
























**North Ward Properties of Cultural Heritage Value**



Address/common identifier	Photograph	Significant owners/ date / brief description
<b>Church Street North</b>		
Street Address: 112 Church North		1905 Queen Anne, two storey red brick villa; built for local quarry owner, James Sclater, then owned for many years by his daughter, Vera Sclater; longtime home of former St. Marys mayor, Jamie Hahn, and his family.
Street Address: 140 Church North		1876 two-storey house; siding over squared log walls; dormer front to back on roof and entrance porch roof added later. Built for James Kelly; owned from 1890 to 1937 by the Gray family, local photographers.
Street Address: 145 Church Street North		This property, a storey-and-a-half white brick house, was built ca 1880. It has two beautiful porches, different in style and imbrication for quoins, very common in the early 1880s. It has retained many of its original Gothic Revival-inspired elements, popular in house design between 1840 and 1890. These include pointed gables with long finials, including the one over the front porch. There is intricate bargeboard, some of it restored by the current owner.
<b>Emily Street</b>		
Street Address: 140 Emily		This small limestone house was built ca 1862. It sits close to the road and so the special features, such as its even courses of stone, its soldier lintels and corner quoins, are very visible. It gives the appearance of a single-storey house but, set on a hillside, it has a spacious lower level, accessible from the back (west side). For many years, this house had an enclosed front porch or sunroom but the current owner has removed it, thus revealing the original features of the façade.
Street Address: 285 Emily		1861; storey and a half limestone house with prominent peaked dormer; built by Andrew Forrester; for many years the home of Knox Presbyterian Church minister, the Reverend Alexander Grant and his family; purchased by the Hooper family in 1944; Mrs. Dorothy Hooper died in 2008.
<b>James Street North</b>		
Street Address: 202 James North		William Stafford, local designer/builder, prepared plans for this house ca. 1910 but it was not built until several years later for the Russell family; Stafford's floor plans, elevations and specs available at Museum.
<b>King Street North</b>		








<p>Street Address: 158 King Street North</p>		<p>This house, built in 1912 as a convent for a teaching order, the Sisters of St. Joseph, associated with Holy Name of Mary School, is a roomy, two-storey buff brick house. Constructed for utilitarian purposes, it still has some attractive architectural details, found in other substantial St. Marys homes of the period. These include ornamentation on the east-facing dormer and monolithic limestone lintels and sills. The building, now divided into apartments, retains its original fenestration.</p>
<p><b>Peel Street North</b></p>		
<p>140 Peel Street North</p>		<p>1870s farmhouse originally set on large property overlooking the town; built for Daniel McLaren; original soft early Ontario triple-brick exterior has been painted for many years.</p>
<p><b>Water Street North</b></p>		
<p>99 Water Street North</p>		<p>A single-storey limestone cottage, built ca 1870, by designer/builder Robert Barbour. Its central entrance with two-over-two windows symmetrically placed on each side and its cottage roof are typical characteristics of an Ontario cottage. Barbour added his own features such as a full veranda across the facade, supported by six round pillars at the front and four half-pillars against the wall of the house.</p>
<p>176 Water Street North</p>		<p>Two-storey white brick villa, built in the 1886 for Allan Carmen, a flax merchant. It faces Emily Street with access from Water Street North.</p>
<p><b>Wellington Street North</b></p>		
<p>81 Wellington Street North</p>		<p>This two-storey house, built in 1909, is a good example of utilitarian, box-shaped, balloon-framing house construction, common in St. Marys from approximately 1890 into the 1930s. Decorative features added to this house include a window in the attic dormer aligned with the windows on the first and second storey and a veranda across the façade. There was originally a door on the second storey leading to a small balcony over the veranda but this door has since been replaced by a window and the veranda roof modified to eliminate the balcony. There is a single-storey kitchen addition on the east side.</p>
<p>92 Wellington Street North</p>		<p>Built 1889 for R. T. Gilpin, shows many of William Williams' design features. This house was the childhood home of Canadian poet David Donnell.</p>






100 Wellington Street North		<p>Originally a single-storey buff brick cottage, constructed by local designer/ builder Robert Barbour. Built into a hill, its full basement with limestone foundation walls originally was entered by a doorway on the west side. An early photograph shows the top of a basement window in a deep well at the front of the house.</p> <p>In the 1960s, the owners made some dramatic renovations. The grade level was lowered, exposing the limestone foundation and the house effectively became a two-storey building. The main entrance with sidelights and transom was moved to the lower floor, replaced by a window on what was now the second storey. The new main floor became a living room, dining room and den while the upper floor became bedrooms and bath. An addition to the west contained the kitchen.</p>
106 Wellington Street North		<p>1870s limestone single-storey set into hill with living space on lower level. Spacious addition to north; associated with Alexander Beattie, merchant.</p>
130 Wellington Street North		<p>1890 two-and-a-half storey limestone house, sandstone trim; large corner lot built for Robert Dickson, merchant; George Gouinlock, architect.</p>
138 Wellington Street North		<p>1840s house, siding over log; built for Dr. James Coleman, an early medical practitioner in St. Marys; property long associated with the Wood family. Originally main entrance faced south; less used – and less visible – now because of thick hedge on property line.</p>
146 Wellington Street North		<p>1880s frame storey and a half house, remarkable trim on doors, windows and south-facing veranda</p>
<b>Widder Street East</b>		
111 Widder East		<p>Pre-1850s limestone single-storey cottage with addition in 1856; associated with the Sinclair/Savage family.</p>
147 Widder East		<p>All the buildings on this site are listed because they are interconnected – the original 1881 church, the Sunday School / Administrative wing added in 1993 and the 1928 manse, a replacement for an earlier manse in the same location.</p>


		
154 Widder East		Early Ontario brick two-storey house built for local quarry owner/slaked lime producer, James Sclater, in the 1870s as his family home.
177 Widder East		1902 two-storey white brick villa with centre dormer and full front veranda; spacious attic, built for Dr. C. F. Smith, long associated with the Gerald and Monica Roe family.
178 Widder East		Built in 1910 by W. A. McNeill, a successful contractor. It is an excellent example of an Arts and Crafts residence with many features of that style, popular at the time.
183 Widder East		1917 red brick villa, completes the impressive ensemble of homes along the north side of this Widder Street block.
197 Widder East		Built for industrialist David Maxwell in 1895, handsome red brick villa that is the oldest in this impressive row of homes along this block of Widder Street.
202 Widder Street East		This two-storey buff brick house was originally a single-storey Ontario cottage but had a second storey added in the early 1900s to become the two-storey house, with attic, that is on the southwest corner of Widder and Peel Streets today. Records indicate that the cottage was built ca 1886 for Daniel McLaren, a prosperous farmer, undoubtedly looking for a retirement property but it was first of all used as rental property. In 1910, there was a change of ownership and an increase in assessed value. It is a reasonable assumption that the second storey was added at that time.

<p>Widder East frontage; Recorded address: 149 King North</p>		<p>Entire property including rectory is listed; these remarkable buildings on large, south-facing lot form a cohesive whole. The church dates from 1893, replacing an earlier church in that location. The core of the rectory dates from 1867 (front porch added later; link to Parish Hall and church added in 1993.)</p>
<p>249 Widder East</p>		<p>Built in 1871 for Thomas Fogg, the original early soft Ontario brick has been painted. An original full veranda across the front has been removed. The stone retaining wall is an important feature.</p>
<p>465 Widder East</p>		<p>Built for early settler and landowner, D. A. Robertson, who named this fieldstone farmhouse "The Maples." Shows a high degree of masonry skill; distinctive window in dormer; associated with long-time owners, the Rundle family.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Ward Properties of Cultural Heritage Value</b></p>		
<p><b>Address/common identifier</b></p>	<p><b>Photograph</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Church Street South</b></p>		
<p>84 Church South</p>		<p>Built ca 1879 for Henry Wilson who was married to Frances Weir (from Cadzow Park family); at one time was the manse for Knox Presbyterian Church; closed-in area at northeast corner was originally an open veranda</p>
<p>85–101 Church South</p>		<p>The United Church, formerly a Methodist Church, consists of the main sanctuary, the Sunday School wing and a parsonage. The church itself was built in 1879 replacing a limestone building on this same site. The Sunday School wing was added in 1893; the parsonage was built in 1905. The parsonage is currently rented to a family</p>

		
100 Church South		Built ca 1864 for James Eaton, brother of Timothy, who moved to London in 1870 to become a retailer there. The house was acquired by the Methodist Church and used as a parsonage until a new house across the street was built in 1905.
147 Church South		Built in 1867 and enlarged with a second storey added in the 1870s, historically associated with two significant St. Marys families: the McIntyres and the Websters. The owners have recently removed paint that covered the exterior walls, restoring the original brick.
155 Church South		Built in 1860s for Alfred McDougall whose parents lived next door at 177 Church South. (Property at 163 Church had not yet been severed and built on.) Was originally storey-and-a-half frame house; brick façade added by James Maxwell, George Gouinlock architect; other changes and additions to original exterior, all in keeping with the character of this interesting, well-maintained home.
162 Church South		Built in 1903 for Henry and Charlotte Rice, probably designed by J. A. Humphris. Subsequently, it was the retirement home of Joseph and Mary Meighen, parents of Arthur Meighen. It was long associated with the O'Brien family.
163 Church South		Built in 1899-1900 for Richard Sanborn Box; fine example of Queen Anne style; pressed brick shipped from Milton with St. Marys limestone accents. The tower in the southwest corner with the conical roof, the veranda along the west façade with echoing conical roof at northwest corner, the chimneys and the 30 stained glass windows are some of the noteworthy features
248 Church South		Built in 1854 by stonemason William Falconer Sr. This house is built into the hill with living space at the lower level; large cross dormer, added much later, provides additional space upstairs but seems disproportionate to the scale of the house; the original portion is a good example of early limestone masonry.

386 Church South		<p>This limestone storey-and-a-half farmhouse was built in the 1860s for Thomas Coleman, a butcher and shop owner, who was married into the Hutton family (Westover.) St. Marys Cement acquired the house as part of their large property. For many years it was rented to cement workers and their families.</p>
396, 400, 404 Church South		<p>These houses and others in this part of Church Street South were constructed in 1917- 1920 as housing for families of cement plant workers. They are made of concrete block and similar but each with distinguishing features. They provided good starter homes for many families but are currently being phased out of existence; a number of them are empty; include in the inventory for their historic associative value.</p>
<b>Elgin Street East</b>		
214 Elgin East		<p>Built in 1880 by William Garner, this two-storey white brick house with bay windows and elaborate trim was the showpiece of his career; associated with Dr. J. R. Stanley, popular doctor, member of school board, mayor of St. Marys.</p>
232 Elgin Street East		<p>Stone cottage, lovely proportions of windows on either side of front entrance; hip roof. Built ca 1870 for Henry Whitworth. Front porch is a later addition.</p>
253 Elgin East		<p>This large, beautiful, two-storey house was built in 1886 for prosperous merchant, A. H. Lofft, a year after his marriage. It has many design features used by William Williams, the local architect of choice. These include paired brackets, two storey bay windows, white brick with red brick accents; segmented lintels. It is well-positioned on a large corner lot. The addition to the northeast was built in 1897.</p>

256 Elgin Street East		<p>Representative of a fine row of red brick houses uniformly set back along the south side of this block of Elgin Street. Before these houses were constructed, property was owned by James Carter, subsequently A. H. Lofft. This house was built in 1910 for Joseph Hooper by designer-builder William Stafford.</p>
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**Jones Street East**

218 Jones East		<p>Red brick, Renaissance revival house built on lot severed in 1914 from Carter property at 224 Jones East; it was the home of Dr. W. F. Brown and his family, including librarian/ writer/researcher Helen Brown Duncan. Most recently, long-time home of the George Ball family.</p>
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224 Jones East		<p>Built in 1868 for George and Elizabeth Carter, designed by William Robinson, London; the first of four homes within a block built for members of the Carter family; original full veranda on west side facing large lawn and garden, was lost when west portion was severed in 1914..</p>
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236 Jones East		<p>Built in 1880s for Charlotte Carter and Henry Rice, as wedding present from Charlotte's father, grain merchant, George Carter. The Rices moved back to the Carter home in the late 1880s and subsequently this Italianate villa has had a series of interesting owners through its history, perhaps most notably the Dr. Thomas Sparks family.</p>
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265 Jones East		<p>Large red brick house with limestone accents, built ca 1917; long-time home of Harold (Halley) Hunter, grandson of J. D. Moore, important produce dealer and businessman; operator of the cold storage plant on James Street South.</p>
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266 Jones East		<p>This remarkable Georgian style, two-storey house is one of the oldest in St. Marys and visible in panoramic photographic views of the town taken as early as 1864. Stone covered with stucco, now sided.</p>
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**Peel Street South**



94 Peel Street South		<p>Built by William Garner, one of four similar cottages at the southwest corner of Elgin and Peel; (one was demolished to make room for the United Church parking lot – three remain.) The one right on the corner has been greatly modified; the one to the west on Elgin has been sided. This house on Peel Street remains the best preserved. A sympathetic addition has been built on the northwest corner. The Garners originally owned a cooperage near the Switch; later William and his sons became property developers in the Elizabeth/Elgin Streets area.</p>
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**Thames Avenue**

226 Thames Avenue		<p>1850s limestone cottage, built for Gilbert McIntosh, owner of a woollen mill beside Thames Avenue and the river. After the mill closed and was demolished, the cottage had various occupants. By 1960s, it was completely derelict; bought and restored along with stone wall by Gordon O'Rourke, buyer for Eaton's Toronto.</p>
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**Tracy Street**







147 Tracy Street		<p>White brick, storey-and-a-half house, early 1880s, replaced an earlier house on this site. Associated with the Petrie family. Current owners have built a sympathetic addition to the east.</p>
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199 Tracy Street		<p>Built for W.H. May, ca. 1900. Plans and specifications by J.A. Humphris, still extant. According to Laurence May, the contractor was John Elliott. Very well preserved on spacious corner lot.</p>
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221 Tracy Street		<p>Second house built for W.H. May to designs of J.A. Humphris. Plans still extant in house, ca. 1903. Like the Box and Rice houses on Church Street South, beautiful Queen Anne style detailing. Associated with Laurence May and Mary May.</p>
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**Victoria Street**







182 Victoria Street		<p>Large limestone house, 1895; large projecting two-and-a-half storey bay with segmented arched lintel on first floor window; limestone lintels and sills. Built for and by William Hamilton, a stonemason.</p>
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<b>Water Street South</b>		
105 Water South		Limestone cottage built in 1863 for Mrs. Frances Sophia Hill; long associated with Walter Cull and family. The Howgegos restored the monitor which blew off in a destructive windstorm in 1933.
111 Water South		This very early limestone cottage, built for businessman Edward Long is listed in the 1851 census. Associated with William and Marion Bain.
143 Water South		Entire property is significant including the main house (a fine brick cottage,) the small brick building right at the sidewalk, and the barn. The property once belonged to Dr. Wm. Gibb, a veterinarian, and the small building was his surgery. By the 1950s, it was the smoke-filled headquarters for a group of elderly euchre players – the “Bull Pit.” Property purchased and carefully restored by Ted Bradley in the 1980s.
223 Water South		This early limestone building was built as a commercial property between ca. 1855-early 1860s. Early documents refer to it as two stores but one half may have been used for living quarters. Eventually it became entirely residential. The addition of four large dormers in the 1990s created four rental units.
254 Water South		This fine storey-and-a-half limestone house was built for Alex Harrison in 1880. The masonry details have been beautifully preserved and the mortar expertly re-pointed. The front veranda, possibly added about 1900, is one of this house’s very attractive features.
<b>Wellington Street South</b>		
127 Wellington Street South		Two-storey frame house, built ca. 1900 for John L. Maxwell, one of the sons of David Maxwell, of the major local industry, Maxwell Ltd. This property is noteworthy for the elaborate wrap-around veranda with remarkable trim.






164 Wellington Street South		<p>The storey-and-a-half, buff brick house at 164 Wellington Street South was built between 1898 and 1899. It has many Queen Anne-style features, very popular with home-builders at that period. The most prominent is the impressive, two-storey turret in the north east corner, facing Wellington Street. The large front window with its segmented limestone arched lintel, fitted with semi-circular glass panels, and the embellishments on the pillars and roof of the portico at the southwest corner are other attractive elements. Limestone lintels and sills contrast with the brick, adding substance to the house.</p>
174 Wellington Street South		<p>1860s limestone cottage was the original home of local mason, Andrew Knox, before he built the two-storey brick house right beside it to the south. Associated with the Blackler family. Large addition at rear added by the Grants.</p>







West Ward Properties of Cultural Heritage Value		
Address / Common Identifier	Photograph	Comments
<b>Carroll Street</b>		
121 Carroll Street		<p>This 1867 limestone storey-and-a-half house with central dormer was built as the home of Daniel McAinsh (McAnsh), a stonemason. It was later associated with the Riddell family. In the late 1930s, it was purchased by John S. and Margaret Lind and following World War II, they transformed the property into an elegant estate. The current owner is their grandson.</p>
<b>Elgin Street West</b>		
524 Elgin Street West		<p>524 Elgin Street West is a 19th century farmhouse, standing within the town limits of St. Marys. It was built for Robert White, a farmer, ca 1878, whose acreage was at the western edge of the town, south of Queen Street, extending towards the Thames River. In 1885, he sold his farm to Joseph Meighen.</p> <p>The house consists of a large, square, two-storey, front section with the main entrance facing east, complete with an ornately bracketed porch roof. The lane, a continuation of Elgin Street, circled in front of this entrance. There is also a back section, containing the kitchen. When this property was a working farm, this wing would also have included space for barn boots and clothing. This back wing has an east-facing veranda. Both porch and veranda feature decorative bargeboard and</p>

		brackets. The windows on the façade have their original shutters. It is a spacious house, built to accommodate a large farm family.
<b>Jones Street West</b>		
270 Jones Street West		Michael O’Dea’s two-storey stone house built in 1880; very fine stonework. Long associated as home (and, at one time, clinic) of veterinarians, Dr. Schiedel. (Two generations – Glen and Ken, father and son.)
<b>Maiden Lane</b>		
160 Maiden Lane	 	Built in the mid-1870s for Milner Hart, a government surveyor. Purchased by J. W. Graham in 1907; this property has belonged to the Graham family ever since. Large, terraced lot down to Robinson Street. A 19th century owner, Michael Fletcher, used this area for his potato patch. Access and parking from Maiden Lane but the property appears to front Robinson.
163 Maiden Lane	 	Built in 1895 for Robert Stewart; long-time home of his daughter, Helen Stewart Mills. Two lovely elliptical windows on the south side are a significant features. It is a variation of the traditional L-shaped layout.




<b>Ontario Street North</b>		
36 Ontario North		<p>Early settler Lauriston Cruttenden built this house in 1857, perhaps the first brick house in the village. It remains a solid building 160 years later. Although it has lost some of its original ornamentation, its associative value makes it significant.</p>
41 Ontario North		<p>This handsome brick home was built in 1880 for Leon Constable. Special features include ornate brackets at soffit (inverted question marks) and ornamental brickwork. Associated with the MacDonald family.</p>
<b>Ontario Street South</b>		
26 Ontario South		<p>Limestone storey-and-a-half, built in 1869 for local builder and plasterer Robert Davey. Front porch added later; original lights and transom at the front door.</p>
52 Ontario South		<p>Very early limestone house built for Patrick Whelihan in 1856. Special features include elliptical arch around the front door – the only example in stone in St. Marys; segmented lintels, made from irregular stone; monolithic sills.</p>
121 Ontario Street		<p>Built in 1865 to provide a school for the children of the West Ward, it was closed in 1973 when North Ward School opened. From 1980, it was the site of a municipally operated early childhood education facility. In January 2017, the Early Learning Centre relocated, leaving this building behind.</p>
60 Ontario North		<p>Built in 1858 for Blackwell family; note off-centre door allowing for larger rooms to the south of central hallway.</p>
<b>Queen Street West</b>		

139-141 Queen West		Built in 1865 as a Baptist Church; sold in 1902 when a new Baptist Church opened closer to the town core at 34 Church Street South; sold to Mr. Roadhouse who converted it to a duplex.
156 Queen West		Gracious two-storey brick house, built in the 1880s for Daniel S. Rupert, a dentist and local politician; the original front veranda was removed and, with a few building-code-driven modifications, restored by the current owners, as was the stone retaining wall.
157 Queen West		This remarkable frame house was built in 1857 for Adam Enoch Ford, an early physician, local politician and raconteur. Plans for sophisticated heating and ventilation systems in the cottage are on file at the St. Marys Museum.
164 Queen West		Built in 1860s for A. J. Belch, publisher of the St. Marys Argus; early, rosy-toned, Ontario brick; features of note include brackets, two-storey front veranda, stone retaining wall.
165 Queen West		Brick Italianate two-storey house built in 1881 for a local grain merchant, James Thompson. Original open porch with balcony in southeast corner has been recently restored. Long associated with the Bonis family who made additions to the north.
181 Queen West		Originally a one-storey Regency-style cottage built in 1863 for Joseph McDougall, an early settler and businessman; second storey subsequently added in 1909. This house has recently been beautifully restored by the Thompsons.
189 Queen West		John Whimster, a local mason, built this house in 1877. It is distinguished by unusual, ornamental, jagged brickwork at lintels and down the sides of door and window openings.
<b>Robinson Street</b>		
3 Robinson		Built in 1878 as the South Perth Registry Office. When the north and south offices combined in 1935, it was sold to the congregation of the Baptist Tabernacle, gutted and renovated. Sold again when the Tabernacle closed in 2003; currently repurposed as apartments.


23 Robinson		<p>This interesting house appears from the street to be a one-storey late 1870s brick cottage but is set into the steep hill leading down to the Thames river and has a full lower level with limestone walls. Access to the lower level from the east (river) side.</p>
24 Robinson		<p>This brick house is one of the best preserved of a series of houses, along the west side of Robinson Street, all constructed by Leon Clench in the early 1870s. Each of these houses has unique features. 24 Robinson Street is an adaptation of the Italianate style. It has an unusual floor plan: a three-bay façade with the front door opening from the veranda into a centre hall, itself opening into two rooms on either side. There are four bedrooms above, built right into the eaves. There is a big square double bay on main level and two projecting gables on the upper levels. Clench probably developed the floor plans and elevations from examples published in the Canada Farmer magazine, a common source of house designs in that period. This house is a variant on the L-shaped style and its facade is marked by several projecting bays of differing types. It also features a mottled colour of brick, not found elsewhere in the town.</p>
29 Robinson		<p>Stucco over stone, beautifully situated overlooking Thames River and the weir. Built in 1887 for John Johnston.</p>
<b>Salina Street</b>		
22 Salina South		<p>Frame storey-and-a-half, built in 1886 by Jacob Near and William Cockram for John Clark; sold in 1890 to Richard Lucas whose family lived in it for more than a century. Door faces street at east gable end.</p>
186 Salina South		<p>Ardmore Park is one of the most significant properties in St. Marys. A regency-style, limestone cottage built in 1853-5 for J. O. Hutton, it was the longtime home of Helen Wilson, first female mayor of St. Marys. Although its original large acreage has been reduced, the current owners have worked to preserve its heritage features.</p>
<b>Thomas Street</b>		

204 Thomas			<p>Built in 1875 for Alexander Falconer, a carpenter, probably by his brother, stonemason William Falconer Jr., who came to live there with him, along with other family members. An excellent example of stonemasonry; interesting segmented arch over dormer window.</p>
216 Thomas Street			<p>Robert Barbour built this limestone house about 1865. He was well-known for choosing good sites for his buildings and he named this one Thames-Vue. Features include the traditional central door with a single window on each side; double window in the central dormer; monolithic sills and lintels. The small dormers on other parts of the roof were a later addition to create bedroom space. A modern addition to the west provides access from Westover Avenue.</p>
231 Thomas Street			<p>This lovely cottage was built in 1884 by Luke Whiles, a carpenter. He seems to have built it as a retirement home for his father, George Whiles. It shows the skill of an excellent tradesman. The front door and flanking windows are special features.</p>
232 Thomas Street			<p>Brick home constructed in 1899 by and for Walter Leslie, a stonemason and contractor who was responsible for building Central School in 1914. Its design has a complex cross dormer roof and other sophisticated features suggesting its architect was J. A. Humphris, a neighbour and colleague.</p>
243 Thomas Street			<p>Built in 1868 by William Falconer Jr., for himself, his mother and two of his brothers; sold the property in 1878 and moved to a new house at 204 Thomas. Current owners have worked hard to restore the property and have added a very fine front entrance.</p>
257 Thomas Street			<p>This brick cottage was built in 1882 for Margaret Aitken Humphris, possibly constructed by two of her sons who were carpenters. One son, Joseph, (who eventually inherited the property) had a talent for design and later became an important local architect. He may have designed this house as an early project. Special details include white brick headers and raised quoins contrasting to the soft red brick.</p>



300 Thomas Street	  	<p>Westover Park: The main house on this extraordinary property was built in 1867 as the estate of retired millowner, William Veal Hutton, and his brother, Joseph. O. Hutton. The designer/builder was Robert Barbour. A two-storey extension to the south was added in the 1870s and the tea house in the 1880s. A later extension to the west created a more modern kitchen. The carriage house, designed by J. A. Humphris, was built in 1911. At that time, the stone gate posts and wrought iron fence were installed to Humphris' design.</p>
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**Warner Street**

72 Warner Street		<p>This three-bay one-storey house on a corner lot was built in 1877 as an investment property for Alexander Beattie, a local businessman. Brick with limestone foundation and window sills, it includes a substantial kitchen wing to the west.</p>
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76 William Street		<p>1850s limestone; interestingly irregular stonework with massive stones seemingly randomly placed; huge quoins; rare single transom over front door but no side lights.</p>
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**East Ward Properties of Cultural Heritage Value**








**Elgin Street East**








450 Elgin East		<p>Traditional Ontario farmhouse, ca. 1880, with land originally attached for small farming operations, chickens, etc. Owned by Dettmar / Eley family from ca. 1910; and latterly Bob Dettmar who sold off adjoining lots; his chicken house now headquarters for Jim Roger's (formerly Glen Millson) Carpentry</p>
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**Elizabeth Street**

338 Elizabeth		<p>St. Marys District Collegiate and Vocational Institute, at 338 Elizabeth Street, is this town's example of the Ontario Ministry of Education's choice of architectural style for educational institutions from post-World War II into the 1980s. The school is set on spacious grounds and built with the universal choice of material – orange-brown brick. The windows are set in metal frames. The main entrance is enhanced by a concrete canopy and pillars.</p>
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341 Elizabeth		<p>1946 concrete; designed by W.J. Stafford following guidelines from CMHA for an efficient home; built by Hugh Treanor.</p>
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418 Elizabeth		1946 concrete; built by W.J. Stafford to his own plans (Glen Millson helped as a young carpenter) built for Clarence Smith; associated with Jack Hedley, local painter.
298 Elizabeth		Red rug-brick, late 1920s; other examples nearby; these houses were almost all built for P. T. Coupland who built and then sold them in his new subdivision that he called Coupland Heights.
<b>Jones Street</b>		
358 Jones East		This house, like its close neighbours around the corner on St. Andrew Street was constructed in a modified Queen Anne Style in the late 1890s or early 1900s. Its lot was severed from the property of F. E. Butcher whose home fronts St. John Street.
<b>Queen Street East</b>		
341 Queen East		An early example of Ontario frame cottage with central dormer over front door and windows on each side of entrance; owners had it restored to original shiplap siding with wood windows ca 2010.
363 Queen East		Small cottage, brick painted red. Built by John Johnson, a woodworker, made the special detailing in the dormer and the veranda that still is part of this home.
398 Queen East		Built in 1879 for J. J. Crabbe, a newspaperman, who owned and published the St. Marys Argus and served as mayor of St. Marys in 1882-83; later owned by local merchant Jeremiah White. Long associated with the Ball family.
403 Queen Street East		This home at is an interesting example of a four-square house, built, ca 1912, using locally-manufactured concrete block. The four-square style was popular in the early years of the 20th century. It was a practical reaction to the ornamentation and fussiness of Gothic Revival houses that had been so very popular at the end of the 19th century. Its characteristics include a basic square design, two-and-one-half stories high, usually with four large rooms to a floor, a centre dormer, and a large front porch with wide stairs. The square shape provides a maximum amount of interior room space. Other common features included a hipped roof and a front porch, sometimes covering the entire

		front of the house. The house at 403 Queen has a smaller, but still spacious, porch. Frequently, this style of house was frame and so the concrete block construction of 403 Queen is of extra interest.
404 Queen East		E. W. White, son of Jeremiah White, built this house on property severed from his father's home next door. The back portion was built first in 1902 fronting Huron Street; Queen Street section added later.
615 Queen East		This very significant stone house, originally a farm house, was built in 1858 for John Sparling, an early settler and local magistrate. More recently, it was well known as the home and business of Ron and Rose O'Hara, antique dealers.
<b>St. Andrew Street South</b>		
24 St. Andrew		One of a group of homes in this neighbourhood in modified Queen Anne style. This one built ca. 1902 for Lillian Whelihan. It has long been associated with the Grose family.
44 St. Andrew		This is the most elaborate of the group of frame houses, probably constructed by William Pulleyblank. Each house had separate identifying features related to the Queen Anne style. This is the only house with a turret.
48 St. Andrew		Another in this group of homes; it is possible that J. A. Humphris prepared the plans for William Pulleyblank. Several of these properties were owned by F. E. Butcher who used them as rental homes – a source of income.
51 St. Andrew South		White brick house, well placed on spacious double corner lot; built ca. 1912 for Corbett family, probably designed by W. J. Stafford; long associated with Marriott/ Constable family. The addition to the east has been sympathetically added.
<b>St. John Street South</b>		
55 St. John South		Stucco house, constructed in late 1800s and associated with F. E. Butcher, local businessman and Mayor of St. Marys in 1902-03. Older photographs show the original large property with landscape features.

**Note:** Wartime houses within the two blocks bordered by Cain, Elgin, Waterloo and Jones are of interest as a neighbourhood but all have been modified to make them more attractive, comfortable and distinctive. They are included in this inventory for their historic and associative value.

