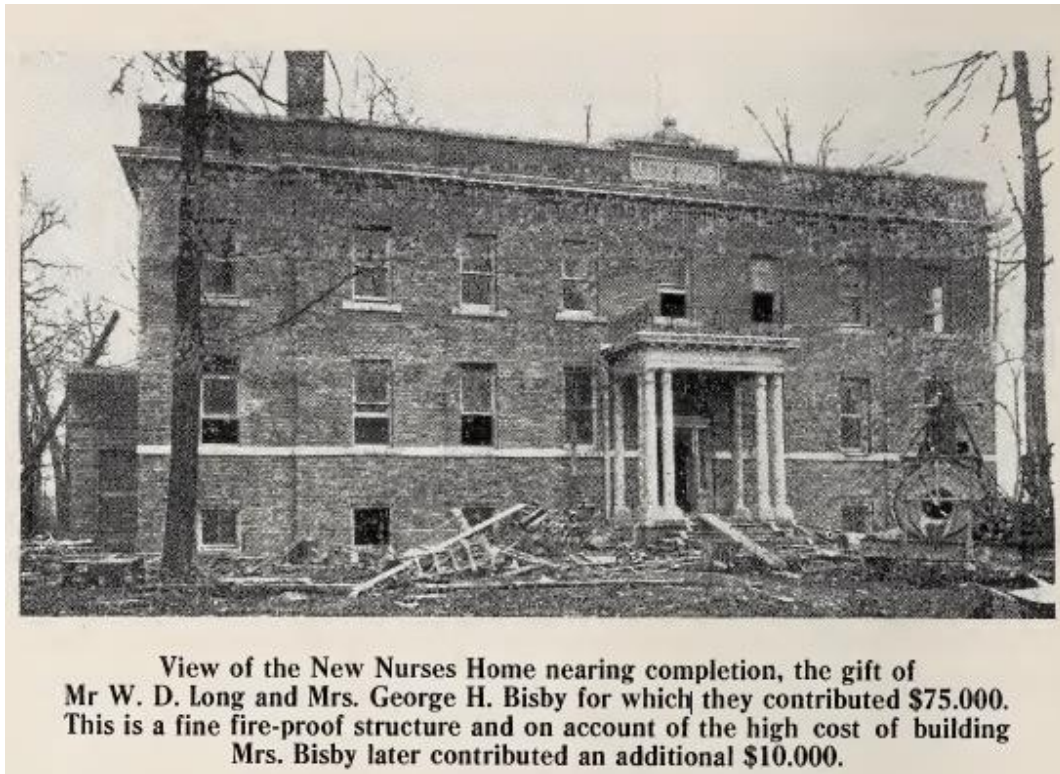


**Figure 3:** Undated image of the Brow Campus showing the Brow Building in the background, the East and West Pavilions, and ancillary buildings in the foreground (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).



**Figure 4:** Photograph of Sanatorium nursing staff and convalescing soldiers from the First World War in front of the infirmary (ca. 1916-1917) (Wilson, *Chedoke*, 2006).

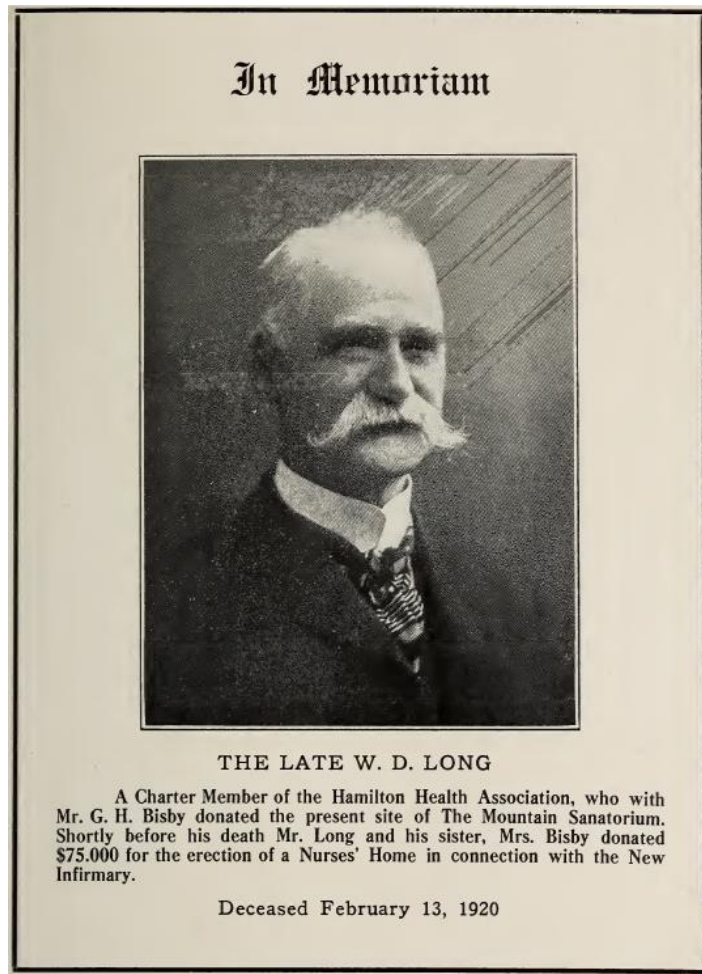




**Figure 5:** Image and caption found within Hamilton Health Association Sixteenth Annual Report, *The Mountain San: The Story for 1920*, Hamilton: W.E. Stone & Co. Printers, 1920 (Robert Hamilton).



**Figure 6:** Circa 1930s photograph of the western façade of Long & Bisby Building. A handful of presumed nursing staff pose under the front portico (City of Hamilton Archives).



**Figures 7 & 8:** Memorial advertisements commemorating the two principal donors in whose namesakes the new nursing residence is titled. Found within Hamilton Health Association Sixteenth Annual Report, *The Mountain San: The Story for 1920*, Hamilton: W.E. Stone & Co. Printers, 1920 (Robert Hamilton).





Living Room, Long and Bisby Nurses' Home, furnished by Mr. H. S. Waddie in memory of his brother who was killed while serving his country in the Great War.



Room in Long and Bisby Home for Nurses, furnished by St. Elizabeth Chapter I.O.D.E. in memory of Mrs. J. J. Evel.

**Figures 9 & 10:** Photographs showcasing the interior of the new building with credits to donors. Found within Hamilton Health Association Sixteenth Annual Report, *The Mountain San: The Story for 1920*, Hamilton: W.E. Stone & Co. Printers, 1920 (Robert Hamilton).

### 3.2.2 ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

*Note: The italicized significance statements that follow are from Unterman McPhail <sup>(2)</sup>. Although only buildings assessed in the Unterman McPhail work as being significant were included, the Brow Annex has been treated in this report as the separate building it is rather than an add-on to the Brow Building.*

#### .1 Long and Bisby Building 1920, Architect unknown, General Contractor W.H. Cooper

##### *Significance:*

*The Long and Bisby building is listed in the City of Hamilton LACAC Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest. This structure is considered an important local architectural feature and merits appropriate preservation treatment and consideration for reuse.*

##### **Historical Value**

The Long and Bisby Building is historically interesting because of its association with Chedoke Hospital's Browlands. The building is named after the two realtors who donated the 96 acres for the Hamilton Sanatorium and the building costs.

##### **Architectural Value**

It is a handsome building made of the same buff tapestry brick as the earlier Brow Building. Its architectural merit is based on its classical symmetry and the restrained use of materials, offset by the neo-classical entry with decorative tablet and flag mast over.

The nurses' lounge is one of the most significant interior spaces on the site, giving a glimpse into a past nursing lifestyle.

##### **Contextual Value**

It is the only remaining residence associated with WWI chronic care. It is the only remaining building of stature in a park-like setting.

**Figure 11:** Built heritage evaluation of the Long & Bisby Building excerpted from the heritage assessment conducted in 2007 and attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED18143 (SBA Architects Ltd. & Wendy Shearer Landscape Architect Ltd., "Heritage Assessment: Browlands, Chedoke Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario", June 2007).



**Early Photo - Long & Bisby Building**



**2007 Photo**



**Lounge**



**Glazed Transom**

**Figure 12:** Interior and exterior photographs taken in 2007 (SBA Architects Ltd. & Wendy Shearer Landscape Architect Ltd., "Heritage Assessment: Browlands, Chedoke Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario", June 2007).





**Figure 13:** View of the building from the northeast. The children's play equipment in the foreground is a reminder of its recent use as a day care (Dan Collins, 2015).





**Figure 14:** A closer view of the entrance portico, from 2007. The entrance features a decorative transom window, sidelights and brick voussoir. The portico includes detailed columns along with simple bracketing and cornice (City of Hamilton Archives).

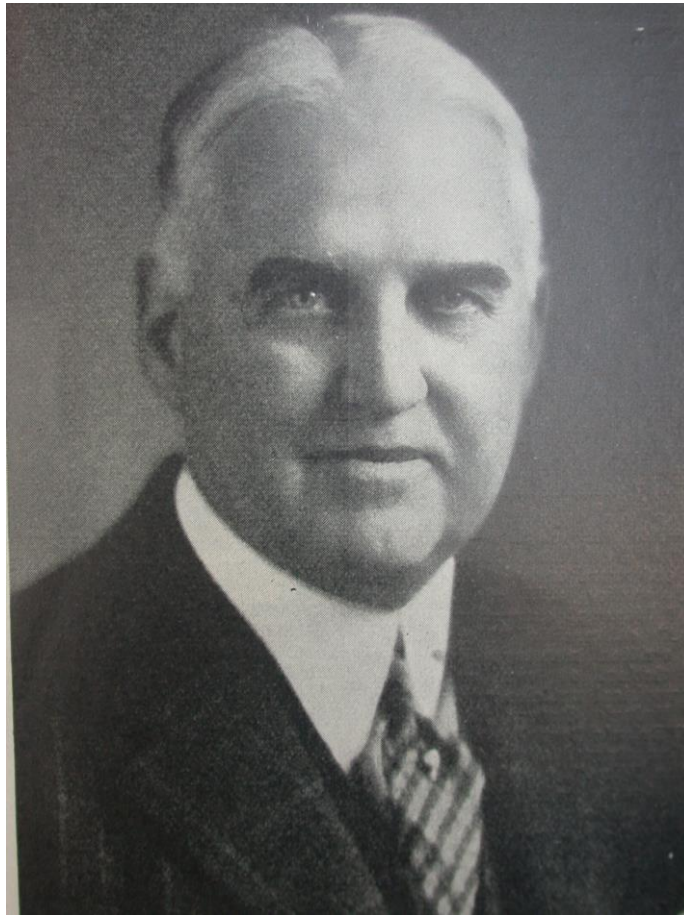


**Figure 15:** This Mountain Sanatorium greeting card showcases the Hamilton landmark perched atop the Escarpment edge in 1954 (*Chedoke: More Than a Sanatorium*, 2006).



**Figure 16:** A contemporary photograph of the Cross of Lorraine (Archives of Hamilton Health Sciences)





**Figure 17:** The so-called “Billboard King of Canada”, E.L. Ruddy, was responsible for the design and construction of the Sanatorium’s illuminable Cross of Lorraine. Ruddy was an American-born advertiser whose signs and billboards once figured prominently in Toronto’s urban landscape (Lost Toronto).



**Figure 18:** An image of the stone wall and pillars located between Sanatorium Road and the brow’s edge (Google Street View, 2015).