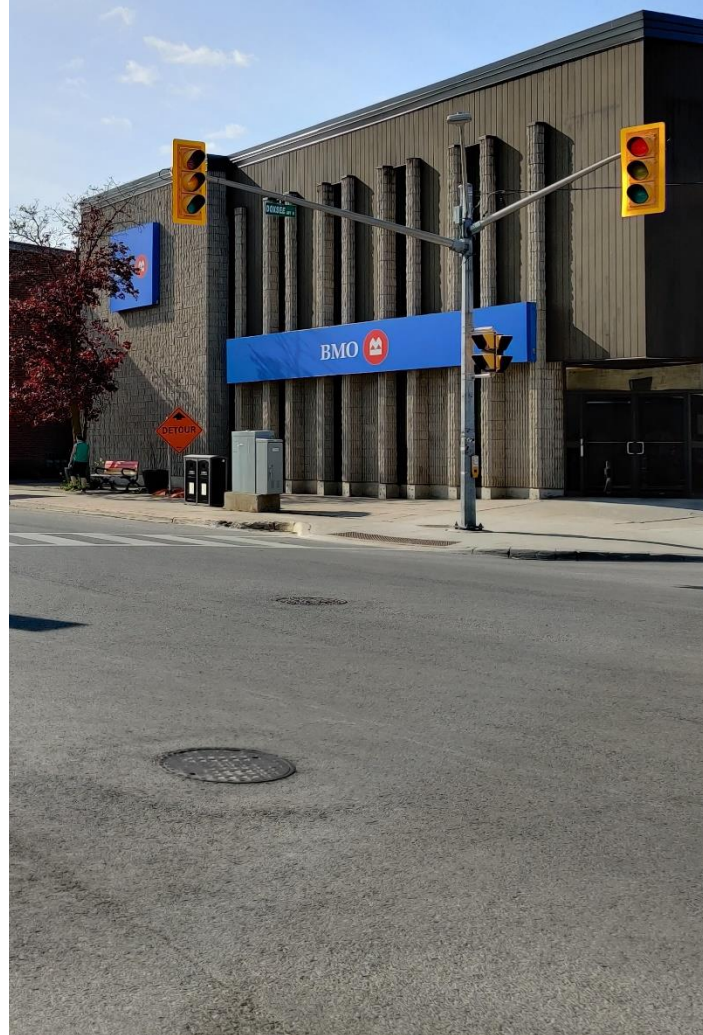# TRENT HILLS – DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPRTIES CATALOGUE 2023

July 1st, 2023

Municipality of Trent Hills

Trent Hills Designated Property Heritage Register

This is the Municipality of Trent Hills Municipal Heritage Register. It contains information regarding all designated properties under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA). Designated Heritage Properties are properties which are of historical or cultural value and interest to the community of Trent Hills. To see further information about each of these properties, a more in-depth description is provided as a part of the by-laws that have been written to protect these properties; searching the provided by-law number at: https://trenthills.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/ will allow you to read about additional histories and features that warrant protecting these buildings.

Land Acknowledgement

Trent Hills is located in the Traditional Lands of the Mississaugas Anishinabek, Haudenosaunee, and Wendake-Nionwentïo. There are the Gunshot Treaty Lands of 1788. It is on the shores of the big lake, the Mississauga Anishinabek met with the crown to facilitate the opening of these lands for settlement. Let us be reminded of the responsibility we all have in making sure that we respect these lands and waters that give us life and sustain our livelihoods.

The heritage buildings presented in this catalogue represent only a small portion of the history of Trent Hills. It is important to remember the full history of these lands, from the first inhabitation of Trent Hills by Indigenous communities, to its occupation by settlers from Europe.

Heritage is about more than just beautiful, well-maintained old buildings. It's about conserving, valuing and sharing the places and landscapes, histories, traditions and stories that embody our heritage. Protecting these old, historic buildings helps define the structure of our local communities, and create a better sense of place and space. The stories of Campbellford, Hastings, Warkworth, Seymour and Percy are inextricably linked to the buildings that make up the fabric of our community. We hope that by reading through this catalogue you are inspired to learn more about the full history of these lands, how and what shaped them, and the influence they had on creating the Trent Hills you know and live in today.

Table of Contents

The Old Fire Hall

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1983-22
By-law Date: September 19th, 1983
Date Built: 1889

Built in 1889, this heritage building originally served as the Water Works and Electric Light Station. Later it was converted into a fire hall, which it has been its primary use for most of its life. Its most prominent feature is the unique onion dome hose drying tower that rises above the rest of the building. Finely detailed brickwork outlines the arches of the main door and windows, and the original metal roof is still in place. The site stands as a reminder of the significance of hydro-electric power in the early growth of the town.

152 Petherick's Road
Seymour

Masson's School
Seymour's Oldest Schoolhouse

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1983-23
By-law Date: September 19th, 1983
Date Built: 1855-56

152 Petherick's Road is the oldest remaining school house in Seymour Township. Made by local stonemasons from stone quarried in the area, the site is representative of the excellent workmanship of the local stone masons who constructed many of the early residences in the area. The original stonework is still well preserved, with larger dressed stones used for the corners and chimneys. The building served as a school from 1856 up until 1967, when it was converted into a residence.

Burnbrae Stone Haven

1041 Petherick's Road
Seymour

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1984-10
By-law Date: May 3rd, 1984
Date Built: 1878

1041 Petherick's Road, once known as Burnbrae Stone Haven, is an early Victorian country cottage constructed in the mid-1850s. It features double symmetrical 6 over 6 windows, on either side of a central doorway bearing lights on each side. Burnbrae Stone Haven also features stone quoins at the corners, a front gable with a spire, and a layer of vertical stone over the windows and doors. While initially constructed as a residence, it is believed to have been turned into a General Store and Post Office in 1864 to support the community of Burnbrae as it was settled.
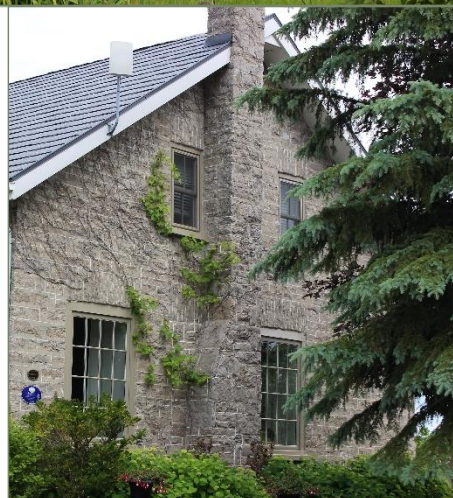
644 Church Street
Trent River

Trent River Methodist Church

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1984-12
By-law Date: May 3rd, 1984
Date Built: 1878

First constructed in 1878 as a Methodist Church, this heritage property is a prime example of the craftsmanship of local bricklayers. The exterior is constructed of polychrome brick laid up in attractive insert panels with Gothic windows. The exterior walls are reinforced with buttresses, inset with limestone dripcaps. While the steeple has since been removed, this property stands as a fine example of rural churches constructed in the years following Canada's confederation. The organ inside the church was dedicated to the soldiers of the community who did not return home from World War II.

Lowden Hill

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1985-08
By-law Date: October 7th, 1985
Date Built: 1859-60

Once known as "Lowden Hill," this heritage property belonged to William Fowlds, son of Henry Fowlds Sr., the founder of the town of Hastings. Lowden Hill is a fine example of early Ontario Cottage design, have been initially built around 1859. The first floor has two prominent bay-windows, each with three windows, while the front gable features a multi-paned fan-glassed window. Common in most of the Fowlds houses around Hastings, the main staircase is at the back of the building instead of the front foyer. The original floors are still in place, showcasing a beautiful hardwood floor with a cross & arrow pattern.

308 Grand Road
Campbellford

The Bonnycastle Residence
Ontario Gothic Style

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1986-31
By-law Date: July 21st, 1986
Year Built: 1870

308 Grand Road was constructed in c. 1870 for Alexander Bonnycastle, a grain buyer and a member of one of the early families that settled in Campbellford. The exterior features red brick with buff brick used to accentuate the corner quoins, window, and door lintels and was sourced from the local West family brickyards. The gable ends on the front have ornate decorative bargeboards, while the sides of the paneled front door are decorated by glazed side panels and a four-light transom. The central window below the gable is in the gothic casement style, while the other windows are two over two double hung sash. At one point, the main floor windows could be opened onto a one-story veranda that wrapped around most of the building.

Linton Brothers Carriage Makers

17 Queen Street
Campbellford

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1987-10
By-law Date: February 16th, 1987
Year Built: 1880

Constructed in 1880 for Robert Linton, this heritage building served as a blacksmith & carriage making business for 40 years, being sold to F.F. Long shortly before Linton passed away at age 87. F.F. Long operated the store as a candy and ice cream store, but in 1923 it was sold again to Arnold Joyce and George Mason who operated it as the Harris Flour and Feed. The building features red brick with buff coloured brick being used for decorative purposes as simulated quoins at each of the corners, over the front windows and in projecting the cornice and brick frieze. The door on the first floor is a double entrance, and the windows are divided light windows, and are typical of early store fronts in Campbellford.
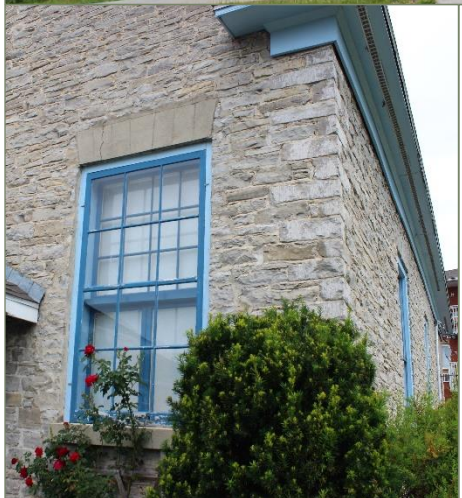
113 Front Street North
Campbellford

The Old Seymour Town Hall

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1989-37
By-law Date: June 5th, 1989
Year Built: 1857

Constructed in 1857 by John Langman to serve as the new town hall for the newly created Township of Seymour, 113 Front Street North has a long history in the community. While also serving as a meeting place for council, it was also operated as a market, community centre, court room, school, and jail. When Campbellford was incorporated in 1876, they purchased the building from Seymour, but both municipalities jointly used the facilities, until 1934. The building was then used as he Public Utilities Office until 1988, when it was converted into the home of the Campbellford-Seymour Heritage Centre. The building is constructed of coursed rubble stone with cut limestone window sills, while the interior is plaster over wood lathe, and features a semi-circular vaulted-style ceiling 12' high.

The Elphick House

George Elphick, a 19th century builder and mason constructed this two-storey red brick home for his family in the last 1880s. Elphick's expertise as a mason is reflected in the unique features of the structure, as the large pre-cast quoins are distinctive, and the same material is used in the hood molds, label, and ear drip moldings over the windows and doors. The detail work along the upper bargeboards is exquisite, featuring sunburst and half-floral designs at the top of the king post, while a tall finial rises above the top of the post, with a pendant dropping below. The use of precast concrete trim elements was very innovative in Campbellford during the time period. The Elphick house stands out in Campbellford as structure of merit regarding craftsmanship and artistry.

37 Saskatoon Avenue
Campbellford

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1989-54
By-law Date: August 28th, 1989
Year Built: 1875

The Old Township of Seymour Municipal Office

Originally a residence built in 1875, 37 Saskatoon has a long history of uses in the community of Campbellford. It was constructed for Charles Smith, the owner of a nearby flour mill as a part of the Mill Block. The building changed hands a few times before being used by the Township of Seymour as their municipal Office. Other uses during the buildings lifetime include a restaurant, a flower shop, and most recently, an antique store. The building itself is constructed of coursed limestone walls, and cut stone lentils and sills. The front doorway has a four-paned transom and panelled sides. The eaves of the roof feature fancy bargeboard along the eaves, and two dormer windows emerge from the roof.

The Butler House

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1989-55
By-law Date: August 28th, 1989
Year Built: 1885

Built during the ownership of Charles Butler in 1885, this house still displays its original wood shingle roof of mansard designed, with 4 single gabled dormer windows poking out of it. The front façade consist of three upper and two lower windows, each being 2 over 2 double hung. The front entrance is composed of a six-pane transom sash in ruby glass. A defining feature of this house – and one that remains in early drawings of the house – was its large verandah that wrapped around three side of the building. The verandah featured decorative brackets and a railing with turned wood corner posts, with a decorated soffit of dentil work. Due to extensive deterioration, the verandah had to be removed, though the remaining structure is still impressive.

26 Queen Street
Campbellford

The Cockburn House

Heritage Status: Designated/Plaque
By-law No.: 1989-66
By-law Date: November 20th, 1989
Year Built: 1857

A two-storey regency inspired house, the Cockburn House also features Italianate touches in the brackets and trim of the verandah, and is constructed of coursed local limestone. The house was constructed in 1857 for Robert Cockburn, who was one of the people involved with the construction of Campbellford's first dam that was used to power his flour mill. The construction of the dam led to the flooding of Campbell's ford that was used to cross the Trent River, leading to the construction of a wooden bridge. The Cockburn House was also owned by Dr. Bruce Longmore, who ran a medical practice out of the house from 1909 until 1947. The roof features 3 dormer windows, which at one point were decorated by iron ornaments that have since been removed.

The Johnston House

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1990-13
By-law Date: March 19, 1990
Year Built: 1855

Made for the Johnston family in 1855, this handsome stone home features a T-shape central hall plan, with a façade constructed of coursed limestone and a side and rear addition of random coursed limestone. The roof has a centre gable with a 6" crown mold and a wide frieze, and the central 2nd floor window has a pointed 3 pane top, with 16 panes at the bottom in the Gothic style, representative of many farmhouses built during this time period. The central door has a horizontal top sash made of 2 horizontal panes and 2 side lights, each with 2 panes and panelled lower sections. William Hogle Sr., the largest cabbage grower in Eastern Ontario, bough the property at one point and constructed a nursery on its expansive grounds.

MUNICIPALITY OF
TRENT HILLS
HERITAGE COMMITTEE

EARLY LIMESTONE FARMHOUSE
BUILT circa 1855

JOHNSTON FAMILY HOME
From 1855 to 1941

Designated In 1990

15 Menie Road
Seymour

The Mather House

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1990-14
By-law Date: March 19th, 1990
Year Built: 1867

Once a part of John Mitchell's farm to the north, James Mather bought a half acre parcel in 1858. Mather first constructed a general store in the southern corner of the property, in which he and his family lived in. In 1867, Mather designed and had the above house built for his family to move into. While the Mather house can still be found on site, his general store was moved to Lang Pioneer Village in 1970. 15 Menie Road is one of the finest examples of craftsmanship in Seymour. The windows on the first floor are double hung sash, each sash consisting of 6 panes. The lower portion of the windows is a single mullion checkrail sash, while the upper part is a semi-circular fan light. A Gothic Revival window is located beneath the front gable, and 2 more are under the side gables.

The Herchmer & Harris House

A Variation on the Gothic Revival Tradition

The first part of this house was constructed by Nicholas Herchmer in 1842, while the two-storey addition at the front of the house was added in 1878 by Jacob & Mary Harris. While the house was designed in the Gothic Revival tradition common in houses built in this time period around Trent Hills, it has a few deviation from other Gothic Revival buildings. Typically, houses of this style have a symmetrical façade with a projecting gable sheltering a centered entrance door. Such a gable instead is centred on the south wing and leads to a small balustrade balcony above the front porch. The north wing projects beyond the south wing to create an L-shaped building, also unusual for a Gothic Revival house. The eaves of the roof are still decorated with the original well-spaced corbels.

17 Second Street
Campbellford

Spite House
A Feud between Dinwoodie and Ferris

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1991-15
By-law Date: April 8th, 1991
Year Built: 1874

Once known to locals as the "Spite House," this Ontario Gothic style house is built of a red clay brick with buff brick window trim and corner quoins. Spite House also features two projecting bay windows made of two paned vertical hung sash with arched tops. The central doorway has two sidelights and a curved top consisting of an eight-light transom. In the 1870s, the Ferris Family wanted to extend Frank Street to connect to their property located north of modern-day Ferris Provincial Park. Out of spite, Adam Dinwoodie built a house on the site to block the extension of Frank Street, forcing the Ferris family to connect their properties to Campbellford using a different road.

The Temple Cottage

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1991-34
By-law Date: July 15th, 1991
Year Built: 1879

While the exact date of construction is unknown for the Temple Cottage, records indicate something was constructed on the property around 1879, for a Jane Temple. It is one of the few heritage buildings in Trent Hills that has been largely unaltered by later residents. The Temple Cottage is built of red clay brick with decorative straight lintels over the doors and windows. The roof is a straight gable type centered over the front door, and the central 2nd-floor window is in the lancet style. Temple Cottage represents many of the key features of Ontario Gothic cottage style houses that would have been common throughout Trent Hills when it was constructed, in an unaltered form for all to appreciate.

87 Booth Street North
Campbellford

Late Victoria Gothic Revival

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1991-49
By-law Date: November 18th, 1991
Year Built: 1882

William Dunk constructed this red brick late Victoria Gothic Revival house and sold into Arthur Colville in 1883. The front façade features three gables and two protruding one-storey bay windows. Each of these bays has three window opening topped with a buff brick soldier course, and all of the windows on the first floor are double hung sash, originally with four lights each. The windows also feature limestone sills and louvered shutters. The roof gables were all decorated with decorative barge board and finials were located at the apex of each gable. Originally the three gables were aligned, but the western section of the house was extended at to accommodate a new entranceway and front door. A large veranda used to exists along the southern side of the property, but it has since been removed.

The Donald Farm

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1992-37
By-law Date: December 21st, 1992
Year Built: 1854

The first part of the Donald Farm house was constructed by Peter Donald in 1837, with further additions added by 1854. The original stone section of the structure was 42' wide and 28' deep, and was made of a mix of limestone and granite with rough-cut quoins. The front façade consist of a centrally located main entrance with 2 sidelights, each of 4 panes over a single plane at the bottom, and a transom of 7 lights. There is a vertical hung window set on either side of the door. The north and south facades each have one window on the first level and two on the second, and the headers over the windows are decorated with vertical coursed stone.

95 Doxsee Avenue South
Campbellford

The Townsend House

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 1993-28
By-law Date: September 20th, 1993
Year Built: 1886

Constructed for Frederick Dinwoodie in 1886, the Townsend House features many decorative architectural features. The 1st-storey windows are pairs of double hung sash separated by brick mullion, while the main entrance appears to have originally had glazed side lights and a transom light which have since been panelled over. The second floor features two second floor windows, and a door opening to a balcony forming part of the existing porch. All of the windows and the entrance doors have a brick arch, with an unusual feature of the middle bricks projecting upward to give the appearance of a keystone. The size and coloration of the brick appears to be that produced by the West family brickyards, near the current side of the Westben Theatre.

The Ashton House

This cruciform style structure was constructed in 1890 for William Ashton, the Mater Mechanic for the Trent Valley Woolen Mills. The front façade is crowned with two attractive wooden verandahs decorated with fretwork reminiscent of the style created in the local Benor Planing Mills. The main entrance door has a stained glass transom light. The attic is lit by four half round sashes set in the north dormer and the south. A rear porch covers the kitchen entrance & provides access to an original rear addition. The front gable ends has a king post, a finial, and a decorative truss that adds detail to the gable. The Ashton house is a significant example of the fine detail work present in many heritage houses found in Campbellford.
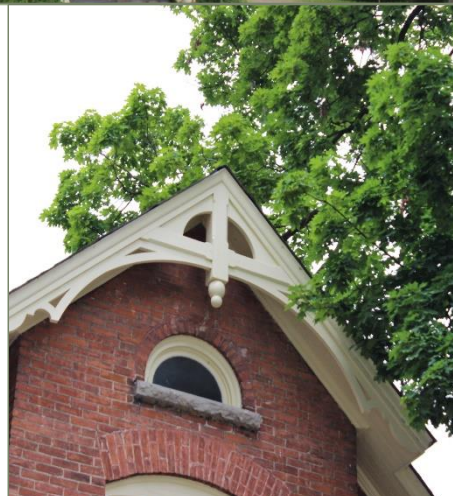
31 Main Street
Warkworth

The Potter Block

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2291
By-law Date: June 7th, 1994
Year Built: 1877-1889

Warkworth's grandest commercial building, known as the Potter Block, boasts a mansard roof with decorative shingles, and dormer window, ornate Italianate brackets, a profusion of elaborate brickwork and an impressive two level verandah. The Potter Block has hosted numerous businesses over the course of the building's lifespan, including: a harness shop, a hat shop, a shoe & general store, a grocery store, a post office (1927-1952), a funeral home (1940s), an art gallery, and a garden/home décor shop. Today, the Potter Block is host to a women's clothing store and a pet boutique, with apartments on the second floor.

Greystone

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2292
By-law Date: June 7th, 1994
Year Built: 1869

The residence known as "Greystone" was constructed in 1869 by Peter Thompson for Henry Humphries, one of the first European settlers in the Warkworth area. In 1891 it passed to his nephew William H. Boyce. The building is constructed of rough-cut limestone on a field-stone foundation. Smooth cut stones were used to form quoins and trim above the windows, with much of the stone drawn from the quarry in Meyersburg. The original 6 over 6 windows are still intact, as is the gothic shutter above the second floor door. The interior of the house uses a centre hall plan, which was common at the time. Most of the original hardware, such as door, window moldings, & baseboards are all still original. The kitchen floor is composed of oak tongue & groove floorboards, where red pine is used elsewhere, while the stair railing and newel post are made of cherry wood.

87 Church Street
Warkworth

St. Jerome's Heritage Cemetery

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2344
By-law Date: June 6th. 1995
Year Built: 1840-1900

St. Jerome's Heritage Cemetery features the tombstones of early Roman Catholic settlers who moved to the Warkworth area during the 19th century. The tombstones were moved from the hill north of the church to their current site in 1994, and mounted on new brick walls that were constructed for the purpose. The burial ground used by the European settlers is believed to date back to 1840, with the oldest stone discovered stone dates to 1848. The graveyard remained in use until 1900, though exact records of this time are not maintained, due to the church (which was built in 1853) lacking a dedicated priest.

The Former Dartford Methodist Church

Dartford's former Methodist Church was originally built in 1883 by a pair of Dartford carpenters, Copperthwaite and Bailey. In 1925 it was converted to a United Church, and it served as a centre of community activity until 1969. The former church is constructed of triple-course brick with headers every six rows. The angled brick trim above the windows matches the angle of the gable and repeats a detail found in other buildings in Dartford, presumably made by the same builders. The original stain glass windows with oak sills have been preserved to this day. In the interior, the prayer book shelf, storage cupboard, interior doors, and hardware are all original. The original floors are also intact, and are made of pine &oak wainscoting. In 1975 it was converted to a private dwelling.

35 Church Street
Warkworth

The Percy Heritage Centre

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 45-2000
By-law Date: November 7th, 2000
Year Built: 1922

The building today known as the Warkworth Memorial Hall was constructed in 1922 as a memorial to the fallen soldier from the community who fought in World War I. A second memorial was added in front of the building after World War II, commemorating the fallen from both wars. The Memorial Hall was designed in the neo-Georgian style, and is representative of other important civic structures built in this time period. The building has been central to the community of Warkworth over the past century. It has operated as a community hall, it was once the site of the library before it moved to 40 Main Street. The building is used by the Warkworth-Percy Historical Society and other local community groups.

The Warkworth Community Town Hall

The Warkworth Community Town Hall was first built in 1884 in the mid-Victorian Gothic design. The two-storey brick building over a stone basement has a large gable roof with two windows formed by pointed arches with voussoirs of brick in three different colours. In the 1950s, a massive fire nearly destroyed the building, but the building was able to be retained and restored despite the damage it received. The Warkworth Community Town Hall is landmark building along Warkworth's Main Street, as well as a prominent centre for the arts and community events. The lower floor is operated as a public library after having moved from the Warkworth Memorial Centre.
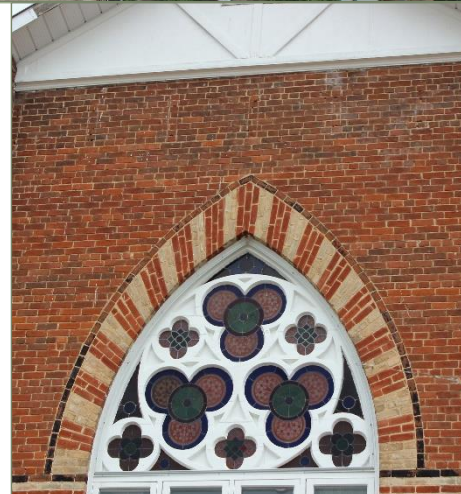
36 Campbell Road
Percy Township

The Massey House

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 51-2000
By-law Date: November 7th, 2000
Year Built: 1840

The first part of this building was constructed in 1840 for John Massey, which is now the kitchen wing. In 1878, Massey had the front section of the building constructed in the Gothic Revival style, featuring a central gable over the primary entrance. The porches on the east and west sides of the building, as well as the bell-cast roofs, are replacements that replicate the original designs of the house. The kerfed columns & decorative trim have also been replaced in a way that was faithful to the original design.

The N.P. Smith Blacksmith Shop

This building was constructed for Nicholas P. Smith in 1875 or 1876 to serve as family home and blacksmith shop after Smith purchased the land from Israel Humphries II in 1875. The building was featured in Belden's 1878 *Historical Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties* on Page 102, and was described as a typical "Ontario Vernacular" cottage, and represents the standard style of the time. It is composed of red brick with buff coloured brick used for the quoins and lintels of the doors and windows. There are gothic style windows in each of the two dormers on either side of the house. The Atlas shows the main entrance doorway has a slightly-bowed achtitrave above a 3-light glazed transom, with three-pane sidelights on either side, though these have been replaced with single panels.

The Wood House
Gothic Revival Style

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2003-60
By-law Date: August 25th, 2003
Year Built: 1885

Built in 1885 for Fred Wood, Campbellford's first physician, 84 Front Street North is a prime example of the Gothic Revival style. The gable roof has a sharp pitch and the cornices are decorated with barge board consisting of small tulip shaped pendants and a larger drop pendant with a tulip centre at each lower corner of the south and east gables and the centre of the triangular dormer. A turned wood finial is set in the apex of each of the three gables. A Gothic style window is set in the gable above the front door, which replaces the original narrow door that once led to a balcony on top of verandah that wrapped around the building. In 1911, the backyard was surveyed for the construction of the Trent Canal, and around 46m of the backyard was lost to build the Trent Canal.

The Allingham House

An Outstanding Example o the Queen
Anne Revival Style

21 George Street is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style. The main floor veranda extends from the eastern main entrance around to the north side with elaborate gingerbread detail, and is still made of its original wood. Gable decorations on the east and north sides of the building display a combination of fretwork and turned motifs, typical of the style. Wide brackets frame the eave overhangs where the roof extends beyond the semi-octagonal bay on the north façade. The windows appear to be the original double hung windows are 2 over 2 design. Portions of the original fishtail shingle band exist around the house, though some of the shingles have been replaced with modern asphalt shingles.

51 Front Street North
Campbellford

The Linton House
Trent Hills Gothic Style

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2006-3
By-law Date: January 9th, 2006
Year Built: 1870

The Linton House is another prime example of the Gothic Style, though with a local flavour, best described as "Trent Hills Gothic." The front façade is dressed limestone with walls 24 inches thick, and the front door is eight feet tall, with two sidelights and a six light transom, all of which retains their original glass. The large window on the second floor over the door originally led to a balcony over a glass enclosed front porch which has since been removed, while the third floor features a central Gothic window and king post arising from the centre of the gable. The house was constructed for Robert Linton, the owner of a blacksmithing and carriage making business on 17 Queen Street. Other owners of the house included several doctors, as well as the Davidson family.

The Campbellford-Seymour Public Library

The Campbellford-Seymour Public Library is one of three almost identical buildings designed by Walter Mahoney and built in 1912 – Port Hope and Whitby's public libraries share the same general design. The bottom floor was a children's library, while the main floor was a standard library, in the style of Carnegie Model Library. While not the first library in Seymour area, it has been in continuous operation since its opening in 1912. As for architectural features, the window lintels are made of pre-cast concrete, as are the pilasters. The roof is hip style, and was originally or slate, but has since been replaced with metal. The front doors consist of a glazed pair of doors with a semi-circular glazed transom above. The columns are in Ionic style, typical of public buildings constructed around this time period.

29 Front Street East
Hastings

The Albion Hotel
Boarding House and Apothecary

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2011-95
By-law Date: October 4th, 2011
Year Built: 1860

The Albion Hotel was built in 1860 for Henry Fowlds, to use as a boarding house for lumbermen and local mill workers. In 1885, the house was purchased by Richard Coughlan, Hasting's first doctor, who used it as an office, apothecary, and home until 1908. The Albion Hotel has seen many other uses over the years, including a bakery, a Legion hall, an antique shop, and presently it is a residence. The building was constructed in the Georgian style, including a door with a transom and a sturdy chimney. The front of the building is emphasized by a two-storey late Victorian verandah with gingerbread bargeboard, which was constructed sometime around when Dr. Coughlan bought the property. The verandah was made with wooden shingles, and features tongue and groove ceiling and turned posts.

The Old Post Office

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2012-82
By-law Date: August 7th, 2012
Year Built: 1936

The Old Post Office is a landmark in Campbellford, having served as a post office, a municipal office, and community resource centre. The building was constructed by the federal government in 1936 to serve as a post office, and the building quickly became a focal point of the community. In 1971 Canada post moved to a new, more modern facility, and the town of Campbellford purchased the building to use as a municipal office. It was a community resource centre for a while, and has since turned into the Campbellford Clock Tower Cultural Centre. The building features decorative masonry consisting of diagonal brick panels between windows, and decorative columns of brick on either side of the windows. A projecting north entrance supports the clock tower, which was once used as the symbol for Campbellford & Seymour. A metal copula tops the clock tower.

50 Bridge Street East
Campbellford

Memorial Stained Glass Windows

Heritage Status: Designated
By-law No.: 2014-76
By-law Date: September 16th, 2014
Year Built: 1950

Instead of the whole building being designated as heritage, it is the windows of St. John's United Church that have been protected for heritage. Designed by Christopher Wallis, a famous stained glass artist, the 13 stained glass windows depict various key stories from the Bible about the life of Jesus Christ. These designs also depict various symbols of the United Church of Canada, the Christian Church or United Church women. Wallis' work can be found in public buildings across Canada, from Victoria to Ottawa, in such buildings as Rideau Hall, Osgoode Hall, and the Government House in Victoria. In 1993, Wallis was awarded the Commemorative Medal of the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada for his significant contributions. A detail of from one of the windows depicting Madonna and Child was used by Canada Post in 1997 for an International Christmas stamp.