the town of campbellford

campbellford

A TOUR OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

A sampling of the various heritage styles
found in the town of Campbellford

Enjoy The Tour!

• 2017 •

CAMPBELLFORD HERITAGE TOUR

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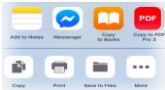**road before viewing any printed or electronic materials.**

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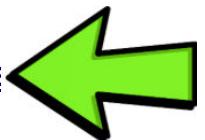Google Maps APP for turn by turn voice directions.

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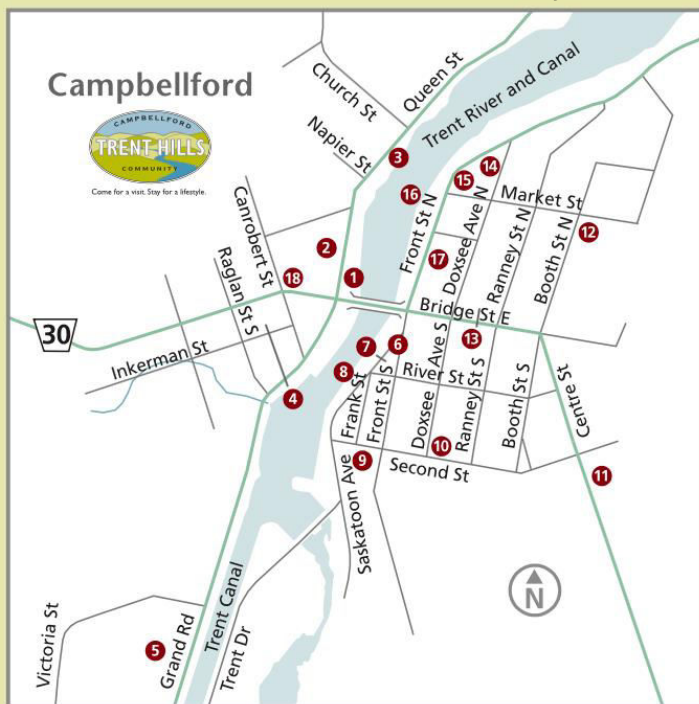
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Click numbered locations in map to be redirected to the property write up description

CAMPBELLFORD HISTORY

Settlement began in the Township of Seymour on the Trent River in the early 1830s. At that time, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Campbell and his brother, Major David Campbell, received crown grants and purchased a total of 2800 acres of land in the area. This became the nucleus of settlement on both sides of the Trent River at a shallow area known as Campbell's Ford. The Campbells, Nesbitt Kirchhoffer and Robert Cockburn laid out the area in lots. By 1876 the settlement had grown so that the Village of Campbellford became a separate municipality. By 1906 the population had increased to 2,251, sufficient for Campbellford to be incorporated as a Town.

The buildings shown in this brochure have all been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act as being of architectural, historic and/or cultural value or interest. This designation is signified by a heritage plaque. The Municipality of Trent Hills encourages the owners of designated properties to maintain and preserve their properties through the Heritage Grant Program.

For further information please contact Jim Peters, Director of Planning, at 705-653-1900 x 234 or jim.peters@trenthills.ca

17 Queen Street – ca.1880

This commercial building was constructed for the Linton Brothers who operated a carriage making business on the site. The structure is of red brick, with contrasting buff brick used in the quoins, over the front windows and in the elaborate dentil work of the projecting cornice and frieze. The façade has double entrance doors with divided-light windows, typical of early town store fronts. Second storey windows on the facade are four-over-four sash and remaining windows are twelve-pane sash. From 1920-1923, F. F. Long operated a candy and ice cream business in the building. In 1923, it was purchased by local feed merchants Arnold Joyce and George Mason who operated a feed store known as Harris Flour and Feed.

26 Queen Street – ca.1857

A two-storey Regency inspired house, this home has Italianate touches in the brackets and trim of the verandah. The front section of the house is constructed of coursed limestone with a later north brick addition. The rear $1^{1/2}$-storey section, built of random coursed stone, may have been the original home. The limestone porch appears to have been added later. The hipped roof has three dormers, and originally had iron cresting. The two ground floor windows of the main section were originally French doors that flanked the central doorway and side lights. The brick addition has a pair of two-paneled French doors, each with four lights. Notable owners have included Robert Cockburn, A. A. Mulholland and Dr. Bruce Longmore, who had his medical practice here from 1909 until 1947.

131 Queen Street – ca.1885

This property formed part of a grant to John Tice in 1842. It later passed to Elizabeth Carlow, Henry Rowed & Charles Butler. The home was constructed during the period of Butler's title, ca.1885, with an exterior of painted 6-inch clapboard siding. Stucco was added at a later date. The symmetrical façade has windows flanking the front entrance and three gabled dormers across the upper floor. All windows are two-over-two sash. The front entrance has a transom with six panes of round-topped ruby glass. The mansard roof originally had wood shingles with a decorative dentil soffit. Severe deterioration led to the removal of an attractive verandah that had decorative brackets and a railing with turned wood corner posts. Although considerably altered from its original state, this home remains a significant structure.

THE HOMES YOU VIEW ARE PRIVATE PROPERTY

74 Inkerman Street – 1890

Constructed for William Ashton, Master Mechanic at the Trent Valley Woolen Mills, this home is a two-storey cruciform structure of brick veneer, with sills and above-grade foundation walls of cut limestone. The façade has a projecting bay flanked by wooden verandahs decorated with fretwork. The bay has a ground floor two light window, one pane being stained glass. Above this main window is a single-mullion double-hung sash window. Remaining windows are all double-h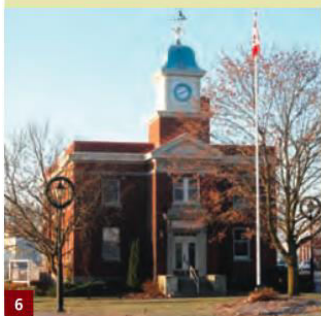ung single-light sash. Most of the original shutters are still in place. The attic is lit by four half-round windows set in the north dormer, and the south, west and east gables. Details on the gable ends include a king post, a finial and a decorative truss. The main entrance door has a stained glass transom.

308 Grand Road – ca.1870

James and David Mitchell constructed this two-storey Ontario Gothic style residence for Alexander Bonnycastle, a grain buyer and a member of one of the early families that settled Campbellford. The exterior is of red brick, with buff brick used to accent quoins, window and door heads and the two double-flue chimneys serving the three fireplaces. The gables are faced with large decorative bargeboards. The main floor casement windows were, at one time, doors that opened onto a verandah that wrapped around three sides of the house. The second floor windows are two-over-two sash, an exception being the second-storey central Gothic style casement.

36 Front Street South – 1936

This building, a fine example of an early 20th C. government building, opened in 1936 as the Post Office, later serving as the Town Hall and a community resource centre. Currently it is being repurposed to be the Campbellford Cultural Centre, a venue to promote arts and culture in Trent Hills, as well as serve as Municipal Council Chambers. The spacious brick structure is well-proportioned with large regularly spaced windows with limestone sills. Decorative features include herringbone brick panels below all second storey windows and slim brick columns on each side of all windows. A projecting north entrance and vestibule supports a second-storey pediment and clock tower. Originally the clock had three faces. When it was refurbished a fourth face and musical chimes were added. The distinctive metal cupola is a town focal point.

ALL HOMES CAN BE VIEWED FROM THE STREET

37 Saskatoon Avenue – ca.1875

In 1875, this classic Ontario house built of coursed limestone formed part of the Mill Block. The structure features fancy bargeboard and dormers with pendants. The front windows have stone sills and all windows have headers of vertical stones. The windows are two-over-two sash. The front doorway has a four-pane transom and paneled sides. Early photos show a verandah extending across the full width of the front. Charles Smith who owned the flour mill on the nearby river bank occupied the house in the 1880s. For a number of years the building was used as the Township of Seymour Municipal Office. It now belongs to the Municipality of Trent Hills and currently houses an antique shop.

58 Saskatoon Avenue – 1889

Construction of the fire hall followed an effort by the town to be better prepared to battle fires. The Britannia Fire brigade formed in the early 1870's and its name is remembered on the bell marked as "Britannia Fire Co. Campbellford 1877". The bell, originally installed in the tower, is now mounted on a stone cairn in front of the hall. The fire hall, constructed of red brick with limestone sills, has finely detailed brick arches over the main door and windows. The large door has hinges formed of metal in a colonial style. The most outstanding feature of the building is the unique hose-drying tower with a mansard roof and open belfry that is topped by an inverted onion dome. After a fire, firemen climbed ladders built into the walls of the tower carrying the cotton covered hoses up so they could hang to dry.

17 Second Street – 1874

The Dinwoodie brothers constructed this Ontario Gothic style house in red clay brick with buff brick window trim and quoins. The façade has two projecting bays with double-paned, arched sash windows. The central doorway has two narrow side lights and an eight-light transom under a segmental arch. The roof has a central dormer with a lancet shaped casement window and a king post rising from the peak. The house is known locally as Spite House. It is rumored that a conflict existed between the Dinwoodie and Ferris families. The Ferris' owned land to the south and wished to extend Frank St. to their property. The extension was blocked when Adam Dinwoodie constructed his house on this site.
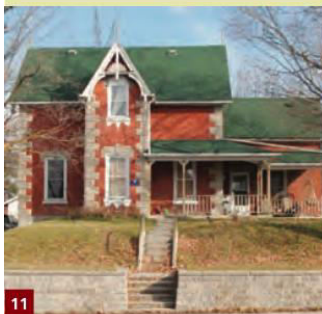
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95 Doxsee Avenue South – 1886

This two-storey brick residence was built by Frederick Dinwoodie. On the front façade, the main floor double-hung sash windows are paired and separated by a brick mullion. The second storey has two windows and a door that opens to a balcony on the porch roof. The main entrance door originally had glazed side lights and a transom. The sidelights have been paneled over and the transom is obscured by the porch ceiling. The existing front porch appears to be a later addition. All windows and doors have segmental brick arches, unusual in that the central section projects up about 4 inches, giving the appearance of a keystone. The soffits under the hipped roof have panels set between decorative brackets. The red clay bricks likely came from the local West Family brickyards.

113 Centre Street – ca. late 1880's

The nineteenth century builder and mason George Elphick constructed this two-storey red brick home for his family. His professional expertise likely contributed to the many unique features found in this structure. The large pre-cast concrete quoins are distinctive, with the same material repeated in the hood molds and label and ear drip moldings over the windows and doors. In the projecting element under the central gable, an exposed horizontal board ties together the bargeboards, the external expression of the roof rafters. There is also detailed work along the upper bargeboards, with sunburst and half floral designs at the base of the tall finials that rise above the roof and pendants that drop below. The use of precast concrete trim elements was very innovative in Campbellford during this period.
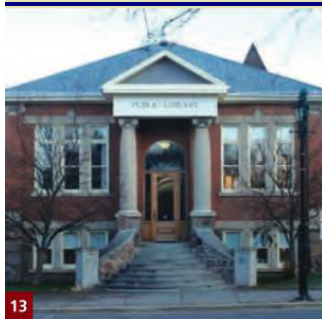
87 Booth Street North – ca.1882

William Dunk built this red brick late Victorian Gothic Revival 1$^{1/2}$-storey residence and sold it to Arthur Colville in 1883. The irregular plan has three sections. The dominant features include three gables and two protruding one-storey brick bay windows. Each of the bays has three windows topped with a buff brick soldier course. First-storey windows are sash, originally with four lights each. Second floor windows are two-over-two sash with a wooden pointed arch. All windows have limestone sills and louvered shutters. Originally, one-storey verandahs extended across the north and south sides of the house and the gables had decorative bargeboards and finials. At some point in the 20th century the west gable was elongated on the right side of the bay window to accommodate a new front door and vestibule.

ENJOY YOUR TOUR OF CAMPBELLFORD

98 Bridge Street East – 1912

A grant from the Carnegie Foundation funded the construction of the Campbellford-Seymour Public Library. The structure is an impressive building, with a gracious classical portico with columns supporting a classic pediment. The above grade foundation is faced with stone work of local multi-coloured granite. The exterior is red brick laid with a beaded joint. The raised upper level features six large windows at the front and sides, permitting adequate lighting. The lower level, originally accessed by an entrance on the east side, has similar windows. The now closed side door was the original children's entrance. In 1991 a bequest from the estate of Mary Margaret West enabled expansion of the library and a new addition, designed by Phillip H. Carter, opened in 1995.

126 Doxsee Avenue North – 1879

Assessment records indicate a building on this site in 1879. The structure is a typical $1^{1/2}$-storey Ontario cottage, which has been altered only slightly since its' construction. Built of red clay brick with buff brick over the doors and windows, it has projecting brick quoins and a foundation of random coursed limestone. The gable roof has returned eaves with a narrow overhang and a centre dormer. There is a lancet window in the gable over the wide front door and double-hung windows to each side. The gable ends have two main floor and two upper level windows. The windows are 6-over-6 sash with wooden sills. In 2010 the house underwent restoration and now has a metal roof, new windows (except the dormer) and front door, and the original brick chimney was removed.

113 Front Street North – 1857

John Langman constructed this building for the Township of Seymour. It was the first, and for many years, the only public building in the area. Over time the building was used as a Township hall, council chamber, court room, church, school, jail, community centre and market. The one-storey building is constructed of coursed rubble stone with cut limestone window sills. It has two windows on the front and originally had three on each side. The original vaulted ceiling was 12 feet high at the walls and rose to 17 feet in the centre. In 1876, Campbellford incorporated as a village and purchased the building from Seymour. However, both municipalities jointly used it for some time. From 1934 to 1988, it housed the local Public Utilities Office. Since 1988 it has been home to the Campbellford-Seymour Heritage Society.

THE HOMES YOU VIEW ARE PRIVATE PROPERTY

84 Front Street North – ca.1885

An example of Gothic Revival style, this 1¹/²-storey red brick home has a façade with a 2-storey hipped roof bay. The steep pitched roof has gables decorated with barge-board consisting of small tulip-shaped pendants and a larger drop pendant with a tulip centre at each lower corner of the centre triangular dormer and south and east gables. A turned wooden finial is set in the apex of each gable. A Gothic style window set in the gable above the front door replaces narrow doors that once led to a balcony. The front entrance features a pair of glazed doors with a single lower panel topped by a glazed transom. Early photos show a verandah spanning the south and east sides with a glass enclosure at the front door. The home was the residence of Fred Wood, Campbellford's first pharmacist.

51 Front Street North – ca.1870

Construction of this 2¹/²-storey residence was started by Dr. Irvine Bogart in the 1860's. It was purchased, partially completed, in 1870 by Robert Linton, a local blacksmith and carriage maker. Built of dressed limestone with 24 inch thick walls, the home has an 8-foot high front door with two sidelights and a six-light transom, all with origi-nal glass. The large window above the front door was a door that led to a balcony over a glass enclosed front porch. The Venetian windows flanking the doors replicate the original windows with a centre sash and single-hung side lights. The third floor central dormer has a Gothic window and a decorative finial rising from the centre of the gable. Other notable owners include Dr. E. A. Stuart, the force behind the establishment of the first Campbellford hospital and C. H. (Bud) Davidson, longtime owner of the local General Motors car dealership.

50 Bridge Street West

St. John's United Church contains twelve stained glass windows designed and made by Christopher Wallis of Christopher Wallis Stained Glass Ltd., one of Canada's leading artists in this field. Each design is based on a piece of scripture and fashioned from English and European handmade antique glass. The windows, which depict the life of Christ, appear as one design from the exterior and two from the inside due to the placement of the church's balcony. Christopher Wallis's work is featured in Rideau Hall, Ottawa; Osgoode Hall, Toronto and Government House, Victoria. One of his designs was selected by Canada Post in 1997 as an international Christmas stamp.

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