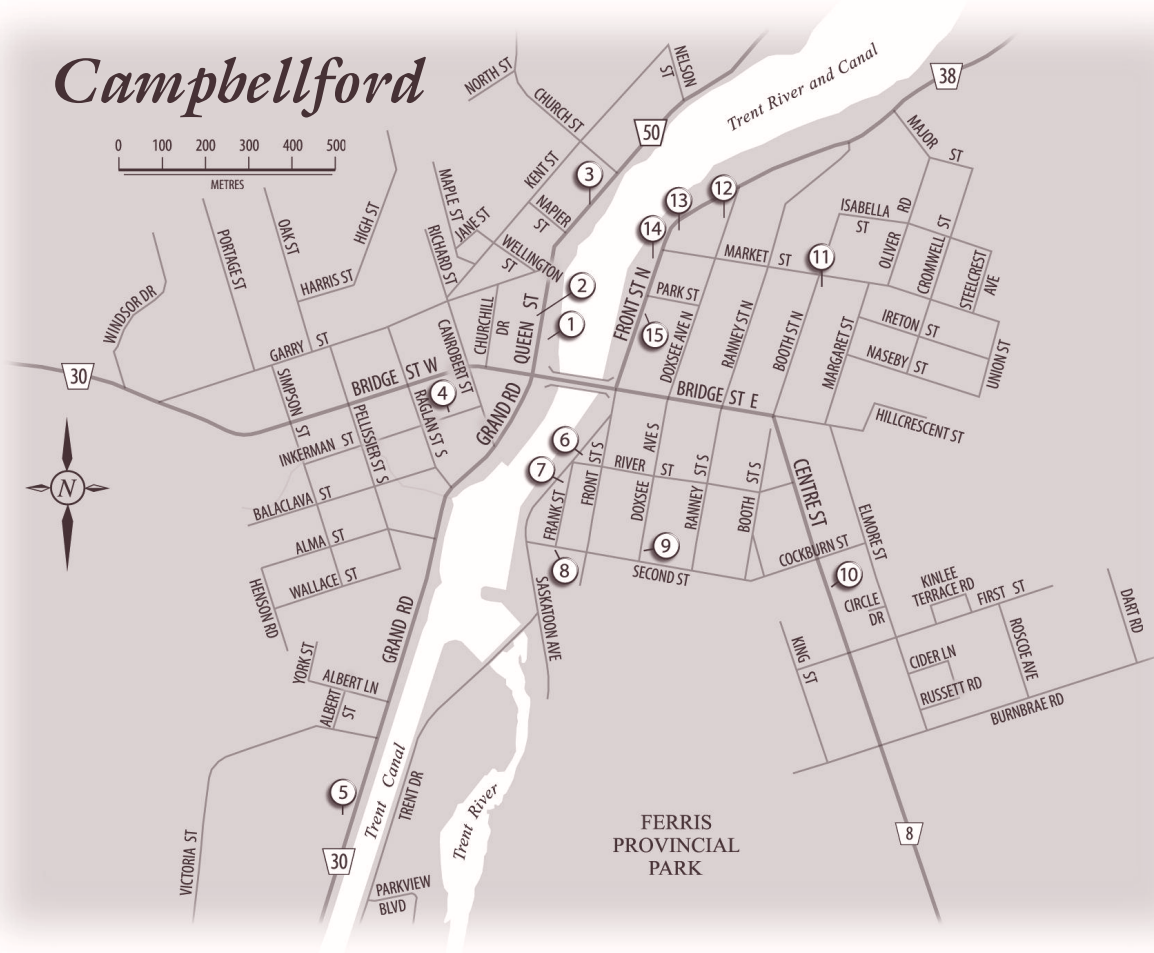




Heritage Tour of Campbellford



A short history of Campbellford

Settlement began in the surrounding Township of Seymour in the early 1830s. At that time, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Campbell and his brother, Major David Campbell, received grants and purchased a total of 2800 acres of land in the area. This became the nucleus of settlement on both sides of the river at a shallow area of the Trent River known as Campbell's Ford. The area was laid out in lots by the Campbells, Nesbitt Kirchoffer and Robert Cockburn and by 1876 had grown so that the Village of Campbellford became a separate municipality. By 1906 the population had grown to 2,251 and this was sufficient for Campbellford to be inaugurated as a Town. The buildings shown in this brochure have all been designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act 1980. The Trent Hills Heritage Committee commends the owners for their commitment to the preservation of these historic buildings.

① 17 Queen Street c1880



It is believed that this commercial building was constructed for the Linton Brothers who operated a buggy painting business on the site. The structure is of red brick, with buff brick used in quoins at the corners, over the front windows and in the elaborate dentil work of the projecting cornice and brick frieze. During the Linton's ownership, the second floor was accessible by a long wooden ramp on the south side of the building. On the street facade, there are double entrance doors with divided light windows, typical of early store fronts of the town. Second storey windows on the facade are four-over-four sash. The remaining windows in the building are twelve-pane sash. From 1921 till 1923, F. F. Long operated a candy and ice cream business in this building. In 1944, it was purchased by local feed merchants Arnold Joyce and George Mason who operated a feed store known as Harris Flour and Feed

② 26 Queen Street c1857



This two-storey house was constructed on property owned by Robert Cockburn. It is of Regency styling with Italianate touches in the brackets and trim of the veranda. The front section of the house is constructed of coursed limestone with a later brick addition to the north. The rear 1 1/2 storey section of the house, 20' x 24', is built of random coursed stones and may have been the original home. The porch, built of coursed limestone with a flat roof, appears to have been added later. The hipped roof of the main part of the home has three dormers, and originally had iron cresting. The two ground floor windows of the main section were originally French doors whose height has been reduced from 96" to 69". The central doorway has side lights. In the brick addition, there are two French doors of two panels, each having four lights 10" x 16". This house was sold to A.

A. Mulholland in 1903 and to William T. Hawley in 1909. He sold it in November of the same year to Dr. Bruce Longmore who ran his medical practice from this site until 1947. His heirs retained ownership until 1965.

③ 131 Queen Street c1885



This property formed part of a grant to John Tice in 1842. It later passed to Elizabeth Carlow, Henry Rowed, Charles Butler, W.B. Archer, Rendle & Newsome. During the period of Butler's title, c.1885, this home was constructed with an exterior of painted 6" beveled wood siding. The façade is symmetrical, with a window on either side of the front entrance on the lower floor and three windows on the upper floor. The windows are all two over two sash. The front entrance has a six-pane transom sash in ruby glass, with rounded tops. The mansard roof was originally of wood shingles with a decorated soffit of dentil work and featured three single-gabled dormers across the front. The attractive veranda with decorative brackets and a railing with turned wood corner posts, as shown in the line drawing above, surrounded three sides. The verandah, having deteriorated, was removed and the significant elements were saved for its later reconstruction. From 1938 till 1984, the house was owned by Herbert and Lottie Pryke.

④ 74 Inkerman Street 1890



This house was constructed for William Ashton, Master Mechanic at the Trent Valley Woolen Mills. It is a two storey cruciform structure of brick veneer, with sills and above-grade basement walls of cut limestone. The front facade is flanked with two attractive wooden verandahs decorated with fretwork, reminiscent of the style of woodwork produced in the local Benor Planing Mills. It has a projecting bay with a large two light window on the ground floor. The lower pane is a single large sheet of plate glass, while the upper pane is stained glass. Above the main window in the bay is a single mullion window

with double hung sash. The remaining windows are all double hung single light sash. Most of the original shutters are still in place. The east side has a total of seven windows, while on the west side there is a 3' projection. Seven windows are distributed over this side, one of which is stained glass. The north face has a pair of double hung sash on the second floor. The attic floor is lit by four half-round sashes set in the north dormer, and in the south, west and east gables. The gable ends have a king post, finial and a decorative truss, adding detail to the gable. The main entrance door has a stained glass transom light. On the second floor, a door leads out to the roof of the east porch. There is also a back porch covering the kitchen entrance and providing access to a rear frame addition, which appears to be original to the structure.

⑤



308 Grand Road c1870

This two-storey Ontario Gothic style residence was constructed for Alexander Bonnycastle by James and David Mitchell. The exterior is of red brick, with buff brick used to accent quoins at the corners, window and door lintels and the two double-flue chimneys serving the three fireplaces. The gable ends and a gable on the front are faced with large decorative barge boards. The main floor windows are casement style, opening as doors onto a verandah that once wrapped around three sides of the house. The second floor windows are two over two sash, except for the central Gothic style casement window facing the street.

⑥



37 Saskatoon Avenue c1875

This house was in place by c.1875 when it formed part of the Mill Block. It is a classic Ontario house,

built of coursed limestone. The structure features fancy barge board and dormers with pendants. The front portion measures 30' x 24' while the rear section is 20' x 24'. The front windows have stone sills and all windows have lintels of vertical stones. The windows are two over two sash. The front doorway has a four-pane transom and paneled sides. Early photos show a veranda extending across the full width of the front. It was occupied in the 1880s by Charles Smith who owned the flour mill on the nearby bank of the river. For several years, the building was used as the Township of Seymour Municipal Office.

7 5 8



Saskatoon Avenue 1889

The Fire Hall was also the site of the Water Works and Electric Light Station. Its most outstanding feature is the unique hose-drying tower surmounted by a roof in the shape of an inverted onion. The cotton-covered hoses were winched to the top of the tower to hang until dried. Constructed of red brick with limestone sills, the building has finely detailed brickwork over the main door and windows. A second



storey apartment was originally occupied by the Fire Chief and later by the night watchman. The site is of local historical interest as a reminder of the importance of fire protection and the significance of hydroelectric power to the early growth of the town.

17 Second Street, 1874

This Ontario Gothic style house was built by the Dinwoodie brothers. It is constructed in red clay brick

with buff brick lintels and quoins. The front façade has two projecting bays with sash windows made of two panes, featuring arched tops. The projecting bays have a 6" wood cornice. The central doorway has two side lights and a curved top with an eight light transom. The narrow side panels each have two panes. The roof has a central dormer with a king post rising out of the centre. This dormer features a lancet shaped casement window, with three small lancet panes above a vertically divided base. The side walls have two upper and two lower windows, each being vertical hung sash with two panes each. A brick extension at the rear appears to be original to the main building. It is rumoured that there was conflict between

9 Dinwoodies and the Ferris family who owned property to the south of this lot. The Ferris family wished to



extend Frank St. to their property. Adam Dinwoodie bought the lot and constructed the house to block any further extension of Frank St. Thus, it became known as Spite House. In 1875, the house was sold to William Martin, a local artist.

95 Doxsee Avenue South 1886

This house, built by Frederick Dinwoodie, is a full two storey brick structure, with a front elevation that consists of two second floor windows and a door that opens onto a balcony which now forms part of the existing porch. The lower floor façade windows are in pairs separated by a brick mullion, and consist of double hung sash, with 18" x 36" glass. The north side first floor has two windows and a pair of glazed doors, opening to the level of a former veranda, and 3 windows on the upper floor. The south side has 3 double hung windows with 4 lights, 16" x 36" on each floor. The main entrance doors appear originally to have had glazed side lights and a transom light, which were later paneled over and are now obscured by the porch ceiling. The existing front porch appears to have been constructed at a later date than the house. All the windows, as well as the entrance door,

10 brick arched lintels, unusual in that the central section projects upward about 4", giving the appearance of a keystone. The soffits of the hip roof are constructed of set-in panels, spaced with decorative brackets about 6' apart. The red clay bricks were likely manufactured at the local West brickyards. For many years, this was the residence of Harry Townsend, the local assessor.



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113 Centre Street c late 1880's

This two storey red brick home was built by George Elphick. The large pre-cast concrete quoins are distinctive, and the same design is repeated in the hood molds, ' and ear drip moldings over the windows and doors. 11 Exposed horizontal board ties together the barge-



boards, the external expression of the roof rafters. There is also detailed work along the upper barge-boards, with sunburst and half floral designs at the base of the tall finial which rises above the roof and pendants drop below.

87 Booth Street c1882

Built by William Dunk and sold to Arthur Colville in 1883, this late Victorian Gothic Revival 1½ storey building is constructed of solid red brick with a limestone foundation. Irregular in plan, it is composed of three sections, dominant features being three gables and two protruding one-storey brick bay windows, one on the front and one on the south face. Each of the bays has three window openings topped with a buff brick soldier course. All windows on the first storey are sash, originally with four lights each. The window openings on the second floor have a wooden pointed arch, with two over two sash. All window openings have limestone sills and louvered shutters. The original roof was wood shingles, and the two veranda roofs were sheet metal. Gables were all faced with decorative bargeboards and finials. The front originally had a one-storey veranda extending across the southerly half, running from the projection to the south corner. A glass portico enclosed the front door. The

12 face also had a veranda running along the length of



this face. Both verandas were constructed of wood, using chamfered posts, wooden brackets and a trellis railing. Two sets of French doors provide additional access to the building.

126 Doxsee Avenue North 1879

Part of the original Crown grant given to David Campbell in 1834, the land was subsequently transferred to Nesbitt Kirchhoffer and then to Jane Temple in 1875. Assessment information records a building on the site in 1879. This structure is a typical Ontario house that has been virtually unaltered since its construction. It is 1½ storey, 18' x 31', constructed of red clay brick with buff coloured brick used for decorative lintels over the doors and windows. Projecting brick quoins decorate the corners. The foundation is of random coursed limestone. The wood shingle roof is a gable type with a central lancet shaped window in the dormer over the front door. 13 Roof overhang is narrow, about 10" on all sides. The



front facade consists of a wide centre door and two windows. Each end has two windows on the main floor and two on the upper level. The windows are vertical hung sash in two over two design with wooden sills

113 Front Street North 1857

This building was constructed by John Langman for the Township of Seymour at a cost of about \$1400. It was the first, and for many years, the only public building in the area. As such, it was used as a Township hall, council chamber, court room, church, school, jail, community centre and market. The one-storey building is constructed of coursed rubble stone with cut limestone window sills. There are two windows on the front and there were originally three on each side. The interior is plaster over wood lath, the original ceiling being vaulted, starting

14 twelve feet high at the walls and rising to seven-



teen feet in the centre. When the Village of Campbellford was incorporated in 1876, the building was purchased from the Township of Seymour for \$600, although it continued to be used by both municipalities for some time. From 1934 till 1988, it housed the Public Utilities Office. Since that time, it has been the location of the Campbellford-Seymour Heritage Centre.

84 Front St. North c1885

This 1½ storey Gothic Revival style home is faced with red clay brick with a two-storey bay with hip roof forming part of the front facade. A frame, wood-sided extension, probably constructed at a later date but prior to 1930, is attached to the house on the river side. The gable roof has a steep pitch; the cornices are decorated with barge-board consisting of small tulip shaped pendants and a larger drop pendant with a tulip centre at each lower corner of the south and east gables and centre triangular dormer. A turned wood- 15 ial is set in the apex of each of the three gables.



A Gothic style double hung window set in the triangular front dormer has replaced a pair of narrow doors that led to a former balcony. Most windows are sash. The front entrance features a pair of glazed doors with a single lower panel, topped by a glazed transom. Earlier photos show a veranda on the south and east sides with a glass enclosure at the front door.

51 Front Street North c1870

Built for Robert Linton, a local blacksmith and carriage maker, the facade of the structure is dressed limestone with walls 24" thick. The front door has an 8' high frame with two sidelights and a six light transom, all with original glass. The windows flanking the doors on both levels replicate the original Venetian-form windows with a center light and single hung side lights glazed with larger panes. The large window above the front door was originally a door that led to a balcony over a glass enclosed front porch. The third floor has a central dormer with a Gothic window and a king post rising from the centre of the gable. There are six single hung windows on the south side while the north side has only three. All windows have been replaced with replicas. The house has two double floor chimneys that

