



**City of Kingston  
Report to Municipal Heritage Committee  
Report Number MHC-16-022**

---

**To:** Chair and Members of Municipal Heritage Committee  
**From:** Lanie Hurdle, Commissioner, Community Services  
**Resource Staff:** Paige Agnew, Director, Planning, Building & Licencing Services  
**Date of Meeting:** March 7, 2016  
**Subject:** Addition of Non-Designated Properties to Heritage Register – 124 Ordnance Street, 251 Sydenham Street, 3601 Highway 2 (1651 Sandy Beach Lane), 128 Nelson Street, 223 Princess Street, 1368 Highway 15, 183-185 Sydenham Street, 7 Colborne Street and 2130 Isle of Man Road

---

**Executive Summary:**

This report provides background information regarding the inclusion of nine (9) new properties onto the City of Kingston Heritage Property Register as non-designated properties of cultural heritage value (also known as ‘listed’ properties).

Section 27(2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18 allows the Council of a Municipality to include in their Heritage Register, properties that are not designated but are of cultural heritage value or interest. In accordance with section 27(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City Clerk keeps the Register; however, Planning, Building and Licensing Services administers additions to the Register.

The following nine (9) properties were evaluated based on Ontario Regulation 9/06 as outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* and determined to be of cultural heritage value and interest and are being recommended for inclusion as listed properties:

- A limestone semi-detached dwelling at 124 Ordnance Street and 251 Sydenham Street;
- The Jack Houses at 3601 Highway 2 (including 1651 Sandy Beach Lane);
- A small Arts and Crafts style house at 128 Nelson Street;
- The Baxter House at 1368 Highway 15;
- The Allen Theatre at 223 Princess Street;
- A brick commercial building at 183-185 Sydenham Street;
- The Richard Boyd House at 7 Colborne Street; and

March 7, 2016

Page 2 of 7

- A Log House at 2130 Isle of Man Road.

The cultural heritage value of each property is outlined in the attached exhibits to Report Number MHC-16-022. Should Council be supportive of this recommendation, and the properties are listed, a courtesy letter will be sent to each property owner to inform and congratulate them on being added to the City's Heritage Property Register.

**Recommendation:**

**That** Council approve the following nine properties for listing on the City of Kingston Heritage Properties Register under the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

- 124 Ordnance Street;
- 251 Sydenham Street;
- 3601 Highway 2 (including 1651 Sandy Beach Lane);
- 128 Nelson Street;
- 1368 Highway 15;
- 223 Princess Street;
- 183-185 Sydenham Street;
- 7 Colborne Street; and
- 2130 Isle of Man Road.

March 7, 2016

Page 3 of 7

**Authorizing Signatures:**

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY COMMISSIONER

---

**Lanie Hurdle, Commissioner, Community Services**

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

---

**Gerard Hunt, Chief Administrative Officer**

**Consultation with the following Members of the Corporate Management Team:**

Cynthia Beach, Corporate & Strategic Initiatives	Not required
Denis Leger, Transportation, Facilities & Emergency Services	Not required
Jim Keech, President and CEO, Utilities Kingston	Not required
Desiree Kennedy, Chief Financial Officer & City Treasurer	Not required

March 7, 2016

Page 4 of 7

**Options/Discussion:**

This report provides background information regarding the inclusion of nine (9) new properties onto the City of Kingston Heritage Properties Register as non-designated properties of cultural heritage value (also known as 'listed' properties). These properties of cultural heritage value and interest are located at the following addresses: 124 Ordnance Street; 251 Sydenham Street; 3601 Highway 2 (including 1651 Sandy Beach Lane); 128 Nelson Street; 1368 Highway 15; 223 Princess Street; 183-185 Sydenham Street; 7 Colborne Street and 2130 Isle of Man Road. The cultural heritage value of each respective property is outlined in Exhibits A through I. The stone heritage building at the corner of Ordnance and Sydenham Streets spans over two properties (124 Ordnance and 251 Sydenham Streets) and the property at 3601 Highway 2 also includes the limestone building at 1651 Sandy Beach Lane.

**Legislative Context**

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires municipalities to keep a Register of properties within its jurisdiction that are of cultural heritage value or interest. In accordance with section 27(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City Clerk keeps the Register; however, Planning, Building and Licensing Services administers additions to the Register.

Properties of cultural heritage value or interest that are included on the City's Register, include those that are designated (or protected through legal agreement/easement) by various sections of the *Ontario Heritage Act* either municipally or provincially, National Historic Sites or UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In addition, according to Section 27(2) of the Act, a Register may include properties that are not designated but that Council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest. These are commonly referred to as 'listed' properties.

**Benefits of Including Listed Properties on a Register**

Including listed properties on a Municipal Heritage Register is a way of compiling an inventory of properties that have cultural heritage value or interest. No by-law is required to place a listed property on the Register and nothing is registered against the title of the property. In addition, heritage permits are not required in order for an owner of a listed property to make any alterations.

However, should the owner of a listed property wish to demolish all or a portion of their building they are required, under Section 27(3), to provide Council with a minimum sixty (60) day notice of their intention. This section of the Act is considered applicable law by the *Ontario Building Code Act* and therefore a demolition permit could not be issued until the 60 day period has expired. If a property is not listed, a demolition permit is typically issued within 10 days of receipt of a complete application.

This extended timeframe is helpful for Council, in that it allows additional time to review the proposed demolition, document the features that are to be lost, discuss the merits of the demolition with the owners, or, if Council chooses, to serve a Notice of Intention to Designate the property, which would then render the demolition permit void. Alternatively, Council could decide to do nothing and allow the demolition to proceed.

In addition to the tools and status pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, listed properties also enjoy an elevated status in other legislation such as the City's Official Plan. The City's Official

March 7, 2016

Page 5 of 7

Plan includes listed properties in the definition of a 'built heritage resource'. This status provides a type of "flag" for the public and developers when proposing planning applications on or adjacent to properties containing built heritage resources. Under Section 7 of the Official Plan, consideration must be given to the impacts any development has on the City's cultural heritage resources, including built heritage resources.

Also, being on the Register as a listed property provides the property a certain status that is recognized by other legislation such as the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment requirements, the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, and the Large Renewable Energy Program rules. As noted previously, this status (or flag) simply highlights these properties as ones of local cultural heritage interest, requiring consideration when undertaking these various projects.

### **Limited Impacts on Owners**

As noted above, while encouraged to consult with staff and the Municipal Heritage Committee, owners of listed properties are not required to gain permission from Council for alterations to their properties since there is no property specific by-law registered on title. As these are not designated properties they are not eligible for any financial assistance offered by the City for heritage properties.

In order to be placed on the City's Register as a listed property, Council needs to endorse the recommendation that the property is one of local cultural heritage value or interest. No notice is required to be sent to the owner nor is approval from the owner required; however, all of the property owners in this case have been made aware of the City's interest in the conservation of these heritage properties and their inclusion on the City's Heritage Properties Register. Letters were sent to the owners through registered mail in September, including a copy of their listing report. In addition, the owners of 223 Princess Street and 2130 Isle of Man Road were provided comments from staff, through their respective Planning Act applications, indicating the City's interest in conserving these heritage resources. Only the owner(s) of 124 Ordnance, 251 Sydenham, 183 Sydenham and 7 Colborne Street have not yet responded. None of the property owners have expressed concerns with the inclusion of their property on the Register.

The listing of a property is a way for Council to inventory its cultural heritage resources. Owners will not be required to maintain their properties to any higher standard than any other property owner in the City. Following inclusion on the City's Heritage Properties Register, staff will provide a letter to the owners confirming the listing of the property and providing contact information for any questions.

### **Reasons for Designation**

While it is not required under the *Ontario Heritage Act* to evaluate a property under Ontario Regulation 9/06 prior to including it on a Register, it has been the practice of staff and the Historic Properties Research Working Group to undertake an evaluation of each property and prepare a short report of their respective cultural heritage value and interest. These reports are attached as Exhibits A through I.

Based on this research, the Historic Properties Research Working Group, staff and the input of various heritage professionals, it has been determined that these properties meet the Provincial

March 7, 2016

Page 6 of 7

criteria and are eligible for inclusion on the City's Heritage Properties Register as non-designated properties of cultural heritage value or interest (also known as 'listed' properties).

**Existing Policy/By-Law:**

*Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, C. O.18. (Province of Ontario)

Ontario Regulation 9/06 - Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Ontario)

City of Kingston Official Plan

**Notice Provisions:**

Not applicable

**Accessibility Considerations:**

Not applicable

**Financial Considerations:**

Not applicable

**Contacts:**

Paige Agnew, Director, Planning, Building & Licensing Services 613-546-4291 extension 3252

Greg Newman, Manager, Policy Planning 613-546-4291 extension 3289

Ryan Leary, Senior Planner 613-546-4291 extension 3233

**Other City of Kingston Staff Consulted:**

Not applicable

**Exhibits Attached:**

Exhibit A Listing Report for 124 Ordnance Street

Exhibit B Listing Report for 251 Sydenham Street

Exhibit C Listing Report for 3601 Highway 2/1651 Sandy Beach Lane

Exhibit D Listing Report for 128 Nelson Street

Exhibit E Listing Report for 1368 Highway 15

Exhibit F Listing Report for 223 Princess Street

Exhibit G Listing Report for 183-185 Sydenham Street

**March 7, 2016**

Page 7 of 7

Exhibit H Listing Report for 7 Colborne Street

Exhibit I Listing Report for 2130 Isle of Man Road



1011030070121000000  
124 Ordnance Street  
POS PT LOT 414 B 202

The property at 124 Ordnance Street is of cultural heritage value because of its physical/ design values and its historical/ associative value. The crown patent for this 1/5 acre corner lot was granted to William Valentine Detlor in May, 1850. Prior to 1900 (c. 1870s) it was in the ownership of Overton Smith Gildersleeve and following his death in 1865 it came into the ownership of his sister Lucretia and heirs.

The property has physical/design value as a fine example of a simple 19<sup>th</sup> century classical downtown residence and an important component of this all-limestone intersection. 124 Ordnance Street sits at the south-east corner of Ordnance and Sydenham Streets and is one half of a two-storey square limestone structure. The other half faces Sydenham Street at civic address 251. It has a three-bay design with a central doorway and a hipped roof. The window openings are original as are their limestone sills and voussoirs. The central doorway retains its original opening and voussoirs. It has a later single-storey window visible.

124 Ordnance Street also has historical/associative value through its association with Overton Gildersleeve a prominent local lawyer, politician and Mayor of Kingston from 1855-1856 and 1861-1862.





1011030070122000000  
251 Sydenham Street  
PLAN OS PT LOT 414 B202

The property at 251 Sydenham Street is of cultural heritage value because of its physical/design values and its historical/ associative value. The crown patent for this 1/5 acre corner lot was granted to William Valentine Detlor in May, 1850. Prior to 1900 (c. 1870s) it was in the ownership of Overton Smith Gildersleeve and following his death in 1865 it came into the ownership of his sister Lucretia and heirs.

The property has physical/design value as a fine example of a simple 19<sup>th</sup> century classical downtown residence and an important component of this all-limestone intersection. 251 Sydenham Street sits at the south-east corner of Sydenham and Ordnance Streets and is one half of a two-storey square limestone structure. The other half faces Ordnance Street at civic address 124. It is a three-bay structure with a central doorway and a hipped roof. The window openings are original as are their limestone sills and voussoirs. The central doorway retains its original opening and voussoirs. It has a one-storey addition to the rear and a shed dormer.

251 Sydenham Street also has historical/associative value through its association with Overton Gildersleeve a prominent local lawyer, politician and Mayor of Kingston from 1855-1856 and 1861-1862.



0107000000 / 1011090020107000010  
1651 Sandy Beach Lane / 3601 Highway 2  
The Jack Houses  
CON 2 PT LOTS 27 AND 28 RP; 13R14052 PARTS 1 AND 2

This property of 117 acres (47 hectares) extends from Highway 2 to the St. Lawrence River. It includes two buildings: a stone house with civic address 1651 Sandy Beach Lane and a log house with civic address 3601 Highway 2 East. The stone house is on a private road and is not visible from the public highway.

Lot 27 in both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> concessions was first settled by Peter Jack and family who emigrated from Scotland around 1840. According to Township records, there was a log house on the property by 1844. After Peter Jack died in 1851 his son George occupied the part of Lot 27 below Highway 2. The 1851 census shows George Jack and his widowed mother living in a log house; while the 1861 census shows them living in a stone house along with George's wife and children; therefore the stone house was likely built in the 1850's. The house shown on the 1860 Walling map and in the 1878 Meacham atlas, at the location of the present house, is presumably the George Jack stone farmhouse.

The stone house has physical/design value as a significant and interesting Kingston area farmhouse of this period. It is a symmetrical three bay building with a fine neoclassical doorway with a semi-elliptical fanlight over the door and sidelights. Its setting on sloping ground gives it 1½ storeys on the north facade and 2½ storeys on the south facade (facing the river). The stones are regularly coursed on all sides, and have a brownish colour similar to other stone houses in the area, suggesting their source from a local quarry. A stone chimney rises from the peak of each gable end. An early photograph shows an impressive two-storey verandah on the south side with a hipped roof and ornate balustrade and paired columns, but the surviving verandah has lost most of its decorative features.

The log house has physical/design value as a surviving example of a rural building type that was once common but is now rare. It has a three bay plan with central doorway and side gables, and is 1½ storeys high. The logs have been covered by layers of siding and the windows are later replacements. There is a chimney at one gable end but there is no indication that it served a fireplace. The log house's location in Lot 28 suggests the possibility that it was the original Peter Jack log house and was moved from Lot 27 after the stone farmhouse was built.

The log house and stone house have contextual value as part of an important stock of buildings that survive from the initial settlement and agricultural development of this area along Highway 2. They provide an illustration of the typical progression from an early shanty or log house to a later stone farmhouse.





101102005007800  
128 Nelson Street  
PLAN A2 LOT 20 B292

The property has cultural heritage value and interest because of its physical/design values and its associative values. This small one and one half storey house was constructed c. 1915.

The house has physical/design value as a fine example of the Arts and Crafts style house. Heritage attributes reflecting this value include its generous proportions, its granite and wood porch support and granite chimney, its window openings, including the dormer and triple casement windows on the east wall, high staircase and dining room windows and the semi-circular end gable window on the north wall. The original Arts & Crafts front door and the generous setting add to this value.

The property has historical/associative value as the house resembles a house style made popular through a North American trend of “Kit” or “Mail-order” houses. During the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, houses of a similar design could be ordered through large department store catalogues, such as Eaton’s.





1011090050016100000  
 1368 Highway 15  
 The Baxter House  
 PLAN 628 LOT 5

The Baxter House property at 1368 Highway 15 is of cultural heritage value because of its physical/ design values, its historical/ associative value, and its contextual value.

Built between 1891 and the early 1900's on the site of a c.1850 frame house, this 3 bay brick farmhouse has physical/design value through its imposing 2½ storey scale and special features that include a traditional symmetry in the three bay façade with centre entrance, full width veranda with roof gallery and the central wide pedimented dormer. More contemporary design features are reflected in the generously sized lower floor windows, the truncated hip roof with decorative ironwork cresting and cornice brackets, a full height rectangular bay on the south-west with triangular dormer above, balanced on the north-east by a tall, substantial brick chimney, and also in the patterned shingle cladding on the dormers. The present veranda replaces the original, which had round columns with ionic capitals, turned balusters and a second floor walk-out for the central bay alone.

The property has associative/historical value through its connection with the locally prominent Baxter family. George Baxter became head master of the Midland District Grammar School, and built the large stone house, known as Cataraqui Grange, at what is now 1412 Highway 15 on part of his nearly 400 acre farm property. His brother-in-law, William Lyon Mackenzie, as leader of the 1837 Upper Canada rebellion and a frequent visitor, compromised his teaching position. George Baxter sold part of his property to his eldest son Peter in 1847 and then had a house of red roughcast stone built for him. Tragically, Peter drowned in 1871 and his son

## **Exhibit E**

James Baily Baxter replaced the old frame house with the present one of brick. It remained in the Baxter family until 1954 when it was purchased by Reginald Greenwood, and recently operated for some time as a bed and breakfast, known as Green Woods Inn.

The property has contextual value as a prominent example of a number of early farmhouses with a substantial amount of surrounding open space that helps to maintain the original rural character of this part of Highway 15.





10110308008300  
223 Princess Street  
The Allen Theatre  
PLAN OS PT LOTS 309 310 317; AND 318 LOT 316 AND RP 13R1797 PART 1

The former Empire Capitol 7 Cinema, originally the Allen Theatre, was built by Allen Theatre Enterprises at 223 Princess Street in 1920 and designed to seat 1207 people. It is of cultural heritage value and interest because of its physical/design values, its associative values and its contextual values.

According to the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared by Metropolitan Design and Commonwealth Resource Management, the theatre was originally designed in the Spanish Revival Style, a style that was popular in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although a prominent feature of this style, the use of red tile roofing, was removed in later renovations. The theatre's physical/design values are reflected in its principal façade. Constructed of a plain coursed stone veneer, it includes a larger tripartite window on the second floor with stylized masonry mullions, decorative window reveals

Details provided by Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, Allen/Capitol Theatre, 223 Princess Street, Kingston, Ontario, prepared by Metropolitan Design/Commonwealth Resource Management, May 2015.



and arched head panels with stylized floral and vine pattern, and a stylized frieze band with floral and vine pattern supported by stylized pendants terminating in lion-head masks each attached to the marquis by a decorative diagonally hung metal-link chain. A key heritage attribute is its glazed terracotta detailing in the frieze and surrounding the window; one of only two buildings with this decorative element in Kingston.

The property has historical/associative value with Allen Theatre Enterprises, which was one of the largest theatre chains in Canada in the 1920s, consisting of 47 operating theatres. The theatre was bought by Famous Players Canadian Corporation and renamed the Capitol Theatre in 1923. It was renamed the Odeon Theatre by 1941 and Cineplex in 1976. The theatre closed in 2012 after 92 years of operation.

The Allen Theatre was constructed by the engineering/building firm of Norman McLeod Limited of Toronto. The theatre was designed by the internationally renowned American architect of moving picture palaces, Charles Howard Crane (1885-1952), who designed some 250 movie theatres during his career. His theatre in London, Ontario, closely resembles the Allen Theatre.

Its contextual value derives from its important role in defining this former entertainment district and supporting the character of the Princess Street streetscape. The presence of the well-lit marquee and canopy (while not original) makes the Allen Theatre a landmark on Princess Street.



1011030080067000050, 101103008006700000, 1011030080067000030,  
1011030080067000020, 1011030080067000040

183-185 Sydenham Street

PLAN OS PT LOTS 311 317 and 318 RP 13R5239 PARTS 2 3 and 5 RP 13R14039 PART 1

183-185 Sydenham Street is located on the east side of the street, between Queen Street and Princess Street, in the City of Kingston. The property is a two-storey red-brick former semi-detached dwelling constructed between 1892 and 1904.

183-185 Sydenham Street is representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached dwelling. The neighbourhood that includes 183-185 Sydenham Street is home to a number of semi-detached dwellings and terraces. The symmetrical façade is typical of semi-detached dwellings. The first storey features two projections with two radiating brick voussoirs and remnants of the two entrances can be seen above the new entrance in other radiating brick voussoirs. The second storey displays four windows with brick voussoirs oriented over the entranceways and projections on the first storey.

183-185 Sydenham Street is an integral part of the street. It represents the transition from the commercial core of Kingston (Princess Street) to the residential area found on the north side of Queen Street. The buildings on this portion of Sydenham Street are located at the front of their lots which creates a streetwall, typical of commercial areas. Sydenham Street contains several other buildings of roughly the same age. The street's historic buildings vary in height from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys and the construction materials include red-brick and limestone. This variety creates a visually appealing and diverse streetscape.

Cultural Heritage Attributes:

## Exhibit G

- Two-storey red-brick construction and rear two-storey brick wing for each unit;
- Symmetrical façade including:
  - two projections on the first storey including two radiating brick voussoirs on each of the projections;
  - remnants of the two entrances can be seen above the new entrance in radiating brick voussoirs;
  - four windows with brick voussoirs on the second storey oriented over the entranceways and projections on the first storey
- Gable roof with a chimney at south end, and chimney at the shared wall with 187 Sydenham Street;
- Situation of building close to the lot line; and
- Forms part of the historic streetwall along Sydenham Street.



1011030070047000030, 1011030070047000050, 1011030070047000010,  
 1011030070047000070, 1011030070047000060, 1011030070047000020,  
 1011030070047000000, 1011030070047000040, 1011030070047000080  
 7 Colborne Street  
 Richard Boyd House  
 POS PT LOTS 382 SUBJ R W B193

The Richard Boyd House at 7 Colborne Street is located on the north side of the road in the City of Kingston. It is situated between Sydenham and Clergy Streets. The property consists of a two-storey limestone residential building constructed circa 1872.

The Richard Boyd House is a good example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century limestone residential building in Kingston. The building features a side gable roof and three-bay façade with offset front door. The front door is notable as it has a semi-circular transom and voussoirs. The windows on the first storey have stone sills and voussoirs. A rear one storey stone addition was added to the building prior to 1892, as was a further wood addition.

The Richard Boyd House is situated within a residential neighbourhood that consists of Colborne, Sydenham, Clergy and Queen Streets. The neighbourhood exhibits a continual pattern of reuse and replacement of existing structures that has left examples of building from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the present. The streets' historic buildings vary in height from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys and the construction materials include red-brick and limestone. This variety creates a visually appealing and diverse streetscape. This property contributes to the historic streetscape.

Cultural Heritage Attributes:

- Two-storey limestone building with rear one-storey stone and wood additions;

- Side gable roof;
- Three-bay façade with offset front door;
- Front door with a semi-circular transom and voussoirs;
- Brick chimney; and
- Window openings on the first storey of the façade and east elevation with stone sills and voussoirs.



Facing north (log section on left). Photo by J. McKendry

10110900400128000000  
 2130 Isle of Man Road  
 PT LOT 41, CON 5

This property has cultural heritage value and interest because of its physical/design values, its historic/associative values and its contextual value. According to the Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by Bray Heritage (October 2009), the dwelling evolved over the 19th century on a visually noteworthy point along the Rideau Canal. The original log section of the house both in its construction and orientation is a surviving representative example of the first permanent homes of the early settlers of the area. The property's association with the Jack's Rift section of the Rideau Canal connects it to one of the country's great historic themes.

The house has physical/design value due to its early log construction. The section of the building that is closest to the water (west wing) is an early log structure which predates the other timber frame sections of the building. The original log dwelling was likely built sometime between 1832 (completion of the Canal) and 1851 and was constructed of hewn logs (now covered over) on a limestone foundation. The first floor structure is made of heavy beams on stone with wide plank flooring. The walls were later insulated and lathed and plastered, likely when the front section was added. The side gabled structure appears to have been orientated to the southwest and the Canal (however any previous entranceway has been removed and/or covered over). The main/front section of the house is of wood frame construction and constructed sometime later in the 19th century. The side addition, though heavy timber framed with vertical board cladding, was the last section to be added most likely for a storage shed use. The building is a



representative example of the typical early permanent dwellings of those who settled here and farmed along the Canal.

The property has historical/associative value as part of a large tract of land (estimated to be 27,000 acres in total in Upper Canada) owned by Kingston businessman, politician and judge, Richard Cartwright (and his heirs), from 1803-1853. The lot is also closely associated with the building of the Rideau Canal (1828-1832). It was directly adjacent to the series of rapids known as Jack’s Rift, which were flooded by the construction of the Canal along with approximately 50 acres of the Cartwright property. This area, noted as “Section 22” on Colonel By’s canal plans, was the site where 30 Canal workers died of malaria during its construction in 1830.

The property has Contextual Value as a long-standing and recognizable landform (Charon’s Point) along the east bank of the Canal. The building can be viewed from the Rideau Canal and the opposite shore from many perspectives. The original log portion of this building represents the character of this area at a time not long after the Canal (a UNESCO World Heritage Site, National Historic Site of Canada, and Canadian Heritage River) was constructed.



Facing west. Photo by J. McKendry