

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**1062 GOLF CLUB ROAD
LOT 1, BLOCK 2, CONCESSION 1
HISTORIC TOWNSHIP OF BINBROOK, WENTWORTH COUNTY
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by the City of Hamilton to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment of 1062 Golf Club Road, Glanbrook, for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The subject property is located on the north side of Golf Club Road, west of Woodburn Road. As part of the Council-approved designation process, the City requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared to identify the cultural heritage value and significant cultural heritage features of the subject property.

The subject property at 1062 Golf Club Road was historically located on Part of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1, within the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County. A frame school, S.S. #1, was built on the property in 1873 and three quarters of an acre of land was added to the school grounds at this time. The frame building was replaced by a brick and stone structure in 1898 and continued to operate as a school until 1960. In 1964, the property was purchased by the township and, with the co-operation of the provincial and federal government, the school was restored in commemoration of the Canada's centennial celebrations in 1967. The building was renamed Woodburn Centennial Hall. The interior of the building was restored by Michael Koblik Construction of Stoney Creek in 1965-66 and, while the front entrance was modernized and a second entrance was constructed near the rear of the structure, the exterior has remained virtually the same since 1898. The property is noteworthy for its continued use as an educational and community space since the construction of the first schoolhouse in 1873.

The cultural heritage evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road following City of Hamilton criteria and *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 has determined that the property retains cultural heritage value or interest and is a good candidate for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Potential designation of this property during Canada's sesquicentennial celebrations in 2017 would add to this part of the property's history.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Municipal Consultation	1
1.2 Policy Framework	2
1.2.1 Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06	2
1.2.2 City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation	2
1.3 Methodology	3
2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION.....	3
3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT.....	5
4.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT	5
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Township Survey and Settlement	5
4.2.1 <i>Binbrook Township</i>	5
4.2.2 Village of Woodburn	6
4.3 Historic Map Review	6
4.4 Land Use History.....	10
5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.....	13
5.1 Architectural Features	13
5.1.1 <i>Former Schoolhouse: Exterior Description</i>	13
5.1.2 <i>Former Schoolhouse: Interior Description</i>	14
5.2 Context and Landscape Features.....	14
6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION	14
6.1 Comparative Context of Schoolhouse Development	14
6.1.1 Protected Heritage Schoolhouses in the City of Hamilton	15
6.2 Application of City of Hamilton Evaluation Criteria	15
6.2 Application of Regulations 9/06.....	18
7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
7.1 Conclusions.....	19
7.2 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.....	19
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	22
9.0 QUALIFICATIONS	24
Appendix A: Photographic Plates	26
APPENDIX B: Comparative Analysis	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of study area in the City of Hamilton	4
Figure 2: Location of the study area in the City of Hamilton.....	4
Figure 3: Study area located on 1875 mapping.....	8
Figure 4: Study area located on 1923 topographic mapping	8
Figure 5: Study area located on 1934 aerial photography	8
Figure 6: Study area located on 1960 aerial photography.....	8
Figure 7: Study area located on 1966 aerial photography.....	9
Figure 8: Study area located on 1999 topographic mapping.....	9
Figure 9: Class at S. S. #1, in front of the original frame school, prior to 1898	11
Figure 10: S.S. #1 at Woodburn, now Centennial Hall, date unknown	11
Figure 11: Woodburn Centennial Hall, post-1965 renovations.....	12
Figure 12: Woodburn Centennial Hall, post-1965 renovations.	12



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using *City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation* 16
Table 2: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06 18



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by the City of Hamilton to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment of 1062 Golf Club Road, Glanbrook, for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The subject property is located on the north side of Golf Club Road, west of Woodburn Road. It contains a former late nineteenth-century schoolhouse which was converted into a community centre in 1960 known as Woodburn Centennial Hall. The structure now serves as a day care. In addition to the hall, the subject property features a small storage shed, a children’s playground, a parking lot, a lawn, and mature tree lines. As part of the Council-approved designation process, the City requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared to identify the cultural heritage value and significant cultural heritage features of the subject property.

This research was conducted under the project direction of Joel Konrad, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI. The present report follows the *Cultural Heritage Assessments for Designation of: 1062 Golf Club Road, Glanbrook (former Woodburn Hall); 312 Wilson Street East, Ancaster (Tisdale House); and, 1065 Highway 8, Stoney Creek (Coachhouse) Terms of Reference* (prepared in April 2016: revised November 11, 2016) and provided by Jeremy Parsons, Planner II, Cultural Heritage, at the City of Hamilton. Research was completed to investigate and evaluate the existence of any cultural heritage resources within the study area. Following guidelines provided in the City of Hamilton’s *Framework for Evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Property for Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act* (2016) and *Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline* (2016), this document will provide:

- a description of property location, describing the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property (Section 2.0);
- a description of the physiographic context of the property (Section 3.0);
- a description of the settlement context of the property, including the broad historical development of Glanbrook and the subject property itself based on archival research (Section 4.0);
- a description of the subject property including its heritage characteristics (Section 5.0);
- a description of the site’s cultural heritage value as based on archival research, site analysis, and provincially and municipally accepted criteria for establishing cultural heritage significance (Section 6.0);
- recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and accompanying statement of cultural heritage value or interest and list of heritage attributes if applicable (Section 7.0);
- a list of sources used in the compilation of this report (Section 8.0);
- a description of qualifications of the authors of the report (Section 9.0); and
- photographic plates (Appendix A).

1.1 Municipal Consultation

The subject property is located in the City of Hamilton. A search of publically accessible heritage inventories, including the City of Hamilton’s Municipal Heritage Register, the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, and the Canadian Register of Historic Places revealed that the property at 1062 Golf Club Road is a Registered Non-Designated property on the City of Hamilton’s Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest. Communication with the City of Hamilton has been ongoing throughout the preparation of this report.



The Glanbrook Heritage Society requested that the Woodburn Centennial Hall, 1062 Golf Club Road, be considered for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in March 2008.

1.2 Policy Framework

The authority to request this heritage assessment arises from the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City of Hamilton’s Official Plan, and project-specific Terms of Reference (2016). The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables designation of properties and districts under Part IV and Part V, Sections 26 through 46 and also provides the legislative bases for applying heritage easements to real property. The City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessments for Heritage Designation of: 1062 Golf Club Road, Glanbrook (former Woodburn Hall); 314 Wilson Street East, Ancaster (Tisdale House); and, 1065 Highway 8, Stoney Creek (Carpenter Coachhouse) Terms of Reference (prepared in April 2016; revised November 11, 2016) provides policy direction, methodology, and associated evaluation criteria for the undertaking.

The City of Hamilton’s Official Plan (Section 3.4, 2014 consolidation) sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources, including heritage designation:

3.4.2.3 The City may by by-law designate individual and groups of properties of cultural heritage value under Parts IV and V respectively of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including buildings, properties, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, and heritage roads or road allowances.

The City may further refine these criteria and provide guidelines for their use as appropriate.

1.2.1 *Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06*

Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06 provides a set of criteria, grouped into the following categories which determine the cultural heritage value or interest of a potential heritage resource in a municipality:

- i) Design/Physical Value;
- ii) Historical/Associative Value; and
- iii) Contextual Value.

Should the potential heritage property meet one or more of the above mentioned criteria and when there is no longer provincial ownership, the heritage property may be considered for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2.2 *City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation*

In addition to the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City of Hamilton has adopted their own framework to evaluate the potential cultural heritage value of a property. These criteria “seek to provide a consistent means of examining and determining the cultural heritage value or interest of real property” (City of Hamilton 2016:15). The criteria outlined by the city are to be used either as “stand-alone” or in conjunction with those outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 in the designation of heritage properties. Criteria relating to Built Heritage are described in Section 3 and are as follows:



Historical Associations

1. Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
2. Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
3. Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

Architecture and Design

4. Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?
5. Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?
6. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

Integrity

7. Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?
8. Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?

Environmental Context

9. Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?
10. Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?
11. Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?

Social Value

12. Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

1.3 Methodology

Archival research was carried out by ASI to examine the land use history of the subject site and to determine the significance of the property's design, associative, and contextual value within the context of late nineteenth-century trends in historical development patterns and rural schoolhouses within the City of Hamilton and historic Township of Binbrook and Wentworth County. A field review was then carried out to conduct photographic documentation and to collect on-site data necessary for establishing the site's heritage significance.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION

1062 Golf Club Road is in southwestern Ontario, within Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1 of the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County, now part of the City of Hamilton (Figures 1 and 2). The property is located on the north side of Golf Club Road, approximately 175 metres west of the intersection of Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road. The property is bounded by Golf Club Road to the south, a residential lot to the east and north, and a residential lot to the west.

The legal description for the property is Part of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1, Binbrook, Plan HL288048, and its rectangle shape is oriented northeast-southwest and encloses 4,043.72 square metres (0.99 acres). The property measures 50.27 metres in width by 80.44 metres in length.





Figure 1: Location of study area in the City of Hamilton
Base Map: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons



Figure 2: Location of the study area in the City of Hamilton.
Source: City of Hamilton Terms of Reference 2016

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156-159) is among the largest of the 53 defined physiographic regions in southern Ontario, comprising approximately 3,500 square km (MacDonald 1980:3). Generally, this region is flat and poorly drained, although it includes several distinctive landforms including dunes, cobble, clay, and sand beaches, limestone pavements, and back-shore wetland basins. Within this part of the Niagara peninsula, a number of environmental sub-regions have been described, including the Niagara Slough Clay Plain, the Fort Erie Clay Plain, the Calcareous Rock Plain (Onondaga Escarpment), the Buried Moraines, the Lake Erie Coast, and the Niagara River Valley (MacDonald 1980). The distribution and nature of these sub-regions, and the specific environmental features they contain, have influenced land use in the region throughout history and pre-history.

4.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

4.1 Introduction

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land-use. The following section provides the results of this research.

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1 within the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County, Ontario. It is located on the north side of Golf Club Road, approximately 180 metres west of the intersection of Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road, and features a single storey, one-room brick schoolhouse with a prominent bell tower.

4.2 Township Survey and Settlement

4.2.1 *Binbrook Township*

The land within Binbrook Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1789, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings the same year. Early survey divided the township into four concessions, each containing five blocks of 1,000 acres each. The township is said to have been named after a town in Lincolnshire, England. Binbrook was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler’s Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. In 1805, Boulton noted that this township contained good land but “the settlement of it proceeds rather slowly...from the want of settlers.” In 1820 there were less than 20 families living in the township. By the 1840s, the township was described as “well settled”. By 1850, the two principal settlements of the township had been established; Hall’s Corners (Binbrook), near the centre of the township, and Woodburn, in the southeast corner. Much of the township was covered in pine forest and this supplied the area with enough lumber to keep six sawmills operating in the township. By this time the 389 inhabitants of the township had cleared enough land to produce ten thousand bushels of wheat and eight thousand bushels of oats. Binbrook became a municipality in 1851 and in 1974 the township amalgamated with the Township of Glanford in the newly formed Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth (Boulton 1805:74; Smith 1846:15; Binbrook Historical Society 1979; Armstrong 1985:141; Rayburn 1997:32; Mika and Mika 1977:197).



4.2.2 Village of Woodburn

The first school in the Village of Woodburn was built around 1830 in the centre of the village and was called the Steam Mill School, after the grist mill. It was replaced with a frame school built on Concession 1 in 1873, known as S.S. #1, Binbrook. The subject structure, a school of brick and stone was constructed in 1898, with a basement and central heating, and in 1967 was turned into a community centre known as Woodburn Centennial Hall. A post office opened in August of 1852 and as the community grew Woodburn boasted a local doctor, a hotel, a boot and shoe maker, and a cheese factory. The Anglican church, called Christ Church, was built in 1884, replacing an earlier structure and has served Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics over the years (Binbrook Historical Society 1979).

Early industry was primarily lumber harvesting as the fertile clay loam soil of the area provided ideal growing conditions for white and red pines. Shipped through Hamilton Bay to England, the logs were used as ship masts. The location of Twenty Mile Creek was ideal for settlers and a steam-powered saw and grist mill as well as other industries such as a brewery and distillery took advantage of the close proximity. In the nineteenth century the village is reported to have had a population of 2,000 people, which is remarkably large for this period, indicating that Woodburn was the industrial centre for several townships. The construction of the Burlington Canal and the Great Western Railway drew merchants away from Woodburn and neighbouring communities to the larger centres. As a result, Woodburn's population declined and it has since remained a primarily agricultural community (Binbrook Historical Society 1979).

4.3 Historic Map Review

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Wentworth County* and the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of nineteenth century historical features within or adjacent to the subject property. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1859 map demonstrates that the subject property was owned by Geo. (George) White and that both Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road are historically surveyed roads. No historical features are depicted within the subject property lot. The 1875 map demonstrates that Rob't (Robert) Twiss was the property owner for the southern portion of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1 (Figure 3). A structure is illustrated at the southeast corner of the property, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road. A school is illustrated approximately where Woodburn Centennial Hall now sits.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical mapping and aerial photographs for the twentieth century were examined. This report presents images from 1923, 1934, 1960, 1966, and 1999. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1923 topographic map of Grimsby shows that a structure was standing within the study area, adjacent to Golf Club Road at that time (Figure 4). The property appears to be surrounded by agricultural land and one structure is shown adjacent to the property to the northeast, fronting Woodburn Road.



The 1934 aerial photograph shows the brick and stone school clearly within the study area (Figure 5). The rest of the property appears to consist of landscaped lawn, bordered on the east, north, and west side by tree lines. The subject property is surrounded by agricultural fields and no adjacent structures are present.

The 1960 aerial photograph shows the study area in the same state as previous photography and mapping (Figure 6). The adjacent properties have undergone development in the mid-twentieth century, as a number of houses are visible along Golf Club Road to the east and west of the study area. The 1966 aerial photograph shows the study area in the same state as the 1960 image (Figure 7).

The 1999 NTS map of Hamilton-Grimsby shows that development continued to increase in the vicinity of the study area during the late twentieth century (Figure 8). A number of additional structures are shown to both the east and west of the subject property, on the north and south sides of Golf Club Road. A house is illustrated adjacent to the subject property at both 1052 Golf Club Road, to the east, and 1078 Golf Club Road, to the west.





Figure 3: Study area located on 1875 mapping
Base Map: Page and Smith 1875



Figure 4: Study area located on 1923 topographic mapping
Base Map: Department of National Defence 1923



Figure 5: Study area located on 1934 aerial photography
Base Map: Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources 1934



Figure 6: Study area located on 1960 aerial photography
Base Map: Canadian Aero Service Ltd. 1960



Figure 7: Study area located on 1966 aerial photography
Base Map: Anon. 1966



Figure 8: Study area located on 1999 topographic mapping
Base Map: Department of Natural Resources 1996



4.4 Land Use History

The following land use history is based on a combination of land registry records, historical mapping, census records, assessment/collector rolls, and local history resources where available. Historically, the study area is located on Part of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1 within the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County. This land use history focuses on the one acre parcel that corresponds to the study area.

The Crown Patent for all 180 acres of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1, in the Township of Binbrook was granted to John Fox prior to 1791. The first settler to occupy the property was Daniel Dunham in 1825 (Binbrook Historical Society 1979: 10). The lot was subdivided at some point between the time the Crown Patent was granted and the mid-nineteenth century, and the 1859 mapping shows that Geo. (George) White owned the southernmost third of Lot 1. No structures are illustrated on this map.

It is possible that a tenant was living on the property at this time as George White could not be found in either the 1851 or the 1861 census. At some point between 1859 and 1861 the land was sold to Horace (Horrace) Henry, a 28-year-old English Methodist farmer who lived on the subject property with his wife Emetta, 27 (1861 Census, Enumeration District No. 2, page 42). The 1861 census indicates that a one-storey log cabin was located on the property at this time. The land corresponding to the study area (one quarter acre) was then purchased from Horace Henry in 1865 for the purposes of building a school.

A frame school, S.S. #1, was built on the property in 1873 and three quarters of an acre of land was added to the school grounds at this time (Figure 9). This school was furnished with double seats and accommodated approximately 48 students. In 1898 a brick and stone school was constructed which included a basement, central heating, and large windows (Figure 9). It is reported that this school was to be “the best equipped in Wentworth County,” and the cost of equipment, including 52 seats, was approximately \$4,000. The school trustees at the time it opened were James Barclay, George Ridge, and William (Wm) McEvoy, and the Wentworth County School Inspector was J.H. Smith. In 1910 a teacher named Miss Alberta Laidman raised money to purchase the spruce trees which still stood on the grounds as of the late-1970s (Binbrook Historical Society 1979:138).

The school was closed as a classroom in 1960 and the Woodburn Men’s Recreation Club suggested that Council purchase the school and associated acre of land from the Area School Board. In 1964 the township bought the property from the school board and, with the co-operation of the province and federal government, restored the school “in commemoration of the centennial of confederation in Canada,” renaming the building Woodburn Centennial Hall. The interior of the building was restored by Michael Koblik Construction of Stoney Creek in 1965-1966 and, while the exterior has remained virtually the same since 1898, the front entrance was modernized giving the interior a split level effect (Binbrook Historical Society 1979:150).

Canada’s Centennial was celebrated with the official opening of Woodburn Centennial Hall on May 22nd, 1967. The hall renovation was made possible through funding by the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada. Guests included local MPs and MPPs, as well as the Centennial Field Representative of the Department of Tourism and Information. The guest speaker was William Elwood Tossell, Associate Dean of Ontario Agricultural College of the University of Guelph, and a former student of the school. As part of the celebrations, the original school clock purchased by the students of 1898 was returned to the hall (Binbrook Historical Society 1979:151).

The new facilities have since hosted banquets, receptions, reunions, as well as many other activities. In



1972 children once again occupied the building as Farmers' Dell, the township's first pre-school, opened.



Figure 9: Class at S. S. #1, in front of the original frame school, prior to 1898
Source: Binbrook Historical Society 1979



Figure 10: S.S. #1 at Woodburn, now Centennial Hall, date unknown
Source: Binbrook Historical Society 1982





Figure 11: Woodburn Centennial Hall, post-1965 renovations.
Source: Township of Glanbrook LACAC Committee 1985



Figure 12: Woodburn Centennial Hall, post-1965 renovations.
Source: Township of Glanbrook LACAC Committee 1985

5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A field review was undertaken by Joel Konrad, Cultural Heritage Specialist, on 13 February 2017, to conduct photographic documentation of the property and to collect data relevant for completing a heritage evaluation. Results of the field review and archival research were then utilized to describe the existing conditions of the property. The following sections provide a general description of the built and landscape features within the study area. Photographic plates can be found in Appendix A.

The subject property at 1062 Golf Club Road in the City of Hamilton is located on the north side of Golf Club Road. The property is bounded by Golf Club Road to the south, and residential lots to the east, north, and west. The subject property contains a community centre/day care with associated playground and parking lot and is characterized by a late-nineteenth-century red brick former schoolhouse.

5.1 Architectural Features

5.1.1 *Former Schoolhouse: Exterior Description*

The former schoolhouse, which was constructed in 1898, consists of a single storey solid red brick structure constructed in a Victorian vernacular architectural style. The structure features a rectangular footprint with a front-gable roof with modern asphalt shingles, common brick bond, and cut stone foundations. A single, external brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The former schoolhouse is characterised by a prominent bell tower with a bell-shaped roof on its southeast corner. Brick corbel trim supports the roof line of the gable roof and extends across the gable ends of the structure.

The most prominent feature of the former schoolhouse is the bell tower located on its southeast corner. The brick tower is topped by a bell-shaped roof that is supported by square wooden posts. The roof has a wood slatted soffit and small wood bracketing. Decorative features on the tower include the following: the centennial logo on the south and east elevations; recessed brick squares near the roofline on the south, east and north elevations; a large date stone on the south elevation commemorating “School Section No. 1 Binbrook 1898” (there is another rectangular recessed area on the east elevation that could hold another date stone but is presently empty); and, a commemorative plaque celebrating the restoration of the Woodburn Centennial Hall by the Township of Binbrook in honor of the centennial of confederation in 1967. The main entrance into the building is on the east elevation of the tower and features a full arch over the door with drip mold. Similar, but smaller arches top the two rectangular window openings on the south elevation of the tower. The windows also feature stone sills and lintels.

The fenestration on the structure is symmetrical and homogeneous. Elongated rectangular windows (one-over-one sash with top light) with stone lintels and sills are found on the south, east, and north elevations. Originally, the east elevation featured five such windows. The northern-most window was removed to accommodate a second entrance during the centennial renovations. The door was designed to be sympathetic to the fenestration and retains the stone lintels and top light. Four basement windows are also found on the east elevation, the fifth having been removed to accommodate the additional entrance. An oval window with pronounced decorative key stones is centrally located in the gable end on the front facade (south elevation). A former arched opening on the west elevation has been bricked up.



5.1.2 Former Schoolhouse: Interior Description

The subject structure consists of a ground floor, a basement, and an attic and is occupied by the Farmers’ Dell Co-operative Preschool. The ground floor is generally composed of a large main room and a small kitchen along its south wall. The main room features painted wood slat flooring and ceiling, as well as painted wainscoting. A large chalk board, original to the structure, occupies the west wall. The recessed wood windows are potentially original to the structure and are one-over-one sash. There are no window surrounds and light fixtures are modern. Stairs to the side entrance and basement are located in the northeast corner of the room. The kitchen features modern linoleum flooring, dry wall ceiling, early one-over-one wood sash windows with modern trim, and modern cabinetry, hardware, and fixtures. Access to the unfinished attic is through a small ante-room off of the kitchen (east side).

The basement can be accessed from the modern cinderblock stairwells found at both entrances. The finished basement is composed of a large main room with storage areas and a bathroom along its west wall and a boiler room in the south west corner. Flooring is concrete and all doors, hardware, cabinetry, and fixtures are modern.

5.2 Context and Landscape Features

The subject property at 1062 Golf Club Road in the City of Hamilton is located on the north side of Golf Club Road. The property is bounded by Golf Club Road to the south, a residential lot to the east and north, and a residential lot to the west. The subject property contains a community centre/day care with associated playground and parking lot and is characterized by the late-nineteenth-century red brick former schoolhouse described above.

The rural institutional landscape is located within a sympathetic rural residential area. It is a designed landscape that is generally flat. There is a slight berm on the south side of the structure that slopes down toward Golf Club Road. A review of historical photos indicates that the berm is not part of the original landscape and was potentially added as part of the centennial renovations.

The property boundaries on all sides are defined by vegetation, including a line of coniferous trees along Golf Club Road. Secondary sources indicate that spruce trees were planted on the property in 1910 which still stood on the grounds in the late 1970s (Binbrook Historical Society 1979: 138). It is unclear at this time if the extant tree line fronting the property date to 1910 or if the trees were replaced later on in the twentieth century, potentially as part of centennial renovations.

The property also features a driveway and parking area to the east of the structure, and a play area is delineated by a chain link fence to the north of the structure. A grass lawn occupies the area north of the playground. A modern storage shed is also found on the property.

6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION

6.1 Comparative Context of Schoolhouse Development

For much of the first half of the nineteenth century, education in Ontario was unregulated; indeed, so bad was the situation that local trustees competed with each other “not for the best teachers but for the cheapest ones” (Richter 2006:1). One education historian has been quoted as saying that “...a teaching post was commonly regarded as the last refuge of the incompetent, the inept, the unreliaables”



(ibid). This situation changed in the 1840s when education began to undergo reforms. The appointment of Egerton Ryerson as Superintendent of Education (1844) and latterly, the *Common School Act of Ontario* (1846) saw the establishment of school districts and initiated standards and uniformity over a largely unregulated landscape of public education. As part of this, a system of provincially-appointed inspectors was created. Along with these early reforms a series of guidelines for the architecture and location of schools and for the contents and design of the classrooms were established. George Hodgins, a Deputy Superintendent of Education in Ontario published extensively in this area. One of his most cited works includes *The Schoolhouse: External and Internal Arrangements* (1857). Hodgins provides patterns for schoolhouses of various sizes and situations (including rural and village as well as urban schools) as well as specifications for aspects ranging from the mode of lighting and ventilation to the trees and shrubs planted outside.

The somewhat standardised nature of the activities taking place within a school combined with these reforms meant that there are a series of shared-characteristics found in schoolhouses in Ontario. However, Ross (1896:46) notes that “the trustees of the school are the sole judges as to the style and material of schoolhouses created under the Public-School Act” and, as well as the commonalities in the style and materials, there were also regional differences and individual design decisions. By 1896 structures of frame, brick, and stone which met Provincial standards had replaced early schoolhouses which tended to be log structures which were “primitive” and “indifferent as to comfort and accommodation” (Ross 1896:46).

6.1.1 Protected Heritage Schoolhouses in the City of Hamilton

The following section contextualizes the property at 1062 Golf Club Road by providing a comparative analysis of other properties of a similar type (i.e., former/current schoolhouse) in the region. As the property is located in the present City of Hamilton, Volume 5 of the City’s heritage register, containing the reasons for designating individual properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, was utilized to situate the property within its regional context. At the time of writing, there were nine schoolhouses designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 in the City of Hamilton. A summary of each designated schoolhouse is found in Appendix B.

The designated schoolhouses were constructed between 1857 and 1922. The majority of the protected heritage properties are located within the former boundaries of the City of Hamilton, while two are located in Dundas and one in Flamborough. The structures tend to be characterised by a larger scale and massing than the former single-storey one-room schoolhouse subject to evaluation, with most of them being two and two-and-a-half storeys. The only other single storey schoolhouse on the heritage register (designated) is a frame Second Empire schoolhouse in Flamborough.

After a review of other schoolhouses designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the City of Hamilton, it was determined that the property at 1062 Golf Club Road met the level of integrity expressed by these properties. In addition, it was determined that rural, single-storey brick one-room schoolhouses were underrepresented on the heritage register.

6.2 Application of City of Hamilton Evaluation Criteria

The following evaluation follows the City’s guidance category for built heritage and references the *Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*. The evaluations have been prepared in consideration of comparative data regarding the design,



historical/associative, and contextual values designated schoolhouses in the City of Hamilton, as presented above.

Table 1: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using *City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation*

Historical Associations	
Criteria	Analysis
1. Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?	This property was, and continues to be, significant to the Village of Woodburn and the Township of Binbrook. Historically and presently, the property served both as part of the fabric of the rural settlement and as a common place for children (through the school and later daycare) and greater community (through the community hall) of the surrounding area. This schoolhouse, like many rural schools, served as a central and ongoing role within the life and development of farming communities in and around Woodburn. The property is noteworthy for its continued use as an educational and community space since the construction of the first schoolhouse in 1873.
2. Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?	The property was the site of one of Canada’s Centennial celebrations and commemoration in 1967. While many such commemorations occurred throughout the country, it is possible that in this particular case the country’s centennial ensured that the property was retained in public hands and that the structure’s character defining elements were preserved. In 1964 the township bought the property from the school board and, with the co-operation of the province and federal government, restored the school “in commemoration of the centennial of confederation in Canada”, renaming the building Woodburn Centennial Hall and ensuring continued community access to the property.
3. Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province, or nation?	The subject property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

Architecture and Design

Criteria	Analysis
4. Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?	Built in 1898, the former one-room schoolhouse was constructed in a Victorian vernacular architectural style with a rectangular footprint, a front-gable roof, common brick bond, a series of elongated rectangular windows, and cut stone foundations. Brick corbel trim supports the roof line of the gable roof and extends across the gable ends of the structure. The most prominent feature of the former schoolhouse is the bell tower with bell-shaped roof located on its southeast corner. While the structure is a representative example of a late-nineteenth century single-storey, one-room red brick schoolhouse, such examples are under-represented in the existing



Table 1: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using *City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation*

	City of Hamilton heritage inventory for designated properties.
5. Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?	This structure does not appear to exhibit a high degree of functional, technical or scientific merit. It is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
6. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?	The property is not known to represent the work or ideas of a particular designer who is significant to the community.

Integrity

Criteria	Analysis
7. Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?	The subject structure is found in its original location and also fulfills the spirit of its original function as a community and educational space.
8. Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?	While the subject structure has undergone some renovations in the 1960s, these alterations are deemed to have been sympathetic to the overall historical and architectural fabric of the structure. The wood slat feature that was added to the bell tower as part of the 1960s renovations (see Figures 10 and 11) did obscure and detract from the original bell tower. The feature, however, has since been removed.

Environmental Context

Criteria	Analysis
9. Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?	The subject property is not known to be a physical landmark beyond its local context and as such is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
10. Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?	The single-storey rectangular structure retains a sense of cohesion with the surrounding rural residential landscape. While many of the residences post-date the former schoolhouse, the structures in the area exhibit similar scale, massing, and setbacks from the two lane road and tree lines form general property boundaries. The property continues to fulfill its original function as a community space within a rural residential area.
11. Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?	The former schoolhouse was a central building within the life of the Village of Woodburn and remains a tangible resource that provides a direct link to the rural agricultural past of this community. Located along a historically surveyed road, it retains an important role in defining and maintaining the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character of this area. The tree lines which characterise the property have been in place since the early twentieth century.

Social Value



Table 1: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using *City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation*

12. Public perception: is the property regarded as important within its area?	The subject property is regarded as important to the Glanbrook Heritage Society. The Society requested that the Woodburn Centennial Hall be considered for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 2008. The property is of specific importance to families of young children as it holds the Farmers’ Dell Co-operative Preschool which serves the Binbrook, Mount Hope, Stoney Creek Mountain, and York areas.
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6.2 Application of Regulation 9/06

Table 2: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The subject property meets this criterion (see criterion #4 above).
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	The subject property is not known to meet this criterion.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	The subject property is not known to meet this criterion.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The subject property meets this criterion (see criteria #1 and #2 above).
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	The subject property is not known to meet this criterion.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	The subject property is not known to meet this criterion.

3. The property has contextual value because it:



Table 2: Evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road using Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06

<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The subject property meets this criterion (see criterion #10 above).
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The subject property meets this criterion (see criterion #11 above).
iii. is a landmark.	The property is not known to meet this criterion.

7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The cultural heritage evaluation of 1062 Golf Club Road following City of Hamilton criteria and *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 has determined that the property retains cultural heritage value or interest and is a good candidate for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The subject property at 1062 Golf Club Road was historically located on Part of Lot 1, Block 2, Concession 1, within the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County. A frame school, S.S. #1, was built on the property in 1873 and three quarters of an acre of land was added to the school grounds at this time. The frame building was replaced by a brick and stone structure in 1898 and continued to operate as a school until 1960. In 1964, the property was purchased by the township and, with the co-operation of the provincial and federal government, was restored in commemoration of the Canada’s centennial celebrations in 1967. The building was renamed Woodburn Centennial Hall. The interior of the building was restored by Michael Koblik Construction of Stoney Creek in 1965-66 and, while the front entrance was modernized and a second entrance was constructed near the rear of the structure, the exterior has remained virtually unchanged since 1898. The property is noteworthy for its continued use as an educational and community space since the construction of the first schoolhouse in 1873.

Potential designation of this property during Canada’s sesquicentennial celebrations in 2017 would add to this part of the property’s history.

7.2 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Property

The subject property is located at 1062 Gold Club Road, of the former Township of Binbrook, Wentworth County, now part of the City of Hamilton. It is located on the north side of Golf Club Road, approximately 175 metres west of the intersection of Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road. The property is bounded by Golf Club Road to the south, and residential lots to the east, north, and west. It contains a former late nineteenth-century schoolhouse which was converted into a community centre in 1960 known as Woodburn Centennial Hall. The structure now serves as a pre-school. In addition to the hall, the subject property features a small storage shed, a children’s playground, a parking lot, a lawn, and mature tree lines.



Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The subject property retains historical, architectural, and environmental or contextual value. This property is historically significant as it illustrates important themes and events essential to the nineteenth and twentieth-century development of the Village of Woodburn and former Township of Binbrook. It retains a late nineteenth-century schoolhouse, which like many rural schools, served a central and ongoing role within the life and development of farming communities in and around Woodburn. The property’s historical values also lies in its subsequent use a community hall and host for the community’s centennial celebrations in 1967. The subject property educated generations of children and then later hosted community banquets, receptions, and reunions, making this property a significant and essential component of Woodburn’s early development and later evolution into a village community situated within a growing urban municipality.

The subject property is also significant for its architectural value. It retains a former one-room school house, constructed in a Victorian vernacular architectural style which is characterised by a prominent bell tower topped with a bell-shaped roof, elongated rectangular fenestration, brick corbel trim along the gable roof line, common bond brick, and cut stone foundation. While this architectural style type would have been relatively common among schoolhouse construction in the late nineteenth century and within rural areas, it is now an under-represented building type in the City of Hamilton. In this sense, and because of sympathetic renovations that have been made to the structure over time, it is considered to be a good example of the City’s rural cultural heritage and institutional fabric that supported the communities outside of the traditional downtown core.

The single-storey school house is contextually significant as a well-preserved and important element that contributes to the present character of the surrounding rural residential landscape. The school house contributes to the character of the area and defines it as a formerly rural area that transformed from an agricultural-based to residential-based community in the latter half of the twentieth century. The former schoolhouse was a central building within the life of the Village of Woodburn and remains a tangible resource that provides a direct link to the rural agricultural past of this community.

Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes, i.e. character-defining elements of the former schoolhouse include, but are not limited to

- Bell tower with bell-shaped roof supported by wooden posts, bell, 1898 date stone, recessed brick squares, arched doorway with brick arch and drip mold, rectangular windows with stone sills, lintels, and brick arch and drip mold, and commemorative elements associated with the Canadian Centennial;
- Fenestration with elongated rectangular windows with top lights and stone sills and lintels;
- Oval window with pronounced key stones;
- Brick corbel trim along the roof line;
- External brick chimney;
- Red brick construction;
- One-storey scale with basement;
- Cut stone foundations;
- Early/original windows;



- Location near the intersection of two historically surveyed concession roads, Golf Club Road and Woodburn Road;
- Tree line along Golf Club Road; and
- Contextual relationship of the property with the surrounding rural residential area as manifested by the property boundaries, setback from the road, and open lawns.



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9.0 QUALIFICATIONS

Annie Veilleux

EDUCATION

M.A., Interdisciplinary Studies, York University, 2012
Diploma, Collections Conservation and Management, Sir Sanford Fleming College, 2006
B. A. Hons., Archaeology, University of Toronto, 2002

POSITION

Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION

National Trust for Canada
Association of Critical Heritage Studies
Ontario Association for Impact Assessment
Ontario Archaeological Society

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2014-present	Manager and Cultural Heritage Specialist, Cultural Heritage Division, ASI
2010 - 2013	Cultural Heritage Specialist/Project Manager, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Planning Division, ASI
2006 – 2009	Staff Archaeologist and Field Director, Planning Assessment Division, ASI
2006	Intern and Teaching Assistant, Archaeological Conservation Lab, Memorial University of Newfoundland
2001 - 2004	Project Archaeologist, Field Archaeologist, and Laboratory Assistant, ASI
2002 and 2003	Contract Researcher, Archaeology Department, University of Toronto

PROFILE

Ms. Veilleux’s education and experience in cultural landscape theory, historical research, archaeology and collections management provide her an excellent grounding in the area of cultural heritage planning and management. With over fifteen years of experience in this field, her work has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources, both above and below ground. Ms. Veilleux have served as Project Manager and Cultural Heritage Specialist on numerous built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments, heritage recordings and evaluations, and heritage impact assessments as required for Environmental Assessments and Planning projects throughout the Province of Ontario. She has extensive experience leading and conducting research for large-scale heritage planning studies, heritage interpretation programs, and has assisted in a number of projects requiring Indigenous consultation and engagement. Ms. Veilleux is also fully bilingual in English and French and has served as a French language liaison on behalf of ASI.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Heritage survey techniques
- Cultural heritage evaluation and impact assessment
- Consultation with the MTCS and heritage stakeholders
- Management of large scale heritage planning projects
- Identification and assessment of cultural heritage landscapes
- Thematic, archival, and oral historical research
- First Nations consultation and engagement programs



Joel Konrad

EDUCATION

Ph.D., History, McMaster University, 2011
M. A., History, University of Ottawa, 2006
B. A. (Honours.), History and Aboriginal Studies, Brock University, 2003

FURTHER EDUCATION

Post-Graduate Courses in Cultural Heritage Studies, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. (2012-2013)

- Cultural Heritage Stewardship and Sustainability
- Heritage Conservation in Context

POSITION

Heritage Specialist and Project Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS)
Ontario Historical Society (OHS)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2013 – Present	Project Manager and Cultural Heritage Specialist, Cultural Heritage Division, ASI
2012 - 2013	Lecturer in History, Trent University, Peterborough, ON
2010 - 2011	Lecturer in History, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.
2010	Research Fellow, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
2006 – 2010	Teaching and Research Assistant, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON
2004-2006	Teaching and Research Assistant, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON

PROFILE

Dr. Konrad's education and experience in historical research, public history, and cultural heritage principles and practices have provided him with an excellent grounding in the area of cultural heritage planning and management. He has experience in the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources, as well as a keen interest in cultural and intellectual history, heritage policy and legislation, the history and conservation of industrial landscapes, architectural history, and the salvage of heritage buildings.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Heritage Bridge Assessments
- Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments
- Heritage Impact Assessments
- Documentation and Commemoration Reports



Appendix A: Photographic Plates





Plate 1: South
(front) elevation of
the subject
resource.



Plate 2: East
elevation of the
subject resource.



Plate 3: North and west elevations of the subject resource.



Plate 4: West elevation of the subject resource.



Plate 5: Detail of brick corbel trim along the roof line.



Plate 6: Detail of the cut stone foundation.



Plate 7: Detail of the bell-shaped roof supported by wooden posts of the bell tower.



Plate 8: Detail of the bell and wood slat soffit of the bell tower.



Plate 9: Detail of the date stone on the south elevation of the bell tower.



Plate 10: Detail of the centennial commemoration and recessed area for a date stone on the east elevation of the bell tower.



Plate 11: Detail of the upper portion of the doorway showing the full arch.



Plate 12: Detail of the fenestration on the south elevation of the bell tower.



Plate 13: Detail of the basement fenestration.



Plate 14: Detail of the oval window in the gable end of the south elevation.



Plate 15: Detail of the former opening that has been bricked in on the west elevation.



Plate 16: Interior view of the main floor of the community hall. Note the wainscoting and blackboard along the wall.



Plate 17: Interior view of the main floor of the community hall.



Plate 18: Interior view of the main floor of the community hall.



Plate 19: Detail of the blackboard, wainscoting, and wood slat flooring.



Plate 20: Detail of the wainscoting and window sill on the main floor.



Plate 21: Detail of the top light of one of the elongate windows



Plate 22: Detail of the main floor kitchen.



Plate 23: View of the attic.



Plate 24: View of the main room in the basement.

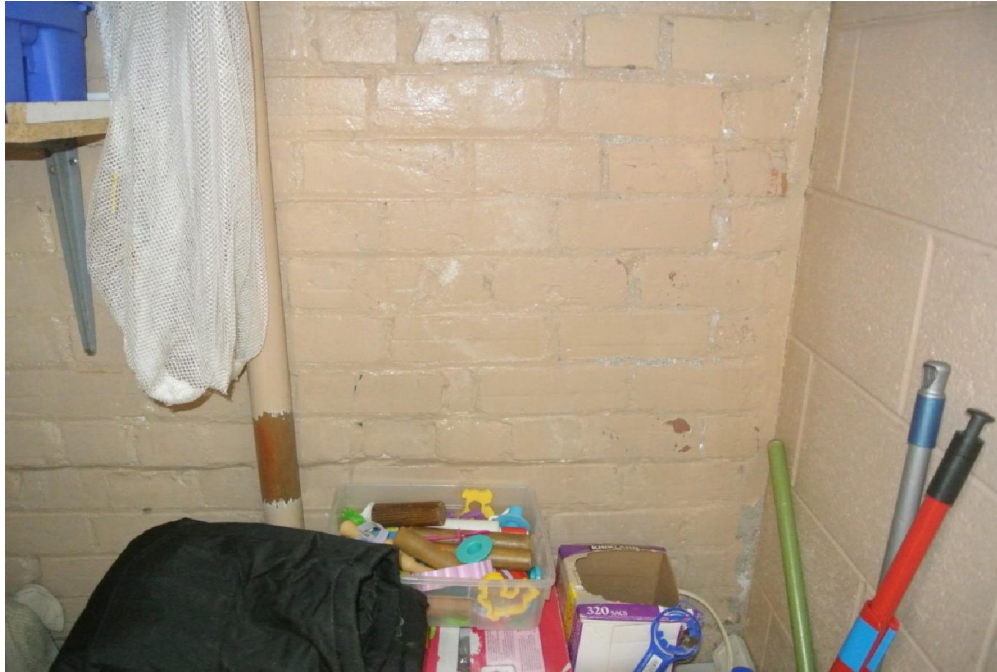


Plate 25: View of one of the storage rooms in the basement.



Plate 26: Looking west along Golf Club Road.



Plate 27: View of the tree line along Golf Club Road.



Plate 28: Looking south across the lawn toward the playground and the north elevation of the subject resource.



Plate 29: View
across the parking
lot toward the
subject resource.

APPENDIX B: Comparative Analysis

Sources:

- *Hamilton's Heritage- Volume 1: List of Designated Properties and Heritage Conservation Easements under the Ontario Heritage Act*
(<https://d3fp1lf1m7bbt3.cloudfront.net/sites/default/files/media/browser/2014-12-16/hamiltons-heritage-volume-1.pdf>)
- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 5: Reasons for Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
(<https://d3fp1lf1m7bbt3cloudfront.net/sites/default/files/media/browser/2014-12-16/hamiltons-heritage-volume-5.pdf>)





781 Governors Rd Dundas Victoria School 1916 3990-92

781 Governors Rd, Dundas

The structure at 781 Governors Road is a two storey red brick schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, stone foundation, hipped roof, and a central bell tower. Known as the Victoria School and constructed in 1916, this school was constructed to be a model school in the area with many modern features. The school closed in 1958, and has served as a private residence since (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:26). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 3990-92).

The structure at 781 Governors Road features several design elements considered very modern at the time of construction, including indoor toilets, separate entrances for boys and girls, a well equipped kitchen, woodworking class facilities, and a separate teacher's room (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:26).

The south elevation of the structure has been restored to its original appearance, and features a symmetrical façade with ornate arched-brick entrances featuring transom lights on the east and west portions, decorated wooden eaves at the roofline, and a marker stone with the name and section number of the school on an intersecting gable above the hipped roofline. Fenestration consists of large rectangular windows flanked by brick pilasters.

The structure at 781 Governor's Road exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system of the local community.

The structure at 781 Governor's Road exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the community of Dundas.



73 Melville St Dundas Dundas Central Public School 1857 "OHF Easement" 3751-88

73 Melville Street, Dundas

The structure at 73 Melville Street is a two-and-a-half storey red brick Classical Revival schoolhouse originally constructed with a rectangular plan, hipped roof with numerous dormers, and overhanging bracketed eaves. Known as the Dundas Central Public School and constructed in 1857, this structure has been subject to several additions and renovations since construction. It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 3751-88). It is also subject to an easement by the Ontario Heritage Trust.

The south elevation features a wide staircase leading to prominent entrance topped with a pediment and flanked with pilasters. Fenestration is simple with one-over-one sash windows featuring concrete sills and lintels. Additions to the north of the original structure were constructed in 1885, 1919, and 1960. Identified elements of architectural significance include the following: the south, west, and east facades of the 1857, 1885, and 1919 structures; vaulted metal ceilings on the second floor of the original structures and other original interior finishes; and, missing elements such as the exterior hand rails and the bell tower (constructed in 1885 and removed in 1948) (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:45)

The structure at 73 Melville Street exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system of the local community.

The structure at 73 Melville Street exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the community of Dundas.



2295 Troy Rd Flamborough (formerly 3rd Con Rd W) Troy School 1878 95-67

2295 Troy Rd, Flamborough

The structure at 2295 Troy Road is a single storey wooden frame Second Empire schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and clad in wooden shiplap siding. Known as the Troy School (School House S.S. #5) and constructed in 1878, this structure is perhaps the only remaining wooden school building extant in Hamilton-Wentworth (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:54). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 95-67).

The south elevation features a prominent central bell tower with mansard roof containing a small dormer with the date stone, rosette window, and main entrance featuring an arched transom light. Separate entrances for boys and girls are located to the east and west of the interior of the tower. The bell and surrounding structure were removed during renovations in the 1950s. Identified elements of architectural significance include the following: original shiplap siding and wooden trim; the tower with round headed double window, rosette window, elaborate pedimented dormer, and bellcast mansard roof; and, the four round-headed windows on the south elevation. The interior is excluded from designation (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:54).

The structure at 2295 Troy Road exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and the long-standing public use of the structure by the local community.

The structure at 2295 Troy Road exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the community of Flamborough.



235 Bowman St Hamilton Former Princess Elizabeth School 1922 “Municipal Easement” 92-031

235 Bowman Street, Hamilton

The structure at 235 Bowman Street is a two-storey brick-clad steel and reinforced concrete Collegiate Gothic style schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, and emphasis on horizontal lines. Originally a single-story structure known as the Princess Elizabeth School and constructed in 1922, the second story was added in 1930 to provide additional classrooms. The structure was designed by Warren and McDonnell, considered specialists in institutional architecture and responsible for designing a number of prominent schools in the province (Hamilton’s Heritage Vol. 5 2014:84). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 92-031). It is also subject to a municipal easement.

The west elevation features a prominent Tudor-arched main entrance with carved stone Gothic detailing, and a turreted projecting frontpiece on the second floor. Horizontal concrete banding and concrete trim accent the red brick façade. The windows are large and multi-paned, allowing for ample light inside the structure. Identified elements of architectural significance include the exterior elements on the west, north, and south facades; and interior elements including the entrance hallway, two original staircases, corridors, auditorium, decorative stonework, original steel-sash windows, wood doors, auditorium skylight, glazed wall tile, and original woodwork original (Hamilton’s Heritage Vol. 5 2014:84).

The structure at 235 Bowman Street exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and the long-standing public use of the structure by the local community. The structure is currently housing the Irving Zucker College of Jewish Studies.

The structure at 235 Bowman Street exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the community of Hamilton.



180 Grant Ave Hamilton (also 200 Stinson St) Stinson Street School 1894 "Municipal Easement" 89-219

180 Grant Avenue, Hamilton

The structure at 180 Grant Avenue is a two-and-a-half storey red brick Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian Romanesque schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, hipped roof and rusticated ashlar sandstone base. Known as the Stinson Street School, the original structure was constructed in 1894-95 with an addition to the south in 1915 (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:97). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 89-219). It is also subject to a municipal easement.

The north elevation features a prominent main entrance featuring a semi-circular sandstone arch surrounded in rusticated ashlar sandstone. Windows are evenly-spaced one-over-one sash with stone lintels and sills, and generally feature transom lights. A projecting frontpiece is centrally located on the north elevation with a steep gable roof. Identified elements of architectural significance include the façades of both the 1894 and 1915 buildings including the original entrances, double-hung sash windows, slate roofs with gables, dormer and chimneys, and the interior hall spaces, classroom doorways, four main staircases, wood floors, and wainscoting (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:98).

The structure at 180 Grant Avenue exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and the continued use of the structure as a school.

The structure at 180 Grant Avenue exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the Stinson neighborhood of Hamilton.



75 Hunter St W Hamilton Central Public School 1851 78-79

75 Hunter Street West, Hamilton

The structure at 75 Hunter Street West is a two-and-a-half storey dressed-stone school with elements of Romanesque and Victorian architecture. The structure has a pavilion plan, hipped roof with bracketed eaves and projecting intersecting gables on the east and west, and a central clock tower. Known as the Central Public School, the original structure was constructed in 1851, with renovations conducted in 1890 (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:101). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, and historical/associative value (By-law 78-79).

The north elevation features a prominent central clock tower with rectangular windows, arched windows, and louvered openings and contains the main entrance at ground level. Gable-roofed projections are on the east and west sides of the north elevation, and feature paired arched windows and overhanging eaves supported by brackets. Windows are evenly-spaced and generally one-over-one sash with stone or concrete lintels and sills. Identified elements of architectural significance include the entire exterior of the structure (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:101).

The structure at 75 Hunter Street West exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and the continued use of the structure as a school. The structure was also the first building owned by the Hamilton Board of Education, and the first large graded school in British North America following the educational ideology of Egerton Ryerson (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:101).

The structure at 75 Hunter Street West exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the City of Hamilton.



252 James St N Hamilton - 254 Christ's Church Cathedral and Schoolhouse 1852 "OHF Easement" 86-313

252 James Street North, Hamilton

The structure at 252 James Street North is a one-and-a-half storey broken-course cut-stone Gothic Revival schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, gable roof with gable dormers, and belfry on the west elevation. Known as the Christ's Church Cathedral Schoolhouse, the structure was constructed in 1870 prior to the associated Christ's Church Cathedral was completed in 1875 (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:105). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 86-313). It is also subject to an Ontario Heritage Trust easement.

The west elevation features an ornate main entrance with decorative transom and sidelights topped with a stone arch. Windows are evenly-spaced with stone or concrete lintels and sills. The belfry is square in plan with paired louvered-openings topped with a pointed arch. Identified elements of architectural significance include the original architectural features on the front and side façades, including but not limited to the stone walls and belfry (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:105).

The structure at 252 James Street North exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and Anglican Diocese of Niagara, and the continued use of the structure as an educational/religious center into the twenty-first century.

The structure at 252 James Street North exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings on James Street North in the City of Hamilton.



137 Strathcona Ave N Hamilton Former St. George's Anglican Church/Sunday School 1890 96-148

137 Strathcona Avenue North, Hamilton

The structure at 137 Strathcona Avenue North is a two-storey red brick Gothic Revival schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, stone foundations, and gable roof with decorative brick corbelling on the south gable end. Known as the St. George's Anglican Church Sunday School, the structure was constructed in 1911, 21 years after the associated St. George's Anglican Church was completed in 1890 (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2014:141). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 96-148).

The west elevation features a simple main entrance offset to the east with a transom light and topped with a brick ogee arch. Windows are unevenly-spaced with brick ogee arches and stone or concrete sills on the first and second floor, with basement windows featuring stone or concrete lintel as well. The interior of the school features a large two storey room containing classrooms and a mezzanine on three sides, and once accommodated as many as 900 students (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2005:141). Identified elements of architectural significance include all original architectural features on the four exterior façades, including walls, windows, and the interior open space with its classrooms and mezzanine (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2005:142).

The structure at 137 Strathcona Avenue North exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system and Anglican Diocese of Niagara, and the continued use of the structure as an educational/religious center into the twenty-first century.

The structure at 137 Strathcona Avenue North exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the City of Hamilton.



255 West Ave N Hamilton West Avenue School 1885 88-182

255 West Avenue North, Hamilton

The structure at 255 West Avenue North is a two-and-a-half storey red brick Victorian school with a rectangular plan, stone foundations, and hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, and a central belfry. Known as the West Avenue School, the structure was originally constructed in 1885, and subject to additions in 1921, 1952, and 1974 (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2005:147). It is Designated Part IV of the *OHA* because of its physical/design value, historical/associative value, and contextual value (By-law 88-182).

The east elevation features a projecting frontpiece with a semi-circular roof, circular window, and returned eaves. The main entrance is centrally located in this frontpiece, but has been modified with a recent structural addition. Windows are rectangular two-over-two, double-hung, and evenly-spaced with stone or concrete sills on the first and second floor, with basement windows featuring stone or concrete lintel as well. Identified elements of architectural significance include all original architectural features on the four exterior façades, including the hipped roof with cupola and dormers, the central tower with arched pediment, circular window and carved stone "West Avenue School" sign, and the two-over-two, double-hung windows (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2005:148).

The structure at 255 West Avenue North exhibits historical/associative value due to its connection with the educational system in the City of Hamilton. It was the fifth of eleven public schools built in the nineteenth century, and one of only four that remain standing (Hamilton's Heritage Vol. 5 2005:148).

The structure at 255 West Avenue North exhibits contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings in the City of Hamilton.