



HERITAGE PROPERTIES

A LISTING OF THE DESIGNATE HERITAGE PROPERTIES
WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY



THE DESIGNATION PROCESS

The Ontario Heritage Act requires municipalities to keep a register of property that is of cultural heritage value or interest. The register is commonly known as the Municipal Heritage Register (MHR) and includes:

- Property that has been designated under Part IV (individual) or Part V (heritage conservation districts) of the Ontario Heritage Act; and,
- Property that has been listed as a non-designated property of cultural heritage value or interest.

A property can only be designated under Part IV (individual) of the Ontario Heritage Act and therefore placed on the Municipal Heritage Register following consultation with both the Arts, Culture and Heritage Committee which acts at the Township's Municipal Heritage Committee and the property owner. Notice of Intent letters are issued to property owners, as well as shared with the public to be open for objections.

The individually designated property is subject to a designating By-law that identifies the reasons for designation and a list of heritage attributes. If no objections are received, Council is presented each properties' By-Law to approve

Once the By-Law has been approved, a 30 day objection period opens. In accordance with Section 29(8) of the Act, any person who objects to the By-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal by forwarding to the Tribunal and the Clerk at the Township of North Glengarry.

If no objections are received within the 30 day period, the property becomes designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Learn more about North Glengarry's Heritage properties and buildings in the following pages.

STEP 1

A property can only be designated under Part IV (individual) of the Ontario Heritage Act and therefore placed on the Municipal Heritage Register following consultation with both the Arts, Culture and Heritage Committee which acts at the Township's Municipal Heritage Committee and the property owner.

STEP 2

Notice of Intent letters were issued to the property owners

STEP 3

Notice of Intent letters published to inform public, and open for objections

STEP 4

Council to approve a By-law for each property to receive designation

STEP 5

30 day objection period open. Any person who objects to the By-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal

Questions? Email ecdev@northglengarry.ca



THE GLENGARRY PIONEER MUSEUM

Opening in 1962, the Glengarry Pioneer Museum shows nine historical log and timber frame buildings, which have been relocated from surrounding areas, along with thousands of artifacts within each one.

The museum has not only preserved these buildings, but interprets, promotes the artifacts, records, culture and events of the pioneers who settled in North Glengarry. All artifacts, whether archival documents, photographs, objects or even oral histories are items which have some link to this area, and are predominantly from the 19th century.



KENYON TOWNSHIP HALL

The Kenyon Township Hall, built in 1862, is distinctive for its stone structure and early building date. Kenyon Township paid local resident Lachlin (Laughlin) McGillis 2 pounds, 10 shillings for drawing plans for the new building, while Roderick McMillan erected the hall using locally quarried stone. The specifications of the design required the outside walls to be two feet six inches thick!

The Kenyon Township hall is representative of the cultural expression of rural Scots conservatism and a province wide recognition of localism as a centre of community interest and control. Although altered and changed by fire and renovation, the exterior wears the concerns, ambition and pride of a nineteenth century rural community which can be shared, but never rebuilt.



OLD MILL, ALEXANDRIA

At this site located within the Township of Lochiel, now in the heart of the Town of Alexandria, the first grist mill was erected in 1819 by The Reverend (Father Alexander) MacDonell to serve his parishoners, who previously had to haul their grain to The Cedars or Cornwall for grinding. A carding mill was added in 1844 and thus, the settlement was appropriately called Priest's Mills. Both buildings were destroyed by fire in 1848. That same year, constructed started on the present building at the same site, a storey native stone grist mill powered by a 12 foot breast wheel. Steam power was added in 1856 to provide year round operation. This building too was gutted by fire in 1896, but restored with a third storey added in 1902 operating as Glengarry Mills. Fire once again plagued the building in 1944. Though restored, grinding had been discontinued by 1950. The settlement of Priest's Mills was incorporated as the Village of Alexandria in 1884, and as the Town of Alexandria in 1903, in honour of its illustrious founder, The Right Reverend and Honourable Alexander MacDonell.

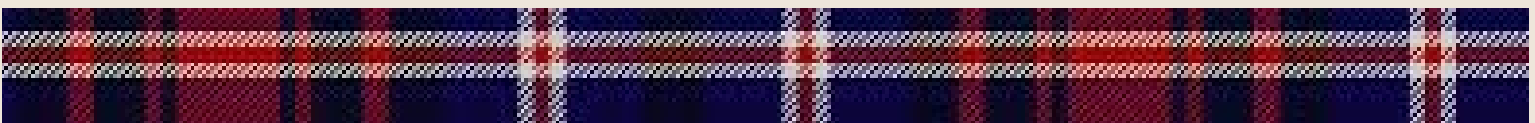


THE GRANDSTAND, MAXVILLE

The structure was originally constructed by the Kenyon Agricultural Society as a classic turn of the century grandstand to accomodate the ever larger crowds attending the annual Maxville and District Agricultural Fair and the for the largest Highland Games in the world, the Glengarry Highland Games.



The grandstands refurbishment in the 1950s maintained and enhanced historic design features and the structure remains a striking example of graceful early architecture.



SAINT ELMO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Erected in 1837, the Saint Elmo Congregational Church is a rare and early example of a place of worship that was established in the region and represents how Chapels were constructed in Ontario in the 1830s as an Austere log cabin with an enclosed lean-to-porch, single entrance, single sash wooden windows, and low hipped roof.



It is the oldest remaining chapel in Ontario built by Congregationalists. Many local Presbyterians helped with the initial construction using locally sourced materials, and the donation of the land by John Fisher.

A former full-time minister of the Saint Elmo Congregationalists was the father of Sir Edward Peacock, who was born in Saint Elmo. Sir Edward Peacock became the first non-British director of the Bank of England from 1921-1924 and 1929-1946. He served as a trusted advisor to the British Royal Family and was knighted in 1934 for his services.

1996 COUNTY RD 20 INDIAN LANDS

More commonly known as the Saint Elmo Presbyterian Church, this building offers a representation of the traditional Church of English brick design with a central Palladian window, returned eaves and gothic windows.

In the mid-19th century, the Saint Elmo Congregationalists became embroiled in the long-running dispute between the official Church of Scotland and the breakaway Free Church of Scotland.



Reverend Daniel Gordon, minister of the Free Church, was barred from their customary place of practice in the Congregational Church. As a result, 'The Gordon Free Church' constructed their red-brick church across the road in 1864. Gordon remained minister from 1853-1871.

Reverend Gordon's son, Charles Gordon, born at Saint Elmo, became an internationally renowned novelist under the pseudonym Ralph Connor. Some of his novels were based in the Saint Elmo area, such as *The Man from Glengarry* [1901] and *Glengarry School Days* [1902], of which there are some rather unkind descriptions of the neighbouring Congregational Church.



6 CHURCH ST, MAXVILLE



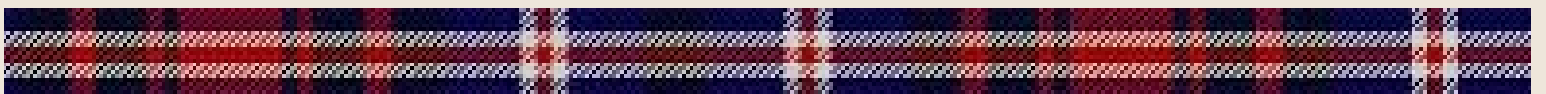
Constructed in 1912, 6 Church Street in Maxville has design and physical value that represents early examples of the late American Foursquare design due to its rectangular imprint, cinder block cladding (Boyd Block), and intricate roof line with unique trim work including narrow cornices.

The first registered owner of the property was John McEwen, who served as Maxville's first postmaster and was known to have conveyed her Majesty's mail over the county trails from Alexandria. McEwen sold the property in 1900 to Hugh McNaughton for \$100. The house on the property would not be built until 1912. The property would later sell again in 1921 for a value of \$3,750.

101 CENTRE STREET, ALEXANDRIA

The private residence of 101 Centre Street in Alexandria has design and physical value that represents early examples of the late Victorian style homes due to its red brick, stain-glass windows, and ornate woodwork along the porch with beadboard on its roof. The two-storey home was constructed in 1906 and contains a wrap-around porch on the main floor as well as a porch on the second floor. The porch roof is constructed from beadboard and contains ornate woodwork.

The high school was across the street from 101 Centre Street. The house was occupied by the principal J.T. Smith and his wife was Dorothy Dumbrille who is a recognized the authoress and poetess. She was the Author of *Deep Doorways* [1941] and *All This Difference* [1945] as well as several books of poetry. Dorothy Dumbrille resided at this property between 1925 – 1981. The house was the recipient of the Township of North Glengarry's "Blue Plaque Program" in 2019 through efforts of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Committee.



209-215 MAIN ST, ALEXANDRIA

The former Alexandria Armoury was erected in 1913 and is known municipally as 209-215 Main Street North. This property was used as a local military centre and was the only armoury in the region. It was crucial for training and supporting wartime efforts, and was officially turned over to the Department of Defence in June of 1914. Beyond its military function, the Armoury became a central social venue, hosting numerous community events.

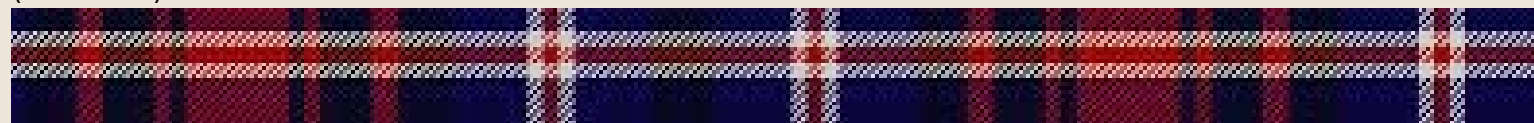
The Alexandria Armoury has design and physical value as the building is a good example of a mid-size armoury built to standard Department of National Defence plans from the period of 1910 to 1915. It is a straightforward, utilitarian construction intended for military purposes. With little ornamentation, its purpose was to provide a functional drill space and armoury for local militia. It also exhibits quality craftsmanship as evidenced in the contrast of materials and elaboration of details on its gable ends. A striking red brick façade complemented by detailed corbelling around the roof, reflecting the craftsmanship of the era. The simple gable roof and the decorative brickwork emphasize its traditional military design, which has been meticulously preserved.

Other details:

- Rectangular footprint;
- Symmetrical massing;
- Low-pitched gable roof;
- Brick and masonry walls punctuated and articulated by corbelling;
- Stepped gable parapet walls at the north-east and south-west ends of the building;
- Coping along the roofline;
- Keystone detailing around windows;

The property has historical value that yields information that contributes to an understanding of the Alexandria community as a military centre built as part of a pre-

World War I Armoury building campaign. It is associated with the expansion of militia training facilities reflecting a major federal push towards the growth of the volunteer militia. It was built to house, at various times, the 59th Stormont Glengarry Regiment, the "C" Squadron of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and "D" Company of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders (Reserve).



53 DOMINION ST, ALEXANDRIA

53 Dominion Street North in Alexandria has design and physical value as its exterior façade represents an early example of mansard style homes in Alexandria. The two-storey, red-bricked home contains a mansard style roof with a corbel roof line and a wrap-around porch on both sides of the home with corbels around the porch posts.

While the original date of construction has varying reports, the home existed as early as 1851.

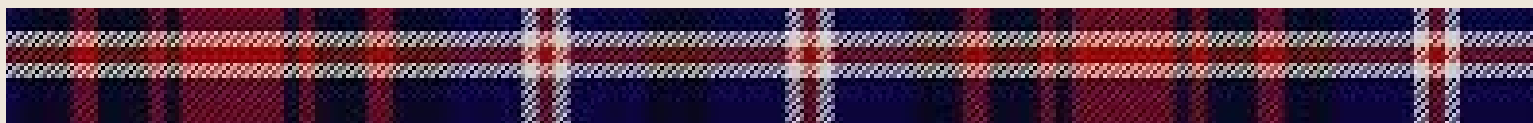
The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit. Home was constructed during the early settlement of Alexandria.



ALEXANDRIA TRAIN STATION

The Alexandria railway station was one of a very small number of Grand Trunk Railway's (GTR) stations built in Ontario during the First World War. Its simple design, brick construction and sparing use of scarce materials reflect wartime constraints.

The property has historical value that yields information that contributes to an understanding of the Alexandria community as a military centre during the First World War. The Alexandria Train Station represents the end of an era of growth and prosperity for Canadian railway companies. It reflects the GTR's response to the need for adequate rail transportation during the First World War. The Alexandria Train station enabled the town to continue as a railway centre throughout the war.



GLENGARRY COUNTY ARCHIVES

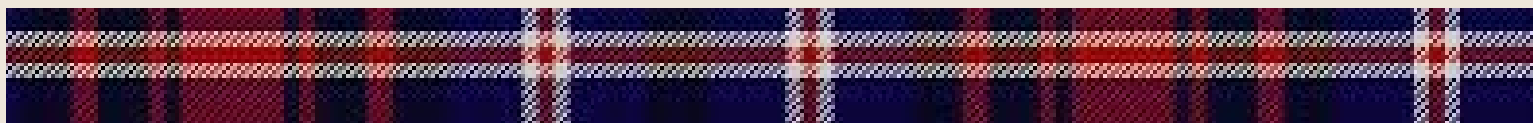
This was one of the first buildings constructed in North Glengarry before 1822. It first appears in the first manuscript of Alexandria, dated 1822, however its construction date is estimated to be between 1820-1822. It reflects the early tradition and values of North Glengarry by being the first home of Colonel Angus Macdonell, the nephew of Bishop Alexander Macdonell.

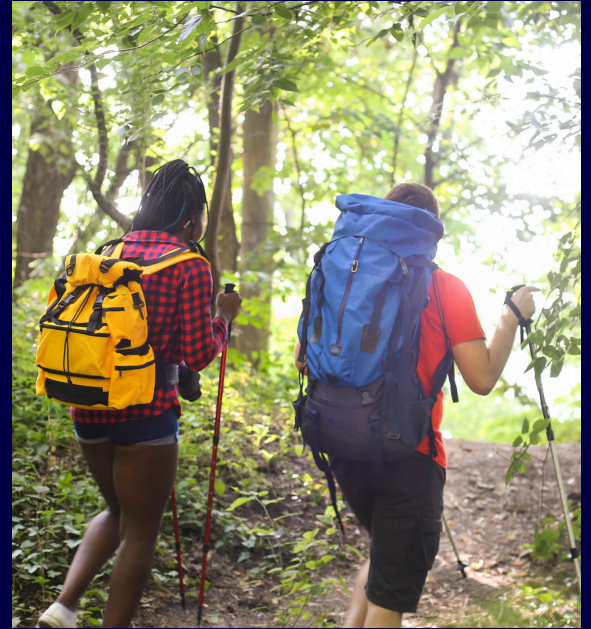


The property has contextual value because it is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings. The house has cultural heritage value as a physical reminder of the settlers to Alexandria. It has an important physical connection to the past. The property's location, set relatively close to the village's Main Street, has meant that it is a familiar and noticeable site along Kenyon Street, acting as a signal to the area's past.

The Glengarry County Archives are the largest archives in Eastern Ontario, housing over 300 collections covering every aspect of Glengarry's past from the pioneer period to the present. Such a large collection required a special location, which is why its new home at 28 Kenyon St E, in Alexandria is perfect, as it is the oldest building in Alexandria with a rich history of its own.

Incorporated as a municipal corporation in 2013, the archives is the official repository for the records of the Townships of North and South Glengarry municipal governments and is mandated to preserve the records of individuals, businesses and organizations from the settlement period to the present.





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*Ontario's Celtic Heartland
Le centre celtique de l'Ontario*