

PERTH'S BUILT HERITAGE

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Saint Andrew's Hall (1864) / Commercial Bank of Canada (1863) – 25-27 Foster Street
Saint George Hotel (1830) – 15-17 Harvey Street
Saint James Anglican Church (1861) and Rectory (1875) - 12 Harvey Street
Saint John the Baptist Catholic Church (1848) – 38 Wilson Street East
Saint Paul's United Church (1854) – 25 Gore Street West
Shaw's of Perth (1840) – 1 Gore Street East
Shaw House (1864) – 31 Foster Street

Sheriff's House (1841) – 57-61 Gore Street East
Soong Building (1907) – 69-71 Gore Street East
Stewart House (c1846) – 11-13-15 Mill Street
Summit House (1823) - 33 Drummond Street (Cnr. of Harvey Street)
Thomas-Wright Building (1851) – 63-67 Gore Street East
Town Hall (1863) – 80 Gore Street East
Waddell House (1883) – 61 Drummond Street East



Anderson-Foss Law Building (1856) – 10 Market Square – Constructed in 1857 as a family home by Robert Gemmell (1810-1894), this building now serves as the law offices of Anderson-Foss. Gemmell, in partnership with John Porter (c1795-1858) and Malcolm Cameron (1808-1876), was a principle in the Perth based merchant house of Porter, Gemmell & Company until 1844 when he became Deputy Sheriff of the County. Subsequently Gemmell was employed as a manager at the McLaren Distillery, then located directly across Market Street from his house. The Gemmell family occupied the property until 1932

when it became the residence of Archdeacon D'Arcy Thomas Clayton (1864-1940), Rector of St. James Anglican Church. The building is characterized by its steeply pitched center gable, symmetrically placed ground floor 6/6 sash windows, segmented arches over the windows, four post verandah and square-paned side and transom lights around the front door. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984).



Asbury Free Methodist Church (1884) – 144 Gore Street East – This church had its beginnings in a Wesleyan Methodist circuit that built a log chapel on this site in 1820, although the land was not sold to the Methodist Trustees until 1835. The log chapel was replaced that year by a rough cast building that was improved and enlarged in the Gothic style in 1856. The large cut-stone Methodist Church building of today was erected in 1884 to accommodate a growing Methodist congregation. In 1892, the church was named Ashbury Methodist, for Bishop Francis

Asbury (1745-1816), one of the first two Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. In 1925, the Asbury Methodist and Knox Presbyterian congregations merged to form the St. Paul's United Church. As only the 600 seat St. Paul's building was large enough to accommodate the combined group, services were held at St. Paul's and the former Ashbury Church building was rented: first to the Seventh Day Adventist congregation and later to Carleton Place Business College. From 1928 the Federal Government leased the property and then purchased in outright in 1935. The two spires were removed, and structural changes made to adapt the building to use as an armoury for the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, Company-

D. In 1965 the Ministry of Defense sold the building to the Free Methodist Church, a Methodist denomination that had come to Canada from the United States and had not been part of the Methodist Church of Canada that had gone into union in 1925. The Free Methodist congregation renovated the space and returned it to its original purpose and name as Asbury Free Methodist Church.



Bain House (1847) – 44 South Street – This 1 ½ storey sandstone residence was constructed in 1847 by the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church as their church manse. For over 35 years it was home to Reverend William Bain (1814-1889), his wife and family of seven children. Bain had been born at Nairn, in the highlands of Scotland, and came to Canada in 1839 at the age of 24. He was called to St. Andrew's Church, Perth, in 1848 and served the congregation until 1881. The house is located at

44 South Street, Perth, so it technically lies within the township of Drummond/North Elmsley. Built in the neo-classical style the building is an excellent example of so many residential houses built during the same period. Constructed of local sandstone with stone voussoirs it is a typical three-bay, 1 ½ storey residence with a central hall plan. The front entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights. The central gable over it features the return eaves of the main house and a central half-round fanlight over the door to the second-floor balcony. Two large rectangular sash windows flanking the entranceway feature six-over-six lights. It has a columned front porch and is set deep in its lot leaving room for a tree-lined drive. In its Township designation documents the house is named as Sneyd House for its later owners. – Drummond North Elmsley By-law 83-43 (1984).



Band Stand (1931) – Market Square – Perth is proudly home to the oldest town band in Canada. Founded in 1857, for more than 160 years the Perth Citizens' Band has provided the community soundtrack for parades, dances, civic occasions and concerts in theatres, schools and churches. That tradition continues today, including regular bi-weekly concerts during July and August, presented from the bandstand, behind Town Hall, on the edge of Stewart Park. The bandstand was constructed by the 'Town Work Gang' in 1931, under supervision of Town Engineer W. G. 'Bill' Howie (1888-1952) at a cost of \$1,700. It stands

on the site of what was once the town's Market Square, location of a weekly produce and livestock market. The 1931 bandstand replaced an earlier bandstand, constructed in 1852, that had stood on land excavated to create the Tay Canal turning basin until moved to a location near the Gore Street bridge in 1901. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984).



Bank of Montreal (1884) - 30 Gore Street East - The Bank of Montreal building in Perth comprises an eclectic collection of architectural features, unusual for a financial institution, which traditionally aims to project a sober, restrained image. The Bank of Montreal was not the first bank to serve Perth, there were banks and moneylenders here as early as the 1830s, but it has the longest presence, having first established a branch in 1854. Three decades later, the bank hired Montreal architect Sir Andrew T. Taylor (1850-1937) and local contractors Duncan Kippen (1831-1926) and John Scott (1829-1895) to design and build a permanent branch building, including an apartment for the branch manager and his family on the second and third floors. Using local grey-white Bathurst sandstone, and Queen Anne as its dominant form, the facade includes elements from a number of other architectural styles popular in the late 19th century; Second Empire mansard roof, Romanesque arches, Tudor small-paned windows - as well as the Bank of Montreal sunburst

insignia in the gable. The result is a building that is both picturesque (i.e. modern) and dignified (i.e. conservative). The "... most elegant piece of architecture in the county," according to the *Toronto Mail* of 1887. The character of the building was very nearly ruined by renovations in the 1960s but in the early 1980s, the Bank of Montreal became an enthusiastic supporter of Heritage Canada's Main Street Program, of which Perth was the pilot project, and invested \$250,000 in restoring the facade to its near original appearance.



Bridgemaster's House (1889) – Beckwith Street & Riverside Drive – When the British Army Corps of Engineers declined to connect Perth to the Rideau Canal, completed in 1832, access to markets at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal were of such importance to Perth that local businessmen formed the Tay Navigation Company and dug their own branch canal. It opened to navigation in 1834 but limited funding and poor engineering produced a canal too shallow and locks too small to serve steamboats and barges designed for the more substantial infrastructure of the Rideau Canal. The venture had collapsed by the 1850s but in the 1880s local

MP John Graham Haggart (1836-1913) secured government funding to reconstruct the Tay Canal to higher standards. A part of that project was digging the turning basin at Perth and the construction of swing bridges at Gore, Drummond, Beckwith and Craig Streets. As steamers,

barges and other craft plied the canal from the 1890s through the early 20th century, bridgemasters were on constant duty to open and close the bridges and were provided accommodation immediately adjacent to their work. Since the 1950s, the Craig, Drummond and Gore Street bridges have all been replaced with fixed bridges, leaving only Beckwith Street with a (non-functioning) swing bridge, and only the Beckwith Street Bridgemaster's House as an example of its class.



Carnegie Library / McMillan Building (1907) – 77 Gore Street East – Designed by Toronto architect Frank Darling (1850-1923) and modeled on the Bank of Montreal's head office in Toronto (now home to the Hockey Hall of Fame), the \$13,000 cost of the library was largely financed by a \$10,660 Carnegie Foundation grant secured by the Perth Literary and Scientific Society. Between 1902 and 1922 the Carnegie Foundation helped finance construction of 125 libraries in Canada, but the Perth example, built in 1906, is one of very few surviving examples. It was officially opened in 1907 by Ontario Lieutenant Governor Dr. Herbert

Bruce (1868-1963). When it was a library the main collection and reading room were located on the main floor, the basement accommodated a children's library and quarters for the caretaker, and the top floor housed the Perth Museum. In 1980 the building was gutted by fire. In 1981 the Perth & District Public Library re-opened in new facilities built nearby. The Carnegie Building was sold and restored by Gordon McMillan in 1982 and has subsequently been known as the McMillan Building. The three-storey Beaux Arts structure is characterized by its solid mass, red and yellow brick façade with rough cut stone on the base for rustication, arched windows, two-storey pilasters, monumental pale yellow pediments and balustrade on the parapet, angled entrance facing the corner of Gore and Basin Streets, two square-headed doors, each with a glass panel, square headed, double-hung sash windows with a gable top and continuous wood trim on the third floor, and half-circle window on the second floor above the entranceway. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (Bylaw 2391) – Designated Ontario Heritage Building (1981).



Code's Mill (1842-1902) – 53 Herriott Street – The building that stands today at the corner of Wilson and Herriott Streets is an amalgam of five different buildings constructed between 1842 and 1902. The site served its first industrial purpose when the Kilpatrick family established a tannery there in 1842. By 1872 the site hosted a small carding mill. In 1876 that mill was rented by Innisville miller Thomas Alfred Code (1854-1937) who purchased the property in 1883 and established Code Custom Wool Mills to card, full, spin, press and color yarns.

In 1896 its name was changed to the Tay Knitting Mill as the plant introduced production of

hosiery, socks, gloves, sporting-goods, sweaters, and mitts. In 1899, the mill was renamed Code Felt as it shifted its production to felt. That company continued to operate until the closing of the factory in 1998. In 1999 the building was purchased by local heritage entrepreneur John Stewart, of Commonwealth Historic Resource Management, who undertook a major restoration and remodeling project, turning the property into a commercial complex of restaurant & bar, banquet



room, shops and offices. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1990). **Kininvie House (1907)** - 50 Herriott Street - In 1890 mill owner Thomas Code married Jennie Leslie (1854-1907) at Kininvie House in Ottawa. In later years (1897-1950) Ottawa's Kininvie House would be known as Laurier House and the home of two Prime Ministers, Wilfred Laurier (1841-1919) and William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874-1950). The Codes' choice of wedding venue and the later selection of 'Kininvie' as the name for their home on Herriott Street, spoke to the close connection claimed by

Jennie to the Leslie family of Kininvie House, Glen Fiddich, Mortlach, Banffshire. Kininvie is translated as "*where my family lives*". Constructed 1905-1907 opposite his felt mill, Code said he built the home "*in order to carry out a promise*" he had made to his wife. Unfortunately, just as the house was completed, Jennie Leslie-Code died in May 1907, never to enjoy the promise fulfilled. The Edwardian style, three storey residence is built of reddish sandstone and was heated by steam piped via a tunnel under Herriott Street from the felt mill. Located on a large property it is surrounded by lawns and gardens that, at its rear, sweep down to the Little Tay River and Stewart Park. Thomas Code served a Mayor of Perth in 1889-1890. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (2011).



Courthouse (1843) - 41 Drummond Street East – As the highest point of land in the Town of Perth, dubbed Mount Myers to honor Colonel Christopher Myers (1774-1817) who, as Deputy Quarter-Master General of British Forces in Canada played a key role in founding the Perth Military Settlement, this locale has been a seat of justice since a log courthouse was built here in 1822. It was replaced by a two-storey brick building, with five jail cells on the second floor, completed in 1824. In addition to those facing charges or serving sentences, the second-floor cells also

housed indigent wards of the District. That courthouse was remodeled and enlarged in 1832 but, in December 1841, was destroyed by fire. The present building, constructed in 1843, was designed by Malcolm McPherson (1806-1893), of Perth, with input from architect John Howard (1803-1890) of Toronto. Construction was undertaken by Perth contractors Alex Cuthbertson (1807-1886), David Smith, and William Allan (1787-1868). The 1843 courthouse has since served as home to both the courts of justice and, for many years, to Lanark County Council and the County administrative offices. Many renovations have been made to the building over the years,

but the second-floor courtroom has remained virtually unchanged. The courthouse lawn was the site of two public hangings, those of Thomas Easby in 1829 and of Francis Beare in 1851, both for murder. An excellently proportioned structure designed in the Neo-classical style, its notable architectural features are the 'floating' semi-circular leaded transoms of the central second storey windows and the temple design. The latter was common to all important public buildings of this period and is here reflected in the dominating pediment and the well-defined projection of the central block.



Craig Street Cemetery / Old Burying Ground (c1818) – 21 Brock Street South – There were probably burials in Perth's first cemetery, the Old Burying Ground (aka Craig Street Cemetery), from as early as the summer of 1816, but the first mention of it is found in a late 1818 entry in the diary of Perth's first minister, Reverend William Bell (1780-1857). Bell mentions writing to General Sir Francis Cockburn (1780-1868), in about November of that year, "*respecting the enclosing of the burying ground*" and refers to it once again in an entry dated a few weeks later. Then, when

Cockburn visited Perth in July 1819, arrangements were formalized when Bell notes that he "... *obtained from him a grant of four acres, in the village, for a burying ground. Being a deep bed of dry sand, it formed the best burial place I ever met with*". Located close to the west bank of the Tay River between Craig and Brock Streets, the cemetery was sectioned for use by all denominations. An L-shaped section along Cole Road and Brock Streets was reserved for Presbyterians, a T-shaped area in the middle set aside for Anglicans and a strip along Craig Street designated for Roman Catholics. Methodists seem to have been excluded (although they were probably buried with the Anglicans) and they established their own cemetery in 1843. The majority of the Old Burying Ground markers are simple slabs of white marble, probably quarried at Tatlock in Darling Township (now Lanark Highlands), set directly into the ground, although there are also some markers of grey marble, limestone, sandstone and a variety of granite. A half dozen family plots are enclosed with iron fences. There are approximately 1,500 graves but only about 250 markers remain. The Old Burying Ground served the community until it was replaced by Elmwood Cemetery and St. John's Roman Catholic Cemetery in 1872, although a few interments were made there up to about 1930. Some remains were also moved from the Old Burying Ground to the new cemeteries. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1985).



Daly-Reid Building (1880) – 13 Gore Street West
– More commonly known as the PUC Building, the Daly-Reid building was constructed in 1880 as a two-storey residential dwelling. The house is situated in a block that, in the 19th century, was largely owned by the Hogg family. David Hogg (1807-1883) and his son David Jr. (1842-1929) operated cabinet making and undertaking businesses from nearby premises. David Hogg Sr.'s daughter, Elizabeth (1836-1916), married Thomas Reid (1828-1863) and operated a

dressmaking business from the house. In time ownership passed to their son David William Reid (b.1863) and it came to be known by his nickname, 'Daly Reid'. The building was purchased by the Perth Public Utilities Commission (PUC) in the 1950s and converted to office space. Built tight to the sidewalk lot line, the structure's symmetrically designed front presents a classically detailed columned portico emphasizing the central door, flanked by double-wide windows, with a semi-circular transom and tracery above. There are plain lug, stone widow-sills on the lower façade while three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on the upper façade are centered over the lower floor openings. The roof is medium-pitched gable. Originally built as a frame structure on a rubble stone foundation, it was clad with wire lath and stucco in the 1950s. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (2001).



Doctor's House (c1840) – 22 Wilson Street West
– The Doctor's House, located on Wilson between D'Arcy and North Streets, is a 1½ storey stone home with a wood frame extension. The house has served as both residence and consulting rooms for a series of 19th and 20th century doctors, beginning with Dr. James Nichol (1811-1864) who built the house in the early 1840s. In addition to his private patients Dr. Nichol was also the surgeon serving the County Jail and was named a Justice of the Peace in 1854. After Dr. Nichol's death in 1864 the house served as home, office, dispensary

and surgery for his son-in-law Dr. Robert Cleghorn Howden (1835-1897), then for Dr. Richard V. Fowler (1864-1925) and finally for his son Dr. Arthur C. Fowler (1900-1987) who was the last physician to practice there in 1972. The attached frame extension was constructed to provide space for the doctors' surgery and a breezeway built in the later 19th century connected the house with the barn where the doctor stabled his horse. Architecturally the house was built in the Classic Revival style popular in North America from the 1830s to the 1860s and is noted for its stone exterior with a window on either side of the front door, gabled dormer window above the front door, four columns supporting a pediment and entablature on the front façade, center ground floor entrance with fanlight and side lights surrounding the front door. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Town of Perth By-law 2665.



Firehall (1855 & 1883) – 34 Herriott Street – The Old Fire Hall on Herriott Street is one of very few remaining fire halls in Ontario dating back to the 1850s. The ground floor engine garage and tower date to 1855 while the second floor and the caretaker's living quarters date to 1883. Builder of the tower and engine level is unknown, but the 1883 expansion was constructed by the firm of Messrs. Hoare & McWilliams. Constructed of red brick, the first floor was laid using a Flemish-bond pattern, while the second storey brick was in laid in the common-bond style. The garage is topped with a gable roof while the tower has a mansard roof. In the second half of the 19th century Perth had two fire companies; the East Ward Fountain Company, uniformed in blue jackets and white trousers, and the West Ward's Union Company, sporting red shirts and black trousers. When a fire broke out, alarm bells were rung at either the Town Hall or at Knox Presbyterian Church (now St. Paul's United Church) as a means of indicating the approximate direction, from the firehall, of the

emergency. After a fire, one end of each hose section was pulled to the top of the tower and hung to ensure it fully drained. The water ran along a floor drain to a well outside the building while a wood stove burned under the hanging hoses to ensure complete drying. The Old Fire Hall was used as Perth's fire station from the time it stored the Tay Steamer pump engine until it housed the town fire truck of the 1940s. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1982) – Town of Perth By-law 2445.



Grant Building (1860s) – 89-91 Gore Street East
- Also called the McLaren Building, this building was constructed by Dr. William Grant (1840-1897) in the 1860s, as was the adjacent building at 85-87 Gore Street East. This building follows the common functional pattern of providing commercial space on the ground floor and residential or office accommodation on the upper floors. Dr. Grant practiced medicine and provided pharmacy services, first in this building, and then in the adjoining property until the early 1880's, while living on the second floor of the adjoining building at #85. He later moved his practice to McMartin House (see below). The Grant Building has since housed various retail and professional businesses, usually with apartments in the upper floors. Architecturally, it represents an early shift from the classic stone of earlier years, to frame construction with brick veneering on the façade. It is 2½ storeys with

pronounced dormers in a shed roof. (Also see McLaren Building below). - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1989).



Haggart House (1837), Haggart Mill and Dam (1840) - 41 Mill Street - Located at the west end of Mill Street, Haggart House is a Regency style, two-storey, stone building concealed by stucco. The house was built in 1837 by John H. Haggart (1786-1855), a stone mason who came to Canada from Breadalbane, Scotland and worked first on the Welland Canal and then as a contractor building Chaffey's Lock on the Rideau Canal. Haggart came to Perth in 1832 and leased a small grist mill on the Tay River from Dr. Alexander Thom (1775-

1848). Within a year or two he bought that property and it soon came to be known as Haggart Island. By the 1840s Haggart had built a complex of water-powered flour, oatmeal and sawmills on the main branch of the Tay, a carding mill on the Little Tay, and Haggart House in between.



When he died in 1855 the property was inherited by his son, John Graham Haggart (1836-1913). The house on the island would serve as John G. Haggart's home base for a half-century as he continued to operate the mills, became Mayor of Perth 1861-1864 and 1871-1872, and served as MP for Lanark South 1872-1913, including stints as Minister of the Post Office Department and Minister of Railways and Canals. The Haggart House's Regency styling was popular in Canada between 1810 and 1840. Architectural points of interest are the central entrance flanked by two

broad chimneys on either side, maintaining the buildings proportions, the four large ground floor windows, the hipped roof, covered veranda and the wood frame carriage sheds attached to the rear of the main building. While Haggart House remains, the mills and dams do not. Over the years the mills burned several times; in 1841, c1876, 1948 and 1964. The dam on the main branch of the Tay River, first constructed in 1817, was rebuilt and reconfigured several times over the years, including in 1883, 1960, 1971 and then replaced by a 'rocky ramp' in 2015. The smaller dam on the Little Tay was also rebuilt several times as well and then replaced by a 'rocky ramp' in 2017. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Town of Perth By-law 2521.



Inge-Va (1824) - 66 Craig Street – Built in 1823 by Perth's second clergyman, Anglican Reverend Michael Harris (1790-1855), the property was rented by Harris to lawyer Thomas Mabon Radenhurst (1803-1854) in about 1832, and then sold to Radenhurst in 1839. In 1833 Radenhurst's law student and relative, Robert Lyon (1812-1833), was killed by another aspiring lawyer, John Wilson (1807-1869), a student of James Boulton. Lyon's body was carried from the nearby 'field of honor' to the Radenhurst house. This home was the scene of even more tragedy for the

Radenhurst family; three of their 10 children died under the age of 10 and three more died in their 20s or early 30s; of consumption, typhoid, drowning and "*causes unknown*". After her husband's death in 1855 Lucy Edith Ridout-Radenhurst (1811-1878) lived in the house until her death in 1878, and her son and daughter, William and Annie, continued to live there until 1894. Mary Ella Lees-Inderwick (1859-1933) purchased the house in 1894 and moved in with her children. Ella had returned to her hometown of Perth, leaving her husband Frederick Charles Alfred Inderwick (1858-1931), described by one who knew him as "*a charming remittance man with some bad habits*", on her father-in-law's tea plantation in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Difficult as her marriage had been, she thought enough of Sri Lanka to name her new home 'Inge Va', meaning 'come here' in Tamil. Ella's son, Cyril Inderwick (1894-1962), was a founding member of the Perth and Lanark Historical Society and of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. He lived at Inge-Va until his death in 1962 and his wife, Winnifred Denny Shaw-Inderwick (1904-1990), donated the property to the Ontario Heritage Trust in 1974, although she continued to live there until her death in 1990.

Recognized as a superb example of the Ontario Cottage architectural style, the 1½ storey sandstone building, designed in the late-Georgian Neoclassical style, sits amidst more than an acre of gardens established by Harris and extended by the Radenhurst and Inderwick families. The original house has a layout common to the local area; a central hall plan, two front reception rooms and two rear rooms on the main floor. Five Adamesque fireplaces grace the main rooms. Upstairs there is a master bedroom and two smaller rooms. A service wing accommodates the kitchen on the main floor and servants' quarters on the second floor. The front of the house has a neoclassical doorway flanked by two multi-paned windows on each side. A veranda was added in the 1840s but had to be removed when the Inderwicks installed French doors on the dining room and off the upstairs hallway. Those alterations also required the creation of the Gothic pediment above the front door. – Perth Heritage Designated Property (1991).



Hart / O'Donnell House (1842) – 37 Herriott Street – This 2½ storey frame home, located on Herriott Street between Drummond Street East and Gore Street, was completed in 1860 by bookseller and stationer John Hart Sr. (1808-1881) who had emigrated to Perth from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1842. The Hart Bookstore, housed in the stone building he built in 1850 at 27-29 Gore Street East, was described by the *Toronto Mail & Expositor* in 1887 as the “*finest bookroom in the Dominion outside of Toronto and Montreal*”. With its offering of a broad range of books, national newspapers and international periodicals, Hart's

Bookstore was Perth's defacto cultural center. For 64 years, from 1850 through 1914, the enterprise also published *Hart's Canadian Almanac* and, for a number of years in the 1850s, published *The Gye and Perth Commercial Advertiser*, a precursor to modern advertising fliers. The Hart store also sold stationary, wallpaper, musical instruments, art supplies and garden seed, among thousands of other items, marketing its wares at both retail and wholesale and by mail order. The bookstore and publishing business, and the Herriott Street residence, passed from John Sr. to his son John Semple Hart (1833-1917) and then to his grandson William Brown Hart (1859-1863). The bookstore was sold in 1928 and went out of business in 1934. Hart House is a frame building in the Italianate style which was popular in Canada around the time of Confederation. Laid out on a square plan, it has a hipped roof, and decorative bell-shaped dormer window. Diamond appliques at the bottom of the portico posts relate to the pediment-topped first-floor windows. The building is also known as the O'Donnell House, in recognition of long-time owners Owen Sylvester O'Donnell (1890-1958) and Jean Robinson-O'Donnell (1910-2004). - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1992) – Town of Perth By-law 2457 - Canadian Register of Historic Places (2008).



Hope Building (1886) - 69-71 Foster Street – Located on Foster Street, between Wilson and Gore Streets, this building was constructed in 1886 by brothers William Hope (1851-1931) and Peter Hope (1853-1929) to provide space for their expanding tinsmith business. They had outgrown a premises on North Street where they had manufactured tin and copper products since 1871. The Foster Street building was designed to provide workshop and retail space on the ground floor, with their living quarters on the second floor. The third floor was a later addition. The Hope Brothers shop operated here until 1938, manufacturing stove pipes, tin dishes, water cans, copper pans and other sheet-metal work, and selling stoves, ranges, farm and garden tools and cheese factory supplies. From 1905 Peter Hope was also offering services as an insurance and

real estate agent. After the Hope brothers closed their business the building continued to house retail stores or to serve various other commercial purposes on the ground floor, and residential apartments on the floors above. The three storey brick building is a good example of Second Empire architecture. It features a tin mansard roof with bracketed overhang, three commercial style windows on the ground floor, three segmented headed windows on the second floor and dormer windows on the third storey, each with pediment gable. There are decorative stone hood mouldings over the windows on the second floor and apartment entrance. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1982) – Town of Perth By-law 2474.



Jail / Gaol (1863) - 62 Beckwith Street – Architect Henry Hodge Horsey (1830-1911) of Kingston designed this Palladian-styled, rock-faced masonry building, which was constructed in 1862-1863 by Samuel Bothwell (1825-c1900), the Perth contractor who also built St. James Anglican Church in 1861 and St. Andrews Hall in 1864 (see below). The jail was designed to accommodate 24 male and female inmates in 18 cells, with four wards, two yards and an apartment for the jail's governor and his family. It also included permanent gallows, which were used only once, to execute convicted murderer Francis Beare in 1910. For 130 years the Lanark County Jail was part of a judicial

complex located on a two-acre property bounded by 43-54 Drummond Street to the north, 62 Beckwith Street to the south and Craig Street to the east, that included the courthouse, two former land registry offices, the jail, and the surrounding lands, yards, and walls. Prior to construction of the jail, prisoners were housed in cells located in the adjoining courthouse. The jail is a free standing two-storey building. Stone walls define the edges of the site. The front door is set back

from the street and elevated above it by a stone porch which visually integrates with stone side walls to create a barrier. Within the site, there are both above and below ground links between the jail and the courthouse in the form of a gate in the rear wall of the jail and an underground tunnel that now serves as a service tunnel. The jail closed in October of 1994 due to costs associated with renovations and repairs required to meet modern occupational health and safety standards. The third floor had been already been closed in 1993 to save costs, thus reducing capacity to 15 beds. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (2018 - Town of Perth By-law 4740 (2018).



Kellock Block (1848) – 39-41-43 Gore Street East – This commercial block was erected in 1848 by John Augustus Ellis (1816-1849). A former clerk in the store of Henry Graham (1794-1846), with this project Ellis struck out on his own, but ran the store in his new building for less than a year before he died at the age of only 33 years. The 39-43 Gore Street property then passed into the hands of merchant and capitalist Roderick Matheson (1793-1873) who had probably held a mortgage for money loaned to finance its construction. In its original configuration Ellis'

building was a two-storey, two-bay structure with a hip roof. It was purchased in 1878 by Dr. John Dickson Kellock (1835-1898) and then sold to his brother James Francis Kellock (1851-1942) in 1880, who, in 1885, had it enlarged, and raised the front to create a third floor surmounted by a cornice. #39 housed a series of tailor shops and general merchandise stores until it was occupied by the Mechanics Institute, housing its 1,500 volume library and reading room from 1889 to 1898. When the Mechanics Institute moved to the second floor, the street level space of #39 became home to the offices and print shop of the *Perth Courier* and remained so for 107 years until the local publishing company was sold in 2006. The door at #41 accesses second and third floor apartments. From 1858 through 1997 #43 was in continuous use as a pharmacy under various ownerships and then converted into a pub. The building is constructed of local sandstone cut to varying sizes. Both #39 and #43 have classic storefronts with bracketed wooden canopies, wooden surrounds and engaged pilasters for the large commercial windows. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Town of Perth By-law 2526.



Lillie House (1863) – 43-45 North Street – This 2½ storey building was constructed as a family home by blacksmith and iron founder William Lillie in 1863. The location was chosen for its proximity to Lillie's shop and foundry, and was once part of a complex of buildings which stood on the corner of North and Gore streets, including an iron foundry, a blacksmith shop, a frame residence and a stone residence. Only this stone residence has survived. The house remained a single-family dwelling until 1973 when it was converted into a duplex. The architectural style draws broadly upon Georgian and neo-Classical influences. It is constructed on a square plan of cut stone on the

front façade and rubble stone on the back and east side (the west end abuts an adjoining building). Large stone quoins dovetail the corners of the building. There are two dormers on the front and one on the rear of the gable roof. The property is also known as the Katherine Stephen Home. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1990) – Town of Perth By-law 2523.



Maple Drop Building / Butler Building (1884) – 2-8 Wilson Street East – In 1883 an earlier building on this site at the corner of Wilson and Peter Streets was demolished and the present two-storey brick building erected the following year by William Butler (1827-1905) at a cost of \$9,000. It was designed to provide for three stores on the street level, with offices and apartments on the second floor. Its first tenants were a cabinet maker at #8, James Hicks Hardware at #6, a doctor's office on the second floor accessed at #4, and a

roller skating rink at #2 advertising 10 cent admission for men but free skating for ladies. Subsequently the commercial space has been home to general stores, a furniture store, a tailor shop, a linen store, a clothing store and the Maple Leaf Groceteria, opened in 1934 as Perth's first self-service store. In addition to residential space, the second floor has regularly provided space for the offices of surgeons, dentists and lawyers. Between 1982 and 1996, #8 was home to the Maple Drop Bakery and Restaurant from which the building has most recently taken its name. Built of yellow brick with vertical pilasters the main entrance is angled across the corner, its door topped by a large semi-circular glazed transom. The second floor windows have segmented arched heads while the ground floor widow openings are flat. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (2001) – Town of Perth By-law 2459.



Matheson House (1840) – 11 Gore Street East – Described by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as “an outstanding example of early Scottish-Canadian architecture”, Matheson House was built in 1840 by Roderick Matheson (1793-1873). Born in Scotland, Matheson came to Canada in 1805 as a 12-year-old drummer-boy in the ranks of the Canadian Fencibles Regiment but achieved a Lieutenant’s commission while serving with the Glengarry Light Infantry during the War of 1812. Among the first half-pay officers to settle at the Perth Military Settlement, Matheson arrived in

1817 and opened a saddle shop and distillery. He grew those businesses into one of the largest merchant houses in the settlement and became the community’s first banker as agent for The City Bank. Also, a speculator in land and a money lender, by the time he built Matheson House in 1840 he was a rich man. Matheson was an early magistrate and in 1847 was made a life member of the Upper Canada Legislative Council, where he sat until 1867 when, with the founding of the Dominion of Canada, his friend Prime Minister Sir John A. McDonald made him a Senator. Generations of the Matheson family lived in this house until 1930. From 1930 to 1938 it housed The Birkacre Inn & Old English Tea Room and from 1938 through 1946 was home to The Vanity Fair Restaurant. In 1947 the house was purchased by Royal Canadian Legion Branch-244 and served as the local legion hall until 1965. When the Legion built new quarters and moved out Matheson House was threatened with demolition, but in 1966 the Town of Perth saved the property by purchasing it to accommodate the Perth Museum. Typical of houses of the affluent in pre-Confederation Canada, Matheson House is a relatively late example of its type. An elegant, Palladian-inspired residence, constructed in sandstone, its two-storey, five-bay classical design presents a symmetrical principal elevation with a projecting frontispiece crowned by a pediment. It is placed on a high basement, close to the street with a shallow front yard set apart by a wall and iron fencing. It has a formal, neoclassical entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and with sidelights. The house is part of a group of buildings constructed by Matheson at about the same time that include a large store, two warehouses and a coach house, all of which survive, grouped around the south-east corner of Gore and Foster Streets. - Designated National Historic Site (1966) – Perth Heritage Designated Property (1982).



Matthews Building (1846) – 55 Gore Street East – This 2 ½ storey commercial building, noted for its picturesque balconies over the Little Tay River, was constructed in 1846 for Thomas Brooke (1809-1891), a wealthy merchant who had moved to Perth from Halifax in 1818. Brooke also built 45-49 Gore Street East and from 1859 through 1880 held a series of appointments as clerk of the County, of the Town and of Drummond Township. From the time of its construction in 1846 until 1889 #53 was occupied by William O'Brien (1818-1895) a manufacturer of and dealer in boots, shoes and

leather goods, and the building was commonly known as the O'Brien Block. Over the years #51 has served tinsmiths, butchers, grocers, a Chinese laundry, a jeweller, clothing stores, a tobacco shop, a music store, a bakery shop, a bookstore and, from 1890 to 1898, the *Perth Courier* newspaper. For 15 years the basement suite off the lower balcony served as a barber shop, operated 1858-1872 by George Gilbert (c1835-1874) and then, 1872-1899, by John Jackson (c1850-1926). Gilbert's wife, Caroline Laurie-Gilbert (b.c1837), also used the same suite for her sewing shop from 1858 until 1877. The Gilbert and Jackson families were Perth's first Black citizens. Thereafter, over the years, that space served as a laundry, tailor shop, print shop, cafe and restaurant. Office space on the second floor has served lawyers, insurance agents, dentists, optometrists, the Dominion Telegraph Company and the Salvation Army. Built of locally quarried rough-cut stone, the Matthew's Building has a gable roof, a variety of window shapes, three dormer windows, and bracketed overhanging eaves and frieze. In 1889, a fire destroyed parts of the building, and in 1979 the structure was completely gutted by fire. It was purchased by John Matthews and restored with assistance from the Ontario Heritage Foundation and remains an excellent example of early commercial architecture in Eastern Ontario. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1979) – Town of Perth By-law 2294.



McKay House (c1820) - # 9 Mill Street – Built in about 1820 for half-pay officer Lieutenant John McKay (1789-1840), this property is the oldest surviving stone building in Perth. McKay, born in Scotland, arrived in Canada as a Sergeant Major in the Royal Regiment of Artillery but was commissioned an Ensign and transferred to the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencible Regiment in 1812 as Adjutant. During the War of 1812 he was wounded commanding the artillery at the raid on Ogdensburg in February 1813 and fought in the

Niagara Campaign of 1813-1814. Promoted Lieutenant in July 1815, McKay was placed on the half-pay list when the GLI was disbanded in June 1816. By the following month he was at the Perth Military Settlement, receiving location tickets for the 500 acres of land due him as a retired Lieutenant. In 1822 he was named among the inaugural list of Bathurst District Magistrates. He was shortly thereafter appointed Bathurst District's first Deputy Clerk of the Court, but never performed those duties, choosing to delegate them to Charles H. Sache (1793-1862) by power of attorney. In 1832 McKay became Treasurer of Bathurst District, a post he held until his death. McKay sold #9 Mill Street in about 1832 and in 1834 it became the law office of John Glass Malloch (1806-1873) and served the same purpose for Attorney Simon Fraser Robertson (1806-1847) from 1836. At about the same time McKay House was built, another stone building, a combined house and shop, was built for John 'Craigdorrach' Ferguson (1780-1857) at #80 Foster Street. Which of these might have been the first stone building in Perth is uncertain, but the Ferguson building was torn down in 1835 leaving #9 Mill Street as the oldest surviving stone building of any kind in the town. Perth's oldest surviving building is the log-built 'Red House' at 55 Craig Street, constructed in 1816 by John Adamson (1755-c1841) as a tavern and inn (see below).



McLaren Building (1874) – 85-87 Gore Street East – Built in 1874 by Dr. William Grant (1840-1897), who also built the adjoining structure at #89-91, this building follows the common functional pattern of providing commercial space on the ground floor and residential or office accommodation on the upper floors. Dr. Grant practiced medicine and provided pharmacy services in the adjoining building (#91) until the early 1880's, while living on the second floor of this building (#85). He later moved his practice to McMartin House (see below). For more than half a century, from 1877 through 1941, the ground floor was home to McLaren's Bakery and the building was generally known as the McLaren Building, although it also appears in some records under the name Crain-Stewart Building. From 1941 to 1989 it was a private residence and since then has housed offices. The upper floors have been residential apartments throughout its history. A full three storeys with a mansard roof, its architecture

illustrates a change in style along Perth's main street. Built in the Second Empire style, it represents an early shift from the classic stone prevalent in earlier years. It is of frame construction with brick veneering on the Gore Street facade. (Also see Grant Building above) - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1985).



McMartin House (1830) – 125 Gore Street East – Standing at the corner of Gore and Harvey Streets, McMartin House National Historic Site is a gracious two-storey red brick residence of particularly elaborate classically inspired architecture. The house was built in 1830 for lawyer Daniel McMartin (1798-1869) by local builder Alexander Kippen Sr. (1803-1893) who also built Perth's Town Hall (see below), and who's son Duncan (1831-1926) built the Bank of Montreal and St. Paul's United Church manse. The American Federal style chosen by McMartin was common in the eastern United States

between 1780 and 1820 but was rare in Ontario buildings. McMartin came to Perth and established a law practice in 1823, the year after Perth was made seat of the courts for the District of Bathurst. Described as a *"keen, shrewd man who clearly loved a fight and who would neither give nor take quarter"*, McMartin became a highly successful and prosperous attorney, practicing at Perth until the 1860s. He frequently carried his disputes with fellow lawyers beyond the court room, however, and one occasion was the recipient of a horse-shiping on the courthouse steps at the hands of another attorney.

Legend has it that *“McMartin was very anti-Canadian and pro-American [and] had all the material used in construction shipped from the United States. Labor was also brought in from across the border. When the contractor wanted to plant Canadian maples on the grounds, McMartin objected and sent to New York State for some cotton trees.”* That tale, however, rings false. Born at Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario, McMartin’s father had been an officer of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York, who came to Canada as a loyalist refugee following the American Revolutionary War. Moreover, McMartin the younger was educated at Bishop John Strang’s (1778-1867) Upper Canada College and at Osgoode Hall, both Tory bastions for educating the sons of the Family Compact then ruling Upper Canada. Another version of the story has it that ... *“Mrs. McMartin, an American, insisted that all the materials, including the brick, be brought from Syracuse, New York, despite there being many fine local brickyards.”* This account seems equally unlikely. Charlotte Mathilda Morgan-McMartin (1815-1903) was an American, but the house was built in 1830 and McMartin did not marry her until 1839. McMartin built his house with money inherited from his father, Malcolm McMartin (1748-1813).

Daniel and Mathilda McMartin and their four children lived in McMartin House until it was seized by the sheriff in 1868 for tax-arrears and other debts. Daniel McMartin died a year later. From 1871 through 1873 the house was home to boot, shoe and leather merchant William O’Brien (1818-1895). In 1875 the house was purchased by Dr. William Grant (1845-1897) and served as a home, surgery and pharmacy until 1897. There were major renovations in 1883 and in 1890 Dr. Grant built a two storey kitchen wing onto the rear of the building, replacing the original basement kitchen. The Grant family lived in McMartin House until it was purchased by the Parish of St. John’s Roman Catholic Church and modified to serve as a church hall. In 1972 it was purchased by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, which undertook restoration, and donated it to the Town of Perth for management and maintenance in 1974.

Historian Larry Turner observed that McMartin House *“has been described as one of the most pretentious homes in Canada”*. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada describes the features contributing to the property’s heritage value as including its two-storey cubic massing under a low pitched hipped roof with lanterns, a cupola and tall side chimneys; its symmetrical five-bay façade with the central entry; the Adamesque or Federal style detailing with its regular space multi-pane sash windows, central top and side lit entry and elliptically arched tripartite window above; its use of relieving arches over the window bays, pilasters and corner quoins; the contrasting colors and textures of its wall materials comprising red brick walls with stone detailing and basement platform; the high quality workmanship evident in its composition and particularly in the masonry and wood work. The National Historic Site designation applies to both the interior and the exterior of the house and its lot. - National Historic Site (1972) – Ontario Heritage Foundation Property (1972).



Methodist Robinson Street Cemetery (1841) –

1 Robinson Street – The deed for the Methodist Cemetery on Robinson Street was registered in 1843 but burials seem to have been made there from about 1841. It is the smallest of the four cemeteries at Perth. Methodist congregation records show that a plan (now lost) was drawn with lots numbered in blocks of 16 feet square, “*Leaving a reserve for strangers*”. Subscribers paid for plots in advance “*to defray the expenses of enclosing the burial ground*”. The cemetery is no longer active, but interments continued into the

1930s and one stone records a death date of 1946. About 200 people are buried here but, regrettably, the cemetery has been frequently vandalized and many of the hundred-odd stones have suffered extensive damage. The majority are broken, fallen or displaced from the bases while others are eroded to illegibility. Since church union in 1925, St. Paul’s United Church has been responsible for maintaining the cemetery. In 1989, the cemetery received a facelift, including new fencing on two sides and general landscaping. A list of the individuals buried here was most recently compiled in 1978. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1985).



Nevis Estate (1842) – 61 Drummond Street West

– This 1½ storey, cottage style, stone home was built in 1842 for Anglican Priest Reverend Michael Harris (1790-1855) and later owned by Donald Fraser (1832-1871), Barrister, Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. In the late 1860s Fraser leased the property to capitalist Thomas Aspden, an English born chemist with mining interests in North Burgess and Dalhousie Townships, and in the Canadian Bark Works factory in Bathurst Township. In about 1870 timber baron and Senator Peter McLaren (1831-1919) purchased Nevis

Estate, as well as an adjoining 400-acre farm. Shortly after moving in McLaren made two additions to the house, more than doubling its original size to 7,700 square feet. Built of yellow brick and extending from the back of the original stone house, the new two-storey wing provided space for a kitchen on the ground floor, with additional bedrooms and servants quarters on the second floor. Then, in 1880 he added a grand 4,700 square foot carriage house, also of yellow brick, complete with a turret and copper roof tiles. As his architect, McLaren hired Chilion Jones (1838-1912) who, with partner Thomas Fuller (1823), had built the original center block of Canadian Parliament Buildings in Ottawa between 1850 and 1866. Jones & Fuller had also completed building St. James Anglican Church in Perth between 1858 and 1861 (see St. James Church below). According to the *Perth Courier*, “*At Nevis, McLaren lived the life of the gentleman he was, its walls adorned with Verners and Jacobis, its rooms filled with the finest furniture*”. Peter McLaren died at Nevis Estate in 1919 but his widow Sophia Lees-McLaren (1845-1923) continued to live there until her death in 1923 and it was only when daughter Annie Kathleen (1875-1954) died in 1954

that the McLaren occupancy of Nevis Estate came to an end. Nevis Estate is now a popular upscale Bed & Breakfast.



Perkins Building (1947) – 2 Wilson Street West – Straying far from the prevailing 19th century architectural styles of the Town of Perth, this two-storey building at the corner of Wilson and Peter Streets was built in 1946-1947 for entrepreneur Joseph Acheson Perkins (1908-1990). Designed by A. L. Radbourne, with input from Perkins, the building embraces the Art Moderne design inspired by the Bauhaus school and Le Corbusier.

It reflects the streamline trend that prevailed at the end of WW2, not only in architecture, but in art, fashion, interior design and, most appropriately in this case, in auto design. The building was designed to house Joe Perkins' General Motors and International Harvester dealership. It had a show room on ground floor, large enough to display three cars, plus two service bays, while the second-floor accommodated business offices overlooking Wilson Street and an eight lane bowling alley in the rear. Little more than a year after Joe Perkins death in 1990 the dealership and service station closed. In 1994 the property was purchased by local heritage entrepreneur John Stewart, of Commonwealth Historic Resource Management, and converted into a mini-mall while maintaining the building's architectural integrity. In 2015 the building was purchased by a law firm, Ireton Fendley Professional Corporation, who converted most of the space to law offices but also renovated the bowling alley which re-opened 2020. Defining architectural elements of the building are the flat roof line; curving exterior walls; glass block details; emphasis on horizontal lines; stucco wall painted a neutral color; large windowpanes revealing the building's hung wall construction; use of metal accents. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1986) – Town of Perth By-law 3424.



Red House (1816) - 55 Craig Street – Unprepossessing as it may appear, 55 Craig Street holds pride of place as Perth's oldest surviving piece of built heritage. Dating to the first days of the Perth Military Settlement this log building, now sheathed with clapboard, was erected by John Adamson (1775-c1841) in the late summer of 1816. Adamson, a soldier settler and veteran of more than 20 years of hard soldiering with Lord Elgin's Fencibles, the 72nd Regiment of Foot, the 103rd Foot, and the Glengarry Light Infantry was discharged in June 24, 1816 and,

arriving at the Perth Settlement, drew 200 acres of land due him at the rank of Sergeant in Burgess and Kitley Townships. Somehow, however, he also secured a one acre lot in the village and immediately undertook to build the first, and what would be for several years the largest, house in the settlement, a 40X30 foot, two storey, log, building, exceed in size only by the Government Storehouse. Having secured a liquor license, Adamson and his wife Catherine opened Perth's

first inn before the first snow fell. Adamson's Inn became the half-pay officers' mess and all round social center for the local elite and not-so-elite. Its second floor was divided only by a single wall that swung up and latched to the roof beams to provide space for court hearings, political rallies, dances, lodge meetings, school classes and church services. Adamson's most famous guest was Charles Lennox (1764-1819), 4th Duke of Richmond, Governor General of the Canadas who, during his stay, suggested that the exterior of the inn be painted red. Adamson took the Duke's advice and his tavern was soon universally referred to as the 'Red House'; a name that has stuck, even to today, despite the fact the building has not been red since it was repainted white within only a few years of the Duke's intervention. In addition to its many other functions, from 1828 the Red House was also home to Perth's first printing press and newspaper, *The Bathurst Independent Examiner*. In about 1841 ownership and operation of the inn passed to Adamson's daughter, Catherine (1810-1886), and her husband, Lanark County Treasurer William Fraser (1802-1870). The Red House has subsequently gone through many changes, but more than 200 years later, as a private residence, it still stands at its original location on the north side of Craig Street (although, as part of a restoration scheme, plans are afoot to move it to a new location).



Registry Office (1872) - 41 Drummond Street East – Probably designed by Ontario Provincial Architect and Engineer Kivas Tully (1820-1905), the Old Registry Office was built in 1872, at a cost of \$4,800, by contractor Duncan Kippen (1831-1926) who also built Knox Presbyterian Church Manse in 1870 and the Bank of Montreal in 1884. The building served Lanark County for more than a century until made obsolete by space constraints. Since 1974, the Old Registry Office has been used as the law library, and in the 1990s the County of Lanark consolidated its land records in a new

building at Almonte. A one-storey, three-bay building built of broken-coursed sandstone with rusticated quoins, the Old Registry Office was constructed on a plan common to such buildings of its time.



Riverside Building (1851) – 93-99 Gore Street East – Located in the heart of downtown Perth, this 3½ storey building was erected in 1850 for merchant John Doran (1795-1850). Doran was a dealer in dry goods, hardware, groceries and produce, an auctioneer, insurance agent and property developer. In 1890 the Doran family sold the building to William J. Clements (1835-1909) who remodelled it. It was sold again in 1987 when it was gutted and remodeled. The original stores on the ground floor, two large and one small, housed a wide range of business over the years. #93 has been home to general merchandise

stores, a Chinese laundry, a dealer in mica and phosphate, a hairdresser, etc. #95 has accommodated a real estate and insurance office and a grocery shop. In 1894-1909 it did duty as meeting hall for the Orange Lodge and from 1913 to 1920 was occupied by the McGee & Hunter Cigar Factory producing five cent cigars. #99 has housed tailors, grocers, a dry goods store, the shop of marble worker Patrick J. Kane (1862-1922) and from 1915 to 1923 the barber shop of John Jackson (c1850-1926) (see Matthews Building above). #99 was initially occupied by building owner John Doran's general store and his agency for the Provincial Insurance Company and the Unity Fire Association. It subsequently provided space for shoemakers, a second-hand store, a clothing store, an electrician's shop, a fish & chip stand, an antique shop and a restaurant. Georgian in style, the building, like so many mid-19th century Perth commercial buildings, is constructed of local sandstone. Character defining elements defining the heritage value of the Riverside Building are described as a front façade of regularly-coursed stone with chiselled quoins, with ends and rear consisting of random rubble; end walls which rise to parapet fire gables with cut stone copings carried down onto cut stone corbels which then bracket the moulded wood cornice and frieze; stone chimney which extend above the parapet; symmetrical fenestration with six over six double hung windows on upper floors and large storefront windows dating from the late 19th or early 20th century on the street level. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Perth By-law 2814.



Robertson Block (1846 & 1851) - 11–15 D'Arcy Street - Crafted by Scottish stonemasons, the Robertson Block was built in two stages for shoemaker James Robertson (1810-c1890). #11 was built as a residence and occupied 1862-1865 by Baptist minister Reverend Thomas Philip Henderson (1817-1887), the man who persuaded the family of Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) to move to Canada from Scotland. In 1864 Henderson's daughter, Sarah (1841-1895) married Dr. Joseph Fleming Lamont Kennedy (1841-1917), a local dentist, and from 1871

through 1920, the Kennedys lived at #11. The close connection among the Kennedy, Henderson and Bell families led to the inventor's father, Alexander Melville Bell (1819-1905) installing the second telephone connection in history, linking Dr. Kennedy's Home at #11 and his office on Foster Street (the first connection having been between the Bell and Henderson homes in Brantford, Ontario). The first telephone switchboard in Perth was also located in this house from 1885 to 1890 (serving 19 telephones in 1887). #13-15 are an extension to #11, added by Robertson in 1851. The lower floor housed Robertson's shoemaking and leather goods shop and later served as a medical office. In 1855 Robertson opened the second floor as the Robertson Music Hall. It boasted an ornate plaster ceiling and faux marble painted walls and served as a venue for Perth citizens to enjoy itinerant theatre and music acts, including opera singers, who made Robertson Music Hall a regular stop on their tours between Montreal and Toronto. Citizens also assembled there for political meetings and other gatherings. In the 1880s the music hall provided space for the congregation of First Baptist Church while its new church was built next door (replacing their earlier church destroyed by fire). Robertson Music Hall was undermined by construction of Perth Town Hall in 1863, as the new municipal building included a theatre on its

upper floor. Robertson's widow sold the building in 1892 and the theatre space was converted into residences. In time the block came into the possession of Colin Samuel Farmer (1900-1990) and, from the 1950s, came to be known as the Farmer Building. Between 1946 and 1961 Colin Farmer converted the building into apartments - three upstairs and three downstairs. Built of local sandstone, Robertson Block is in a vernacular style. #11 features parapet walls on both end gables. Although built in the same style, #15 is twice as wide as #11, but without the parapets and a hip end roof. Both houses have two storeys and offset rear extensions in rubble stone. In addition to being called the Robertson Block or the Farmer Building, in some documents this structure is also called The Scottish Row Houses (in reference to the stone masons who built it). The heritage attributes of the Robertson Block are described as particularly fine stonework, even in this case of a simple yet fairly large composition; parapet walls and embedded double chimney of #11; the fine design and regular spacing of the six over six windows with fine wooden muntin bars on the D'Arcy Street elevation; and peddlers' shingles on both buildings. Attributes of the interior include the fine plasterwork of the Music Hall ceiling, with a central medallion identical to the one in the Haggart House (now hidden under a false ceiling); faux marble painted walls of the Music Hall; and faux stone walls of the theatre lobby with performers autographs (now also hidden under conservator approved removable wall paper). - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1992) – Town of Perth By-law 2875.



Rock Cliff Cottage (c1830) - 11 Lewis Street – Located on a half-acre lot overlooking the Tay River, this 1½ storey frame residence was originally the property of Dr. Alexander Thom (1775-1845). Thom was a British Army Staff Surgeon who, in August 1815, was ordered to "*take the Medical Charge of the Establishment forming on the Rideau*", and thus became Perth's first doctor. Commensurate with his rank, Thom was granted 800 acres of land at the settlement and appointed a magistrate. He built his home at 58 Harvey Street and, in addition to his medical

practice, built the settlement's first sawmills, speculated in land and, in 1820, began a residential development on property he had been granted at Drummond Township C-1/L-1(NE). That land, where he sold building lots, bordered the then southwest corner of the original village of Perth and was named 'Carolina Village' after his daughter, Caroline (1828-1921). Rock Cliff Cottage stands on a Carolina Village lot originally owned by Dr. Thom and was probably built by him for family members. Apparently built in 1830 or shortly thereafter the cottage is an early example of a storey and a half Ontario Cottage, with centre hall plan, centered gable on the front façade, and a rear kitchen tail. The main building is timber frame while the kitchen extension is log built, and both are sheathed in clapboard. The three single chimneys are centered on each gable, with a masonry fireplace and bake oven on the gable end of the kitchen. The exact date of construction is unknown, but expert analysis of the architectural evidence, considering the log portion and the timber frame construction, accordion lath, open cooking fireplace, beehive bake oven and 8-over-12 lights in the widows, suggests pre-1833. The house has been remodeled and renovated several times. The centered four-pane windows with lightly arched tops on either side of the main entry were installed in the 1890s, it was converted into a duplex in the 1940s and the conservatory,

replacing a wrap-around veranda, is a 1984 addition. Architectural elements of note are the home's simple, clean lines and three bay proportions of the main facade finished in clapboard; a classic main entry surround featuring fluted, rectangular side columns, dentiled lintel; semi-elliptical fanlight and sunburst tracery and partial sidelights. In some documentation the house is also known as the Stewart Residence. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1982) – Town of Perth By-law 2529.



Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church (1928) – 1 Drummond Street West – Constructed in 1927-1928 this church replaced the Presbyterian Church at Drummond and Craig Streets lost to fire in 1923. This Gothic Revival structure at the corner of Drummond and North Streets, was designed by Cecil Burgess (1888-1956) and constructed by contractors Stewart Christie & Sons of Ottawa. The church possesses the original church bell from First Presbyterian Church, built in 1819 at the corner of Drummond and Halton Streets, and destroyed by fire in 1867. The bell had then hung in tower of the

first incarnation of St. Andrew's church, built between 1830 and 1833, at Drummond and Craig Streets until it too was destroyed by the fire of 1923. Funding for the 1928 building project was raised from pledges by the congregation and others, with the windows paid for by individual subscription. Completing the job during the economic depression of the 1930s, however, still required financing from Dominion Life Insurance and the Royal Bank of Canada. Close by the church steps, an Ontario Heritage Foundation Plaque memorializes the Perth settlement's first minister, Presbyterian Reverend William Bell (1780-1857), who served the community from 1817 until his death in 1857. Character elements defining the church's heritage value are described as its construction of cut stone; fine stained glass window treatments; massive bell tower containing the original Presbyterian church bell; extended roof areas to accommodate two transepts. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Town of Perth By-law 2079.



Saint Andrew's Hall / Commercial Bank of Canada (1863) - 25–27 Foster Street - Although this pale sandstone building has been owned by neighbouring St. Andrew's Presbyterian church since 1921, before construction of the church itself, it was originally built for the Commercial Bank of Canada in 1863, to provide offices and housing for its agent. It replaced several small buildings previously on the site. John Power (1816-1882), Kingston, was the architect and the contractor was Samuel Bothwell (1825-c1900) who also built St. James Anglican Church in 1861

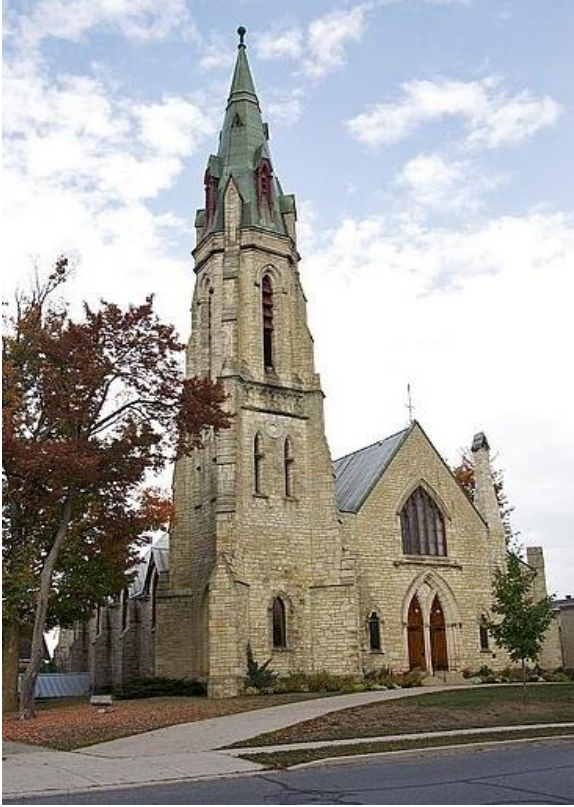
and the County Jail in 1863. In 1946, St. Andrew's renovated the building as office space and apartments for rent. The building is notable for the double stringcourse, the double and triple

chimney stacks, the subtle flourishes in the rounded window and door surrounds, and the slight contrast between the sandstone blocks and cut-stone mouldings and quoins. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1986).



Saint George Hotel (1830) – 15-17 Harvey Street – This Georgian-style two-storey stone building, at the corner of Harvey and Drummond Streets, was constructed in 1830 as the home of John Doran (1795-1850), a County Wexford Irishman who was one of Perth's earliest settlers and a prominent businessman and developer of the settlement (see Riverside Building above). By 1834, however, the building had been converted into the St. George Hotel by innkeeper William Cross. The hotel, as advertised by Cross, supplied boarders and visitors to Perth with accommodation, "*choice liquors of all Kinds*" and meals "*in the good old English style*". William 'Bill-Of-All-Trades'

Matheson (1788-1852), a former soldier and blacksmith, who served as town jailer in the 1820s and 1830s, ran the St. George for a few years in the 1840s. In 1851 James Patterson (d.1875), formerly proprietor of the British American Hotel at Kingston, bought the business and ran the hotel until 1873. In those years, when Perth was the seat of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, the courts sat at Perth eight times annually, usually with dockets that occupied days or weeks, and County Council sat three times a year for a week or more each time. The courts and council drew a very large number of people to Perth. They came often and they stayed long and the St. George, located just a half block from the Court House, was the most convenient hostelry in town. It was a money maker, at least until Renfrew became a separate county in 1866, leading to its closure in 1873. After it was no longer a hotel, sign and carriage painter James Francis Morrison (1847-1923) lived and operated his business here from 1874 until 1898. The building remained a private residence until 1947 when it was purchased by Perth's Jewish community. Congregation Agudath Achim had been created 1946 and one half of the building was used as its synagogue while the other half was rented out as a residence. In 1980 the congregation found it no longer had sufficient numbers to maintain its own synagogue and the building was sold. The Torah from Agudath Achim was presented to Beit Rayim Synagogue in Richmond Hill, Ontario. The building at Harvey and Drummond was returned to family residential use and then converted into apartments in 1986. Elements defining the building's heritage value are described as the front façade constructed with even-coursed sandstone; sides and rear facades constructed of random rubblestone; deep hip roof; cut stone voussoir and plan stone lugsills; Palladian window above entrance; recessed front entrance with trim details; 12/12 sash windows; and the symmetry of the Georgian style. Perth Heritage Designated Property (1992) – Town of Perth By-law 2524.



Saint James the Apostle Anglican Church (1861) and Rectory (1875) – 12 Harvey Street –

Constructed over four years between 1856 and 1861, St. James Church, on the corner of Drummond and Harvey Streets, is the second Anglican church building to serve Perth and district. The original St. James Church was a 40X50 foot frame structure built in 1822 to house the congregation of Perth's first Church of England rector, Reverend Michael Harris (1795-1856), who arrived at the Perth Military Settlement in 1819. Harris' church stood on the same site, next to the Court House, atop 'Mount Myers', the highest point of land in the town, thus reminding the colonial settlement of the alliance between Church and State. In 1836 Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, made St. James' a 'Crown Rectory'. From this designation stems the authority for the choir to wear scarlet cassocks.

In the 1850s plans were begun for a new and much larger church, one worthy of a Crown Charter. The original design was drawn in 1856 by Toronto architect William Thomas (1799-1860) and by 1857 work had been completed as far as the window arches. However, a shortage of funds dictated that the Thomas plan be altered, and the project was completed by Thomas Fuller (1823-1898) and Chilion Jones (1835-1912) of Ottawa, architects of the original center block of the parliament buildings. Measuring 136 X 66 feet, the church consists of chancel, nave and two aisles, and when dedicated on November 14, 1861 was reported to have "*kneeling capacity for 800 worshippers on the floor*". The building contractor was Samuel Bothwell (1825-c1900) who also built the County Jail in 1862 and St. Andrew's Hall in 1863. Total cost of construction was \$17,000, but the tower and spire were not completed until 1888 when Senator Peter McLaren (1831-1919) came forward to meet the additional \$5,500 cost. Today, in addition to a bell presented in 1895 in memory of Rose Thyeur Matheson (1851-1895), daughter of Senator Roderick Matheson (1793-1873), the tower is home to telecommunications equipment providing cellular and internet service to the area. A tunnel connected the church to the adjacent Bathurst District Court House at #43 Drummond Street East but has subsequently been walled off.

The design of St. James is intentionally reminiscent of a cathedral and Garrison Church, as aspirations of the day envisioned Perth growing into a much larger center than proved to be the case. The church does however fulfill the role of a Garrison Church by housing the 1916 colors of 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 130th Regiment, Lanark & Renfrew Scottish, and the flags of the Perth Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Built of local sandstone in Gothic Revival style, with pointed-arch windows and off-set tower and spire, the church's sidewalls are prominently buttressed for added strength. The roof is supported on massive pine pillars topped in typical gothic style with arches and wooden cross members. Character elements that define the heritage value of St. James the Apostle Anglican Church are listed as the sandstone construction (quarried near Brooke); buttresses, pointed window arches, trefoils and moulded label surrounds, typical of the Gothic Revival style; fine detailed stained glass

windows; massive oak entrance doors; interior wooden archway of pine pillars, each made from a single tree trunk; dowelled and interlocked roof supports, constructed without use of nails.



Next door to St. James Church is the 1½ storey rectory, designed by Ottawa architect King McCord Arnoldi (1843-1904) and completed in 1875. Built to face the church rather than the street, the house is also Gothic Revival in style, but sometimes described as Ontario cottage vernacular. It is constructed at a cost of \$5,000 of yellow brick and detailed with white barge-board trim, gable-ended, symmetrically balanced with a central door flanked by windows on either side and a tall pointed gable over the front door. The rectory is architecturally linked to the church by a stone wall along Harvey Street constructed of the same stone used in the buildings. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1988) - Town of Perth By-law 2785.



Saint John the Baptist Catholic Church (1848)

– 38 Wilson Street East - St. John the Baptist Church is the oldest surviving church structure in Perth. Its foundations were under construction as early as July 1843, the corner stone was laid in May 1847, the first service was held there on Christmas eve 1848, and it was formally consecrated in August 1849. The long construction time-line resulted from Father John Hugh McDonagh's (1812-1866) insistence that each step be paid for before it was undertaken. The land for the church was donated by Dr.

Alexander Thom (1775-1845), Perth's first doctor and an Anglican. St. John's Church replaced St. Bridget's Chapel, a frame structure located near the intersection of Harvey and Beckwith Streets, that had served the Catholic community from about 1820. Several years after the move to St. John's, St. Bridget's was reportedly burned intentionally as part of a training exercise for village fire-fighters. Noted for its vaulted ceilings, stained glass windows, Stations of the Cross and pews scaled to the smaller physiques of the 1800's, St. John's measured 115 X 60 feet in its original configuration. The one ton church bell was cast in Glasgow in 1831 and hung in the bell tower of St. Bridget's Church before being moved to the new church in 1848. An addition was built in 1899 to accommodate new altars and more seating. It extended the sanctuary by about 50 feet and added the sacristy. The spires and most of the stained glass and interior decoration date from about the same time as that extension. Prior to 1900 the stone interior walls were essentially bare with very little ornamentation. Originally three tall Gothic doors opened to steps in the narthex of the church and then a steeply sloped floor. During the renovations the entrance of the church was raised, the doors shortened, the slope of the floor reduced, the balcony expanded, and the steeples added. Major renovations throughout the 1950's removed many of

the older elements from the sanctuary, including the preaching pulpit and an historic Warren Pipe Organ that had been installed in the balcony in 1857. Since the 1960's efforts have been made to restore some of the sanctuary to its look of the early 1900. St. John's Rectory was built in 1856 as a Priests' House by Father McDonagh with his own money on property he owned personally. St. John's Convent, located next to the Rectory, was built in 1905 to house the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul. They had come to the Parish in 1892, primarily as teachers in St. John School. St. John's Elementary School was constructed in 1926, replacing two previous wooden schools. The original structure has had two subsequent additions.



Saint Paul's United Church (1854) – 25 Gore Street West – In 1854 the Presbyterian Free Church congregation demolished their nine-year-old wooden structure and replaced it with this building made of expertly cut stone at a cost of \$5,000. It then had two doors into the vestibule, dividing the pews into three sections, and a gallery over the doors at the Gore Street entrance. When it officially opened on September 9, 1855, the new 'Free Church' was reported to stand as "*a monument to the principle of independence from the state, being the first stone church built in Perth without government money*" ... a claim that might be disputed by St. John the Baptist Catholic

Church completed in 1848 (see above). In 1889 the church interior was completely renovated and rearranged; the pulpit and choir was moved from the northeast end to the center of the northwest wall, the floor was raised around the back walls to slope toward the new 'front' of the church, the pews were turned in a semi-circle facing the pulpit and communion table, and a gallery was built around three walls with pews set on another sloping floor. In 1939 a Casavant pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$10,765 and in 1978 and 2017 the sanctuary was again reconfigured. In 1870 the name 'Knox Presbyterian' was adopted, and in the same year the congregation built a manse at 20 Gore Street West, on the corner of Gore and D'Arcy Streets, opposite the church. The *Perth Courier* described the house as "*a fine building of cream-colored freestone, designed in a mixed Gothic and Italian style of architecture by Mr. [Alexander Cowper] Hutchinson [1838-1922], a well-known Montreal architect. It will be 33 X 41 feet, two storeys high, with a kitchen 22 X 33 feet, also two storeys high, and estimated to cost about \$3,200. Mr. Duncan Kippen [1831-1926] is the contractor*". When branches of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and the Association of Local Union Churches formed the United Church of Canada in 1925 Knox Presbyterian Church became St. Paul's United Church. In 1921 a Sunday School building was erected on the northwest side of the church with a finished basement, ground floor auditorium and upstairs classrooms, and in 1964 a Christian Education Wing was added to the south side of the church encompassing a large auditorium with kitchen and board room on the lower floor, with offices, chapel, lounge and a large Sunday School room on the second floor. The 1921 Sunday School building was renovated and reconfigured in 1977.



Shaw's of Perth (1840) – 1-3 Gore Street East –

In 1818, Roderick Matheson (1793-1873), a half-pay Lieutenant of the Glengarry Light Infantry, opened a saddle and harness shop at this location. Matheson became prosperous in the leather goods trade, as a money lender and from land speculation, and in 1840 had this building constructed to house his new mercantile store. An L-shaped, 2½ storey structure at the corner of Gore and Foster Streets, it has been in continual operation as a retail store ever since, and thus lays claim to be the oldest store in Canada still

operating from the same location. The business originally fronted on Foster Street, part of a complex of buildings that included a warehouse, coach house and stable at #40 Foster, joined to the store by a cut-stone covered carriage way, and the Matheson's home at #11 Gore Street (see Matheson House above). The store was re-oriented to face Gore Street in the 1880s and in the late 20th century the stable and carriage house were converted to accommodate a restaurant. In 1859 Matheson's daughter, Flora Madelina (1836-1894), married Henry Dowsley Shaw (1833-1886). Henry was the son of James Shaw (1798-1878) and manager of 'James Shaw & Son', a large general merchandise store opened in 1848 across the street at #2 Gore Street East. Henry Shaw amalgamated the Shaw store with the Matheson business in 1863. When Roderick Matheson suffered a severe stroke in 1867, his son Charles Albert Matheson (1844-1917) and son-in-law Henry Shaw became co-owners and from 1868 operated under the name 'Shaw and Matheson'. The business later operated as 'Shaw, Matheson and McKerracher' from 1878, as 'Shaw & McKerracher' from 1893 and from 1908 through today as 'Shaw's of Perth' (although neither the building or the store has been owned by members of either the Matheson or Shaw family since the 1970s). The building was seriously damaged by fire in 1898 but restored. #3 Gore Street East, the south end of Shaw's of Perth building, was not initially part of the Matheson store. It was leased out to the *British Standard* newspaper 1852-1862 and then the *Perth Expositor* newspaper 1861-1896. It later served as a jewellery store, tailor shop and magazine and tobacco shop until absorbed into the Shaw's store in 1961. Constructed of coursed squared local rubble sandstone and common bond yellow brick, the Gore Street façade presents an imposing commercial design with its street level display windows and upper level two-over-two windows, each with a single stone lintel above. The smaller end section of the building, #3 Gore Street East, has two slightly larger windows with stone arch lintels. The building has a high gable roof with a plain frieze at the eaves and three chimneys. Two windows on the south gable end are square-headed with radiating brick voussoirs and stone lugsills. These small windows are set in lead. The gable end and rear façade are constructed with yellow brick. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1984) – Town of Perth By-law 2520.



Shaw House (1862-1867) – 31 Foster Street -

This imposing stone house at the corner of Drummond Street West and Foster Street was built in 1864 for William McNairn Shaw (1822-1868). William Shaw was not related to the merchant Shaw family, but was born in Ramsay Township the son of Lanark Society Settlers John Shaw (1788-1875) and Margaret Lauderdale (1792-1878). Shaw studied law and articulated in the Perth law offices of Daniel McMartin (see McMartin House above) before becoming a prominent and successful attorney in his own right. He later sat as a Conservative Member of the Provincial Legislature for Lanark South in

1867-1869. Built of 24 inch sandstone, construction of the house began in 1862, but it took at least five years to complete as work was seasonal. The total cost was \$9,000. In 1917 the property was purchased by Thomas Boyd Caldwell (1856–1932), son of lumber baron Boyd Caldwell



(1818-1888), and a Member of Parliament for Lanark North 1904-1908. He purchased the home in the same year he built Taybank Woolen Mills (later Tayside Textiles) on Sherbrooke Street. Caldwell added the stone addition at the rear where stables had previously stood. In the 1940s the building was divided into apartments and, in 1998, it became the offices of Barker Wilson Barristers & Solicitors. Shaw House is a fine example of the Italianate style which was popular for town houses around the time of Canadian Confederation, complete with rounded windows,

wide eaves and a symmetrical façade. Reputedly plans for such an Italianate house appeared in the *Canada Farmer* magazine in 1865 prompting construction of a spate of variations throughout rural and small-town Ontario, although usually in brick. Character defining elements reflecting the heritage value of Shaw House include the sandstone exterior; symmetrical facade, wide eaves with decorative brackets beneath the gabled portion of the roofline; double chimney stacks with flaring chimney pots; cut-stone widow surrounds with leafy centerpieces; quarry-faced quoins with dressed margins; portico at the front entrance complete with balustrade; stained-glass sidelights and fanlights in the front entrance; rounded windows on the second floor façade; and the handsome cast-iron fence. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1983) – Town of Perth By-law 2651.



Sheriff's House (1841) – 57-61 Gore Street East – In 1841, grocer, saddler and property developer Francis Holliday/Halliday (1813-1896) had this 2½ storey building erected as a home and shop. Francis was the son of John Holliday (1778-1870), the Perth Military Settlement's first schoolteacher. Holiday Sr. arrived at the settlement in April 1816 among the passengers of the *Atlas* and established a short-lived school on the Scotch Line at Bathurst C-1/L-21. Francis Holliday Jr. moved to the United States in 1855 and the Gore Street property became the home of James V.

Thompson (1812-1912), County Sheriff of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew 1852-1866 and of Lanark County 1866-1903. The house takes its name from his occupancy of more than a half century. Before assuming the role of County Sherriff, Thompson had been editor and one-time publisher of the *Perth Courier*. Sheriff Thompson died at the age of 100 years in 1912 and the building was converted into a street-level store and second floor apartments. In 1948 Tayside Bakery opened in Sherriff's House and was operated by Frank Vice (1897-1978) until 1970. Sheriff's House is of visual significance to the total streetscape of Perth's downtown area. Architecturally, the centrally located triangular dormer over the front door, which contains a semi-elliptical window, is of particular note. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1993).



Soong Building (1846-1850) – 69-71 Gore Street East – This coursed sandstone building was constructed between 1846 and 1850 by grocer, saddler and property developer Francis Holliday/Halliday Jr. (1813-1896), the same man who built the Sheriff's House in 1841 (see above). Around 1855, when Holliday left Perth for the United States, he sold it to saddler Thomas Jamieson (1828-1917), and then from 1870 until 1908 it belonged to lawyer and one-time Perth mayor, Francis Alexander Hall (1843-1904). In its original configuration the building was divided as a duplex on the ground level, #69 and #71, with a third entrance, #73, leading to the upper floor that for 60 years or more, was used as offices for a

succession of law firms. The ground floor shops were rented to a number of commercial enterprises over the years. #69 was home to a series of four different saddle and harness makers and served as a variety store between 1884 and 1894. From 1897 through 1910 it was a Chinese laundry, first owned and operated by Perth' earliest Chinese-Canadian residents, Thomas, Frederick and Gordon (Lung) Hamilton and Harry and John (Fong) Johnstone, and then by Lewing Ching and Lewing Tan. In 1910 Harry (c1870-1940) and John (Fong) Johnstone converted the space into the Hong Kong Café (aka Harry's Café). Harry (Fong) Johnston's daughter Doris (1922-2013), and her husband Howard Soong (1919-1984), purchased the business in 1940 and continued to run Harry's Café until 1985. The Soong family, who have given

their name to the building, also lived in the second floor apartment, Over the years since 1850 #71 has been home to two bookstores, a grocer, a butcher, four tailors, a shoe store, a toy shop and the Eaton's catalogue order office. From 1985 the building sat vacant and fell into disrepair until it was purchased in 1999 by heritage entrepreneur John Stewart, of Commonwealth Historic Resource Management, who renovated and restored it as a single, two-floor, commercial unit. Although quite simple architecturally, the Soong Building's scale and sandstone construction contributes to the continuity of central downtown Perth. A modest example of the mid-19th century stonemason's craft, the building features regularly coursed sandstone on its Gore Street façade and is now arranged with a single, off-set entry door and two, large symmetrical show windows framed in wood, the whole surmounted by a sign panel with dentilled frieze. The second floor is lit by three large, six-on-six, double hung, wood-frame windows with stone voussiors and lug sills. The rear of the building overlooks the Tay Basin. - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1981) - Town of Perth By-law 3423.



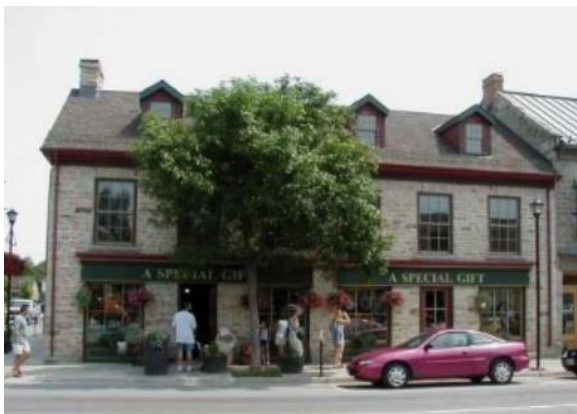
Stewart House (c1846) – 11-13-15 Mill Street – In as much as Land Registry records indicate that the lot on which this building stands was purchased by one Michael Ryan in 1846, it is believed this house was built by Ryan in about the same year. The earliest ownership changes are unclear, and what became of Michael Ryan is uncertain, but a tantalizing possibility is presented by an item in the December 7, 1860 edition of the *Perth Courier* reporting that; “A man named Michael Ryan residing on the 9th Line Bathurst committed suicide on Sunday evening last by hanging himself. No cause is alleged for the fatal act unless the fact that he had traded his house and lot in

Perth for the farm he was residing on and had repented of his bargain. He was a sober, industrious man and has left a wife and large family”. In 1863, the property became the residence and business location of local tailors Patrick Griffin (1829-1873) and a partner, Joseph Belisle (1849-1919). Subsequently, James Francis Morrison (1847-1923), a painter by trade, became the owner in 1875 and the Morrison family remained in possession until 1945. Following several additional changes of ownership, the property was purchased by the Stewart family in 1989 and designated a heritage property under their name. For reasons unknown, however, this building is also identified in some municipal documents as ‘The Old Box Factory’. The 2½ storey frame house is one of the few examples in Perth of the Georgian style executed in wood. It exemplifies the Georgian hallmarks of simplicity, symmetry and minimal detail. The standard horizontal clapboard is terminated in corner boards at the ends and simply molded soffit and fascia under the spare roof edges. The centered entry features a solid door flanked by triple sidelights and transom with plain trim, a simple triangular top board and a labeled border. The six-on-six windows on both levels are edged in the same fashion as the main entry. The main facade is placed directly on the sidewalk property line, conforming to the practice of the time in the downtown area. At the eastern extremity of the front, south-facing facade, a second entry door was installed at some early point. Each gabled end contains two, smaller, six-on-six windows at the attic level. The roofing material was replaced in 2011 with metal panels which, although not original, are sympathetic to the age and style of the house. A very similar house in scale and style is located three doors west at #21 Mill Street (on the corner of Mill and Market Streets). - Perth Heritage Designated Property (1991) - Town of Perth By-law 2875.



Summit House (1823) – 33 Drummond Street - Built in 1823 for lawyer James Boulton (1793-1878) this house was intended to make a statement to the citizens of, and visitors to, the emerging capital of Upper Canada's Bathurst District. Boulton was only 23 years of age when his large and impressive home was constructed on the corner of Drummond and Harvey Streets, overlooking the Tay River and a near neighbor to the District Court house on Perth's 'Mount Myer'. James Boulton was the son of George D'Arcy Boulton (1759-1834), a leading member of Upper Canada's legal and political elite - Legislative

Assembly Member, Law Society Treasurer, Solicitor General and Judge for the Court of Queen's Bench. His brother was D'Arcy Boulton (1785–1846), Auditor-General of Upper Canada, and it was D'Arcy Boulton's Toronto home, 'The Grange', now part of the Art Gallery of Ontario, on which James Boulton modeled Summit House at Perth. In 1833 John Wilson (1807-1869) was studying law in Boulton's office when he killed Robert Lyon (1812-1833) in the famous 'Last Fatal Duel'. A large segment of Perth's population believed Boulton had encouraged the duel, or had, at a minimum, done nothing to prevent it. Effigies were burned in front of Summit House and, a few months later, hounded out of town, Boulton moved to Niagara. Surrounded by a tall stone wall, the two-storey red brick home was built in the then fashionable Adamesque style, which had developed in England in the 18th century. Summit House was the first brick house to be built in Perth, when brick buildings were rare in the Rideau Corridor and was meant to show off Boulton's social and political pedigree, and his sophistication. It includes a five-bay facade with tall first-floor windows and shorter ones above, a fanlight hidden by the portico, and a rounded light in the gable. Time has not treated Summit House well, but the current owners have undertaken extensive repair and restoration work. – Designated by Ontario Heritage Trust.



Thomas-Wright Building (1851) – 63-67 Gore Street East – This building was built in 1851 for Charles Rice (1822-1901) to house his newspaper, print shop and bookstore. Born in 1820, as a youth Rice was as poor and disadvantaged as a backwoods Drummond Township boy could be. Just as his father, a former Sergeant in the Royal Newfoundland Fencible Regiment, was beginning to make progress on creating the family farm, their barn burned destroying the year's harvest. The property was soon lost to money lender Roderick Matheson (1793-1873) and at age-13 Rice worked

briefly in a timber shanty. He benefited from only two years of formal schooling but applied himself to self education throughout the course of his life and at age-16 apprenticed to the printing trade

under James V. Thompson (1812-1912) at the *Bathurst Courier*. He worked briefly as a printer's devil at the *Kingston News* and the *Kingston British Whig* before returning to the *Bathurst Courier* where Thompson took him into partnership. In 1852, Rice purchased the newspaper, renamed it the *Perth Courier*, and pursued a career as publisher and journalist until he sold the newspaper



to George L. Walker (1839-1874) in 1863. Rice and his newspaper supported the Reform Party, and he left the newspaper business because, in 1862, the John A. McDonald (1815-1891) Conservative government was defeated and with Reformer John Sandfield Macdonald (1812-1872) coming to power Rice was appointed Lanark County Court Clerk, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Registrar of the Surrogate Court. The building at 63-67 Gore Street East was built by Rice to house two stores on the ground floor, one of them

a bookstore he purchased in 1856 from William Allan, with his newspaper and print shop occupying the second floor. In later years the building accommodated a clock and watch maker, a furrier and tailor shop, a jewelry store, an optometrist's office, and a real estate office. By the 1980s, the building was abandoned and derelict. In the 1990s, the Perth Theatre Project, a group dedicated to establishing a permanent theatre space in town, bought the building and rehabilitated it, creating a modern commercial space on the ground floor facing Gore Street and the 225-seat Studio Theatre on the second floor with its entrance on Coulbourne Street. The building is named for the Wright family, who ran furrier and tailoring businesses there 1867–1930, and Jack Arnold Thomas (1915-1987), an optometrist who owned the building 1958–1972. – Perth Heritage Designated Property (2001).



Town Hall (1863) – 80 Gore Street East – A designated National Historic Site of Canada, Perth Town Hall was constructed in 1863-1864 by the local contracting firm of Alexander Kippen and Son to a design by architect John Power (1816-1882) of Kingston. Alexander Kippen Sr. (1803-1893) also built Perth's McMartin House (see above), and, in carrying on the family business, his son, Duncan (1831-1926), built St. Paul's United Church manse (1870) and the Bank of Montreal building (1884). The Town Hall they produced is an elegant two-storey stone building topped by an ornate layered cupola containing a four-faced town

clock that was installed in 1871. The building was designated a National Historic site because *"It is an enduring symbol of the vitality and importance of local governments in the 19th century, and its elegant classically inspired design and prominent location testify to its central role in local life"*. In the 19th century the Town Hall provided space for not only council chambers and municipal administrative offices, but also a concert hall on its upper floor, a fire hall, a police station and a post office. The public market was also located on the site, behind the building. This building has continuously served its intended purpose since 1864 and, although the interior has been

frequently modified, its exterior is remarkably intact. According to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, key architectural features noted as contributing to its heritage value include its two-storey pavilion massing with projecting pedimented frontispiece under a hipped roof with central cupola and end chimneys; its symmetrically organized five-bay façade with three-bay center pavilion flanked by shallow recessed single-bay wings; its Italianate detailing, notably the paneled main door under a shallow, rusticated masonry porch with a Palladian window above, high double-hung windows with arched stone surrounds, corner quoining, denticulated cornice, high chimneys with ornate caps, tripartite domed cupola; its incorporation of the Georgian town clock design symbolic of municipal governance; its finely crafted local stone and woodwork; surviving evidence of multiple original functions, particularly as reflected in evidence of the building's original interior layout; surviving original materials and detailing in major public spaces and those associated with public participation in municipal government; its high, visible siting on a landscaped property; its continuing use as a center of municipal government. - National Historic Site (1984) – Perth Heritage Designated Property (1985).



Waddell House (1883) – 61 Drummond Street East – This unique residence was built by James Waddell Sr. (1803-1886), who had been born of Scots stock in County Armagh, Ireland, and, as a young man, emigrated to St. John, New Brunswick. There he met and married Margaret Caroline Crofts (1823-1885) and, in 1832, they moved to Upper Canada and purchased a farm on the southern outskirts of Perth at North Elmsley Township C-9/L-26. In addition to farming, Waddell established himself as a prominent lumber and grain merchant. In 1876 Waddell retired from farming, moved into Perth and, in 1883, completed construction of the house on Drummond Street. Three years later, however, his

wife died, and then James Waddell died only four months later. When James and Margaret Waddell died in 1886 their sons had long before left Perth. William (1849-1923) was a doctor in North Augusta and James Jr. (1842-1904), John (1844-1899) and Edwin (1859-1933) were all successful businessmen living in the United States. However, daughters Elizabeth (1855-1934) and Margaret (1843-1910) would live their lives at Waddell House in Perth, as would James Waddell's daughter Lillian (1880-1962) who lived in the house until her death in 1962. An elegant representation of the Second Empire architectural style, Waddell house is representative of a style influencing both public and private architecture in the 1870s and 1880s. It is one of only two Second Empire homes in Perth. Its architectural points worthy of note are described as its two full bay windows; mansard roof with second-storey protruding windows; first floor walls of yellow Perth brick; second floor wall and roof of contrasting patterned wood shingles; light brick structure trimmed in heritage burgundy and blue; front door with double arched lights and a cast iron window cover; modest front verandah; fence along the street; flower beds in the English country garden style, complete with gazebo. – Perth Heritage Designated Property (1988) - Town of Perth By-law 2537.

- Curated by Ron W. Shaw (2020)