



City of Brantford Heritage Register Project

Phase 1 Report

Prepared for the City of Brantford
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Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services

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Table of Contents

List of Figures	iv
Executive Summary	1
Acknowledgements	1
1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Project Purpose	3
1.2 Study Area Context	4
2.0 Community Engagement	7
2.1 Heritage Committee Meetings	7
2.2 Indigenous Engagement Program	7
2.3 Project Website	8
2.4 Public Information Centre #1	8
2.5 Agency and Inventory Consultation	9
2.6 Properties Identified Through Consultation	9
3.0 Thematic History Framework	12
3.1 Purpose and Methodology	12
3.2 The Thematic Framework in Outline	13
3.3 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement, pre-1784	13
3.4 Early Haudenosaunee and European Settlement, 1784-1828	14
3.5 The Village and Town Years, 1829-1876	15
3.6 The City of Brantford at the Turn of the Twentieth Century, 1877-1900	17
3.7 Brantford During the Edwardian Period, 1901-1913	19
3.8 WWI and Interwar, 1914-1938	21
3.9 WWII and Post-War, 1939-1953	22
3.10 Growth and Industrial Decline, 1954-1988	23
3.11 Revitalization, 1989-Present	24
3.12 Thematic History References	26

4.0	City Areas	32
4.1	Scope and Methodology	32
4.2	Built Form Typology and Characteristics	36
4.3	City Areas	46
5.0	Architectural Style Guide	125
5.1	Scope and Methodology	125
5.2	Timeline of Architectural Styles in Brantford	126
5.3	Guide to Architectural Styles in Brantford	127
6.0	Existing Heritage Inventory Review & Standardization	160
6.1	Scope and Methodology	160
7.0	Conclusions	162
7.1	Summary and Discussion	162
7.2	Next Steps	163
	References	165
	Project Personnel	171
	Appendix A: Properties identified for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register	A-1
	Appendix B: Local Architects	B-1
	Appendix C: Thematic History Images	C-1

Cover photograph: Aerial view of Brantford, 1919 (National Archives of Canada).



List of Figures

1.0 Introduction

Figure 1-1: Location of the City of Brantford within Southwestern Ontario	5
Figure 1-2: City of Brantford showing municipal boundaries and land use designations.	6

2.0 Community Engagement

Figure 2-1: Attendees at Public Information Centre #1	8
Figure 2-2: Number of properties for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register identified in each City Area	11

4.0 City Areas

Figure 4-1: Key to City Areas with Land Uses	33
Figure 4-2: Graphic Key to Represent Each Theme	34
Figure 4-3: City Area Process Map	35

Executive Summary

The City of Brantford retained Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) to develop a comprehensive Heritage Register that includes properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and non-designated properties of heritage interest. The City's updated Heritage Register will build on work previously completed to inventory Brantford's significant cultural heritage resources over the last 30 years. The project focuses on a review of the City's existing Heritage Inventory which currently contains over 9,000 properties. The project will determine which properties currently included in the Inventory are strong candidates for inclusion on a Heritage Register as non-designated properties, and also assess if there are other properties not currently contained on the existing Heritage Inventory but which are strong candidates for listing on the City's updated Heritage Register. The project will also identify candidate properties for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

This report presents the results of Phase 1. Phase 1 of the project focused on completing research and analysis at a geographic scale appropriate for prioritizing and evaluating the thousands of prospective properties currently included on the City's Heritage Inventory. Phase 1 presents the following:

- Summary of engagement sessions with the Brantford Heritage Committee, the public, Six Nations of the Grand River, and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.
- A city-wide thematic framework that identifies major land-use themes that influenced and shaped how the City of Brantford developed historically.
- Description of building and property types and their characteristics associated with key

periods and themes significant within the City of Brantford.

- Identification of how and when discrete areas across the city developed in relation to identified city-wide land use themes and associated built form typologies. The City of Brantford is delineated into discrete areas to identify patterns of historical land use development, key associated land-use themes, and to describe each area's existing context.
- Identification of significant architectural styles that shaped the City of Brantford's building stock during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- Review and standardization of the City's existing Heritage Inventory data compiled for 9000+ properties and including identification of properties recommended for no further consideration during the project.
- Recommendations and next steps to be undertaken during Phase 2.

Acknowledgements

The study team would like to thank Victoria Grohn, former Policy Planner and Project Lead with the City of Brantford, Nicole Wilmot, Manager of Policy Planning, and Victoria Coates, Intermediate Planner and current Project Lead with the City of Brantford, for their guidance and support on the project. The study team would also like to thank members of the public and the following committees, organizations, and agencies for their contributions and feedback:

Members of the City of Brantford Heritage Committee and Education Sub-Committee; Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Process Team; Brant Museum and Archives; Damien Busi (Parks Canada); Melissa Larion



(Grand River Conservation Authority); John Neale (Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre); Thomas Wicks (Ontario Heritage Trust); Rosi Zirger (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport); and Frank Dieterman (Infrastructure Ontario).

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Purpose

The City of Brantford retained Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) to develop a comprehensive Heritage Register that includes properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and non-designated properties of heritage interest.

The City's updated Heritage Register will build on work completed over the last 30 years to inventory Brantford's cultural heritage resources. In the early 1990s, the City of Brantford began a process of inventorying properties of cultural heritage value or interest with a focus on reviewing properties located in part of the downtown core, particularly blocks of Colborne and Dalhousie Streets from King to Market Streets. Building on this work, the City of Brantford developed a Heritage Inventory between 2001 and 2004, resulting in the identification of over 9,000 properties. This inventory work compiled photographs and varying levels of architectural and historical information on these properties, and is currently accessible to municipal staff, members of Council, the Brantford Heritage Committee, and the public through the City's website. Currently, the City's Heritage Inventory does not prioritize property holdings, nor does it hold legal status under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Heritage Register project focuses on a review of all properties on the City's existing Heritage Inventory. The project will determine which properties currently included in the Inventory are strong candidates for inclusion on a Heritage Register as non-designated properties. The project will also review other properties that the public, stakeholders, or other agencies have identified as potential candidates for inclusion on the City's Heritage Register. Of the properties identified for inclusion on the Register, candidates for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* will also be identified. In

addition, a methodology for evaluating properties for inclusion on the City's Heritage Register will be developed so that it can be used for any other property or area within the city that individuals, stakeholders, or City staff may consider for listing at a future date.

The Heritage Register Project is following a phased work plan approach over a two-year period. This report presents the results of Phase 1 (Fall 2017 – December 2018). Phase 1 of the project focused on completing research and analysis at a geographic scale appropriate for prioritizing and evaluating the thousands of prospective properties currently included on the City's Heritage Inventory. This report presents the following:

- Summary of engagement sessions with the Brantford Heritage Committee, the public, Six Nations of the Grand River, and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Chapter 2.0).
- A city-wide thematic framework that identifies major land-use themes that influenced and shaped how the City of Brantford developed historically (Chapter 3.0).
- Description of building and property types and their characteristics associated with key periods and themes significant within the City of Brantford (Chapter 3.0).
- Identification of how and when discrete areas across the city developed in relation to identified city-wide land use themes and associated built form typologies. The City of Brantford is delineated into discrete areas to identify patterns of historical land use development, key associated land-use themes, and to describe each area's existing context (Chapter 4.0).
- Identification of significant architectural styles that shaped the City of Brantford's building

stock during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Chapter 5.0).

- Review and standardization of the City's existing Heritage Inventory data compiled for 9000+ properties and identification of properties recommended for no further consideration during the project (Chapter 6.0).
- Recommendations and next steps to be undertaken during Phase 2 (Chapter 7.0).

The work plans for Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the project are summarized below:

- Phase 2 (December 2018 – Summer 2019):

Prioritization of properties to proceed to further survey work; inventory and survey of prospective candidate properties; assessment of known or potential cultural heritage value or interest; on-going database development and updating; public consultation, engagement with the Brantford Heritage Committee, Six Nations of the Grand River, and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.
- Phase 3 (Summer 2019 – December 2019):

Identification of non-designated properties recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register; notifications to and discussions with property owners; public consultation, engagement with the Brantford Heritage Committee, and presentation of recommendation to Council for approval.

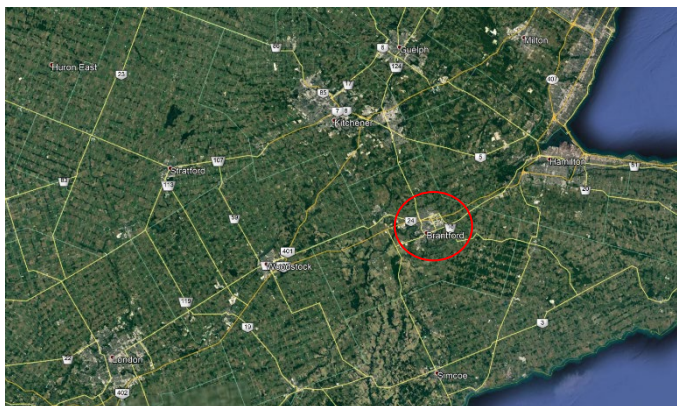
1.2 Study Area Context

Research and analysis conducted as part of Phase 1 of the project addresses the entire City of Brantford, an area of approximately 72 square kilometres. The City of Brantford is located in southwestern Ontario, on the Grand River, which flows south from the

Dufferin Highlands near Dundalk to Lake Erie at Port Maitland. The Grand River is recognized as a Canadian Heritage River System for its important role in the settlement of the area. The city is situated in the lower portion of the 280-kilometre river. The Grand River generally winds in a northeast to southwest direction through the southern portion of the city.

The City of Brantford is situated at the interface between the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region to the east and the Horseshoe Moraines and Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic regions to the west (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The structure of these landforms, and the specific environmental features they contain, influenced land use in the Brantford throughout history. Specific physiographical and geological settings have been advantageous in terms of providing Brantford with raw materials that have contributed to the city's physical development. For example, within the Haldimand Clay Plain, former lacustrine and fluvial sediments from creek channels provided Brantford with an abundant source of clay (ASI 2014:36). The Grand River itself has cut a deep valley into clay and silt (Chapman and Putnam 1984:157). Brantford clay is a compact anaerobic material, ideal for brickmaking which, in the nineteenth century, made the city area ideal for the location of a brick yard industry. For example, Blacker's Brick Works, established in 1836, contained layers of silty clay loam and was, at the time, Canada's only brick company to produce yellow and red brick (ASI 2014:2). In 1879, the brick company produced 2.5 million bricks per year (ASI 2014:2), thus providing Brantford with a local building material.

Brantford is surrounded by Brant County, though both are separate political entities. Brant County is primarily rural and agricultural, with many dispersed rural communities and villages (Figure 1-1).



provides access across the Grand River near downtown and additional bridges are located on Highway 403, Veterans Memorial Parkway, and Erie Avenue (Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-1: Location of the City of Brantford within Southwestern Ontario

The downtown core is located on the north bank of the Grand River and the area generally to the west and south of the river is referred to as West Brant, or West Brantford. Though modern retail areas have been established outside of the downtown core, the downtown still represents the traditional commercial centre of the city and features a variety of commercial and retail functions, as well as civic uses. Historically industrial functions were situated in proximity to the river, and while some industries remain in this location today, the primary industrial areas are north of the downtown core. Residential neighbourhoods traversed by commercial corridors expand outward from the city centre and comprise the majority of Brantford's geographic area. The City of Brantford recently annexed land from the County of Brant which has added primarily rural and agricultural lands to the City's boundaries.

Major transportation routes through the city, which form part of the Ontario provincial highway system, include Highway 403 and Highway 24. Highway 403 runs east-west through north Brantford connecting the city to Hamilton, 40 kilometres to the east and London, 95 kilometres to the southwest. Highway 24 runs generally north-south through the centre of Brantford. Major local thoroughfares include Colborne Street, Dalhousie Street, and Lynden Road/Fairview Drive running east-west, and Brant Avenue/St. Paul Avenue, Wayne Gretzky Parkway, and Garden Avenue running north-south. The Lorne Bridge

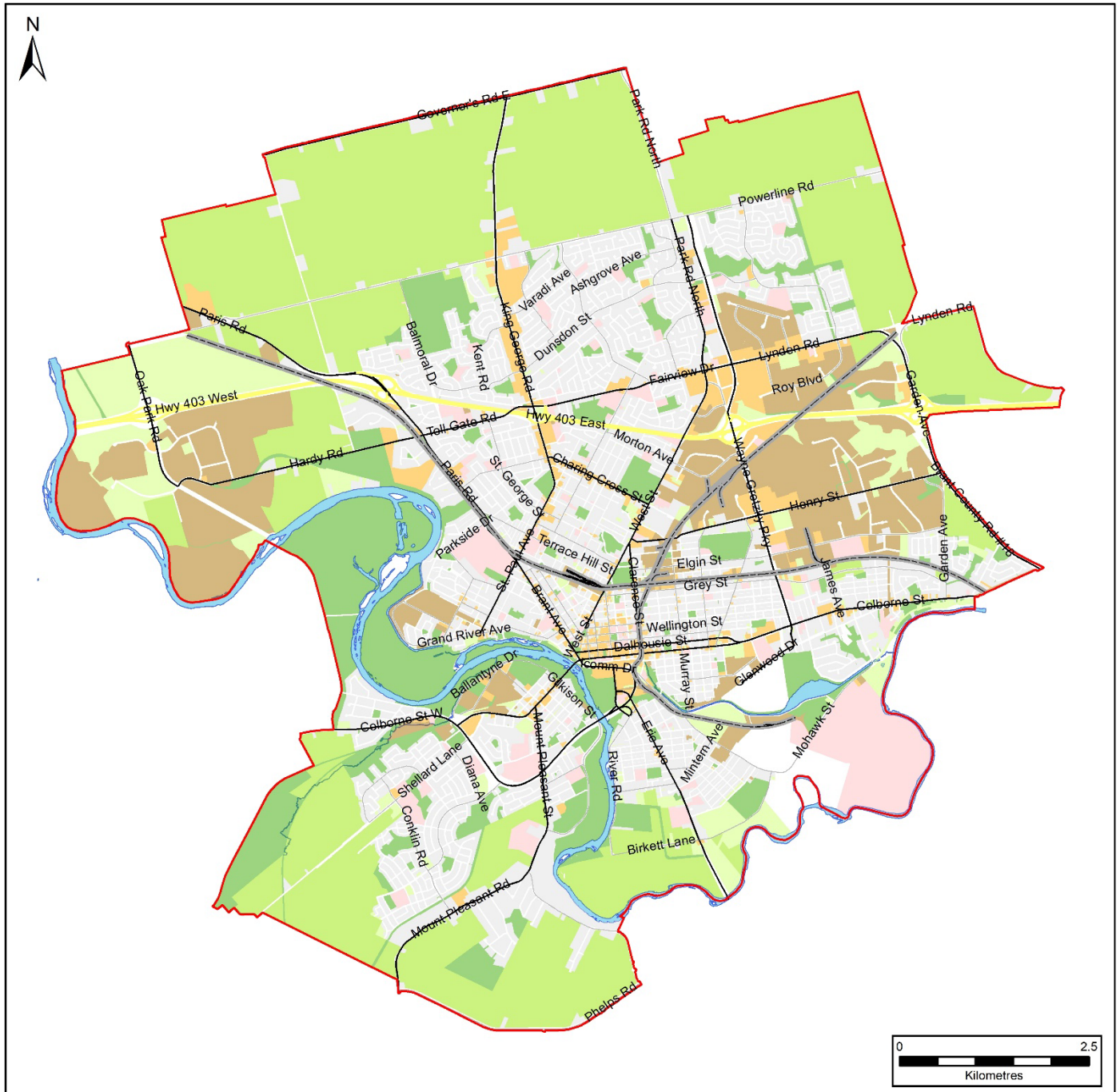


Figure 1-2: City of Brantford showing municipal boundaries and existing land uses.

2.0 Community Engagement

Community engagement is a key component of the Heritage Register development process. People who live and work in Brantford are able to express and communicate the value of individual buildings and specific areas, and are often best able to identify important landmarks, boundaries and defining characteristics.

The objectives of the community engagement program for the project are to inform the public about the Heritage Register project, to educate the community about the requirements for designated and listed properties on the Heritage Register, to engage community members in collecting historical information about potential heritage resources, and to identify additional potential heritage resources within the City of Brantford's municipal boundaries that are of interest for inclusion on the City's Heritage Register as non-designated properties.

Several types of community engagement have been implemented during Phase 1, including the establishment of regular contact with the Brantford Heritage Committee, and meetings with staff of Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Other methods of consultation undertaken include a Public Information Centre, and the request for input from relevant public agencies, cultural associations, and heritage organizations. A project website has also been established to provide general project information, share updates, and to provide an alternative platform for people to share their feedback about the study or properties of interest for inclusion on the Heritage Register.

2.1 Brantford Heritage Committee Meetings

A project start-up meeting was held with the Brantford Heritage Committee on November 20th, 2017. The consultant team introduced the key objectives for the project and reviewed key regulatory and policy provisions informing the methodology and evaluation criteria for developing a Heritage Register of non-designated properties in the City of Brantford. A framework for the project and the evaluation process was proposed and discussed with committee members. The work plan and key dates were also discussed.

A project update meeting was held with the Heritage Committee on April 16th, 2018. The consultant team provided a progress update and presented the results of work on the thematic history. Points of discussion included the state of the existing Heritage Inventory and a framework for characterizing City Areas. Committee members were invited to share their comments and questions and to provide information about buildings or properties that may express identified themes in Brantford's history.

2.2 Indigenous Engagement Program

The City of Brantford Planning and Public Works staff are committed to developing stronger relationships with local nations and meet semi-annually with consultation staff for Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to discuss active projects. The Brantford Heritage Register project was identified as an upcoming project in a meeting with staff from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation's Department of Consultation and Accommodation (DOCA) on November 29th, 2017 and on December 19th, 2017 with members of the Six Nations Consultation and Accommodation Process (CAP) Team. The project was then discussed in detail with the CAP Team in a

meeting held at Six Nations on February 8th, 2018 and in a meeting with DOCA staff held at Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation on March 27th, 2018. These meetings provided the opportunity for consultation staff representing each nation to identify key themes and issues to be considered and incorporated into the project. One property identified by DOCA staff was the house at 743 Colborne Street which was built and occupied by Reverend Peter Jones (*Kahkewaquonaby*), the former chief of Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

City of Brantford Planning staff were also invited by each nation to attend community open houses to discuss active and upcoming projects with the broader community. These took place at Six Nations Tourism Office in Ohsweken on May 18th, 2018 and at DOCA's office in Hagersville on June 15th, 2018 and August 3rd, 2018.

The City of Brantford continues to be in contact with staff for Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to discuss upcoming events and milestones for the project.

2.3 Project Website

A project website was established at <https://mybrantford.ca/BrantfordHeritageRegister>. The purpose of the website is to provide an overview of the project, answer frequently-asked questions, and provide updates on the project's progress, highlighting upcoming opportunities for public involvement.

2.4 Public Information Centre #1

Public Information Centre #1 was held on Wednesday, May 2nd, 2018. The event was structured as an open house, followed by a presentation and discussion led by the consultant

team. During the open house portion, attendees were invited to review posters providing an overview of the project and to discuss any questions or comments with members of the consultant team. Attendees were also engaged in a mapping exercise where they were invited to identify significant properties on a large map of the city and share their knowledge of these properties, to assist in building a list of priority properties for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register (Figure 2-1). The results of the mapping exercise have been incorporated into Figure 2-2 and Table 1.



Figure 2-1: Attendees at Public Information Centre #1

The consultant team then delivered a presentation addressing the project background, scope, and status. Definitions, regulatory requirements, and implications of a Heritage Register were explained. The impact of including a property on a Heritage Register and the distinctions between listed (non-designated) properties and properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* were also discussed. Questions from attendees were then received, and the ensuing discussions covered the following topics:

- The criteria used for including properties on the Register, as established in the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Strategies for recognizing neighbourhoods, such as listing individual properties located near each other;

- The Register's focus on buildings and structures, which means that other tools may be used by the city to protect trees or park properties;
- The importance of hearing from the community about properties that may not have architectural value, but have associative value; and
- The notification and consultation process for owners of properties identified for inclusion on the Register.

- Rossini Lodge
- St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church
- Sikh Association of Brantford
- Polish Mutual Benefit and Friendly Society, Brantford Polish Hall
- Brantford and District Hungarian Canadian Club
- Filipino-Canadian and Multicultural Alliance of Brantford

2.4 Agency and Inventory Consultation

To identify additional properties to prioritize for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register, several public agencies, heritage and cultural organizations, online heritage inventories, and online heritage databases were consulted. The properties identified have been incorporated into Figure 2-2 and Table 1.

Organizations consulted:

- Brantford Heritage Committee
- Brant Historical Society
- Grand River Conservation Authority
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Parks Canada
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
- Infrastructure Ontario
- Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
- Brantford International Villages
- Canadian Parents for French – Brantford Chapter
- Armenian Community Centre of Hamilton
- Brantford Chinese Association
- Sonnenhof German Canadian Association of Brantford
- Filipino-Canadian Association of Brantford
- Hellenic Community of Brantford
- Muslim Association of Brantford, Brantford Mosque
- Petofi Hungarian Cultural Club
- Polish Alliance of Canada Brantford

Databases and inventories consulted:

- Brant Heritage Inventory
- OHT Conservation Easement database
- OHT Places of Worship inventory
- OHT Plaque database
- National Historic Site/Event/People inventory
- Canada's Historic Places database
- Ontario Heritage Bridge inventory

2.5 Properties Identified Through Consultation

The list of properties identified during the consultation process has been mapped to show the number of priority properties identified in each City Area (Figure 2-2). It should be noted that each individual property has not yet been investigated in detail and the accuracy of every address has not yet been confirmed. In some cases, intersections rather than street addresses were identified. In several instances, whole streets and neighbourhoods were identified as areas for further study. A number of properties on the list were identified by more than one source. The table below lists the number of properties or areas identified according to the source of their recommendation.

Table 1: Properties identified during community consultation

Source of Identification	Number of Properties or Areas Identified
Brantford Heritage Committee	72
OHT Places of Worship inventory	53
Participants at Public Information Centre #1	25
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation's Department of Consultation and Accommodation	1
Brant Heritage Inventory	18
Parks Canada	15
OHT Plaque database	13
Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre	18
Brant Historical Society	9
Canada's Historic Places database	9
Infrastructure Ontario	4
National Historic Site/Event/People inventory	2
Ontario Heritage Trust	1
Grand River Conservation Authority	0
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	0
OHT Conservation Easement database	0
Ontario Heritage Bridge inventory	0
Brantford International Villages	0
Canadian Parents for French – Brantford Chapter	0
Armenian Community Centre of Hamilton	0
Brantford Chinese Association	0

Source of Identification	Number of Properties or Areas Identified
Sonnenhof German Canadian Association of Brantford	0
Filipino-Canadian Association of Brantford	0
Hellenic Community Centre	0
Muslim Association of Brantford, Brantford Mosque	0
Petofi Hungarian Cultural Club	0
Polish Alliance of Canada Brantford	0
Rossini Lodge	0
St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church	0
Sikh Association of Brantford	0
Polish Mutual Benefit and Friendly Society, Brantford Polish Hall	0
Brantford and District Hungarian Canadian Club	0
Filipino-Canadian and Multicultural Alliance of Brantford	0

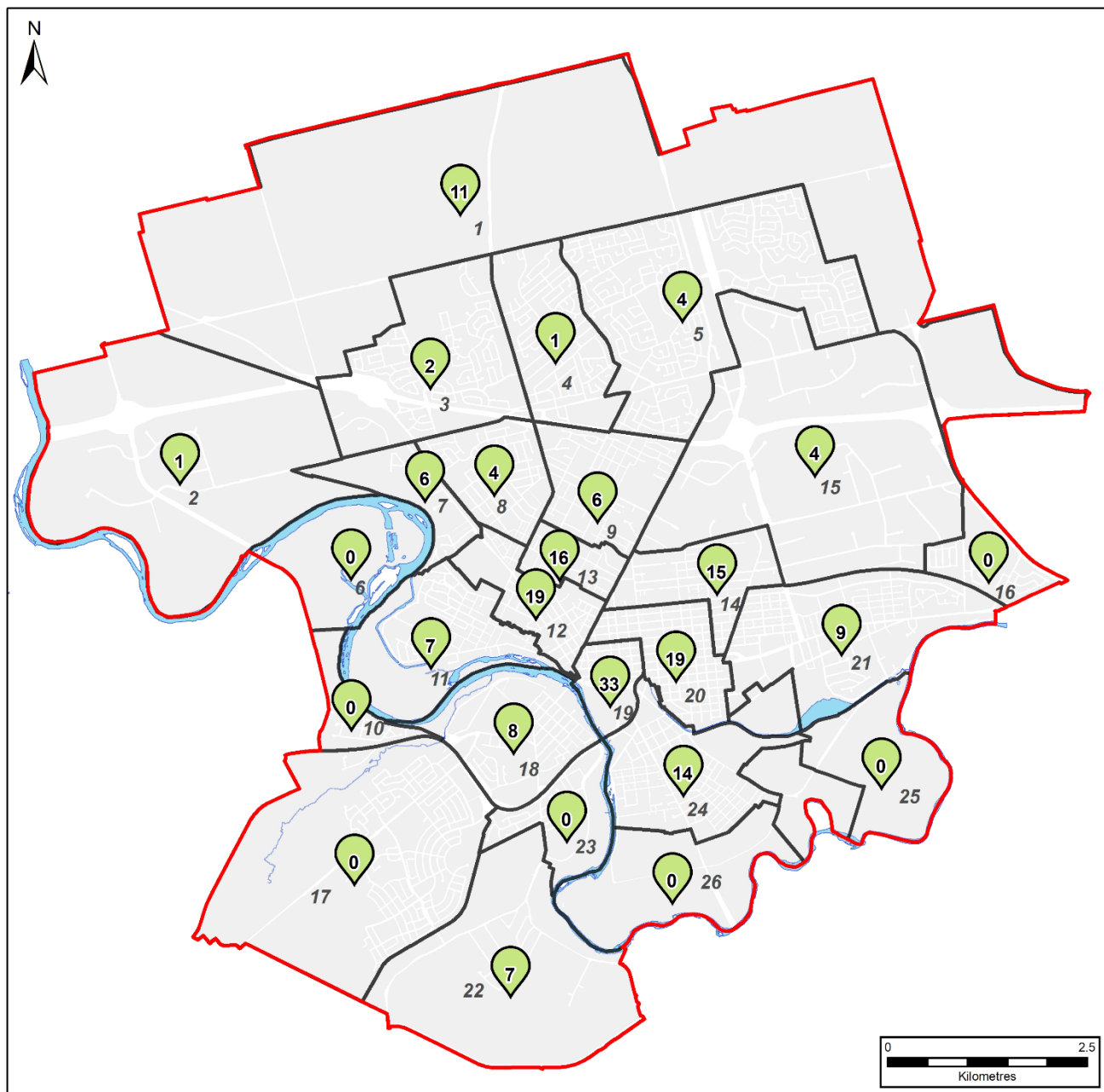


Figure 2-2: Number of properties for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register identified in each City Area

3.0 Thematic History Framework

3.1 Purpose and Methodology

Any large-scale heritage study requires identification of significant historical themes within the specified area of focus and an understanding of how and where these themes have expressed themselves over time. Phase 1 of the project therefore included the development of a city-wide thematic history. This thematic history framework, presented in outline form in this chapter, provides the basic contextual structure for the systematic and consistent inventory and evaluation of known and potential cultural heritage resources in terms of their relationships to significant events, trends, and periods in Brantford's history and the manifestation of particular built form types.

The framework was developed to respond to the objectives and scope of this project and seeks to clearly identify city-wide significant historical, cultural, and geographical elements that have shaped Brantford's built environment over time. This thematic framework will also serve as the basis to build upon and further develop as part of Brantford's future identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes.

The thematic framework was structured around the chronology of the city's development, focusing on the significant periods that defined and shaped the city as a whole, from its earliest Indigenous land uses to the twenty-first century. As its purpose was to provide a basis for identification and evaluation of *buildings and structures* for potential inclusion on the City's Heritage Register, developing the framework required substantial documentary material research and analysis for the circa 1829 – 1988 period, in particular, since existing buildings that may be of cultural

heritage value or interest date to this period. Yet it also considered early Indigenous land use patterns in the City of Brantford, as understanding these patterns provides a basis for a future assessment of the city's significant cultural heritage landscapes. Attention was also paid to the city's development to the turn of the twenty-first century. Characterizing the city's more recent development patterns that have shaped the built environment over the last 30 years sets a foundation for future inventory and evaluation activities or periodic updates to the City's Heritage Register.

Within the thematic framework, important periods, events, and patterns of development were identified and organized into the following thematic categories:

- Agriculture;
- Industrial development;
- Residential development;
- Civic and institutional development;
- Commercial development; and
- Transportation.

Associated built form typologies were linked to each key period (post-1829 and pre-1988) and identified theme within the framework. These typologies represent the buildings that may exist within the city's built environment.

In developing the thematic framework, the following archival holdings and sources were consulted or reviewed:

- Brant County Museum and Archives;
- Brantford Public Library;
- Toronto Reference Library;
- Fire Insurance Plans and other historical maps and surveys;
- Newspaper articles and historical photographs;
- Secondary sources, modern accounts that synthesize historical information, including books and publications (listed in Section 3.12 References at the end of this section);

- Geographical information system data received from the City of Brantford;
- Previous historical reports and survey documentation; and
- Internet sources.

Members of the Brantford Heritage Committee provided feedback on the time periods and thematic categories used to organize the results of historical research, as well as feedback on primary and secondary source references to assist in an enhanced understanding of the city's key land use patterns.

3.2 The Thematic Framework in Outline

The thematic framework is not “a history of Brantford;” it is an organizing tool providing a basis for the project team to systematically assess and evaluate individual properties and areas within the city during Phase 2 of the project. Therefore, for the purposes of this Phase 1 report, it is presented only in a summarized outline form, identifying the key themes, their chronology, and summary identification of known or potentially surviving associated built form typologies. This outline also provides lists of the key source materials consulted in the development of the thematic framework.

A compendium of local architects known to have made significant contributions to the built form in Brantford at various periods is presented in Appendix B. Supporting imagery, in the form of maps, artistic representations and photographs that are illustrative of themes and/or material correlates are provided in Appendix C.

3.3 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement, pre-1784

3.3.1 Paleo-Indian Period 11,000 B.C.E.-9,000 B.C.E

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- First occupation of the area following deglaciation.
- Landscape and environmental evolution.
- Low population densities and highly mobile subsistence-settlement systems.

Associated Built Form Typology

N/A

Key Sources Consulted

- ASI (1997, 2014)
- Ellis and Deller (1990)
- Ferris (2013)

3.3.2 Archaic Period 9,000 B.C.E-1,000 B.C.E

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Early Archaic (c. 9,000-7,000 B.C.E.), Middle Archaic (c. 7,000-3,000 B.C.E.), and Late Archaic (c. 3,000-1,000 B.C.E.) subperiods.
- Increasingly diverse environmental setting.
- Progressive increase in population densities.
- Seasonally based mobile subsistence-settlement systems based on warm-weather riverine sites and cold-weather inland sites.
- Diversification in lithic tool kits.

Associated Built Form Typology

N/A

Key Sources Consulted

- ASI (1997, 2014)
- Edwards and Fritz (1988)
- Ellis and Deller (1990)
- Ferris (2013)

3.3.3 Woodland Period 1,000 B.C.E-C.E. 1700

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Early (1,000-400 B.C.E.), Middle (400 B.C.E.-C.E. 900), and Late Woodland (C.E. 900-1650) subperiods.
- Stabilized environmental setting.
- Progressive increase in population densities.
- Introduction of ceramic technology.
- Seasonally based mobile subsistence-settlement systems based on warm-weather riverine sites and cold-weather inland sites, continues, ultimately complemented by the gradual introduction of domesticated crops.
- Decreasing mobility and development of larger settlements and permanent villages as agriculture assumes greater significance.
- Increasingly complex socio-political organization.
- The Attawandaron were an Iroquoian-speaking people who lived in villages and practiced horticulture in the Grand River area.
- In the first half of the 17th century, the Attawandaron were commonly referred to as the Neutral Nation by the French because they did not partake in long-term conflicts between the Wendat Confederacy and the Haudenosaunee.
- The combination of full-scale conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Seneca and Mohawk) and effects of European diseases such as smallpox resulted in the dispersal of the Neutral Nation in the 1650s.

- Their former territory was soon occupied by the Mississauga, an Algonquian people who expanded southward from the upper Great Lakes.

Associated Built Form Typology

N/A

Key Sources Consulted

- ASI (1997, 2014)
- Birch and Williamson (2013)
- Dodd et al. (1990)
- Lennox and Fitzgerald (1990)
- Spence et al. (1990)
- Williamson (1990)

3.4 Early Haudenosaunee and European Settlement, 1784-1828

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- In the late 15th century, the Haudenosaunee form an alliance of five (later six) independent tribes and includes a democratic system of government, a constitution, and common set of laws.
- Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and other Mohawk fight with the British during American Revolution.
- Many Mohawk move to Upper Canada after the war where Haudenosaunee were awarded a land grant called the Haldimand Tract along the Grand River.
- The establishment of the Mohawk Village, the future site of Brantford, sets up trade and greater communication with European settlers.
- Agriculture practiced by Indigenous and European farmers and wheat is primary crop.

- Industrial development begins in 1820s and consists of saw and grist mills along the Grand River.
- Residential Development
 - Mohawk Village consists of log and frame dwellings, a school, and the first Protestant church in Upper Canada.
 - Town Site begins in 1805, primarily along Colborne, Darling, and Dalhousie streets.
- Civic and institutional development includes the first school (1826) which served as a civic hall, courtroom, entertainment hall, and meeting house, as well as a church.
 - Mohawk Institute Residential School opens in 1828 and was designed to assimilate Indigenous children into European socio-cultural practices.
- Commercial development began with travelling peddlers but small shops emerged in 1820s and included a blacksmith, tavern, saddle-shop, merchant store, and shoe shop.
- Transportation primarily tied to Indigenous trails along watercourses but roads to accommodate horses and wagons emerge for trade and military reasons.

Associated Built Form Typology N/A

Key Sources Consulted

- Brantford Expositor (1927)
- Cumming and Mickenberg (1977)
- Industrial Recorder of Canada (1901)
- Kempster (1986)
- Lennox and Fitzgerald (1990)
- Muir (1977a, 2001)
- Reville (1920)
- Sharpe (20011)
- Szilvasy (n.d.)
- Terdik (1972)
- Warner, Beers, and Co. (1883)

3.5 The Village and Town Years, 1829-1876

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Brantford incorporated as a Village in 1827 and street grid formed by 1830.
- Incorporated as a Town in 1847 with a council member for each of the seven wards.
- Brantford at centre of Brant County's rich and expansive agricultural lands.
- Town becomes hub for the exporting of agricultural produce, primarily wheat.
- Industrial development (including iron foundries, distilleries, tanneries, flour mills, and textile shops) develops in response to demand for agricultural implements and grew because of emergence of railway.
- Residential development expands substantially through annexation and population growth, using both brick and wood.
- Civic and institutional development includes a Town Hall, County Courthouse, churches, schools, and a school for the blind.
- Commercial development includes shops, public houses, wholesale and retail stores, and the emergence of Market Square and Colborne Street as hubs of business activity.
- Transportation
 - Indigenous trails become foundation for many roads, and connect Brantford to surrounding towns, with services for travelers established where major roads crossed; they were often surfaced by gravel and/or wooden planks to allow for smoother passage by stage coaches and horses.
 - Many bridges were constructed over the Grand River in this period.
 - Grand River Navigation Company opens a canal in 1848 to facilitate navigation between Brantford and Dunnville; the

locks were later used as a dam for hydroelectric power.

- o Railways emerge in the 1850s and aid industrial and commercial development.

Associated Built Form Typology

Agricultural Properties

Agricultural buildings such as barns, storehouses, sheds, and other support structures were likely numerous as part of the farming operations during this early period. Agricultural buildings would have been primarily wood-frame or heavy timber construction, one or two storeys in height and rendered in simple vernacular or utilitarian styles according to their function. Farm houses followed the same construction materials and form of those within the town (see Residential Properties).

Industrial Properties

Most industries established during this time were associated with agricultural activities and manufactured foundry products, such as farm implements, tinware, stoves, and gears. These early industries were small and developed along the main east-west streets in what is today downtown Brantford and along the Grand River which was later canalized in parts. As railways developed, the establishment of industry followed these routes, and station and workshop buildings were constructed along the lines for passengers, warehousing, and repair facilities. Many properties were connected to the main railway line by spur lines to facilitate the transportation of their goods. A single wharf provided access to the canal.

Industrial buildings were typically utilitarian wood-frame, heavy timber, or brick masonry structures. Buildings typically had large window openings with industrial-sash windows and clerestory or saw-tooth roofs to allow natural light during working hours. Ornamentation was usually restrained, consisting mostly of shaped parapets, corbelling, and simple

cornices. Industrial buildings were not typically architect-designed.

Residential Properties

The earliest houses would have been made of round or hewn logs. Residential buildings from this period were often associated with agricultural development, and included farmhouses scattered throughout what is now the City of Brantford. Many early residents also lived within the downtown area. As commercial buildings developed, merchants would often live in apartments above their places of business. Homes would have been primarily wood-frame construction throughout this period as wood was relatively inexpensive and readily available. Brick became increasingly popular in the later part of the period.

According to historical mapping, residences were one to two storeys in height, with gable or hipped roofs. Typical architectural styles were Georgian and Gothic Revival in the early part of the period with Italianate and Cottage styles becoming popular later in the period. Simple vernacular styles were also utilized. Common residences constructed in the early part of the period were not likely architect-designed. However, the homes of the wealthiest citizens in the Brant Avenue area were likely architect-designed. Examples of these include the W.H. Brethour House (now Beckett-Glaves Funeral Home) and the David Plewes house (now Riverview Terrace Retirement Residence) which were designed by local architect John Turner.

Civic and Institutional Properties

When the settlement at Brantford was incorporated as a Town in 1848, civic and institutional buildings were needed to support the growing community. Construction of churches, schools and government buildings paralleled both residential and commercial development.

Civic buildings such as the town hall and county courthouse were prominently located on or within civic squares laid out in the 1830 Survey of the

townsite. The construction of the town hall between 1848 and 1850 replaced the earlier school and fire station in the Market Square. The Brant County Courthouse and Jail (now Brantford Superior Court of Justice) was built on the north side of Victoria Square following the formation of Brant County in 1852.

Churches were located on Victoria Square as well as Cedar Street (now West Street) near Pearl Street and in residential neighbourhoods. Public schools were located throughout Brantford Township. In 1850, Central School was constructed in three phases on land designated as a burial ground in the 1830 Survey of the townsite, and three years later three ward schools were built in North, East, and King wards. The grammar school was located on George Street near Marlborough Street following an earlier location in a cottage in the East Ward. Other institutions included the W. Ross Macdonald School for the Blind (Brant Avenue), Brantford Young Ladies College (Brant Avenue), and Mohawk Residential Institute on Mohawk Road (established 1850, rebuilt 1859).

The post office (several downtown locations through this period), police court and fire hall (north-west corner Dalhousie and Queen streets, built 1870), a water works and gas works were also established. The Federal Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Building was constructed in 1850 at the north-east corner of George and Dalhousie streets.

Commercial Properties

Commercial properties initially developed along Colborne Street. As the primary thoroughfare connecting Brantford to surrounding communities, this was a prominent location for businesses. The commercial area grew along Dalhousie Street which paralleled Colborne Street and other north-south streets such as Queen, Market, and George streets. Downtown was home to all the city's businesses and services, including groceries, general stores, hotels, restaurants, and banks. Commercial properties also developed in North Ward, West Brant, and Eagle Place. Like residential construction, the earliest buildings were constructed of wood with masonry

becoming increasingly popular later. Many commercial buildings would have been constructed as "blocks" where a single building would have several small narrow storefronts and an overall cohesive design.

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- Hill (1994)
- Johnston (1967)
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- MacFarlane (1989)
- Muir (1977a, 2001)
- Page & Smith (1875)
- Reville (1920)
- Sharpe (2001)
- Szilvasy (n.d.)
- Terdik (1972)
- Townpride (1988)
- Warner, Beers, and Co. (1883)

3.6 The City of Brantford at the Turn of the Twentieth Century, 1877-1900

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Brantford incorporated as a city in 1877.
- Agriculture is the economic driver for the region stemming from fertile lands around the Grand River and rapid population growth in Ontario.
- Agriculture becomes more diverse, with cultivation of barley, oats, peas, corn, potatoes, turnips, roots, and hay alongside the traditional wheat; pastures and orchards also present.
- Industrialization is ongoing, particularly with farm machinery, the most famous being the

founding of Cockshutt Plow Company in 1877 and Massey-Harris in 1891.

- Population jumps from just over 10,000 in 1877 to 18,000 by end of the century, which, along with annexation, expanded the city limits.
- Most new housing is of the cottage style, which consisted of a single storey, hipped-roof structure with a front gable, using local materials.
- Civic and institutional development was ongoing, particularly visible through growing numbers of churches and schools, but also with Mechanics' Institute offering library services for a fee as well as its first free library in 1884.
- Commercial development focused on Colborne Street, with many diverse shops and retail stores contributing to the street's recognition as Mercantile Row.
- Transportation dominated by heavy rail for movement of raw and manufactured goods as well as passenger travel and street railway for local use.

Associated Built Form Typology

Agricultural Properties

Agricultural properties continued the same pattern during this period as was prevalent during the village and town years. Agricultural buildings such as barns, storehouses, sheds, and other support structures, were likely numerous as part of the farming operations during this period. Agricultural buildings would have been primarily wood-frame or heavy timber construction, one or two stories in height and rendered in simple vernacular or utilitarian styles according to their function. Farm houses followed the same construction materials, form and styles of those within the town (see Residential Properties).

Industrial Properties

As in the previous period, industrial activities continued to be concentrated in the downtown core

interspersed with commercial and residential uses. The industrial base was diverse, though manufacturing of agricultural implements was emerging as a primary industry with the expansion of A. Harris Company, Son & Co. and the establishment of the Cockshutt Plow Company. By the end of the period several industries required additional space for their operations and established new locations in the Market Street South area. Industrial growth also extended into Eagle Place and Holmedale.

Industrial buildings were typically utilitarian wood-frame, heavy timber, or brick masonry structures. Office functions were clearly differentiated from the manufacturing buildings in their design. Buildings typically had large window openings with industrial-sash windows and clerestory or saw-tooth roofs to allow natural light during working hours. Ornamentation on manufacturing buildings was usually restrained, consisting mostly of shaped parapets, corbelling and simple cornices, while the office functions took on the stylistic detailing common to residential buildings and were at times highly decorative. The more elaborate industrial buildings may have been architect-designed.

Residential Properties

As business and industry gained success in the late nineteenth century, the city experienced a period of steady residential growth, with booming construction and expanding city limits. Residential development during the period filled in blocks near the downtown area and radiated outward. Residential neighbourhoods were built for middle- or working-class families, although there were also several larger homes constructed for the city's wealthy heads of industry. Developers rarely purchased land to build a speculative tract of nearly identical houses, though small groupings of highly similar buildings may indicate some speculative building was done. Neighbourhoods and individual homes from this period reflect the relative prosperity of Brantford at this time.

Like at the end of the last period, homes were typically single family but there was also some semi-detached and rowhouse construction. Homes were more likely constructed of brick, though wood-frame construction would have continued to be used. Residences were one to two storeys in height, with a gable or hipped roof. Typical architectural styles applied were Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. While some followed popular styles in form and detail, others used often simplified vernacular interpretations or blended aspects of styles. Simple vernacular styles were also utilized, including the Brantford Cottage that ranged from a decorated to a more simplified form. The vast majority of Brantford Cottages remaining are located in the East Ward (Seaton and Olszowy 1982). More homes during this period may have been architect-designed.

Civic and Institutional Properties

Growth following incorporation as a city along with the success of industry in Brantford in this period led to the construction of churches in the various wards or neighbourhoods, particularly the East Ward, West Brant, Eagle Place and Terrace Hill. Schools were built in the early 1880s and were much larger in scale than those constructed in the previous period. In 1897, North Ward School (also known as the Albion Street School) was rebuilt as was Victoria School on Richmond Street. The original Central School was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in 1890.

Commercial Properties

As in the earlier period, commercial activities were concentrated along Dalhousie, Colborne, Queen, Market and George streets. Downtown was home to all the city's businesses and services, including groceries, general stores, hotels, restaurants and banks. Commercial properties also continued to develop in North Ward, West Brant and Eagle Place. Downtown buildings would have continued to be built as blocks and neighbourhood commercial buildings were likely located on corners and used by grocers.

To protect their assets from fires, businesses started using masonry construction.

Key Sources Consulted

- Andreae (1997)
- Brantford City Directory (1877)
- Brantford Expositor (1927)
- Kempster (1986)
- Muir (1977a)
- Reville (1920)
- Seaton and Olszowy (1982)
- Terdick (1972)
- The Industrial Recorder of Canada (1901a)
- Warner, Beers, and Co. (1883)

3.7 Brantford during the Edwardian Period, 1901-1913

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Diversification of manufacturing while maintaining a strong agricultural industry.
- Expansion of city limits, new waterworks, and sanitary sewers.
- Industrial development still within the city, but growing on the periphery to take advantage of rail transportation.
- Industry still largely tied to farm implements, and growing to serve new Prairie Provinces in western Canada.
- New manufacturing centres benefiting from special tax incentives.
- Residential development continues, with praise for sanitary conditions and inviting appearance.
- Civic and institutional development includes libraries, churches, and schools.
- Diverse commercial activity along Colborne Street, but Dalhousie Street becomes an important business and judicial hub.

- Local transportation shifts from horse-powered rail lines to electric radial railways, and extends to serve workers on outskirts of city and to surrounding communities of Paris, Galt, and Hamilton.

Associated Built Form Typology

Industrial Properties

As industries expanded their operations, they continued to relocate outside of the downtown core, following the pattern established earlier. Industries during this period developed along the Grand Trunk Railway line and within the Mohawk-Greenwich area. The new buildings constructed for expanded operations had larger and more complex floors allowing specialized factory areas such as shops, painting areas, wood working, shipping, and warehousing. These properties were also well connected with the railway lines with some having multiple spur lines. Small-scale industries, primarily food, beverage, and confectioners continued to operate in their downtown locations.

Residential Properties

The pattern of residential development established during the earlier period continued after the turn of the twentieth century. Brantford neighbourhoods continued to feature a mixture of large and small brick single-family houses rendered in a variety of popular architectural styles. Homes from the early twentieth century were interspersed among the existing nineteenth-century residences. In the North Ward, Brant Avenue and Dufferin Street had generous street widths reflective of an area inhabited by Brantford's wealthiest citizens. Early in the development of Brantford, Dufferin Street and the area south of Brant Avenue became the preferred location of the estate homes of the city's wealthiest residents. The majority of lots are larger and homes were set back further from the street than in other areas that developed at the same time.

Civic and Institutional Properties

The first quarter of the twentieth century marked a period of rebuilding of the earlier schools to serve the growing community. As well as the Ward schools, a school on Morrell Street was rebuilt following annexation of the Holmedale area. A Carnegie Library was built in 1902 on Victoria Square.

Commercial Properties

As in the earlier period, commercial activities were concentrated along Dalhousie, Colborne, Queen, Market and George Streets. Downtown was home to all the city's business and services, including groceries, general stores, hotels, restaurants and banks. Commercial properties also continued to develop in North Ward, West Brant, and Eagle Place such as neighbourhood grocers which were often located on corner lots. To protect their assets from fires, business primarily used masonry construction.

Key Sources Consulted

- Brantford Expositor (1927)
- Hand (2010)
- Kempster (1986)
- Muir (2001)
- Reville (1920)
- Terdick (1972)
- The Industrial Recorder of Canada (1901a)

3.8 WWI and Interwar, 1914-1938

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Brantford had a strong local military presence during the war as it was home to the 32nd Battery and 25th Brant Dragoons and many of those not serving in the armed forces, including women, worked in war industries.
- Postwar economic boom followed by unemployment problems and exacerbated by Great Depression.
- More population growth and geographic expansion through annexation and development of farmlands surrounding city.
- Diversification of industry though focus on agricultural implements remained important.
 - Movement of large industries away from downtown core and toward those areas adjacent to CN Railway at the city's northern edge and in the Holmedale area.
- Residential development into new neighbourhoods such as Belleview and Holmedale and growth pushes city northwards into Terrace Hill area.
- Highlight of civic and institutional development was new Post Office (Federal Building) at corner of Dalhousie and Queen streets.
- Commercial development downtown providing a variety of products and services, including furniture, shoe, meat, and ice cream shops and barber and tobacco businesses.
- Transportation highlights include the construction of Lorne Bridge in 1924 and first airport in 1930 as well as emergence of bus service for public transit.

Associated Built Form Typology

Industrial Properties

The continued movement of industry out of the downtown core coupled with new industries launching on the peripheries of the city resulted in a distinct change in the distribution pattern of industrial properties in this period. The areas that became zones of industrial growth were adjacent to the Canadian National Railway mainline located at the northern end of the city (Terdik 1972:32)

With the development of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, and the continued availability of hydraulic power, a small industrial area had been established in the Holmedale area on the western edge of the city (Terdik 1972:33). Industrial growth had also taken place near the city limits in West Brant. All the major foundry and farm implement firms were located either in the north end of the city or near the river and canal flats by 1925. Only small specialty tooling and machinery firms, including the carriage sector, stayed in the downtown core. The core was increasingly dominated by food, tobacco, beverage, confectionery, and printing and small specialty firms (Terdik 1972:33).

Residential Properties

During this period, new residential neighbourhoods were developed with more distinctive street grids, suggesting these areas were intended for multi-property development by a single developer. These lands remained undeveloped through the 1920s and the streets are only shown on National Topographic System (NTS) mapping in 1934 in Belleview and Holmedale, while the other areas do not develop until after WWII. Residential growth continued to push the city northwards in the Terrace Hill area of the Township of Brantford with the area between St. George Street (then the city limit) to Charing Cross populated with development levels significant enough to be captured on the 1927 *Fire Insurance Plan of the City of Brantford*.

Civic and Institutional Properties

During this period the school system continued to enlarge with additions made to some existing schools and additional schools constructed. Government uses continued to cluster in the downtown core with the completion of a new federal building.

Commercial Properties

As in the earlier period, commercial activities were concentrated along Dalhousie, Colborne, Queen, Market and George Streets. Downtown was home to all the city's business and services, including groceries, general stores, hotels, restaurants, and banks. Commercial properties also continued to develop in new residential areas. In the downtown, commercial buildings were constructed to replace earlier buildings such as those destroyed by fire.

Key Sources Consulted

- Benjamin et al (2013)
- Brantford Expositor (1920 and 1927)
- Gamble (2015)
- Grubb (1919)
- Map of Greater Brantford (1919)
- Muir (1997 and 1999 and 2001)
- Terdik (1972)

3.9 WWII and Post-War, 1939-1953

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- City adapts to wartime production by having women enter workforce in large numbers and equipping manufacturing to war industries.
- High unemployment in postwar period and movement of industry away from Brantford.
- Influx of war workers (and, after the war, returning veterans) contributes to the need for massive residential development.

- Population pressure leads to construction in Lansdowne, Holmedale, and Eagle Place.
- Civic and institutional development marked by growth in schools, designed and built in similar style.
- Downtown commercial area marked by stability, with Colborne Street remaining a shopping destination and the centre of commerce.
- Public transport shifts fully from streetcars to buses in 1940.
- Airport relocated to its current site in 1940 and was central to Brantford becoming known as "an armed forces city" during war.

Associated Built Form Typology

Industrial Properties

There is little known industrial development in this period, though some existing plants were expanded to meet growing demands or to specialize their facilities.

Residential Properties

Brantford experienced an extreme housing shortage during and following WWII with multiple calls being made by housing committees for additional housing for the city's population. The sudden influx of wartime workers created a huge demand for housing during the war, while returning veterans amplified the demand. Neighbourhoods developed at the peripheries of the city. Whole streets and blocks were developed quickly and cheaply to meet the demand. The homes were intended to be temporary and built with modern wood-frame and wood or aluminum siding to expedite construction and conserve resources needed for the war. Some buildings had prefabricated components to expedite construction. Housing was built to standardized plans with small square or rectangular footprints and smaller lots than in previous periods. As materials became more readily available, buildings would have been constructed to slightly larger plans with more durable materials.

Civic and Institutional Properties

Following WWII the population boomed and school enrollment increased necessitating additional buildings to serve the population. The schools were designed by a single architect, F.C. Bodley, to a standardized plan in areas of residential growth.

Commercial Properties

Downtown Brantford remained the commercial centre of the city through the period. The residential neighbourhoods would have had a few commercial buildings. Commercial buildings were constructed to replace earlier properties. These new designs would have been much simpler than in earlier periods and were more likely constructed as individual buildings rather than multiple storefronts on a large building.

Key Sources Consulted

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- Brantford Municipal Airport (2010)
- Brantford Transit History
- Jackowetz Fine Arts
- Muir (1999)
- Terdik (1972)

3.10 Growth and Industrial Decline, 1954-1988

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- City size expanded in 1955 with annexation of Township of Brantford lands in north and northeast of city borders and smaller annexations in 1960, 1966, 1974, and 1980. This provides lands for suburbanization and new industries.
- Economic challenges emerge from 1950s to 1980s such as the closure of many manufacturers and major layoffs. These are interspersed with periods of steady employment and diversification of industry.

- Brantford industrial area established in 1965, strategically located on new Highway 403.
- Civic and institutional development include a new city hall, water treatment plant, war memorial, Civic Centre, police and fire stations, schools (particularly at secondary level), hospital expansion, and new junior and senior sections for the Ontario School for the Blind.
- Growing recognition of need for higher education facilities leads to Mohawk College satellite campus opening in 1973.
- Movement of retail away from the downtown core as suburbs become home to new businesses, grocery stores, movie theatres, motels, malls, and box stores.
- This transition was made possible in part because of the construction of Highway 403.

Associated Built Form Typology

Industrial Properties

Industry continued to locate to and expand existing facilities in the areas of West Brant and Holmedale during this period. With the 1954 annexation of township lands to the north east of the city lands were designated for industrial uses. New industry was drawn to this area and some existing industries in the city relocated here, such as Massey-Harris. Buildings continued to have large, flexible floor plans and simple, utilitarian designs. The mode of construction had fully moved away from wood-frame and brick, favouring more inexpensive and readily available materials such as concrete and steel.

Residential Properties

Annexations throughout this period continued to expand the boundaries of the city. In some areas, these expansions absorbed previously developed residential areas or agricultural lands intended to accommodate the growth of industry and population in the city. As in the previous period, neighbourhoods developed at the peripheries of the city, particularly to

the north and west of the downtown and existing residential neighbourhoods. Homes continued to be built quickly and cheaply at the beginning of the period to address housing shortages. Through the period, neighbourhoods were increasingly formally developed as subdivisions with similar houses.

Following earlier trends, cottages to address housing shortages were one-storey, wood frame single-family residences, clad in either wood or aluminum. These buildings lack architectural distinction. Over the course of this period houses became longer and lower and included integrated garages with vehicular entrances more prominently situated on the primary façade. Front porches were no longer features and the buildings were increasingly oriented away from the street with emphasis placed on rear yards. Housing was designed in popular mid-century architectural and modern forms. Homes are typically set back from the street with front and/or rear yards, but they are situated in closer proximity to the street and their immediate neighbours than older residences. Many neighbourhoods are the result of wholesale development of a large area, often by a single developer or builder, who constructed numerous houses of the same general scale and style, resulting in homogenous neighbourhoods with houses arranged along curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs.

Some apartment buildings were developed as well as some townhouses, primarily as affordable housing. Most apartment buildings are small to mid-size buildings and are sometimes grouped.

Civic and Institutional Properties

Population growth created a heightened need for education in Brantford during this period. Facilities were constructed in the new subdivisions to accommodate this change. In addition, existing schools were expanded or closed to address the changes in population distribution throughout the city. Within the new neighbourhoods, new churches and other civic structures also developed. These buildings

were primarily designed in modernist and contemporary styles, often as single-storey buildings.

During this period Brantford also developed a new City Hall through an architectural design competition. The competition resulted in a Brutalist style building that has become an often-cited example of the style in the Ontario.

Commercial Properties

As automobile ownership became widespread in Brantford, commercial development patterns adjusted to accommodate the increasingly mobile population. Post-war suburbanization further impacted this trend, and new commercial development, in the form of shopping centres and strip malls, was located on the periphery or along major thoroughfares. With this came a shift towards lower density developments surrounded by surface parking.

Commercial properties are often a single-storey and consist of a series of attached retail spaces or as interior malls.

Key Sources Consulted

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- Jackowetz Fine Arts (2018)
- Muir (1999 and 2001)
- Zronik (2007)

3.11 Revitalization, 1989-Present

Key Events/Processes/Trends

- Decline in industry has shifted economic emphasis toward a rejuvenated downtown core, including Wilfred Laurier University's satellite campus, which opened in 2000.

- Other successes include the redevelopment of the Sanderson Centre for the Performing Arts (1990), Kanata (2000), and the inclusion of Brantford as part of the Trans-Canada Trail (2000).

Associated Built Form Typology

N/A

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4.0 City Areas

4.1 Scope and Methodology

A primary objective of Phase 1 of the project is to identify *how* and *where* the City of Brantford's significant development themes physically materialized. Linking time periods, key development themes, and associated land uses and built forms with specific areas of the city allows municipal staff, researchers, and residents to know where and what to look for when identifying buildings that are culturally significant within the City of Brantford. This chapter builds on the work presented in Chapter 3.0 by linking the City's key development periods, themes, and associated built forms with specific areas in the city.

A framework that links significant themes and associated built form typologies with specific areas in Brantford will enable efficient and systematic screening and evaluation activities during Phase 2 of the project and as the City of Brantford continues to build its Heritage Register. Such a framework provides a system to reliably and consistently understand any building's potential cultural heritage value without requiring extensive knowledge about an individual building. By using location, architectural styles, basic built form information, and prospective building ages, large numbers of properties can be organized and prioritized into categories of known and potential cultural heritage value or interest.

Through research and analysis, the City of Brantford was divided into 26 areas and assigned a corresponding name (Figure 4-1). These units are referred to as *City Areas*. The creation of the City Areas and corresponding descriptions followed the process illustrated in Figure 4-2 which is described in detail below. The areas were first divided through a review of historical maps to examine how the City developed over time.

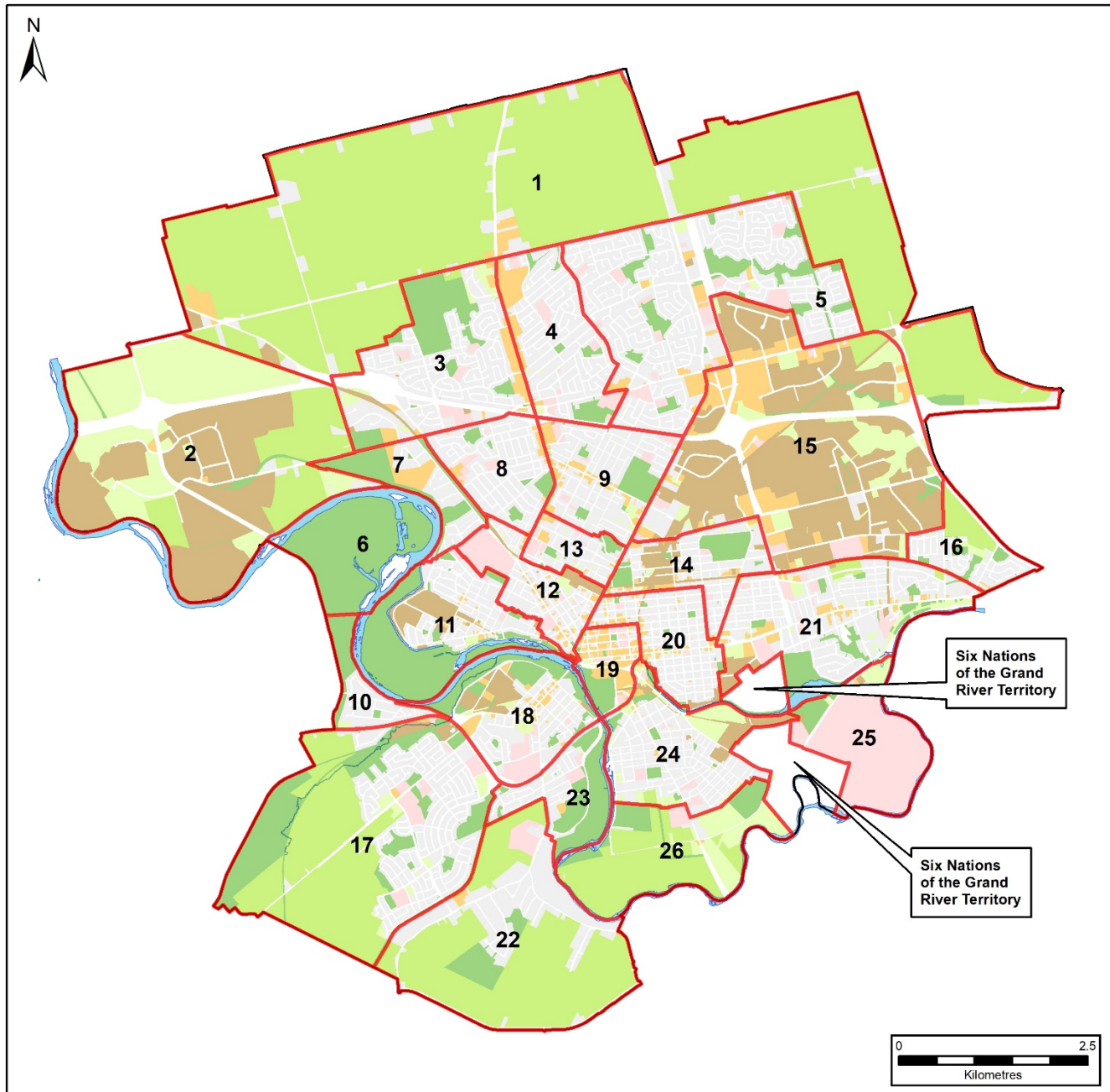
Maps reviewed included:

- Fire Insurance Plans;
- National Topographic Survey maps;
- Aerial photographs; and
- Early surveys and illustrations of the townsite and surrounding township.

General development trends were also derived from an analytical review of:

- Dates of construction;
- Lotting patterns;
- Existing building footprints; and
- Current and historical land uses.

Delineation of City Area boundaries was also informed by a review of existing and historical neighbourhood divisions, including neighbourhoods presented as part of the existing Heritage Inventory. The Education Sub-Committee of the Brantford Heritage Committee reviewed a draft of area delineations and descriptions and provided feedback to the study team.



City Areas

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1: North Agricultural Lands | 14: East Ward North |
| 2: Northwest Industrial Park | 15: Braneida Industrial Area |
| 3: Mayfair | 16: Johnson Road Subdivisions |
| 4: Greenbrier and North Fairview | 17: Shellard Lane |
| 5: Brier Park and Lynden Hills | 18: West Brant |
| 6: Brant Conservation Area | 19: Downtown and Market Street South |
| 7: Ava | 20: Central Ward and East Ward South |
| 8: Henderson | 21: Echo Place |
| 9: Charing Cross | 22: Tutela Heights |
| 10: Oakhill | 23: Gilkison Flats |
| 11: Holmedale/Lansdowne | 24: Eagle Place |
| 12: North Ward | 25: City Services |
| 13: Terrace Hill | 26: Eagle Place Agricultural |

- City Areas
- Municipal_Boundary
- Land Use**
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Civic and Institutional
- Residential
- Open Space
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- River

Figure 4-1: Key to City Areas with Land Uses



Figure 4-2: City Area Process Map

Significant periods of development within the City of Brantford (See Chapter 3.0) were assigned to each City Area based on review of historical mapping and aerial photographs. Key development themes within each time period were then also assigned to each area and are based on historical research (Figure 4-3).

Based on analysis of time periods and key development themes, built form typologies and associated characteristics likely to be found within each City Area were identified (Figure 4-2). The built form typology and characteristics defined in the Chapter 3.0 have been compiled below in Section 4.2. These have been organized by development theme for ease of reference.

A windshield survey of the City Areas was completed by the study team in June and July 2018. The

purpose of the windshield survey was to confirm the boundaries of the City Areas and document and describe their context. A description of each City Area is presented in Section 4.3 with the following information:

1. City Area number and name;
2. Key time periods and development themes associated with the City Area;
3. Description of the boundary of the City Area;
4. Map of the City Area showing the boundary, existing land use, and major streets;
5. Historical land use development patterns based on a review of historical maps;
6. Key historical maps;
7. Contextual description of the City Area; and
8. Selection of photographs of the City Area.

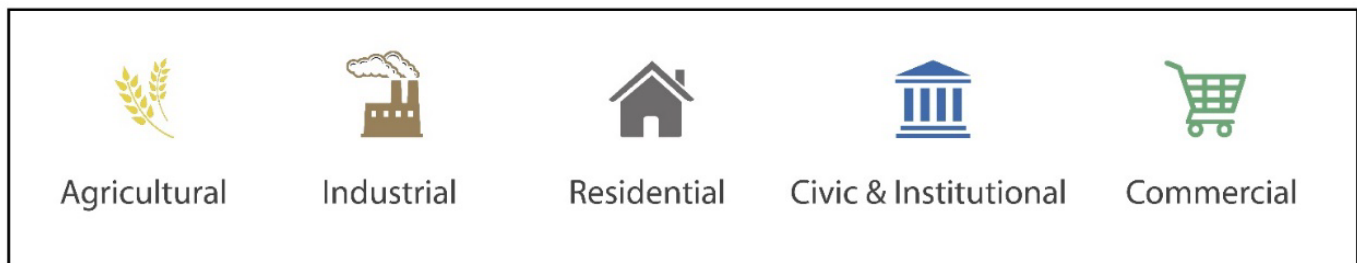


Figure 4-3: Graphic Key to Represent Each Theme

4.2 Built Form Typology and Characteristics

4.2.1 Agricultural

Agricultural properties are scattered throughout Brantford but are typically located on the outer edges of the city. Some have been enveloped by more modern, suburban development. Whether relatively isolated or located within a neighbourhood, agricultural properties tend to retain larger parcel sizes and include more than one structure. Most often, a house is present, and the property may include a barn, silos, or other agricultural sheds and outbuildings.

In general, houses located on agricultural properties are like those described in the residential built form typology (Section 4.2.3). Typically, they are of earlier construction (nineteenth century) expressing Georgian and Gothic Cottage architectural styles. These buildings are often modest and do not exhibit elaborate ornamentation. Sheds and barns are utilitarian in design, and may have gambrel, gable, or shed roofs and wooden siding. They typically have few windows but do exhibit large openings sometimes fitted with hinged or rolling doors. Ornamentation and refined finish treatments are rarely present on agricultural outbuildings.

Agricultural properties may have long entrance drives lined with trees, woodlots, and fences. They also typically have an internal circulation network. Properties may reflect original concession and lot patterns.

Village & Town Years

1829-1876

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Functional use;
- Dispersed throughout neighbourhoods, including downtown, or at the peripheries of the present city;
- Simple vernacular or utilitarian styles (outbuildings);
- One to two storeys;
- Wood-frame, heavy timber or brick construction; and
- Farm houses of styles and form typical to Ontario for the period, including but not limited to, Georgian and Gothic Cottage.

Turn of the 20th Century

1877-1900

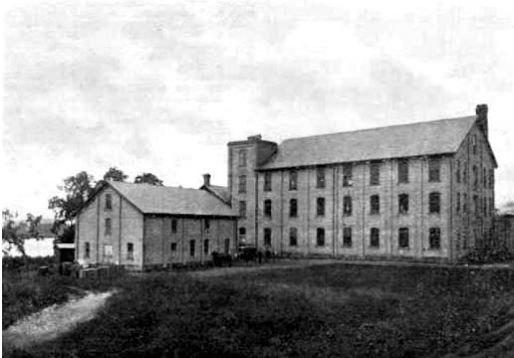
Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Functional use;
- Dispersed throughout neighborhoods outside the downtown core, or at the peripheries of the present city;
- Simple vernacular or utilitarian styles (outbuildings);
- One to two storeys;
- Wood-frame, heavy timber or brick construction; and
- Farm houses of styles and form typical to Ontario for the period, including but not limited to, Gothic Cottage.

The characteristics of the Edwardian, WWI & Inter-War, WWII & Post-War and Growth & Industrial Decline periods do not apply to agricultural properties in Brantford.

4.2.2 Industrial

The earliest industrial buildings were situated within Downtown Brantford and often had a character similar to a commercial built form type. As manufacturing expanded, industrial properties typically became larger structures or complexes of structures situated on large parcels and exhibited utilitarian design and construction. Industrial buildings commonly contain expansive, undivided, double-height interior spaces allowing for the production of goods and accommodating the machinery used. At the height of industry in Brantford, industrial buildings featured office or main entrances which were highly ornamented. Industrial buildings are not typically architect-designed, and it is unknown if architects were employed in the more elaborate designs. Historical industrial properties represent only a small portion of Brantford's building stock, as the movement of industries through the city and the later decline of industry in the area has resulted in the demolition of many industrial properties.



Slingsby Manufacturing, undated (Mapping Brantford's History)



Ham & Nott Manufacturing, undated (Mapping Brantford's History)

Village & Town Years 1829-1876

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Used for manufacturing or storage of goods;
- Located in downtown or along the Grand River, canal or railway lines;
- One to three storeys;
- Wood-frame, heavy timber or brick masonry construction;
- Simple, utilitarian design;
- Multi-light, industrial sash windows;
- Large service entrances; and
- Open, flexible floor plan.

Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Used for manufacturing or storage of goods;
- Located in downtown or along the Grand River, canal or railway lines;
- One to three storeys
- May be complexes of buildings;
- Wood-frame, heavy timber or brick masonry construction;
- Simple, utilitarian design;
- Multi-light, industrial sash windows;
- Large service entrances; and
- Open, flexible floor plan.

Edwardian Period 1901-1913

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Used for manufacturing or storage of goods;
- Located along the Grand River, canal or railway lines and may include spur lines;
- One to three storeys;
- May be complexes of buildings;
- Wood-frame, concrete or brick masonry construction;
- Simple, utilitarian design;
- Multi-light, industrial sash windows;
- Large service entrances; and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open, flexible floor plan that is larger than previous periods.
WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938 Typically exhibit the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for manufacturing or storage of goods; • Located along the Grand River, canal or railway lines; • One to three storeys; • Wood-frame, concrete or brick masonry construction; • Simple, utilitarian design; • Multi-light, industrial sash windows; • Large service entrances; and • Open, flexible floor plan that is larger and more complex than previous period. 	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953 Typically exhibit the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for manufacturing or storage of goods; • Located along the Grand River, canal or railway lines, may include spur lines; • One to three storeys; • Office functions expressed distinctly from industrial functions; • Modern wood-frame, concrete or brick masonry construction; • Simple, utilitarian design; • Large service entrances; and • Open, flexible floor plan that is larger and more complex than previous period. 	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988 Typically exhibit the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for manufacturing or storage of goods; • Located along Highway 403 and/or in the Braneida industrial area; • One storey; • Office functions expressed distinctly from industrial functions; • Concrete or steel construction; • Simple, utilitarian design; • Large service entrances; and • Open, flexible floor plan that is larger and more complex than previous period.

4.2.3 Residential

Single-family homes are the most common form of residential properties found in Brantford. Single-family homes are represented in an array of sizes, architectural styles, material, and dates of construction. These residences are most easily distinguished by their single primary entrance. This may consist of one door or double doors, but which serve a single entryway. This feature sets the type apart from purpose built semi-detached buildings. The semi-detached and row house form is less common in Brantford, though still found in some areas. Semi-detached and row house buildings share common walls and are evident by their multiple entrances and generally symmetrical or repeating design. Early apartment buildings are quite uncommon in Brantford but become more prevalent in the second half of the twentieth century. Apartment buildings are typified by their single entrance leading into a lobby which in turn provides access, via stairs or elevator, to various floors.



169 Dalhousie Street, undated (Brantford Heritage Inventory)



Darling Street, c.1910 (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)



24-26 Chatham Street, undated (Brantford Heritage Inventory)



120 Alfred Street, undated (Brantford Heritage Inventory)

Village & Town Years 1829-1876

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Single-family home, though some semi-detached and row houses;
- Located near to or within the commercial downtown developed during this period;
- Styles and form typical to Ontario for the period, including but not limited to: Ontario Cottage, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Second Empire. Derivations of Ontario Regency and workers cottages were built, known locally as Brantford Cottage;
- Set back from the front lot line;
- One to two-and-a-half storeys;
- Wood-frame or masonry (brick) construction;
- Gable or hipped roof;
- Wood cladding (shingles or horizontal siding);
- Wood ornamentation (simple or elaborate);
- Wood door (glazed or paneled);
- Associated ancillary buildings (e.g. carriage houses, storage sheds); and
- May be architect designed.

Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Single-family home, though some semi-detached and row houses;
- Located near to or within the commercial downtown developed during this period;
- Styles and form typical to Ontario for the period, including but not limited to: Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Derivations of Ontario Regency and workers cottages were built, known locally as Brantford Cottage;
- Set back from the front lot line;
- One to two-and-a-half storeys;
- Wood-frame or masonry (brick) construction;
- Gable or hipped roof;
- Wood cladding (shingles or horizontal siding);
- Wood ornamentation (simple or elaborate);
- Wood-sash windows (typically double-hung);
- Wood door (glazed or paneled);
- Associated ancillary buildings (e.g. carriage houses, storage sheds); and
- May be architect designed.

Edwardian Period 1901-1913

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Single-family home;
- Located outside of the downtown core during this period;
- Styles and form typical to Ontario for the period, including but not limited to: Queen Anne, Colonial and Period Revivals and Edwardian Classicism. Derivations of Ontario Regency and workers cottages were built, known locally as Brantford Cottages;
- Set back from the front lot line;
- One to two-and-a-half storeys;
- Wood-frame or masonry (brick) construction;
- Gable or hipped roof, with roof lines becoming more complex;
- Wood cladding (shingles or horizontal siding);
- Wood ornamentation (simple or elaborate);
- Wood-sash windows (typically double-hung);
- Wood door (glazed or paneled);
- Associated ancillary buildings (e.g. carriage houses, storage sheds); and
- May be architect-designed.

WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Edwardian Classicism, Arts and Crafts, and Revival styles;
- Continued popular use of the Brantford Cottage and development of the Diamond Cottage, as well as various other expressions of town cottages;
- Homes may have been developed in groups by a single developer or builder;
- Generally set back from the front and/or rear lot lines allowing space for a yard;
- Sometimes have associated ancillary buildings (e.g., storage sheds or detached garages);
- Single family homes;
- One or two stories;
- Brick construction;
- Gable or hipped roof;
- Simple wood ornamentation;
- Wood-sash windows (typically double-hung); and
- Wooden door (glazed or paneled).

WWII & Post-War 1939-1953

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Mix of medium and small single-family homes in a variety of architectural styles popular throughout Ontario including, but not limited to: 50s Contempo, Victory Housing, and War-time and Post-WWII Bungalows;
- Mid-century style and form or simple/prefabricated vernacular style;
- Homes tend to be constructed as part of larger developments;
- Tend to be set closer to the street than earlier residential properties though still set back from the street and have larger back yards;
- Generally built quickly and cheaply;
- Wartime housing typically lacks architectural distinction and features little or no ornamentation;
- Typically one-storey in height with wood frame construction;
- Gable or hipped roof; and
- Aluminum sash windows (typically fixed or casement).

Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

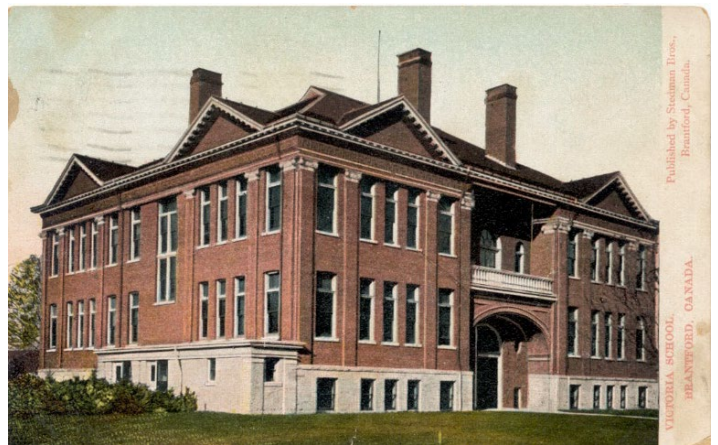
- Single-family home (or apartment building);
- Location away from the city centre, typically in a formally developed area;
- Location on a curvilinear street or cul-de-sac;
- Small setback from lot line, with large rear yard;
- Mid-century styles and form or simple/prefabricated vernacular style, including but not limited to: Bungalow, Ranch, Modernism, and 50s Contempo;
- One to two storeys in height;
- Wood-frame construction;
- Gable or hipped roof;
- Wood, aluminum or brick cladding;
- Little or no ornamentation;
- Aluminum-sash windows; and
- Integral garage on primary façade.

4.2.4 Civic and Institutional

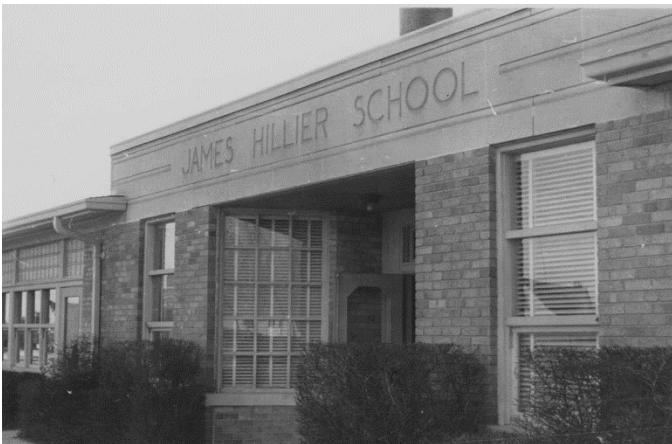
Civic and institutional properties include a wide range of uses, such as schools, government buildings, churches and religious buildings, community centres, social halls, libraries, post offices, hospitals, auditoriums, and jails. Schools and religious buildings are two particularly prevalent types of civic and institutional properties found in Brantford. Religious properties in Brantford represent various affiliations and denominations. The properties have strong ties in the community and are typically located in residential areas in proximity to their congregations. Presently, some of these buildings have been sold by their congregations and are being converted to alternate uses. Schools are also located throughout residential areas to serve families.



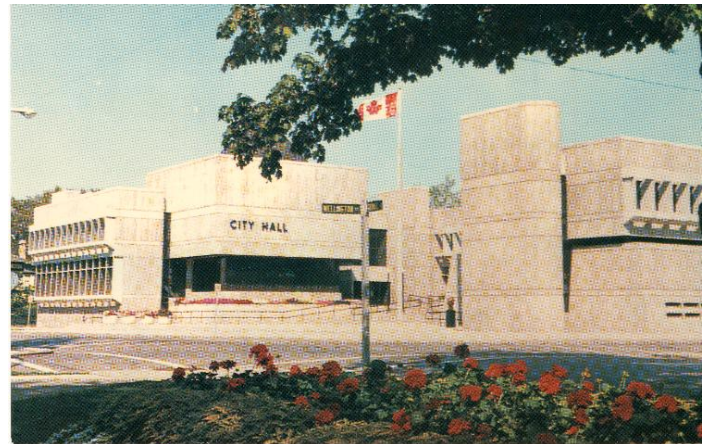
4 Pearl Street, Grace Anglican Church, undated (Brant Museum and Archives)



40 Richmond Street, Victoria School, c.1910 (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)



62 Queensway Drive, James Hillier School, undated (Brant Museum and Archives)



100 Wellington Square, Brantford City Hall, undated (Guelph Public Library Archives, Albert Fish Fonds, Item F34-0-1-0-14-1)

<p>Village & Town Years 1829-1876</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Location in downtown Brantford or within early residential neighbourhoods; • Classical or Victorian-era architectural styles and forms including but not limited to: Neoclassical, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire; • One to three storeys; • Wood frame or masonry (brick) construction; and • Typically architect designed. 	<p>Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Located within late-nineteenth century residential neighbourhoods; • Classical styles and forms; • One to three storeys; and • Masonry (brick) construction. 	<p>Edwardian Period 1901-1913</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Location within early twentieth century residential neighbourhoods; • Classical style and form including, but not limited to Beaux-Arts; • One to four storeys; and • Masonry (brick) construction.
<p>WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Location within early twentieth century neighbourhoods; • Classical style and form including, but not limited to: Beaux-Arts; • One to four storeys; and • Concrete or masonry (brick) construction. 	<p>WWII & Post-War 1939-1953</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Location within post-Second World War residential neighbourhoods; • Modernist architectural style and form; • One to four storeys; • Concrete or masonry (brick) construction; and • Decorative detailing at entrances, windows and rooflines. 	<p>Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988</p> <p>Typically exhibit the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic or public use; • Location within post-Second World War residential neighbourhoods or the downtown core; • Modernist or contemporary architectural style and form; • One to four storeys; • Concrete or modern wood-frame construction; and • Contemporary or brick cladding.

4.2.5 Commercial

Commercial properties in Brantford are typically one- to four-storey structures with commercial spaces on all floors or businesses with retail storefronts on the ground floor and offices, services, or utilitarian spaces that serve the retail establishment on the upper floors. Commercial buildings may also combine commercial and residential uses with storefronts on the ground floor and residential units on the upper floors that are accessed from a first-storey entrance. The earliest commercial properties were constructed as blocks which incorporated many storefronts into one building. Through the twentieth century, buildings were constructed individually with a single storefront. These properties are generally found in the downtown area though there were often corner grocers distributed throughout neighbourhoods. By the mid-twentieth century, commercial uses expanded along major traffic arteries and were further set back from the street with parking areas in front. Residential buildings which have been converted to commercial uses are also found in Brantford, particularly along Brant Avenue.



Intersection of Colborne and Market Streets, undated (Brantford Heritage Inventory)



173-203 Colborne Street, south side looking across Market Square, undated (Wayne Hunter Photos)

Village & Town Years 1829-1876

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location in downtown Brantford or along Colborne Street in West Brant;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Renaissance Revival and simple vernacular forms;
- Full lot coverage;
- One to four storeys;
- Wood or masonry (brick) construction;
- Flat or gable roof; and
- Wood or cast-iron storefront, with large windows.

Turn of the 20th Century 1879-1900

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location in downtown Brantford or along Colborne Street in West Brant;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Renaissance Revival and simple vernacular forms;
- Full lot coverage;
- One to four storeys;
- Masonry (brick) construction;
- Flat or gable roof; and
- Wood or cast-iron storefront, with large windows.

Edwardian Period 1901-1913

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location in downtown Brantford, along Colborne Street in West Brant or within neighbourhoods;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Renaissance Revival, Edwardian Classical, Beaux-Arts and vernacular forms;
- Full lot coverage;
- One to four storeys;
- Masonry (brick) construction;
- Flat or gable roof; and
- Wood or cast-iron storefront, with large windows.

WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location in downtown Brantford or along Colborne Street in West Brant;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Edwardian Classical, Beaux-Arts and simple vernacular forms;
- Full lot coverage;
- One to four storeys;
- Masonry (brick) construction
- Flat or gable roof; and
- Wood or cast-iron storefront, with large windows.

WWII & Post-War 1939-1953

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location in downtown Brantford or along Colborne Street in West Brant;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Modernist and simple vernacular forms;
- Starting to be set back from the street with parking lots in front;
- One to two storeys;
- Concrete or curtain-wall construction;
- Flat roof;
- Aluminum frame storefront, with large windows; and
- Multiple units arranged horizontally (such as strip malls).

Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988

Typically exhibit the following characteristics:

- Location along major thoroughfares such as King George Road and Colborne Street to the east of downtown, as well as integrated into new residential neighbourhoods;
- Location in downtown Brantford or along Colborne Street in West Brant;
- Styles and forms common to Ontario during the period including, but not limited to: Modernist and simple vernacular forms;
- Concrete, modern wood-frame, curtain-wall construction;
- Flat roof;
- Large, aluminum frame storefront windows;
- Surrounded by surface parking lots; and
- Multiple units arranged horizontally (such as strip malls).

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Boundary

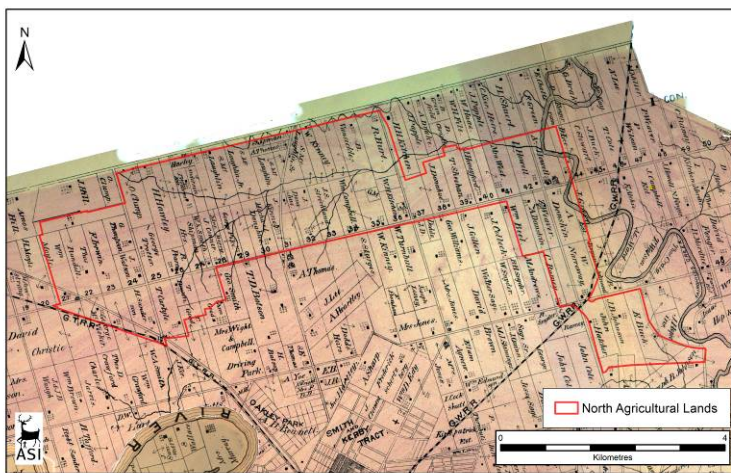
This map illustrates the North Agricultural Lands in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, which are designated for agricultural purposes. The lands are outlined in red and include areas such as the North Agricultural Lands, North Industrial Lands, and North Residential Lands. The map also shows the city's infrastructure, including major roads like Highway 403, Highway 16, and Highway 10, and the city's water bodies, including the South Saskatchewan River and the Qu'Appelle River. The map is color-coded to show different land uses: Commercial (orange), Industrial (brown), Civic and Institutional (pink), Residential (light green), Open Space (dark green), Agricultural (yellow), and Vacant (light green). A legend in the bottom right corner provides a key for these colors. An inset map in the top right corner shows the location of the North Agricultural Lands within the city of Saskatoon. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates distances in kilometers (0 to 2 km). A north arrow is located in the top left corner. The logo for the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) is in the bottom left corner.

Historical Land Use Development Pattern

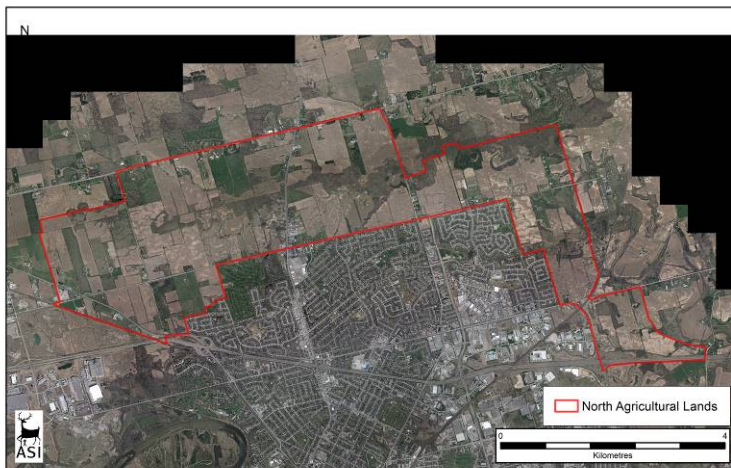
The North Agricultural Lands were annexed to the City of Brantford in 2017. The majority of the area is comprised of Concession I of the former County of Brantford. The area contains historically surveyed roads which connect Brantford to surrounding towns via Paris Road, Golf Road, King George Road, and Park Road North. The northern boundary road, Governors Road East, is the earliest road constructed through the area. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. At the intersection of King George Road and Powerline Road is the former crossroads community of Tranquility. The area surrounding this intersection may retain features associated with this community.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the theme of agricultural development between 1829 and 1900.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 1 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 1 overlaid on a contemporary aerial map of Brantford showing the continued agricultural character (Google 2018)

Context

- Primarily characterized by agricultural fields and woodlots.
- Evidence of built properties is scattered along the length of the surveyed roads with tree lines and fence lines marking property boundaries.
- Towers carrying hydro lines run the length of the south side of Powerline Road.
- Former community of Tranquility is characterized by commercial uses (primarily car dealerships built after 2000).
- Some smaller residential lots have been subdivided from larger agricultural properties along the surveyed roads.
- The topography is characterized by gently rolling hills following the natural drainage system of the Grand River watershed.



City Area 1 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Boundary

The map displays the Northwest Industrial Park area, bounded by a red outline. The park is situated along the northern shore of a large body of water, likely Lake Simcoe. Key roads include Hwy 403 East, Oak Park Rd, Powerline Rd, Paris Rd, Golf Rd, Fen Ridge Crt, Talgrass Crt, Zatonshi Ave, Ferrero Blvd, Kraemer's Way, Hardy Rd, Kerr's Lane, St Andrew, and Highway 7. Land use is categorized as follows:

- Commercial:** Yellow
- Industrial:** Brown
- Civic and Institutional:** Light pink
- Residential:** Grey
- Open Space:** Green
- Agricultural:** Light green
- Vacant:** White

An inset map in the top right corner shows the location of the park within the larger context of the Region of York. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances up to 1 kilometre.

Historical Land Use Development Pattern

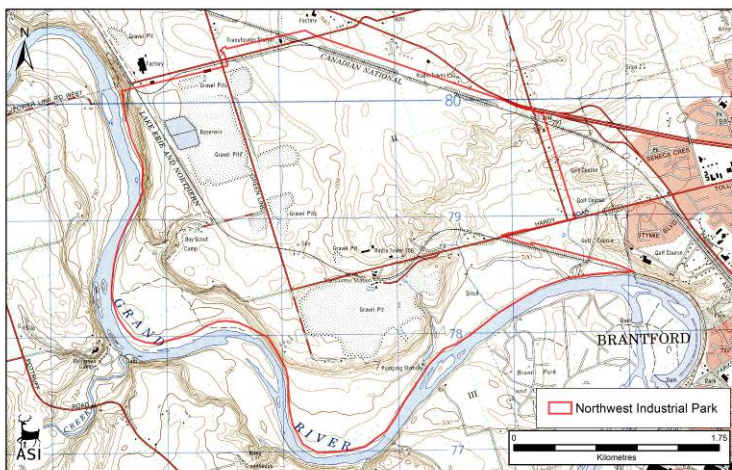
The Northwest Industrial Park area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1981, 1991 and 2017. The area contains Powerline Road, Hardy Road and Oak Park Road which are historically surveyed roads and have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of historical topographic mapping indicates radial railway uses (the Grand Valley Electric running near parallel to the current CNR line and the Lake Erie and Northern Electric running nearer to the Grand River) in this area connecting Brantford and Paris between the 1900s and 1950s. This area had several gravel pits during the 1960s through the 1990s. This was also the location of a boy scout camp in the 1960s and 1970s. Highway 403 was constructed through this area between 1976 and 1994, and factory uses are indicated on mapping in the 1990s.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of agricultural development between 1829 and 1900 and industrial development between 1954 and 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 2 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 2 in 1976 showing the extent of the gravel pits operating in the area and the location of the boy scout camp (1976 National Topographic System)

Context

- Highway 403 runs east-west through the area.
- South of Highway 403, the area primarily features industrial uses with large scale manufacturing buildings and land holding appearing to date from the 1990s to the present.
- North of Highway 403, the area retains some agricultural uses and remnants of gravel pits.
- The former Lake Erie and North Electric railway line is now, in some areas, the S.C. Johnson Rail Trail / Blue Circle Trail (Trans Canada Trail). Other portions remain undeveloped open space.






City Area 2 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



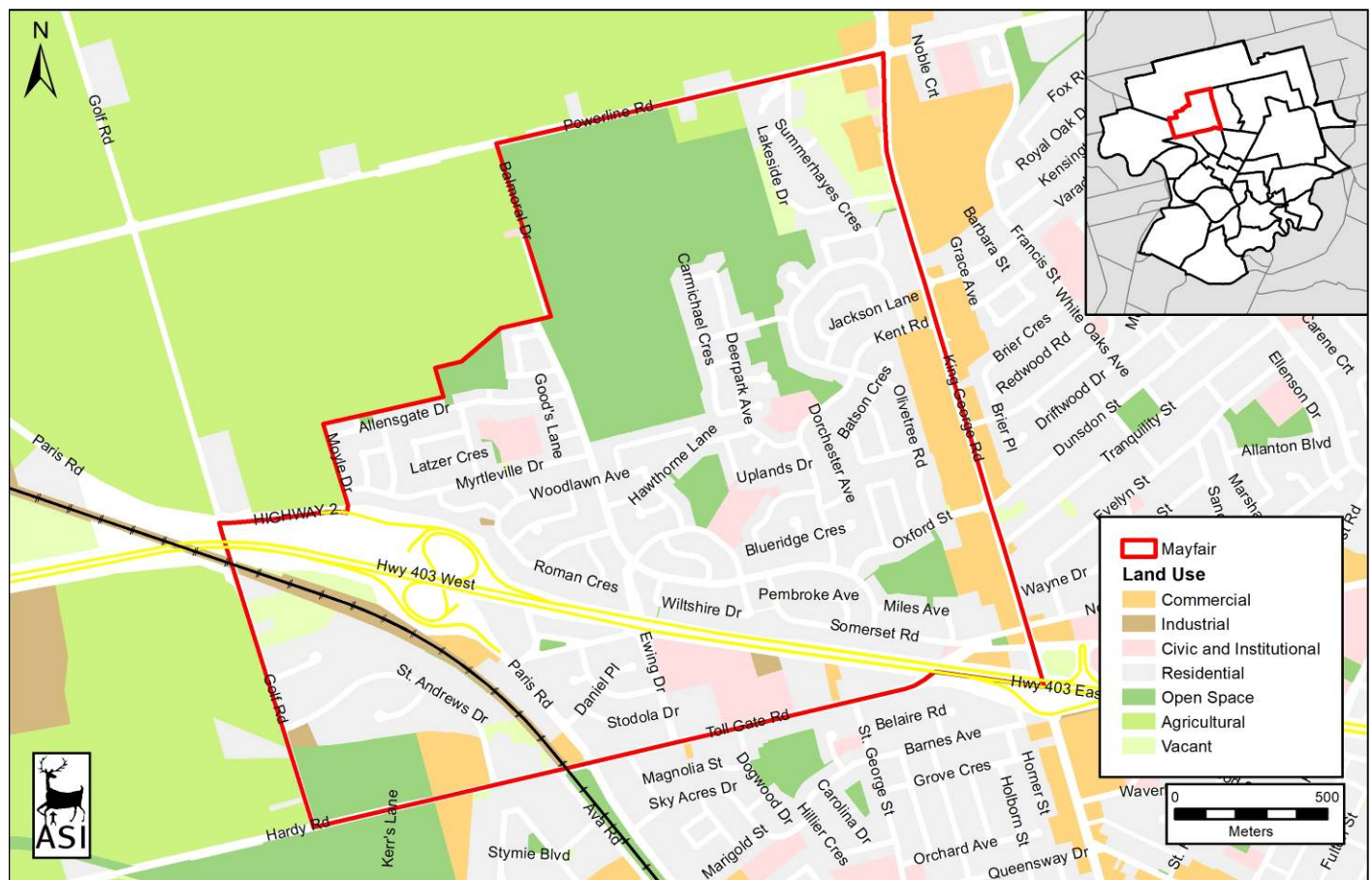
City Area 3: Mayfair

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	

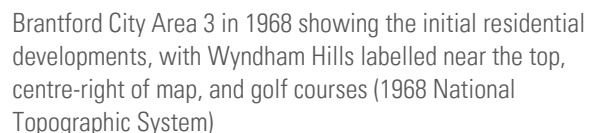
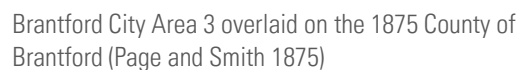
Boundary

The Mayfair City Area is generally bounded by Powerline Road to the north, King George Road to the east, Toll Gate Road/Hardy Road to the south and Golf Road to the west. The boundary is irregular to the northwest following rear property lines to Balmoral Drive.



The Mayfair area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1954, 1959 and 1981. The boundary roads are historically surveyed roads and have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of mapping shows the community of Tranquility at the intersection of Powerline Road and King George Road and the 1875 map shows a cemetery on the west side of King George Road. The 1916 National Topographic System (NTS) map shows the toll gate on the Paris Road at Toll Gate Road as well as the Grand Valley Electric Railway. The 1934 NTS map shows a golf course to the north of Hardy Road and a corridor reserved for railway uses along present Highway 403. Part of the road network in the Wyndham Hills development to the southeast of the intersection of Powerline Road and King George Road is extant by 1954 and established by 1968. The 1968 NTS map shows residential areas along Seneca Crescent and Balmoral Drive, the Northridge Public Golf Course, and Highway 403 under construction. Wyndham Hills is the only development in the area named on the 1968 map. By 1976 residential neighbourhoods have grown around the earlier developments with the area north of Balmoral Drive noted as Forest Village. Commercial uses along King George Road begins near Toll Gate Road in the 1970s. Residential areas continue to expand between 1994 and the present.

Historical Mapping



Context

- Highway 403 cuts through the area with interchanges at Paris Road and King George Road as well as overpasses on Ewing Drive and Toll Gate Road.
- Open space generally consists of neighbourhood parks with Northridge Public Golf Course in the north part of this area.
- Myrtleville House Museum is the oldest extant building in the area constructed in 1837-8 as part of a farmstead associated with the Good Family and Charles Good, Member of Parliament (MP).
- Generally flat topography with some slight changes in elevation within residential subdivisions. An exception is the Wyndham Hills subdivision where the houses have been built on the rolling landscape with fairly large lots along narrow roads lined by mature trees.







City Area 3 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



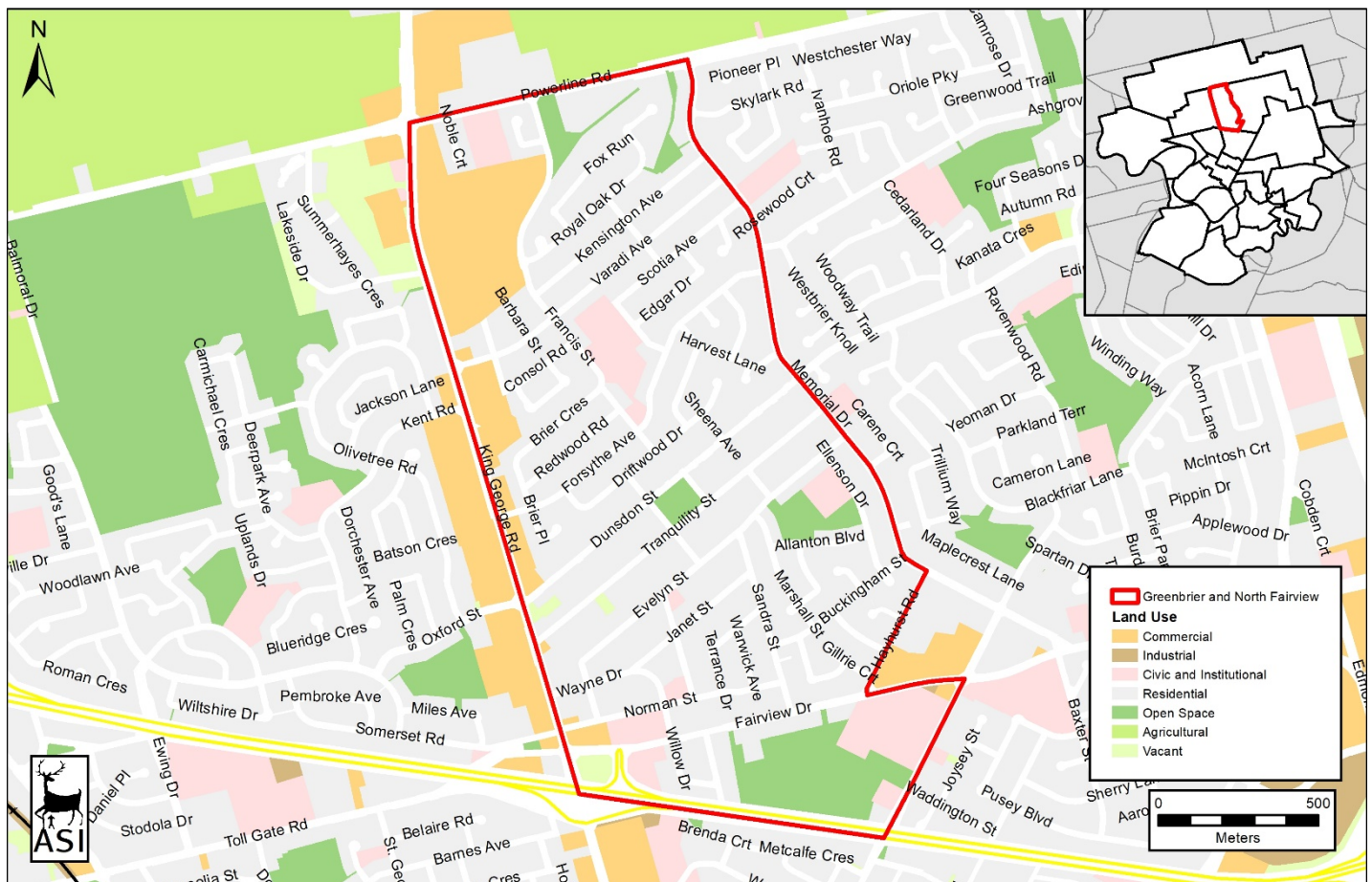
City Area 4: Greenbrier and North Fairview

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	•		
•	•	•	•		

Boundary

The Greenbrier and North Fairview City Area is generally bounded by Powerline Road to the north, Memorial Drive and North Park Street to the east, Highway 403 to the south and King George Road to the west.

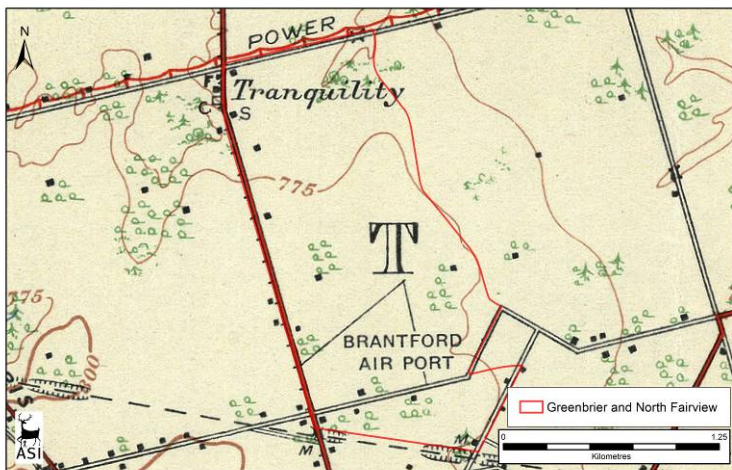


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

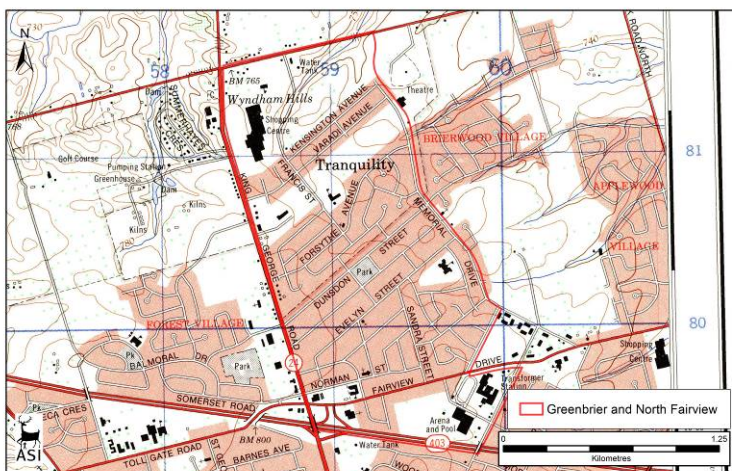
The Greenbrier and North Fairview area was annexed to the City of Brantford in two parts in 1954 and 1981. The area contains Fairview Drive and is bounded by King George Road and Powerline Road which are historically surveyed roads and have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of historical mapping shows the distinctive boundaries of a number of nineteenth-century properties are still evident in the current street pattern. The former crossroad community of Tranquility is located at the intersection of Powerline Road and King George Road. A church and school were on the east side of King George Road in 1875. Hayhurst Road marks the former northwest edge of the Smith and Kerby Tract. The Brantford Airport was established in the southwest corner of the area in 1930 for use by the Brantford Aero Club. Following the relocation of the airport, a residential subdivision was developed on the airport lands. By 1954, this subdivision had grown following the diagonal pattern of the earlier lotting and expanded northwards through the 1960s and 1970s beyond the city limits. Brantford Plaza opened at the northwest corner of the area in 1962 and the 1978 NTS map labels this area as Tranquility. The area appears fully developed as a residential neighbourhood by 1994.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development with associated civic and institutional uses for the periods spanning 1939 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 4 in 1934 showing the location of the Brantford Airport (1934 National Topographic System)



Brantford City Area 4 in 1976 showing the extent of residential development and the Brantford Plaza labelled Shopping Centre (1976 National Topographic System)

Context

- North of Dunsdon Street the street network is irregular.
- The area is well treed.
- The topography is generally flat with some slight changes in elevation.
- The roads are curbed and some street have sidewalks.
- A development of Victory housing is found in the area south of Dunsdon Street and west of Rutherford Avenue. This area is characterized by a lack of street trees with some trees evident in backyards.
- The Brantford Plaza shopping centre is now a series of box store style commercial buildings. The area of the shopping centre is set higher up on the landscape than the adjacent residential neighbourhoods.
- King George Road is a major commercial thoroughfare.
- This area includes several neighbourhood parks and the Wayne Gretzky Sports Centre.
- St. Mark's Church at 155 Memorial Drive terminates a long view down Tranquility Street.
- Wayne Gretzky's childhood home (Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*) is located on Varadi Avenue.




City Area 4 field review
conducted 7/3/2018





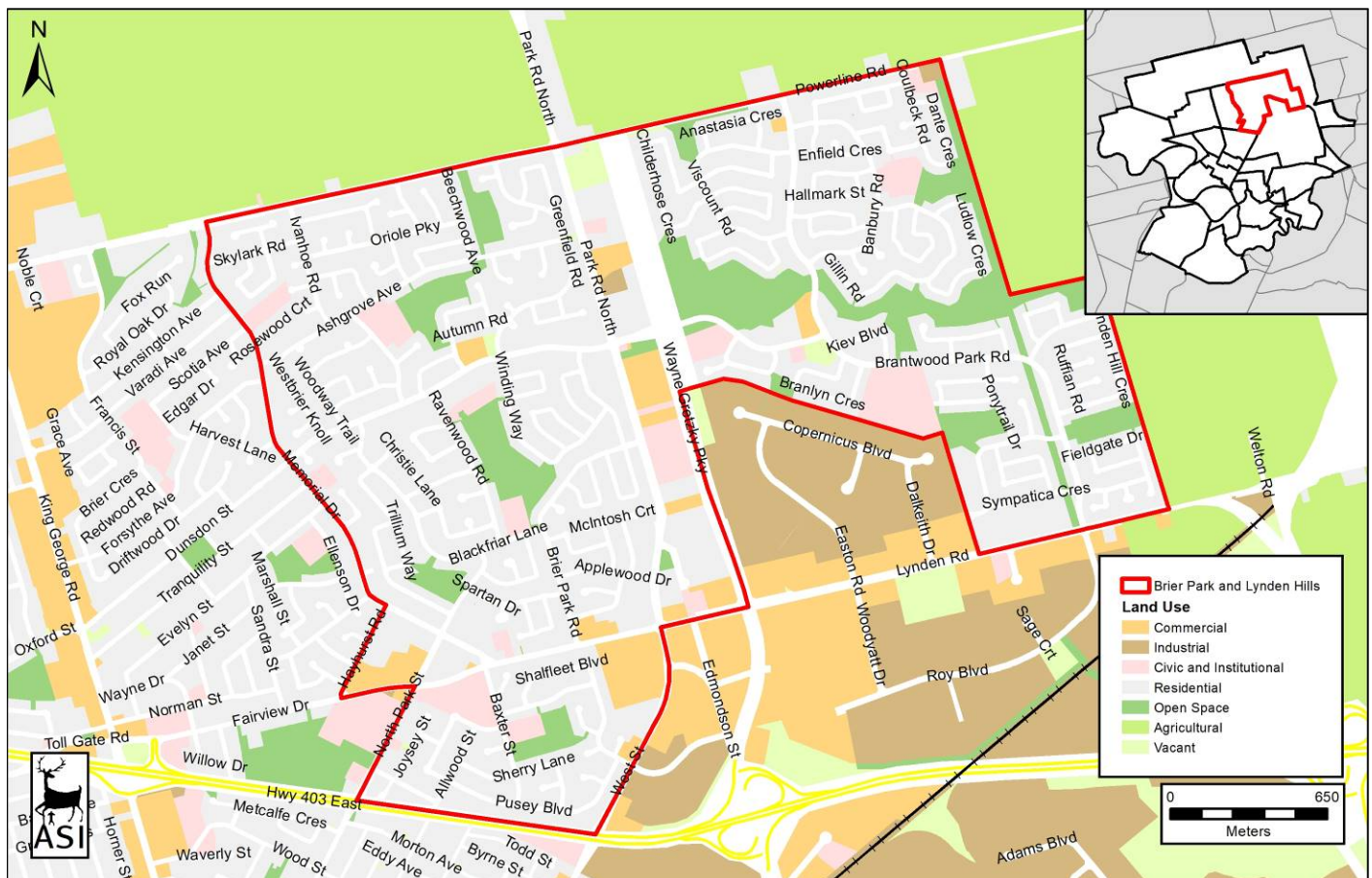
City Area 5: Brier Park and Lynden Hills

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	•	•	
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Boundary

The Brier Park and Lynden Hills City Area is generally bounded by Powerline Road to the north, Lynden Hills Crescent to the east, Lynden Road and Highway 403 to the south and Memorial Drive to the west.

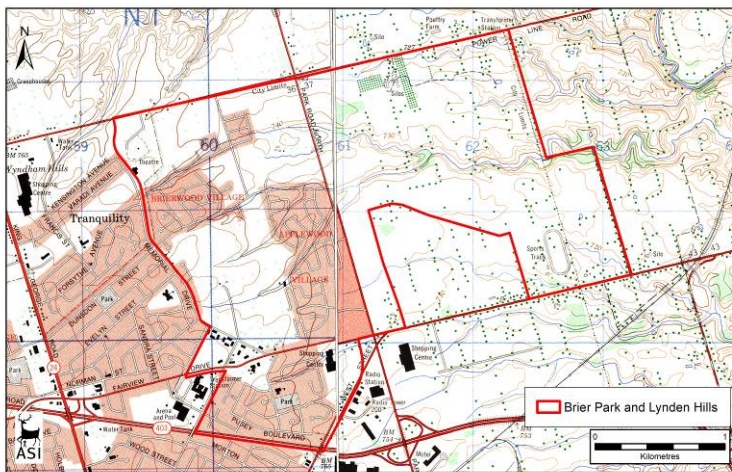


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

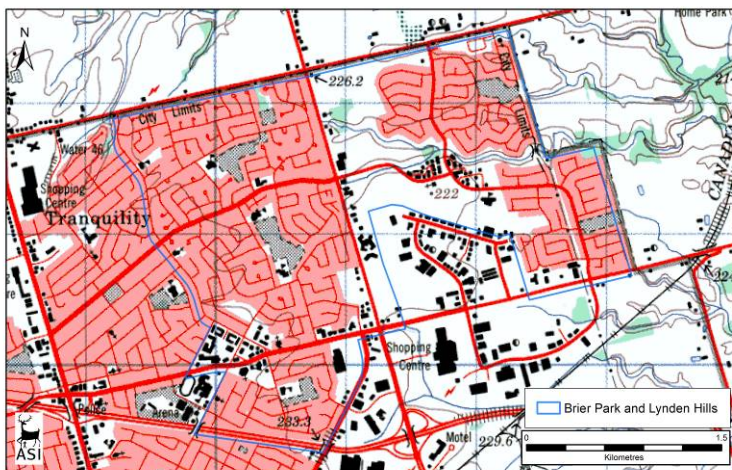
The Brier Park and Lynden Hills area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1954, 1966, 1984 and 1981. The area contains Powerline Road, Lynden Park/Fairview Road and Park Road North which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features related to the nineteenth century agricultural uses. A review of historical mapping shows that agricultural uses predominated the area until the 1970s when the residential subdivisions developed south of Fairview Drive. More development occurred in the same decade to the north of Fairview Drive and, east of Park Road North, two residential subdivisions named Brierwood Park and Applewood Village were constructed. Residential use was dominant by 1994 though the area has continued to develop since.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development with associated civic and institutional uses for the periods 1954 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 5 in 1976 showing the extent of residential development (1976 National Topographic System)



Brantford City Area 5 in 1994 showing the extent of residential development (1994 National Topographic System)

Context

- The residential area is well treed. The topography is generally flat with some slight changes in elevation. The roads are curbed and some streets have sidewalks.
- The area between Park Road North and Wayne Gretzky Parkway has larger multi-unit residential and commercial buildings.
- Commercial uses are generally found south of Fairview Drive at the intersection with West Street.
- This area includes several neighbourhood parks.
- A tributary of Fairchild Creek runs generally east-west through the area north of Dunsdon Street and Hackney Ridge.



City Area 5 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



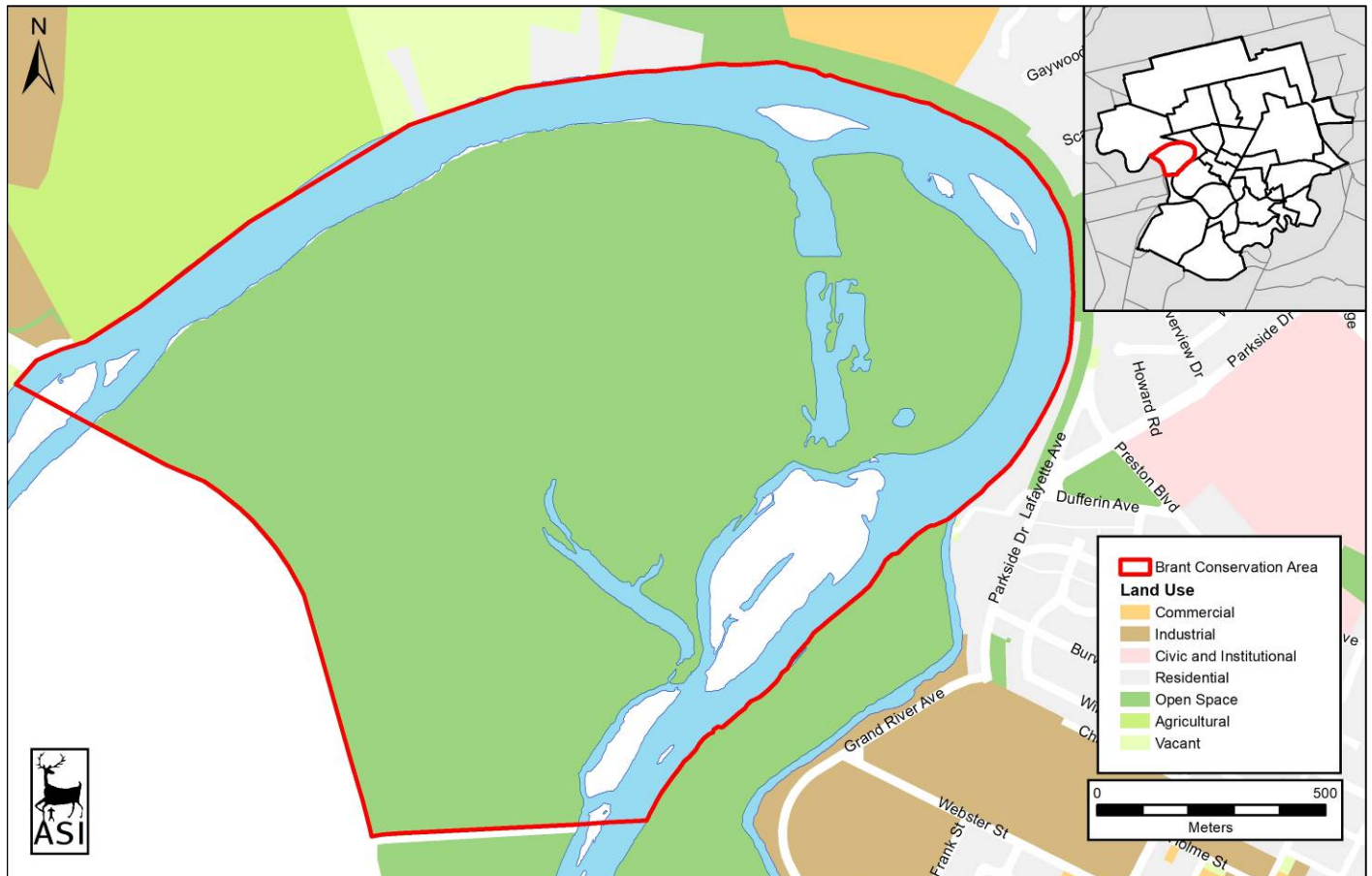
City Area 6: Brant Conservation Area

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
<i>There are no key time periods or development themes represented in this city area.</i>					

Boundary

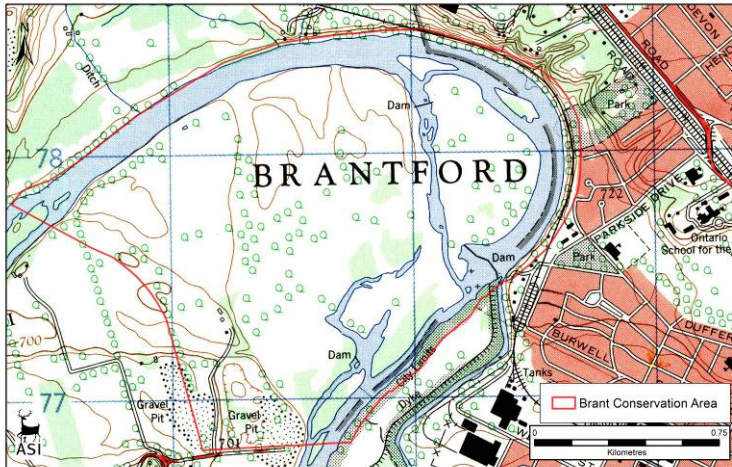
The Brant Conservation Area City Area is located in a bend of the Grand River on the west side of the City of Brantford.



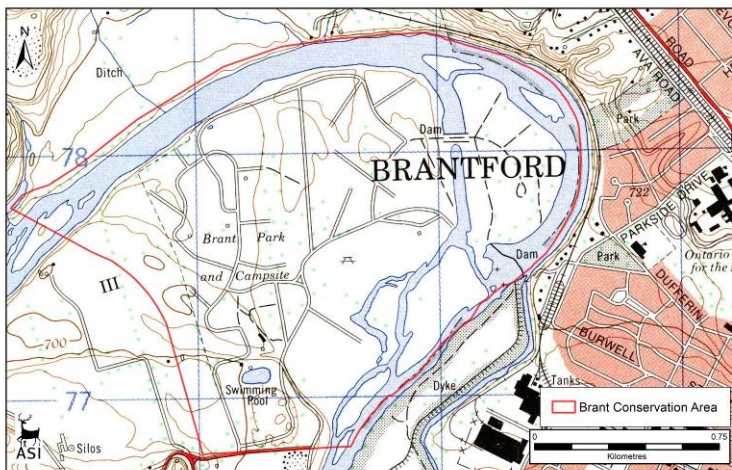
Historical Land Use Development Pattern

The Brant Conservation Area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1986. The area has historical uses for agriculture and gravel extraction. The area was established as Brant Park and Campsite by 1976 and conservation lands by 1994. The area is not associated with themes developed for the Heritage Register project.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 6 in 1968 showing the gravel pits (1968 National Topographic System)



Brantford City Area 6 in 1976 showing the road layout through the area (1976 National Topographic System)

Context

- The area has several trails, camping and recreational facilities.



City Area 6 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



City Area 7: Ava Road

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
.	.	🏠	.	🏠	🏠

Boundary

The Ava Road City Area is generally bounded by Hardy Road to the north, Paris Road to the east, Parkside Drive to the south and the Grand River to the west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

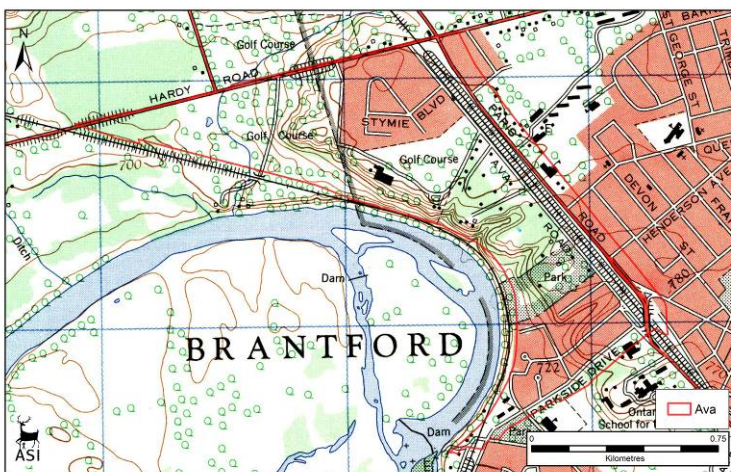
The Ava Road area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1891, 1914, 1954 and 1981. A review of mapping indicates early subdivision of the area did not adhere to the concession and lot pattern and instead responded to frontages along the Grand River. These lots extended on either side of Paris Road. By 1859 lots were constrained between the Canadian National Railway (then Grand Trunk Railway) line and the Grand River. The area may have been developed as either agricultural properties or rural estates at this time and residences and orchards are illustrated on the 1875 map. The Brantford Golf and Country Club was established in the area as a private nine-hole course in 1906. During the early part of the twentieth century residential development continued sporadically until the 1950s when development increased and streets were developed around the existing buildings. This area includes Glenhyrst Art Gallery of Brant situated on the former estate of Edmund Cockshutt, son of Ignatius Cockshutt, which was gifted to the City of Brantford.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development between 1901 and 1913 and 1939 and 1988.

Historical Mapping



Historical map of Brantford City Area 7 showing the County of Brantford in 1859 (1859 Tremaine)



Brantford City Area 7 in 1968 showing the residential street network and development (1968 National Topographic System)

Context

- Area has large treed lots.
- Recreational uses in the area are the Brantford Golf and Country Club and Glenhyrst Gardens and Art Gallery of Brant.
- The SC Johnson Rail Trail / Glenhyrst Trail (Trans Canada Trail) passes through the area along the Grand River following the former Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway line.
- A double tree line runs Parallel to Parkside Drive at Howard Road which may mark a former farm lane or pathway.



City Area 7 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



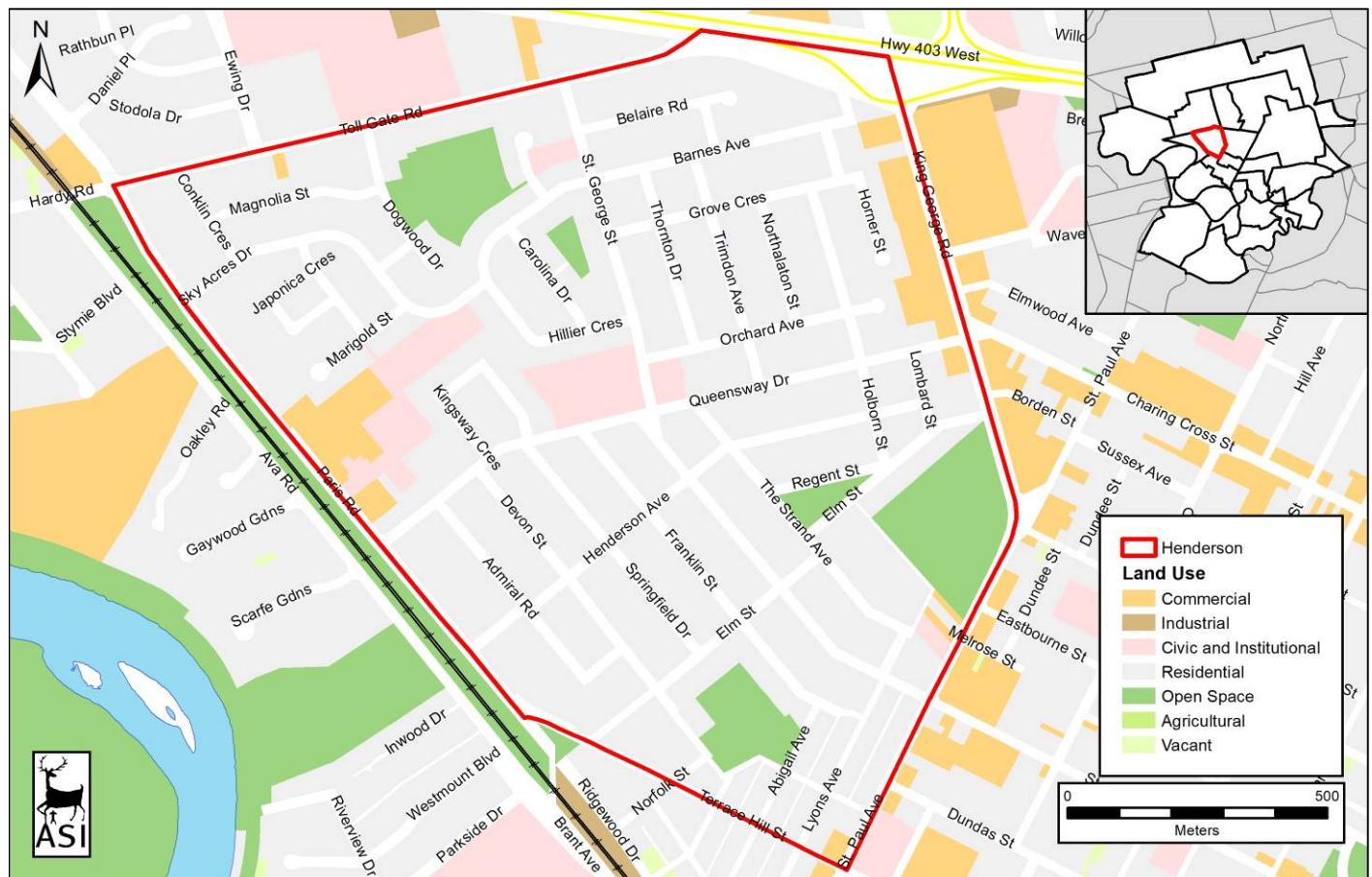
City Area 8: Henderson

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•

Boundary

The Henderson City Area is bounded by Toll Gate Road to the north, King George Road to the east, St. Paul Avenue to the southeast, Terrace Hill to the southwest, and Paris Road to the west.

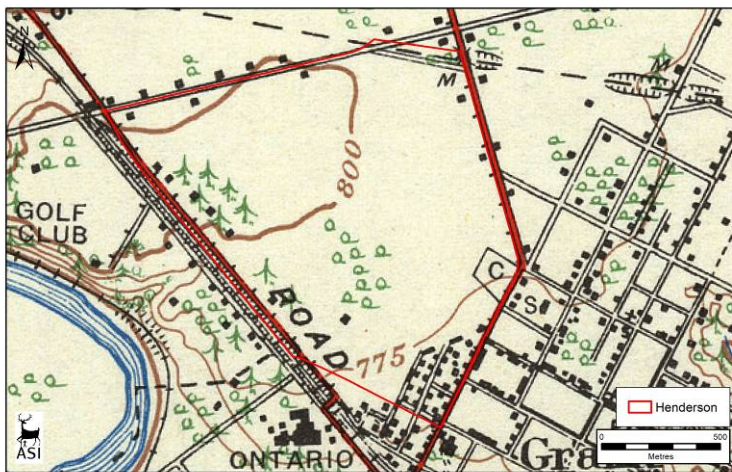


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

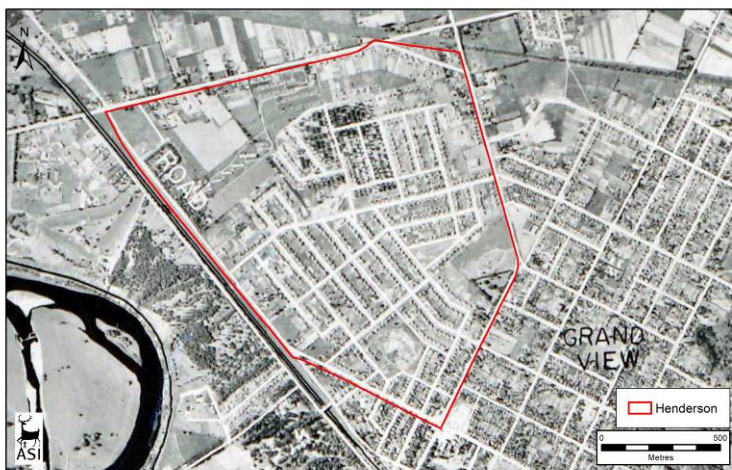
The Henderson area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954. The area is bounded by historically surveyed roads which formed part of the former Township of Brantford, including Paris Road and Toll Gate Road and has the potential to retain features dating to that time period along those roads. A large portion of the area was referred to as Oakley Park and associated with A. B. Bennett, a local industrialist with the Goold and Bennett Foundry. A review of historical topographic mapping indicates the interior was surveyed in the mid-1940s and construction began shortly thereafter. By 1954, the area was well developed with the current general street grid in evidence. The northwest portion of the area developed with a curvilinear road pattern and residences between 1968 and 1994.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with themes of residential development and supporting civic and institutional uses in the period 1939 to 1953.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 8 in 1940 showing the development along historically surveyed roads (1940 National Topographic System)



Historical aerial photography of Brantford City Area 8 showing the residential development in 1954 (1954 Aerial Survey of Ontario)

Context

- There is an established tree cover.
- There are several neighbourhood parks.
- St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery is located along St. Paul Avenue and King George Road. The cemetery dates to 1859.
- While there are some slight changes in the topography, the area is generally fairly flat.



City Area 8 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



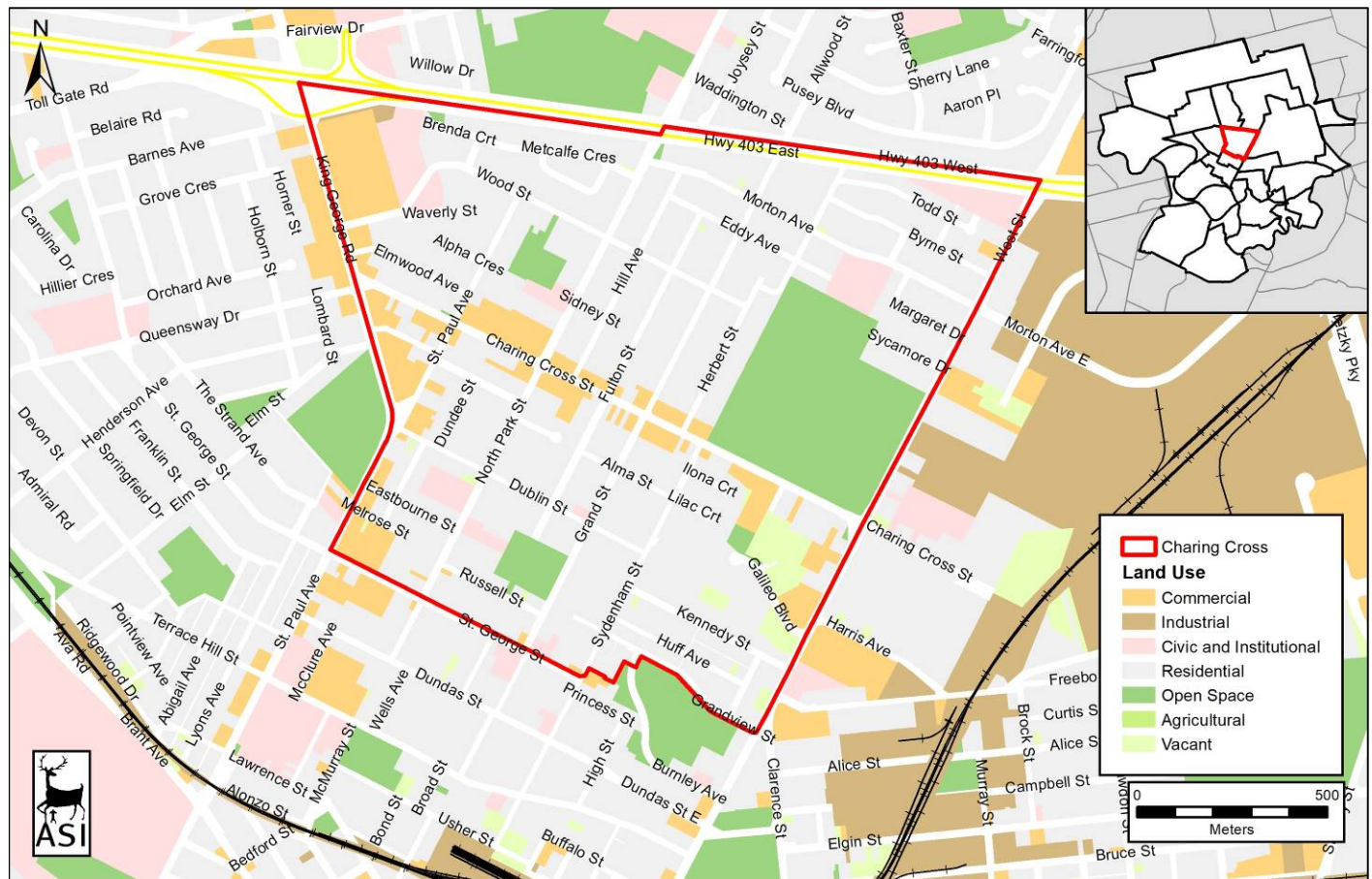
City Area 9: Charing Cross

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	🏠	🏠	🏠
•	•	•	🏛️	🏛️	🏛️
•	•	•	🛒	🛒	🛒

Boundary

The Charing Cross City Area is generally bounded by Highway 403 to the north, West Street to the east, Grandview and St. George streets to the south and King George Road to the west.

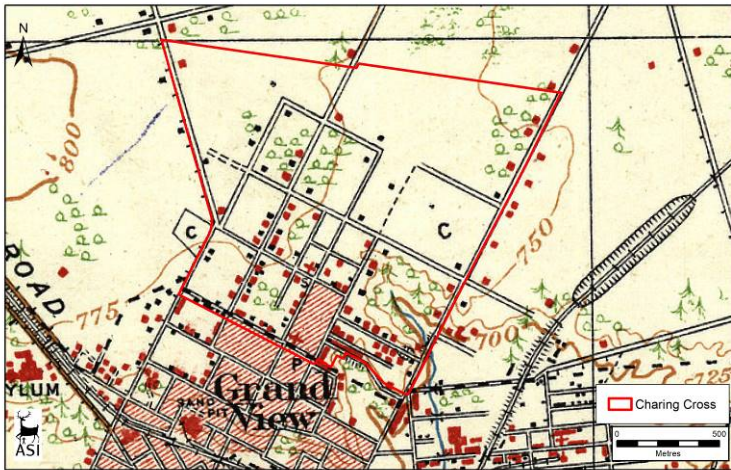


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

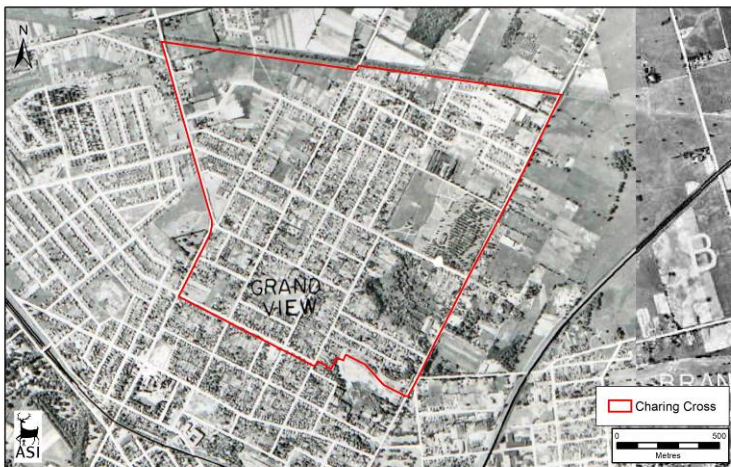
The Charing Cross City Area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954. The area contains King George Road and West Street which are historically surveyed roads and have the potential to retain features dating to the nineteenth century. Residential development began in the area prior to its annexation starting in the south and gradually expanding northward. Early twentieth century maps label the area as Grand View. Highway 403 is shown as under construction by 1968.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development and associated commercial and institutional uses in the periods spanning 1914 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 9 overlaid on the 1916 map of Brantford (1916 National Topographic System)



Brantford City Area 9 overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of the area (1954 Aerial Survey of Ontario)

Context

- There is an established tree canopy throughout the residential areas while major roads such as King George Road, Charing Cross Street and West Street have sparse tree cover.
- There are several neighbourhood parks.
- Mount Hope Cemetery is located to the northwest of the intersection of West Street and Charing Cross Street. The cemetery was established in 1872 and is laid out with a formal plan based on crossed and oval pathways.
- The topography is generally fairly flat but there are some slight changes in topography throughout.



City Area 9 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



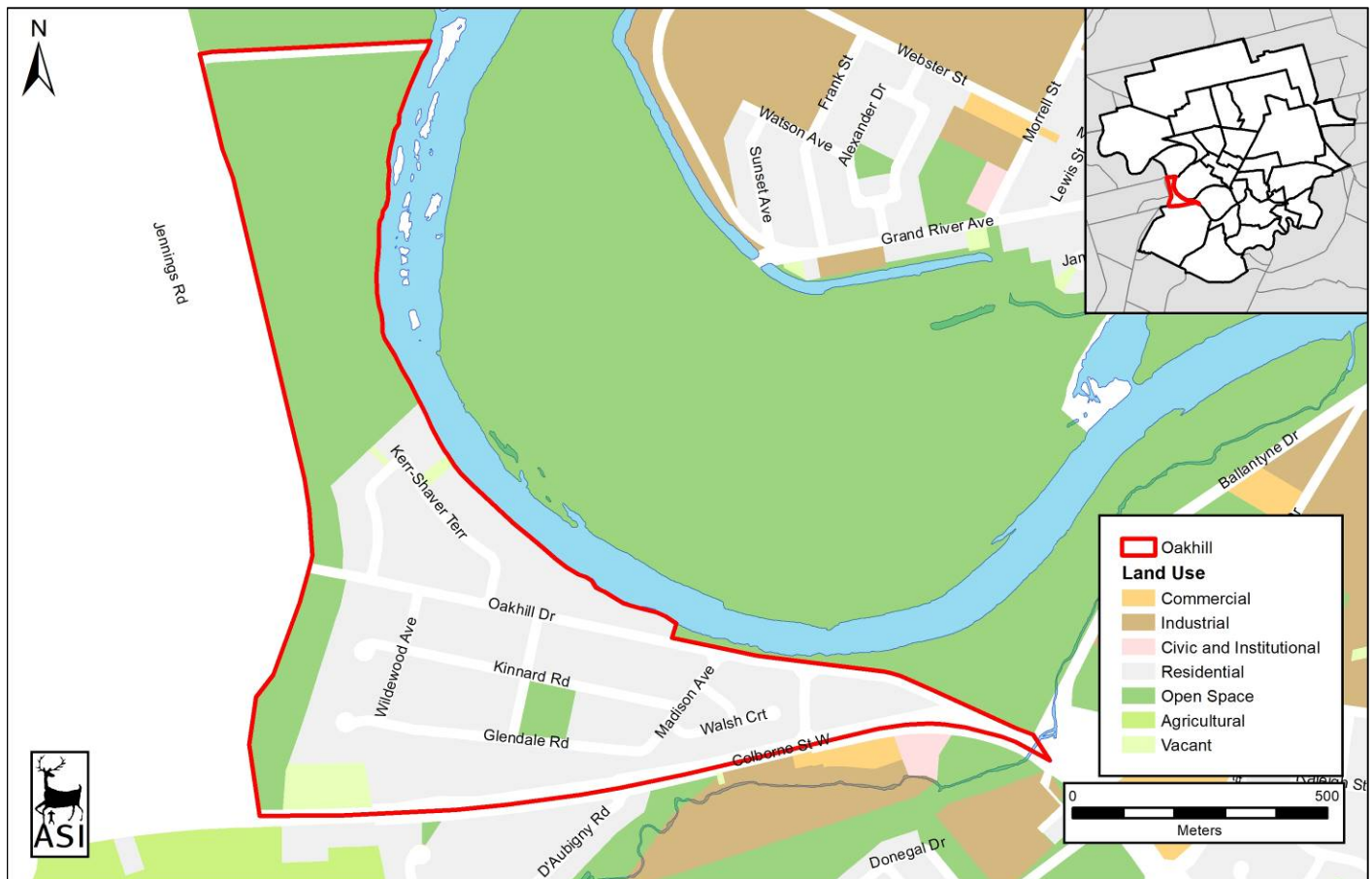
City Area 10: Oakhill

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
.	.	.	.		

Boundary

The Oakhill City Area is generally bounded by the Brant Conservation Area to the north, the Grand River to the east, Colborne Street West to the south and the current city limits to the west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

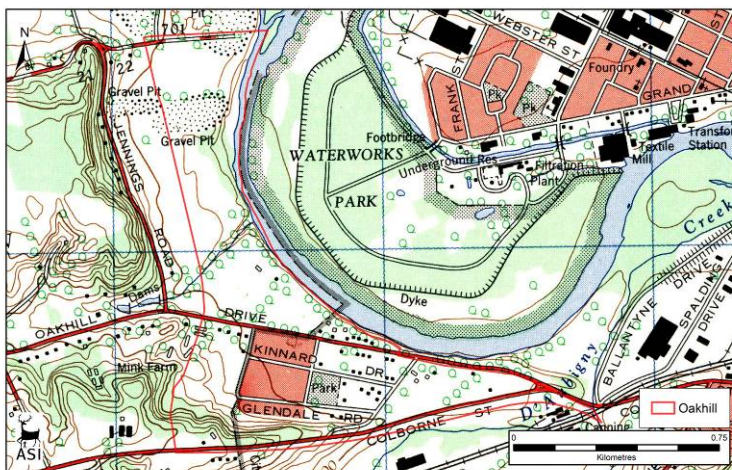
The Oakhill area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954 and 1986. The area contains Oakhill Drive which formed part of the historical London to Hamilton Road. A review of nineteenth century mapping shows this area was originally part of the larger Kerr Tract which was held by Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Clarke, Walter Kerr, Robert Kerry and William J. Kerr in 1849. By 1859, the tract had been subdivided into smaller parcels with several adjoining lots remaining in the ownership of Walter Kerr. By 1875, the lots are attributed to Mrs. Kerr, and a house with an orchard and a road had been established following the Grand River. A brick residence is illustrated on 1916 mapping along the London to Hamilton Road east of present day Madison Avenue. The area remained in this agricultural state until the 1950s when the current street network to the south of Oakhill Drive was established and the route of Colborne Street modified. The residential neighbourhood developed through the 1950s and 1960s and was then extended following 1976. During the 1960s gravel was extracted from the north part of the area. Oakhill Cemetery was established in 1993 within the area and to the west of the city limits.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the theme of residential development in the periods spanning 1939 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 10 overlaid on the 1859 map of the County of Brant (1859 Tremain)



Brantford City Area 10 overlaid on the 1968 map of the area (1968 National Topographic System)

Context

- The south part of the area is primarily residential with open space in the north part.
- The residential area has a fairly consistent topography and an established tree cover.
- A north-south branch of Oakhill Drive is the only connection from Colborne Street West into the area. Oakhill Drive continues beyond the city limits.
- Oakhill Trail connects the residential neighbourhood to the Trans Canada Trail on the north side of the Grand River.
- There is a neighbourhood park.
- 40 Oakhill Drive is a nineteenth-century property remaining in the area.





















City Area 10 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



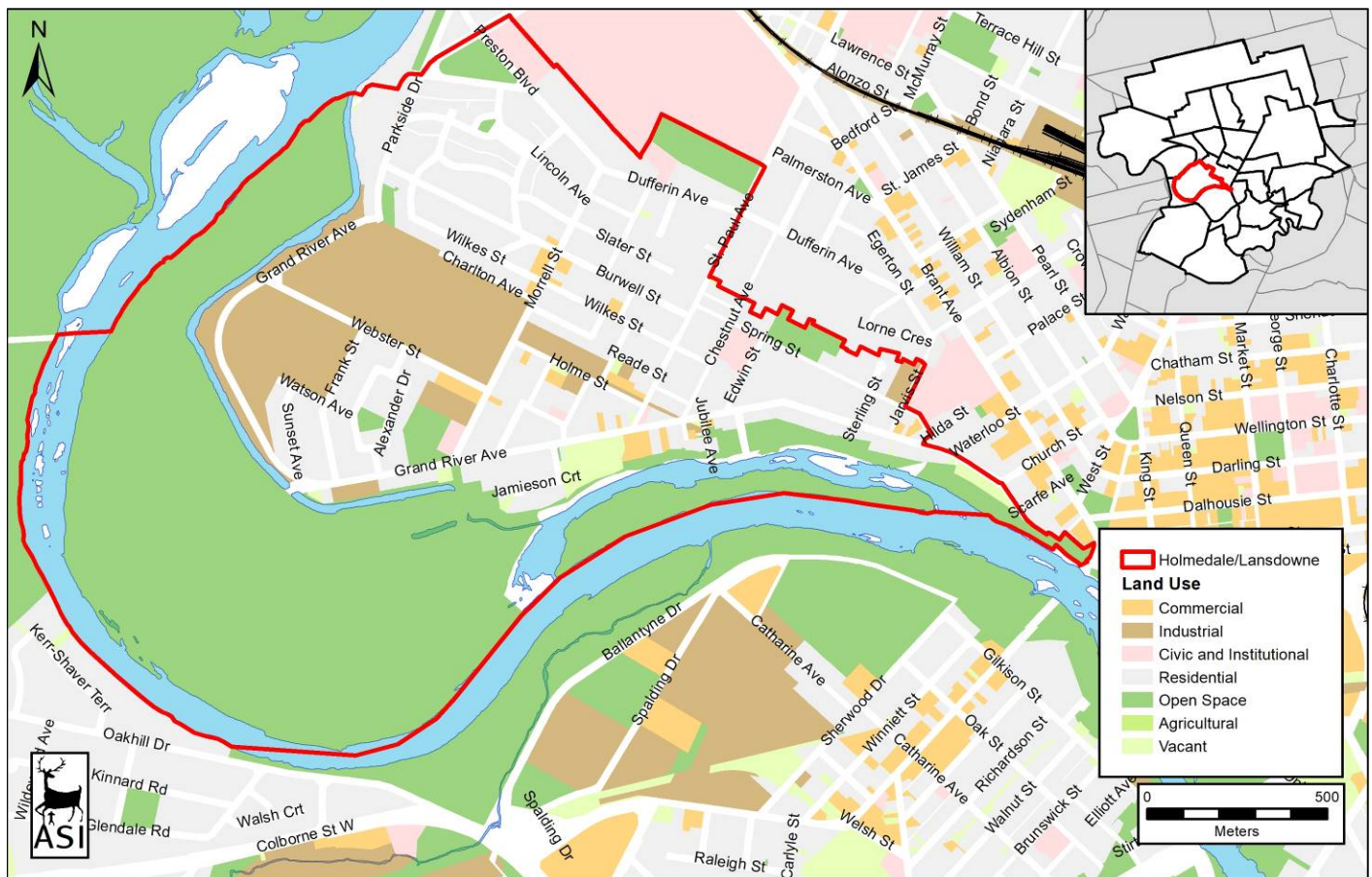
City Area 11: Holmedale / Lansdowne

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					
					
					

Boundary

The Holmedale / Lansdowne City Area is generally bounded by the rear lot lines of properties along Preston Boulevard, Dufferin Avenue and Spring Street to the north, and the Grand River to the south and west.

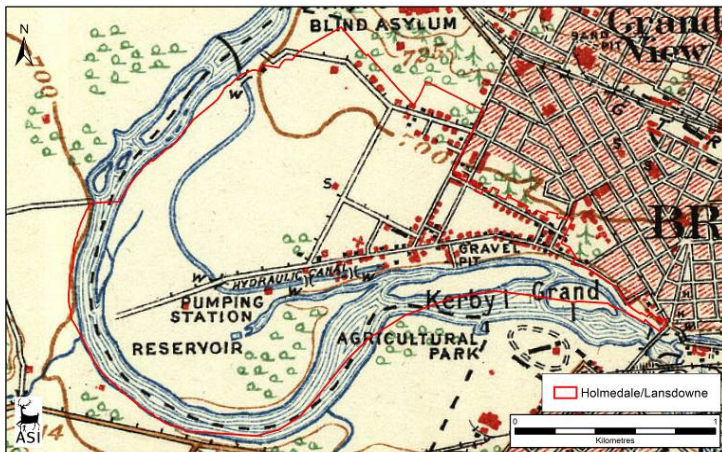


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

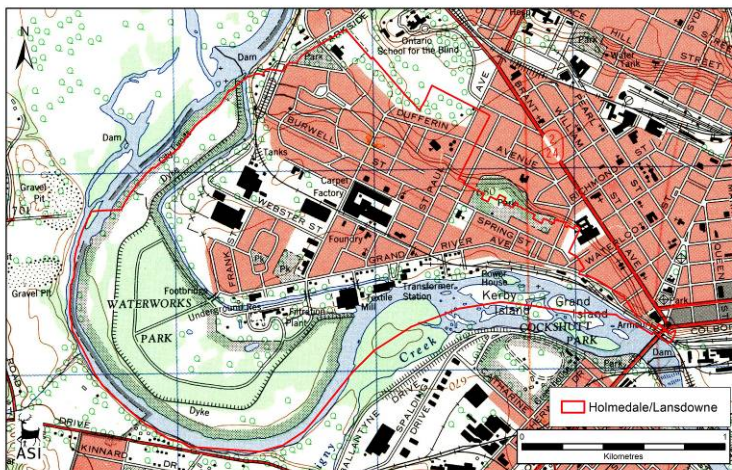
The Holmedale / Lansdowne area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1847, 1891 and 1908. A 1830 map shows the property owner as William Holme Esq. By 1852 the area of the Smith and Kerby Tract had been subdivided between M. Kerby, A.K. Smith and G.S. Wilkes, as well as smaller lots some of which were associated with milling uses along the Grand River. In 1859 the area west of St. Paul Avenue had become Holmedale and the Hydraulic Canal was established. By 1916 there were residential and industrial uses along Spring Street, and Grand River, Dufferin and St. Paul avenues. Development was concentrated to the east and dispersed to the west. A pumping station and reservoir are also noted in 1916. By 1934 the Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway line had been constructed, generally following the Grand River and Holme Street. The number of residences had increased, in particular to the north of Burwell Street and a gravel pit is noted. By 1954 there was residential development immediately south of Burwell Street and a neighbourhood between Webster and Grand River Avenue. Industrial development was concentrated along the railway line. By 1968 the street network was established.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the theme of residential development with associated civic and institutional uses for the periods spanning 1829 to 1988 and the theme of industrial development from 1877 to 1913 and 1939 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 11 overlaid on the 1921 map of Brantford (1921 National Topographic System)



Brantford City Area 11 overlaid on the 1968 map of the area (1968 National Topographic System)

Context

- Residential development is oldest to the west of the area but building dates are generally mixed with distinct clusters of Victory housing.
- The area is relatively flat but the topography generally slopes down toward the Grand River. There appears to be a slight ridge along Spring Street.
- There are established trees throughout though they are generally in the rear yards rather than lining the streets. There are more tree-lined streets in the Landsdowne Avenue area.
- The area features the Hydraulic Canal which follows Grand River Avenue and a dyke which forms the path of the S.C. Johnson Trail.
- There are several neighbourhood parks and the area around the S.C. Johnson property features open green space and a treed area. Lincoln Square, Circle Park and Preston Park are formally laid out. Lincoln Square has a double line of trees which appear to mark the path of a former lane.















City Area 11 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



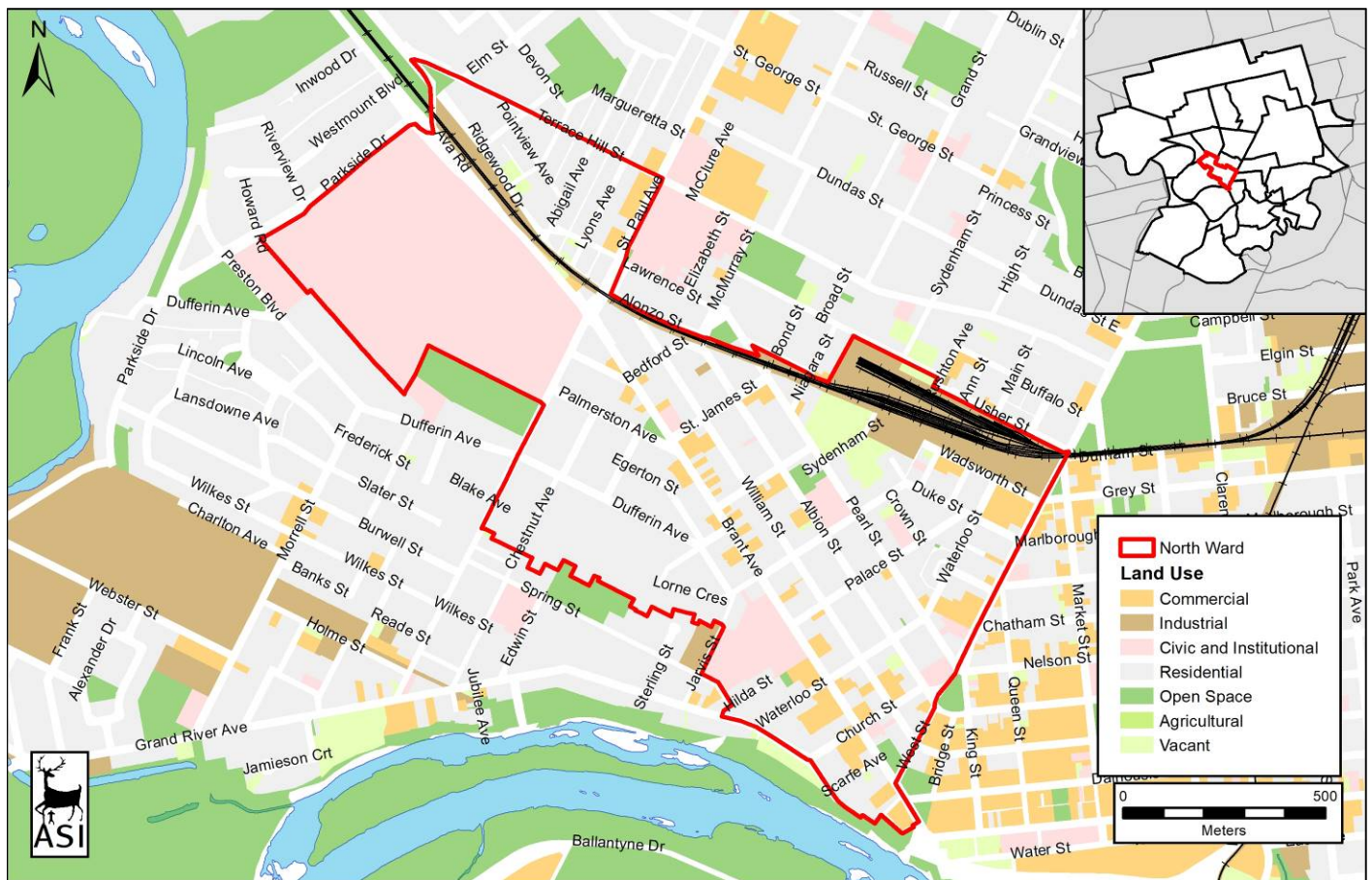
City Area 12: North Ward

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					
					

Boundary

The North Ward City Area is generally bounded by the railway to the northeast, West Street to the southeast, Grand River Avenue and the rear lot line of properties along Dufferin Avenue to the south and Parkside Drive to the northwest.

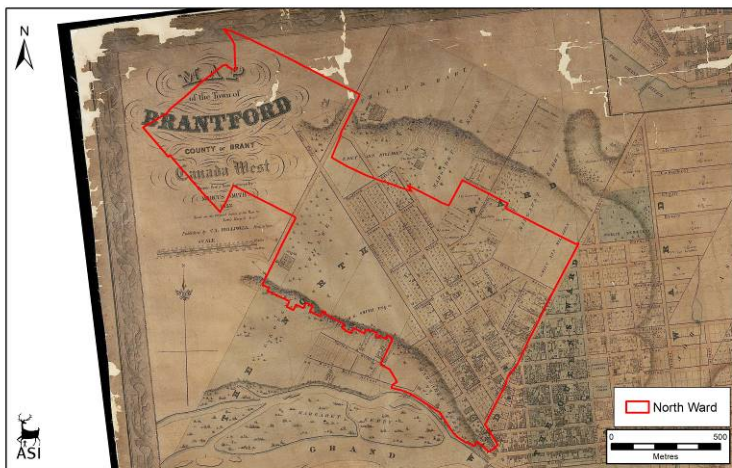


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

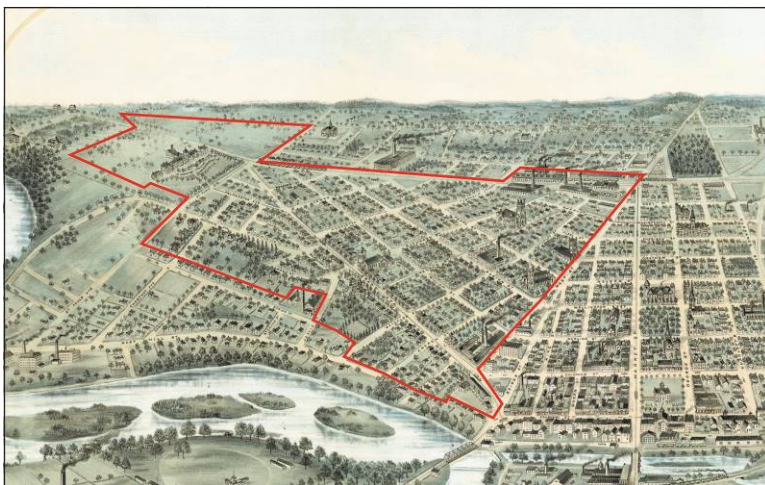
The North Ward area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1847 and 1891. The area contains St. Paul Avenue, West Street, and Brant Avenue which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain nineteenth-century features. A review of mapping indicates that the area is located within a tract of land that was granted to William K. Smith and then passed to Abraham Smith and Margaret Kerby. The tract is commonly referred to as the Smith and Kerby Tract. The area was referred to as the North Ward with the establishment of the Town of Brantford in 1847 and included the area from the Grand River north to St. George Street. The tract was divided into town lots by 1852 and residences and institutional uses were established. By 1875 the Grand Trunk Railway line was established through the area as well as the W. Ross Macdonald School (formerly Ontario Institute for the Education of the Blind). An 1895 Bird's Eye depiction of the city shows some industrial uses along the railway and within the neighbourhood itself. By 1916 the area was fully developed including the existing street network.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development with supporting civic and institutional uses for the period spanning 1829 to 1938.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 12 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (Marcus Smith 1852)



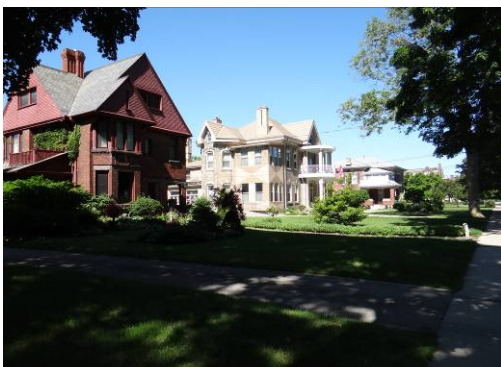
Brantford City Area 12 overlaid on the 1895 Bird's Eye map of the City of Brantford (Bird's Eye 1895)

Context

- The area features the W. Ross Macdonald School, Brantford Collegiate Institute, the armoury and a CN railway station.
- Brant Avenue is a Heritage Conservation District (Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*).
- There are several neighbourhood parks throughout the area.
- Properties on the south side of Dufferin Avenue between Brant and St. Paul avenues have exceptionally deep lots.
- The topography is generally flat with established tree cover in residential areas. The topography slopes downwards on Jarvis, Hilda, Waterloo and Church Streets. Residential development in these areas follow the changes in elevation.















City Area 12 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



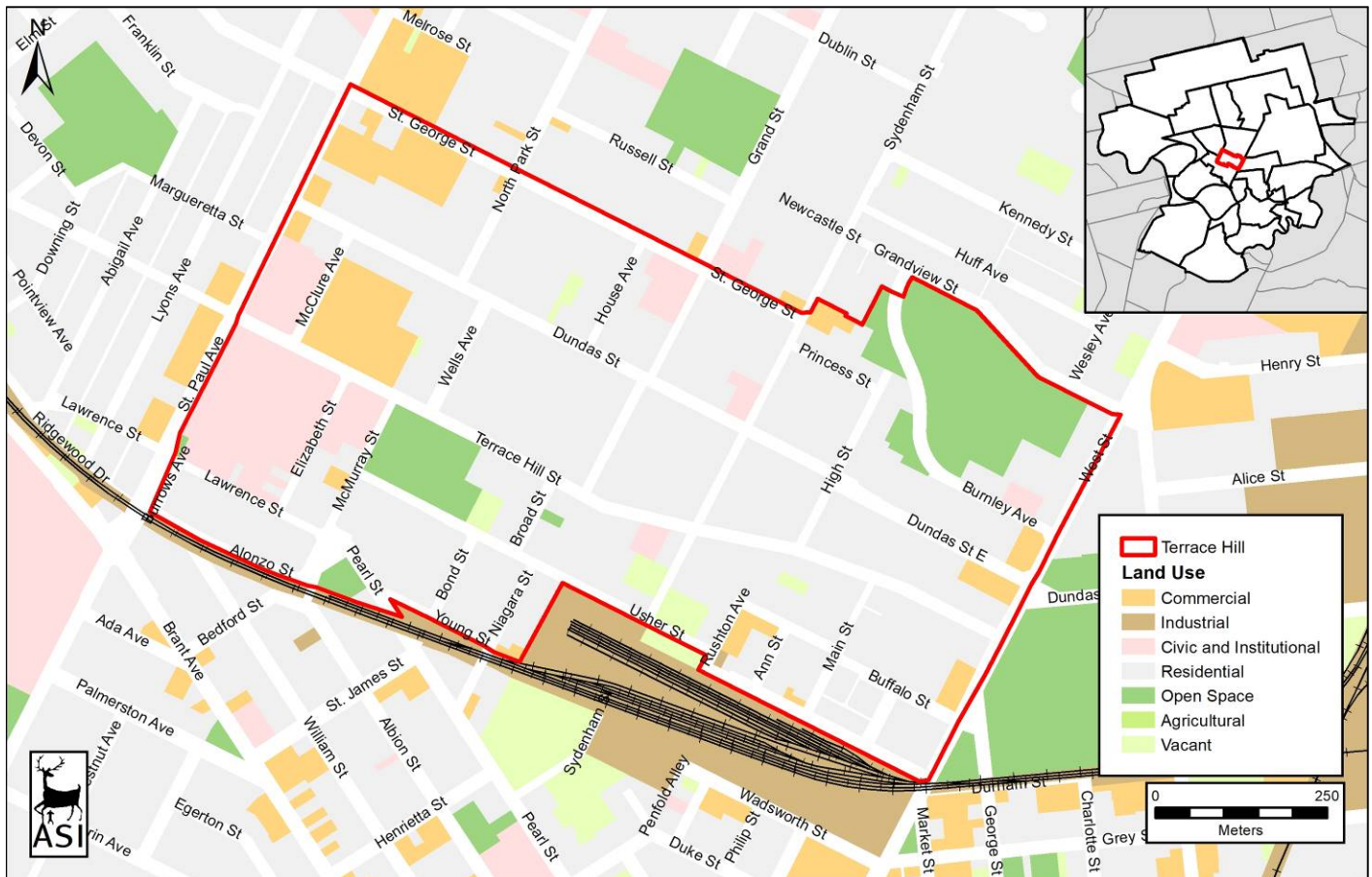
City Area 13: Terrace Hill

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					
					

Boundary

The Terrace Hill City Area is generally bounded by Grandview and St. George streets to the north, West Street to the east, the railway to the south and St. Paul Avenue to the west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

The Terrace Hill area was annexed to the City of Brantford in parts in 1847 and 1891. The area contains historically surveyed roads, St. Paul Avenue and West Street, which formed the boundaries of the Smith and Kerby Tract. A review of historical mapping shows subdivision of the tract with residential properties as early as 1852 including the residence of Philip D'Acres Hart which was ultimately donated for the Brantford General Hospital. Residential development growth was concentrated within the area between Terrace Hill Street and St. George Street.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development and associated institutional uses in the periods spanning 1829 and 1938.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 13 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (1852 Smith)



Historical aerial photography of Brantford City Area 13 showing the residential development in 1954 (1954 Aerial Survey of Ontario)

Context

- There is an established tree canopy throughout the residential areas while major roads such as St. Paul Avenue and West Street have sparse tree cover.
- There are several neighbourhood parks.
- Terrace Hill Street generally follows the top of a ridge.





















City Area 13 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



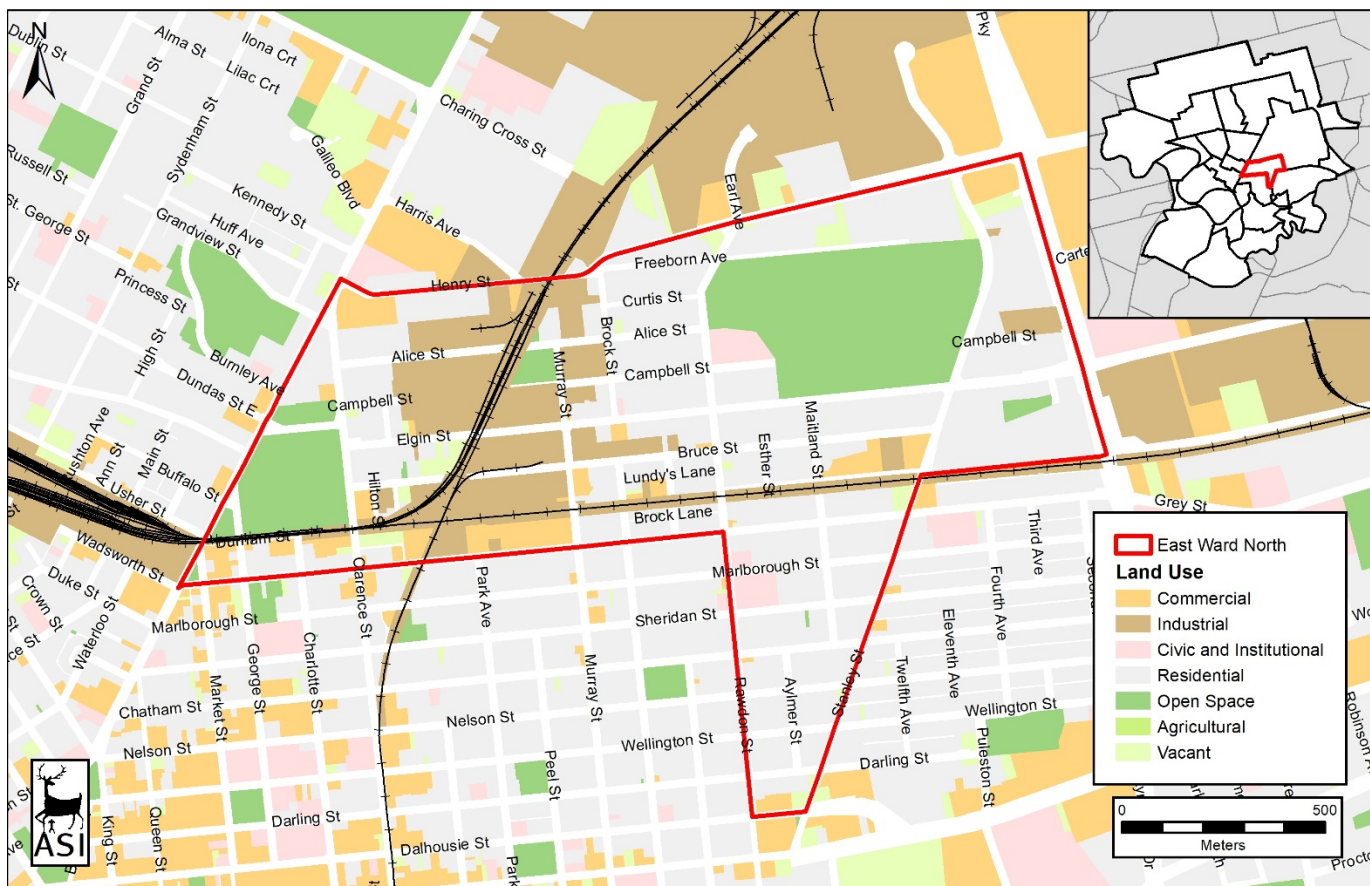
City Area 14: East Ward North

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
  	  	  	  	  	  

Boundary

The East Ward North City Area is generally bounded by West Street to the west, Henry Street to the north, and Wayne Gretzky Parkway/Stanley Street to the east. The south boundary is formed by Dalhousie Street, Rawdon Street, and Grey Street.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

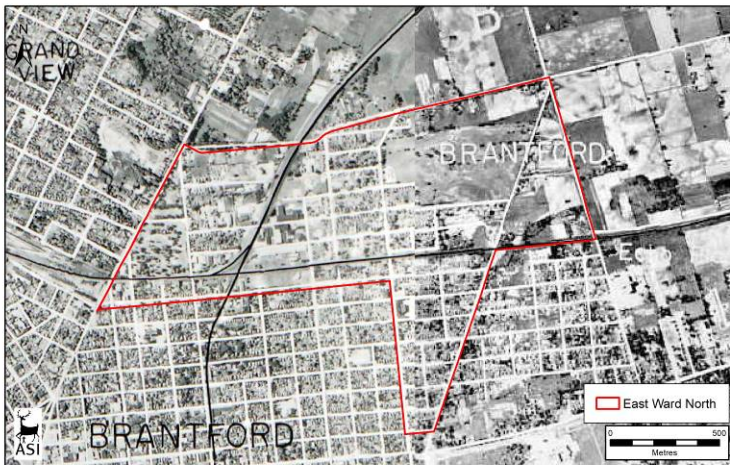
The East Ward North area was established as part of the original village of Brantford in 1830. The area is bounded by Henry Street which is an historically surveyed road and has the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of historical mapping shows that by 1852 Greenwood Cemetery was established and while blocks were laid out the lots were not generally divided. John Aston Wilkes owned a tract of land which ran diagonally to the town grid. The former Great Western Railway (GWR) established a line in 1875 which generally follows the western edge of this tract. An 1895 Bird's Eye depiction of the city shows a few industries established on the former GWR line to the north of Bruce Street. By 1916 several more industries have been established in the area. Residential development in the area happened incrementally from 1877 onward.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the theme of industrial development for the periods 1877 to 1913, the themes of residential development with supporting civic and institutional uses for the period spanning 1829 to 1988 and the theme of commercial development for the period 1954 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 14 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (Marcus Smith 1852)



Brantford City Area 14 overlaid on the 1954 map of the area (1954 Aerial Survey of Ontario)

Context

- The area is a mix of residential and industrial properties with industries generally following the railway lines which pass through the area.
- The area features Greenwood Cemetery which was established in 1850.
- The area includes Arrowdale Public Golf Course which was opened in 1927.
- The topography is generally flat.



City Area 14 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



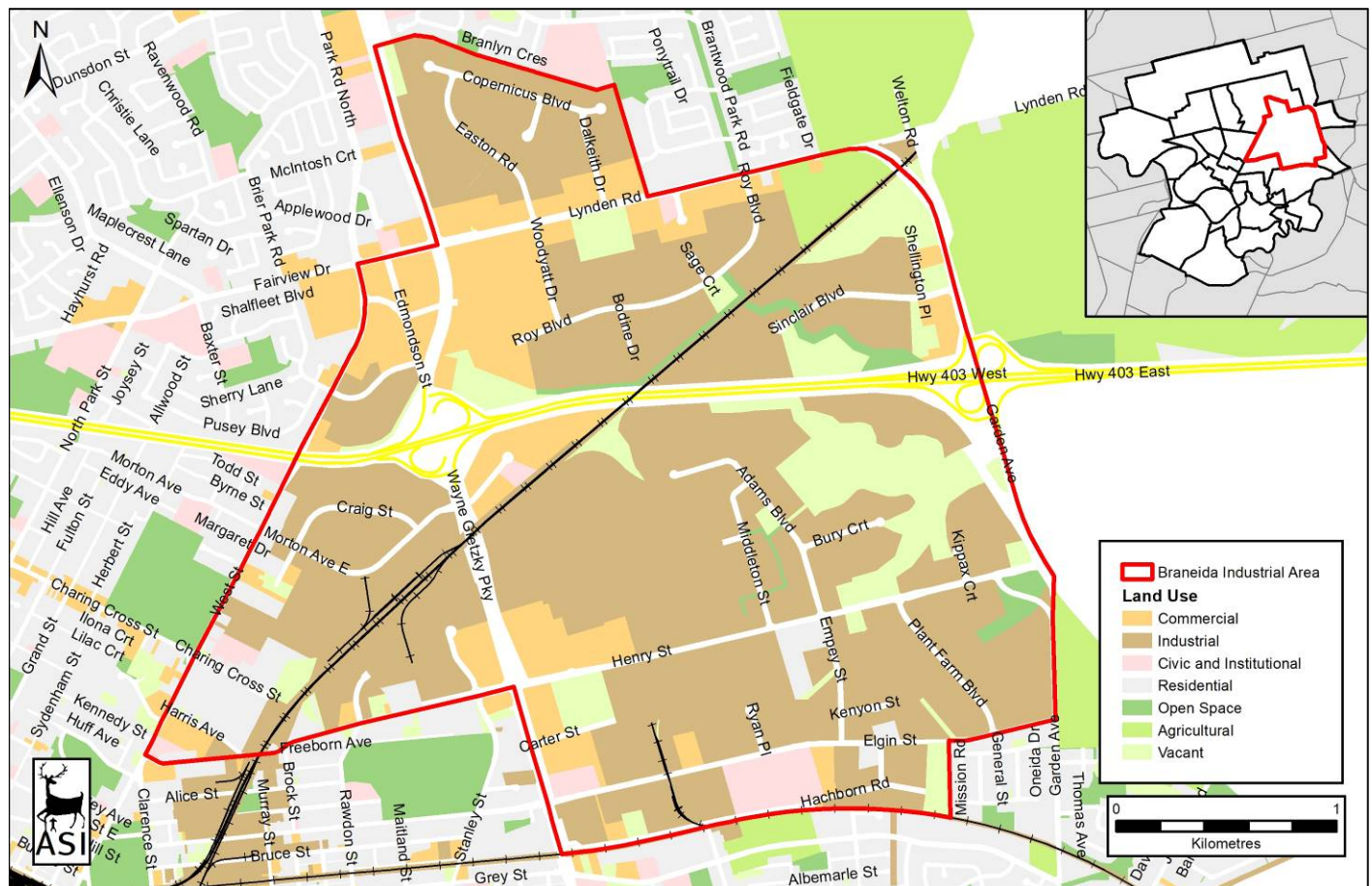
City Area 15: Branieda Industrial Area

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•

Boundary

The Branieda Industrial Area City Area is generally bounded by the rear lot lines of properties along Copernicus Boulevard and by Lynden Road to the north, Garden Avenue to the east, the CN railway and Henry Street to the south and West Street to the west.

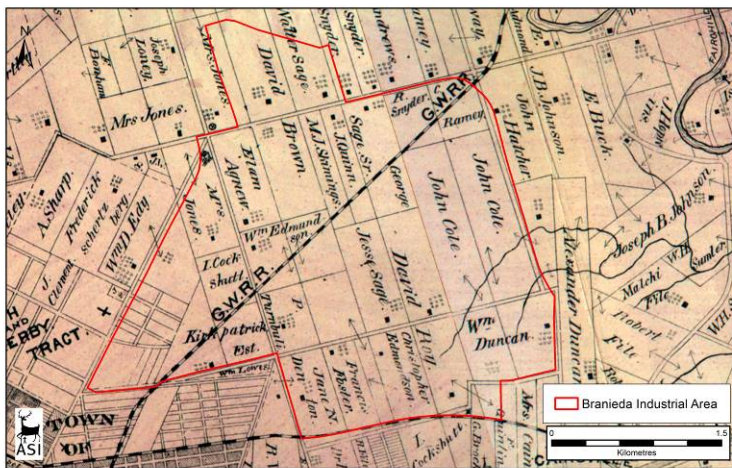


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

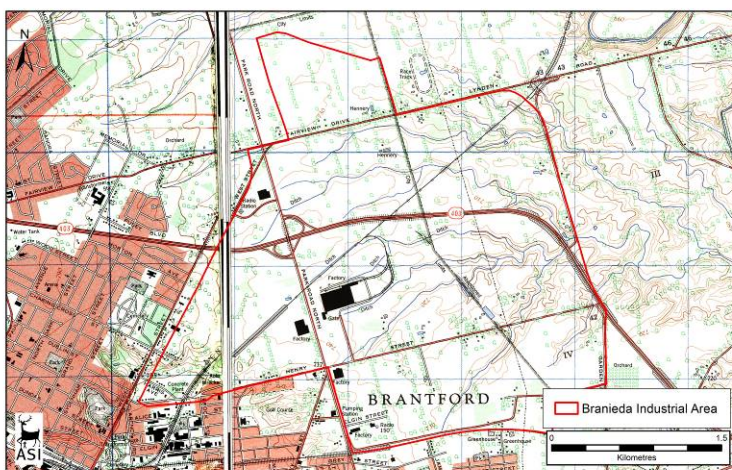
The Branieda Industrial Area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954 and 1981. The area contains Lynden Road, Henry Road, Garden Road and West Street which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of mapping shows an agricultural area with residences fronting major roads. The Great Western Railway line passed diagonally through the area by 1875 and a Grand Trunk Railway line formed the boundary. In the early part of the twentieth century Harris Avenue and Charing Cross Street are depicted with residences to the east of West Street just north of Henry Street. The area remained generally agricultural until the 1960s with the establishment of a Massey-Harris factory at Wayne Gretzky Parkway and Henry Street. Highway 403 was also constructed through the area in this decade. Industrial development continued through the 1970s. Industrial development to the north and south of Lynden Road was established by 1994.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of commercial and industrial development in the period 1954 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 15 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 15 overlaid on the 1968 map of the area showing the extent of the development (1968 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- The area near West Street and Henry Street is primarily residential.
- An active CN railway line continues operation through the area with a few spurs onto properties west of Wayne Gretzky Parkway.
- Highway 403 passes through the area with interchanges at Wayne Gretzky Parkway and Garden Avenue.
- There are a few tributaries of Fairchild Creek in the area.



City Area 15 field review
conducted 7/3/2018



City Area 16: Johnson Road Subdivisions

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
<i>There are no key time periods or development themes represented in this city area.</i>					

Boundary

The Johnson Road Subdivisions City Area is generally bounded by Elgin Street to the north, Brant County Road #18 to the east, the Hamilton-Brantford Rail Trail and the CN railway to the south, and Mission Road and Garden Avenue to the west.

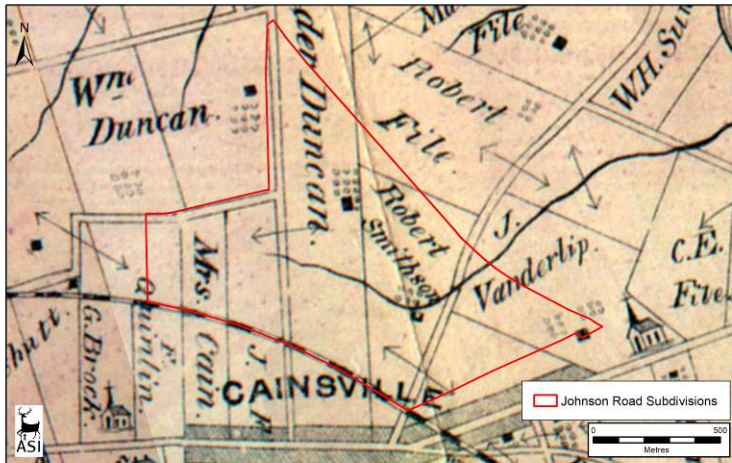


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

The Johnson Road Subdivisions area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1974 and 1981. The area contains Garden Avenue and Johnson Road which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. Brant County Road #18 served as a area of Highway 403 prior to the construction of the portion east of Brantford. This area remained agricultural until around 2003 when residential subdivisions were developed off of Johnson Road and Garden Avenue.

The area is not associated with themes developed for the Heritage Register project.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 16 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 16 overlaid on a contemporary aerial map of Brantford showing the recently developed residential subdivisions (Google 2018)

Context

- The area has residential uses in the south and agricultural uses in the north.
- The south end of Johnson Road distinctly predates 2000.
- The topography is fairly level throughout with a well established tree canopy.



City Area 16 field review
conducted 6/28/2018

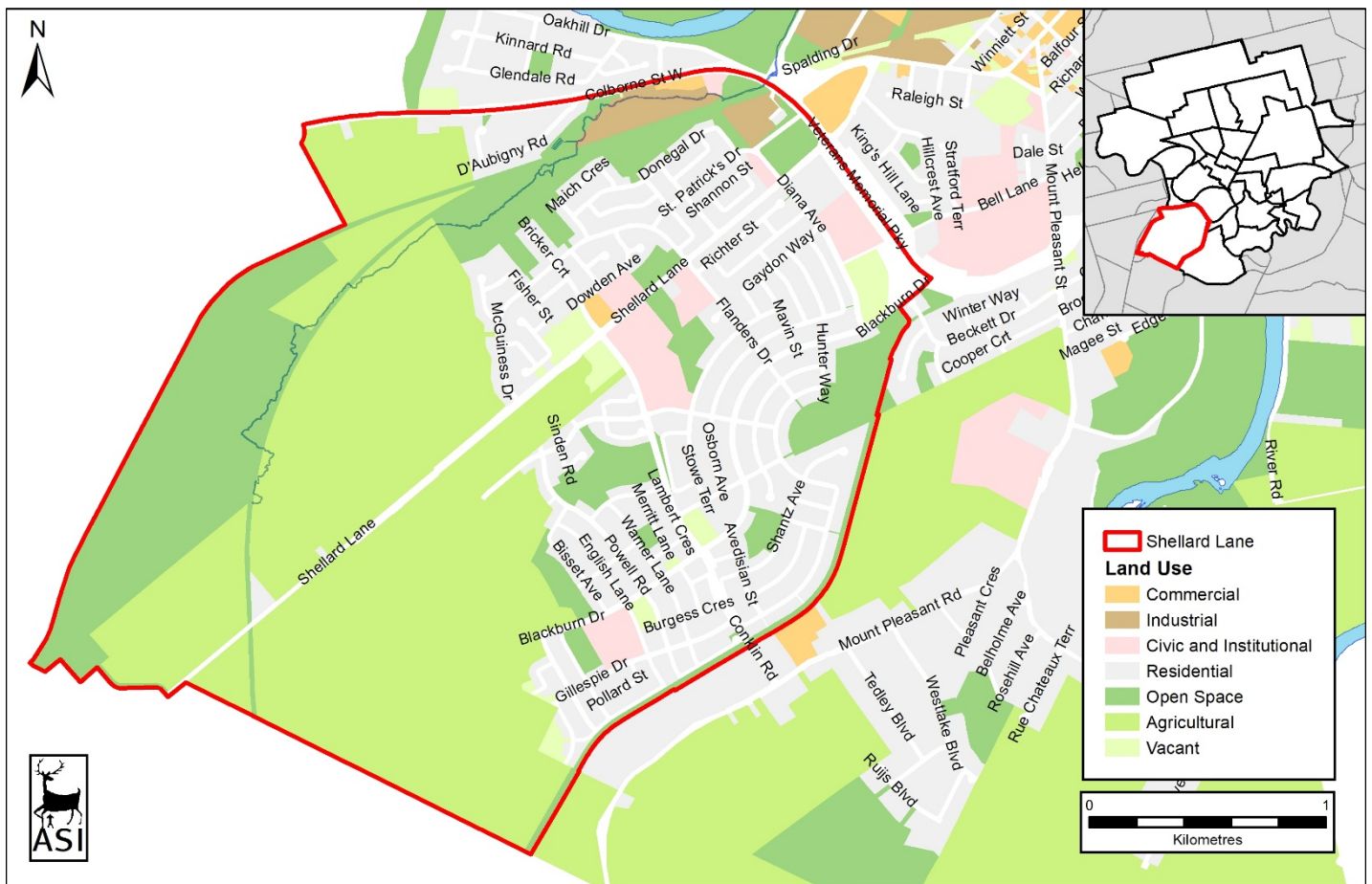
City Area 17: Shellard Lane

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					

Boundary

The Shellard Lane City Area is generally bounded by Colborne Street West to the north, Veterans Memorial Parkway and Mount Pleasant Street to the east, the Lake Erie and Northern Trail and city boundaries to the south and the Canadian National Rail Trail to the west.

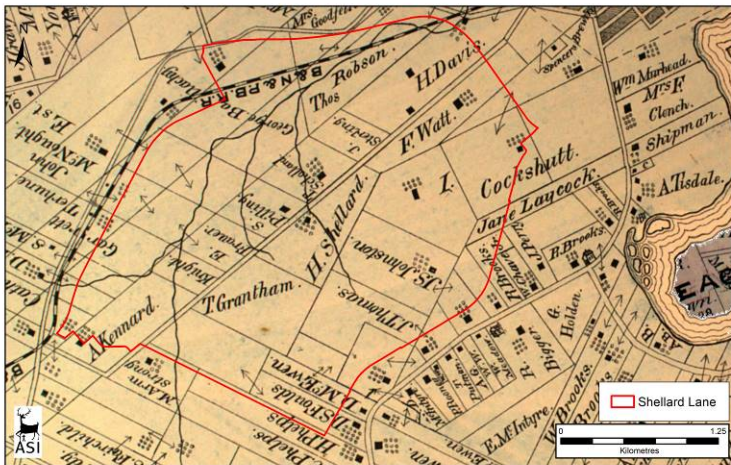


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

The Shellard Lane area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954 and 1981. The area contains Shellard Lane which is an historically surveyed road. This road has the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of mapping indicates that this area was primarily agricultural and by 1875 had several established residences, both fronting and set back from the road network. The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell railway also pass through the area in 1875. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway line was established in 1894. By 1916, the railway had converted to a Grand Trunk Railway line (and later became Canadian National). A third railway line was established by 1934 named the Lake Erie and Northern Railway. Conklin Road was established by 1968. There was also a golf course in the 1960s in the south part of the area. The majority of residential development in the area occurred after 1994 including the D'Aubigny Road development off Colborne Street West.

This City Area is associated with the themes of agricultural development for 1829 to 1900.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 17 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 17 overlaid on a contemporary aerial map of Brantford showing the recently developed residential subdivisions (Google 2018)

Context

- The area has residential uses to the east and agricultural uses to the west.
- The area has supporting commercial and institutional uses.
- There are a few industrial properties in the area which are connected to Colborne Street West.
- The west portion of Shellard Lane was closed to traffic during fieldwork due to residential subdivision construction.
- All three former railway lines have been converted to trails.
- There are several neighbourhood parks and forests including the Edith Monture Forest and the Franklin Grobb Memorial Forest.
- The built residential areas have a relatively flat topography and is generally sparsely treed.



























City Area 17 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



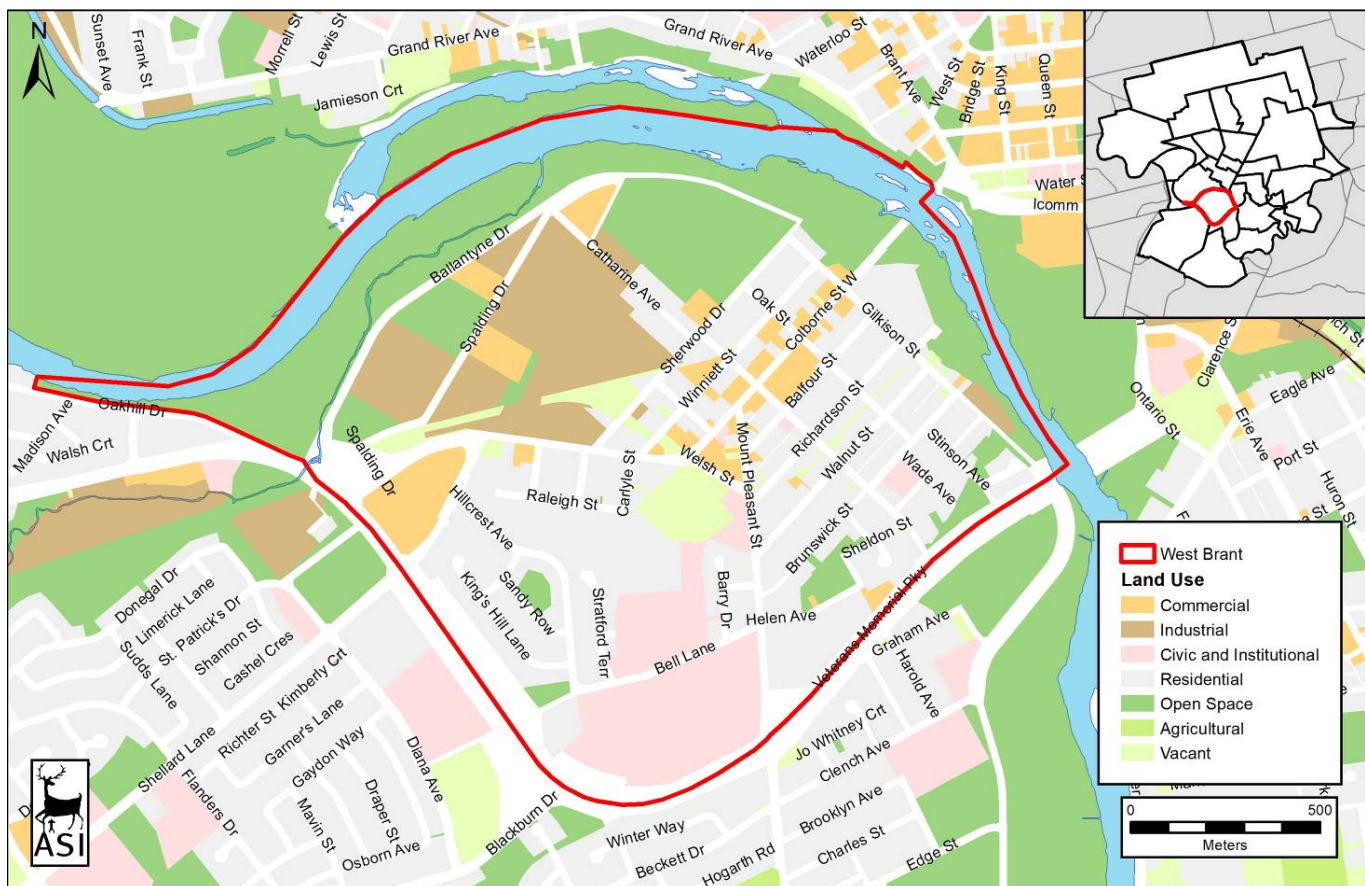
City Area 18: West Brant

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					
					
					
					

Boundary

The West Brant City Area is generally bounded by the Grand River and the Veterans Memorial Parkway.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

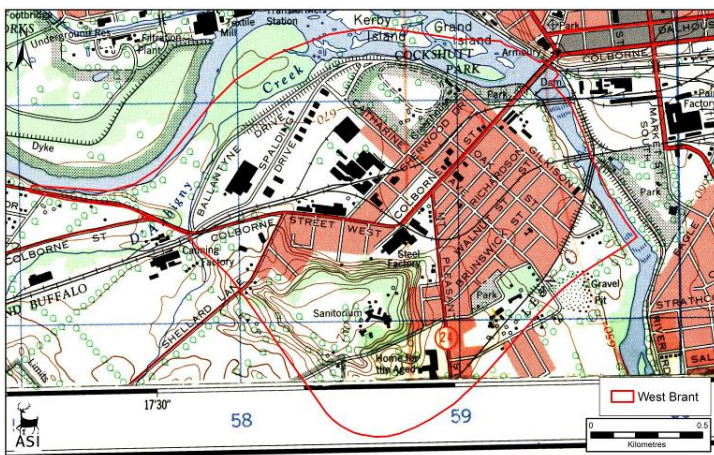
The West Brant area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1847, 1891 and 1954. The area generally forms the historical John Brant and Jacob Brant tracts. The area contains Colborne Street and Mount Pleasant Road, historically surveyed roads that have the potential to retain nineteenth-century features. A review of mapping indicates the blocks between Sherwood Drive and Walnut Street were the first to be laid out and that growth started along Colborne Street. By 1875, the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway was established through the area which featured a few agricultural properties, Spencer's Brewery and a hop yard. The agricultural fair grounds were established by 1879. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway was established in 1894 and the Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway between 1928 and 1934. The 1934 map indicates a slightly expanded street network and a sanatorium. By 1954 industrial uses are present on Spalding Drive and by 1968 several additional industries were established. The 1994 map shows subdivisions around Hillcrest Avenue and King's Hill Lane. Veterans Memorial Parkway was constructed around 2003.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of agricultural development for the periods spanning 1829 to 1913, commercial development for the periods spanning 1829 to 1900, residential development with supporting civic and institutional uses for the periods spanning 1829 to 1988, and industrial development for the periods 1901 to 1913 and 1954 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 18 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (Marcus Smith 1852)



Brantford City Area 18 overlaid on the 1968 map of the City of Brantford (1968 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- There are a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial uses in distinct areas including: industrial uses to the north, commercial uses along Colborne Street West and Mount Pleasant Road, and residential uses in the remaining areas.
- Ballantyne Drive follows a ridge overlooking Cockshutt Park.
- There is a well established tree cover surrounding the park and baseball diamonds as well as along residential streets.
- Commercial streets have less tree cover than residential streets.
- The topography rises to the west of the intersection of Colborne Street West and Mount Pleasant Road.



City Area 18 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



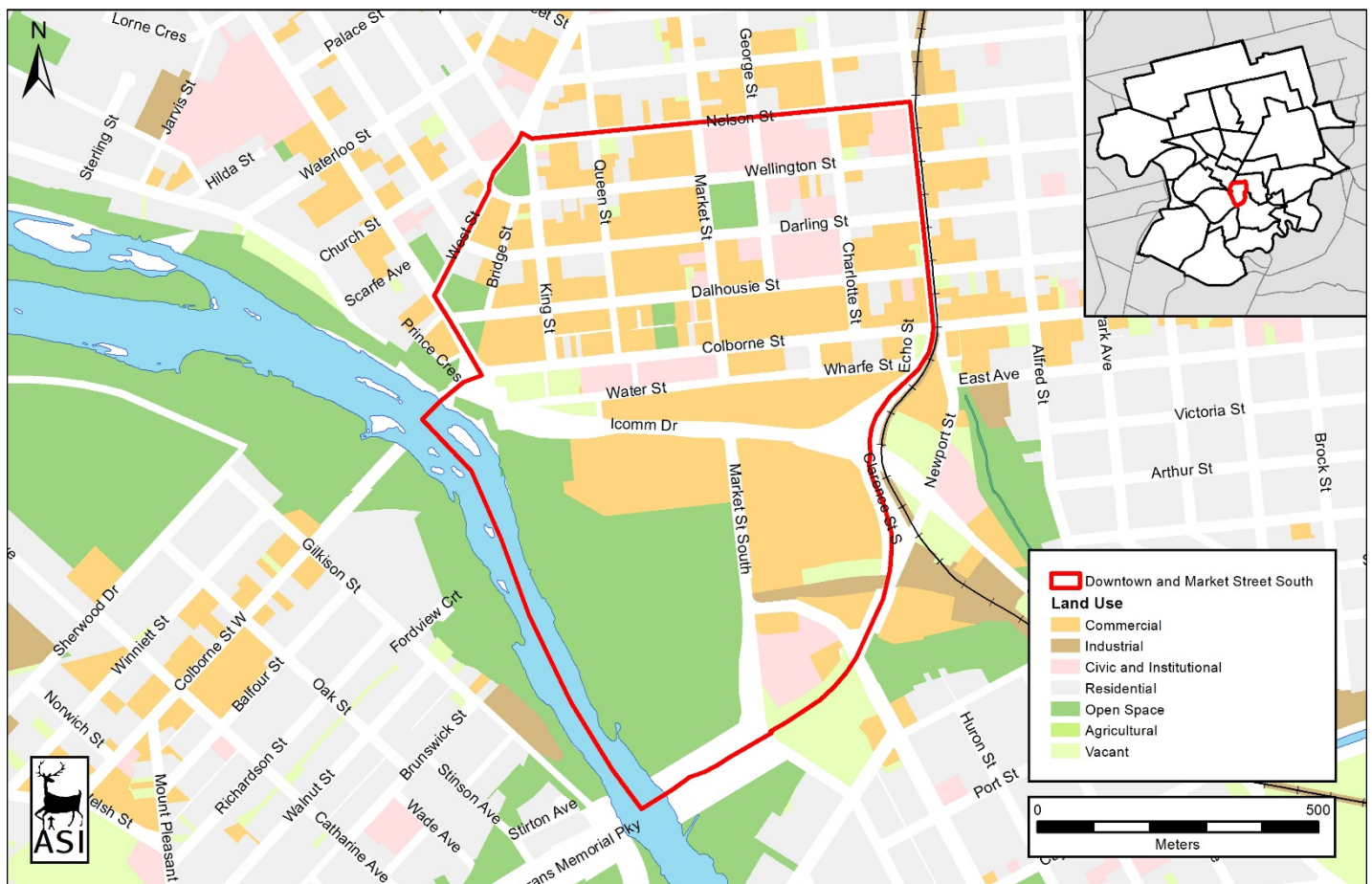
City Area 19: Downtown and Market Street South

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					
					
					

Boundary

The Downtown and Market Street South City Area is generally bounded by Nelson Street to the north, Clarence Street to the east, Veterans Memorial Parkway to the south and the Grand River and West Street to the west.

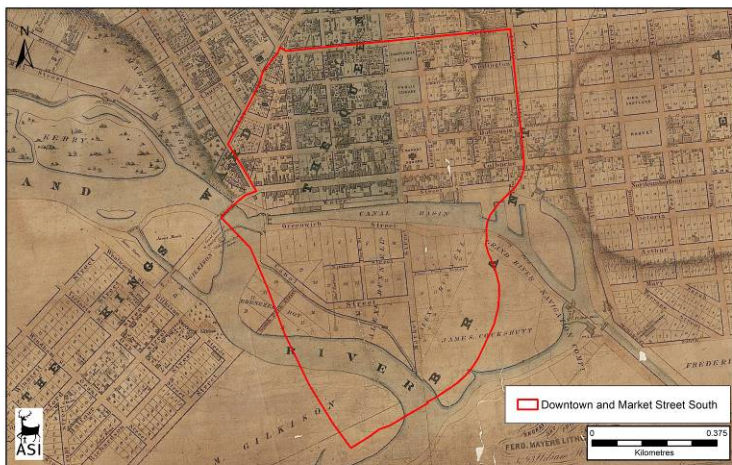


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

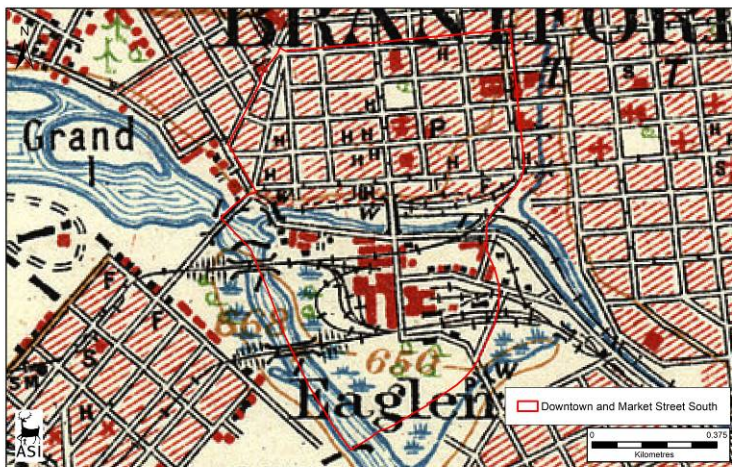
The Downtown and Market Street South area was established as part of the original village of Brantford in 1830 and expanded with an annexation in 1847. The area contains Colborne Street West which is an historically surveyed road and has the potential to retain early features relating to its role as a primary route between Hamilton and London. A review of historical mapping shows that the downtown area was the first area to become well established within the village, in particular along Colborne Street. The downtown contained commercial and civic uses that supported the growing community. Some early residences were established in this area as well. By the late nineteenth-century, as they grew, manufacturers relocated their factories out of the Downtown into the Market Street South area where there was more space to develop and railway access readily available. Industrial uses continued until the mid-twentieth century when they were replaced by civic uses.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of commercial and civic and institutional development for the periods spanning 1829 to 1988 and residential development for the periods 1829 to 1900.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 19 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (Marcus Smith 1852)



Brantford City Area 19 overlaid on the 1916 map of the City of Brantford (1916 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- There is a steep change in topography south of Colborne Street.
- The area features the Victoria Park Heritage Conservation District (Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*) centred on the formal square.
- The area also features the War Memorial and Alexander Graham Bell Memorial, both designed by Walter S. Allward.
- Several trails run through the southern portion of the area near the Grand River.
- The Lorne Bridge provides a primary connection to the west side of the City of Brantford.



City Area 19 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



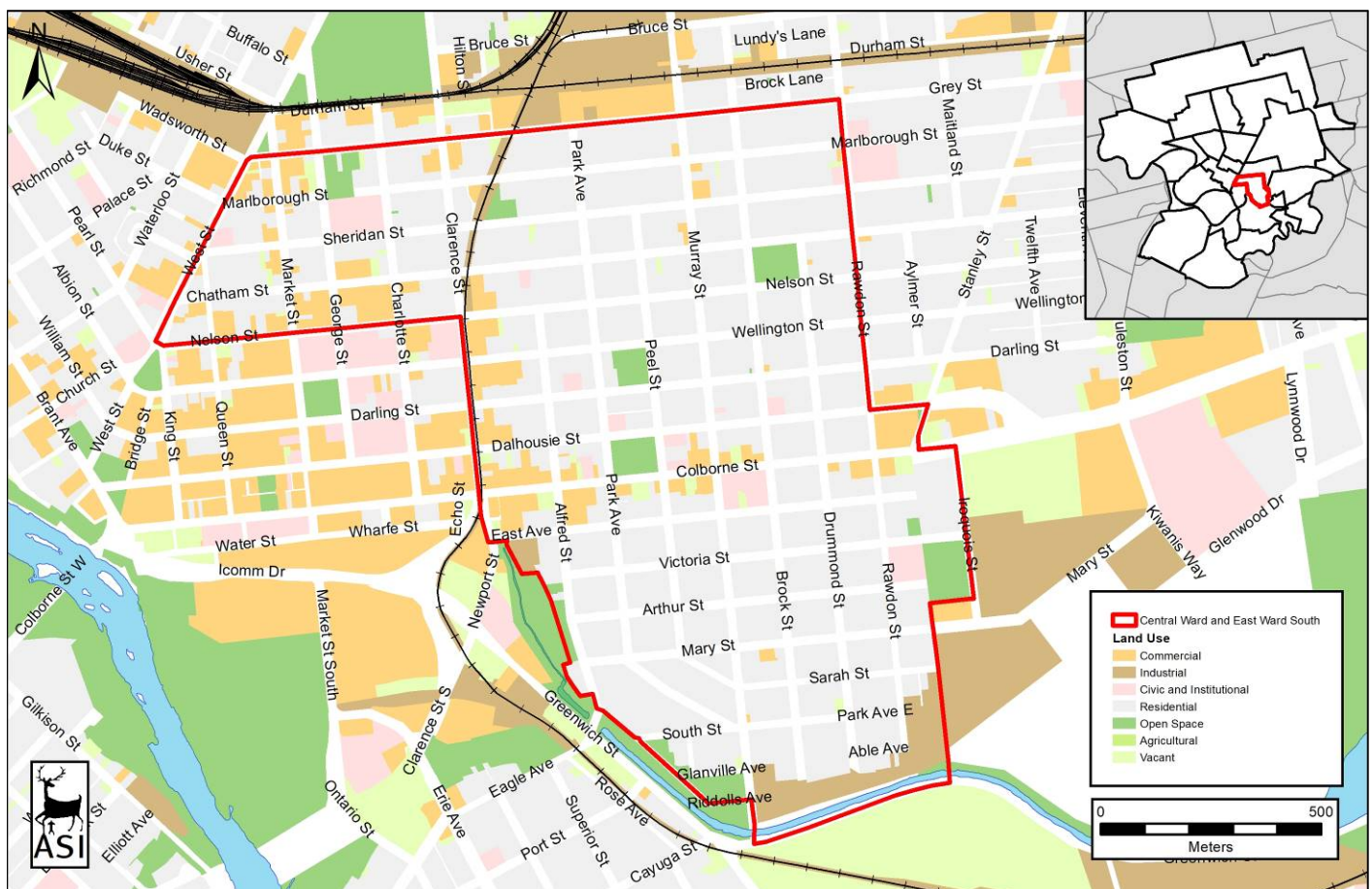
City Area 20: Central Ward and East Ward South

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
			•	•	•
			•	•	•

Boundary

The Central Ward and East Ward South City Area is generally bounded by Grey Street to the north, Rawdon Street and Iroquois Street to the east, the Mohawk Canal and Clarence Street to the south and southwest, and West Street to the west.

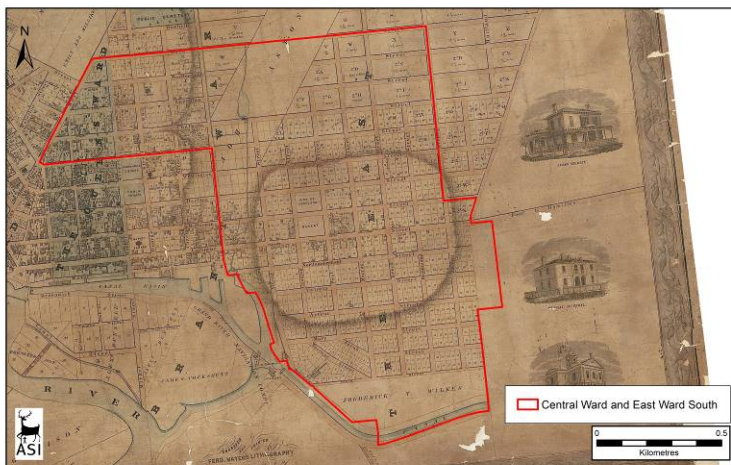


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

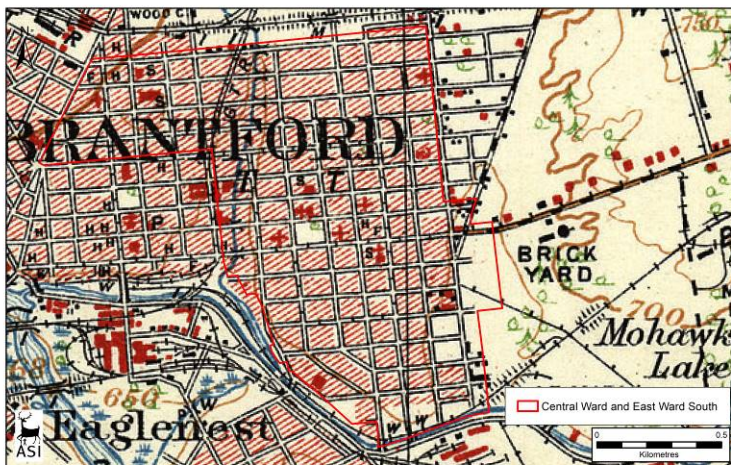
The Central Ward and East Ward South area was established as part of the original village of Brantford in 1830 and expanded with an annexation in 1847. A review of mapping shows the city grew to the north and east of the Downtown area as well as west of West Street. By 1852 buildings are depicted in a concentration around Alexandra Square (then Market) in the East Ward and was more populated in the area north of Nelson Street. By this time Central Public School was established on George Street and a formal park was located at Nelson and Clarence Streets. By 1875 these areas had grown while the area to the northeast was less developed. The area south of Mary Street is not depicted on the 1875 maps. Waterous Engine Works had a large facility at the northeast corner of Clarence and Nelson Streets (this factory is not pictured by 1895). By 1916 the area appears to be fully built out to Grey Street southwards to the Mohawk Canal.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development with supporting civic and institutional uses for the periods spanning 1829 to 1913.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 20 overlaid on the 1852 map of the Town of Brantford (Marcus Smith 1852)



Brantford City Area 20 overlaid on the 1916 map of the City of Brantford (1916 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- Commercial uses are along Colborne, Clarence and Market Streets. Some industrial uses are established in the south area nearest the Mohawk Canal.
- The area has a varied topography and an established tree cover with the exception of the commercial streets.
- This area includes Alexandra Square which was set aside as part of the 1830 Burwell Survey.
- The area has several neighbourhood parks.
- A railway line runs parallel to Clarence Street on the east side and then curves through the blocks north of Nelson Street.



City Area 20 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



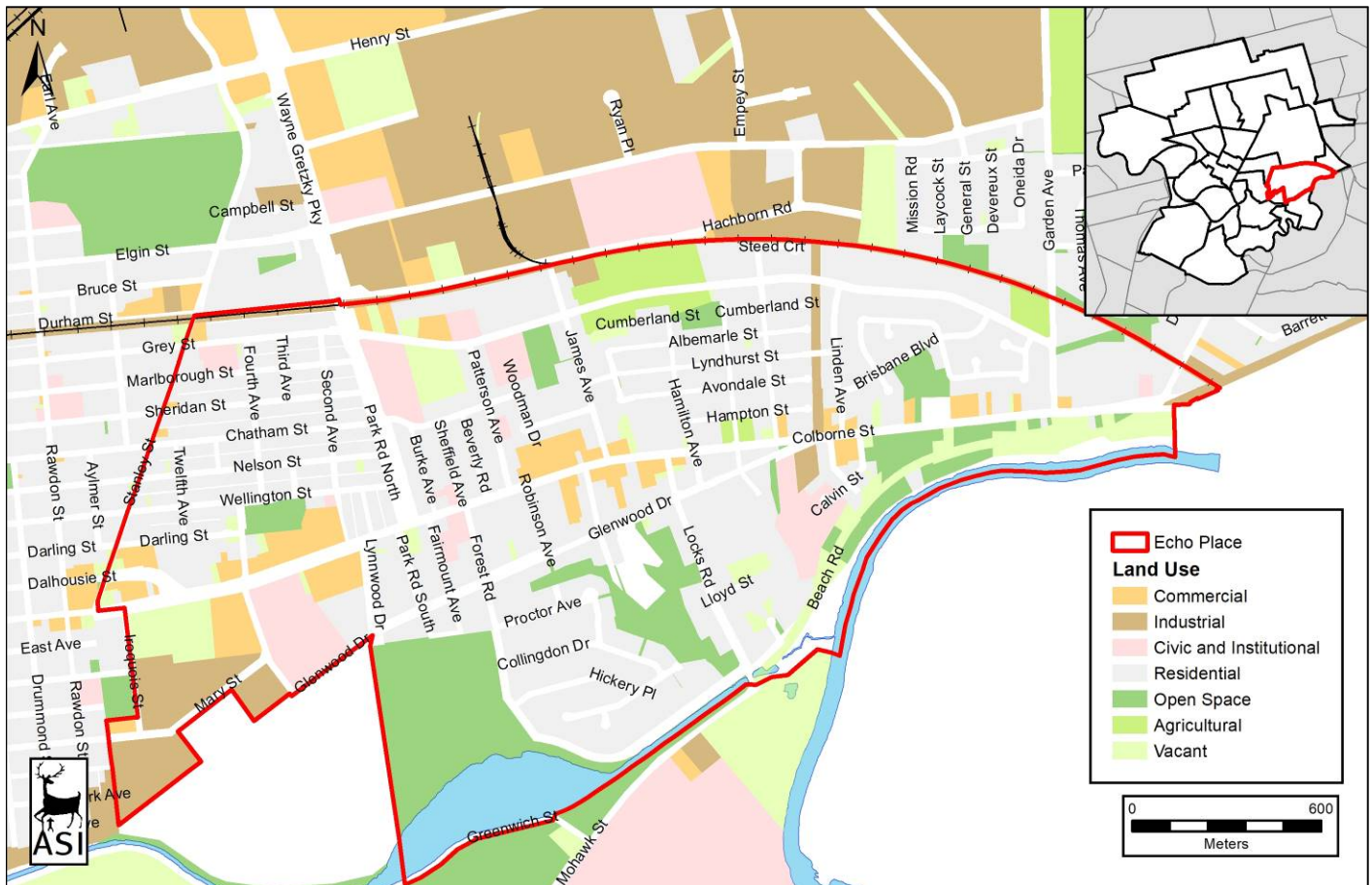
City Area 21: Echo Place

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
			House Icon	House Icon	House Icon
			Church Icon	Church Icon	Church Icon
					Shopping Cart Icon

Boundary

The Echo Place City Area is generally bounded by the CN railway line to the north, the Mohawk Canal and Greenwich Street to the south, and Iroquois Street and Stanley Street to the west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

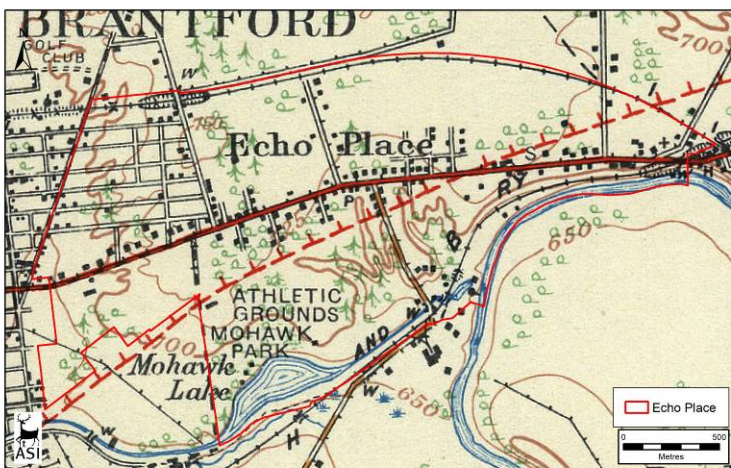
The Echo Place area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954 with a small portion previously annexed in 1891. The area contains Colborne Street East and Locks Road which are historically surveyed roads and have the potential to retain nineteenth-century features. A review of historical mapping shows that, in 1852, the area included the Mohawk School Lot, an Oneida Mission School Lot, and several large lots. By 1875 Cainsville was established in the east part of the area along Colborne Street. By 1916, James Street appears to be established, and the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway and the Brantford, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway run through the area. A brick yard is noted to the south of Colborne Street. Between 1928 and 1934, a neighbourhood has developed between Stanley Street and Park Road North and another east of Lock Street to the north of Colborne Street. During this period a hydroelectric corridor was also established. By 1968, residential development had increased and shopping centres were established. Several motels are depicted along Colborne Street East at this time. By 1994, the area appears fully developed as it is at present.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential development with supporting civic and institutional uses for the periods spanning 1914 to 1988 and commercial development for the period between 1954 and 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 21 overlaid on the 1859 map of the Town of Brantford (Tremain 1859)



Brantford City Area 21 overlaid on the 1934 map of the City of Brantford (1934 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- The topography is fairly level east of Park Road North while to the west has more changes in topography. There is a fairly established tree cover throughout.
- The area has a mix of developments from differing time periods with different street patterns including some with a grid pattern and others with a curvilinear pattern. The use of sidewalks is varied with several areas having no sidewalks. There are limited street connections between each of the smaller areas.
- There are many townhouse type buildings in particular along Grey Street.
- There are several neighbourhood parks throughout the area.
- This area features Mohawk Park.















City Area 21 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



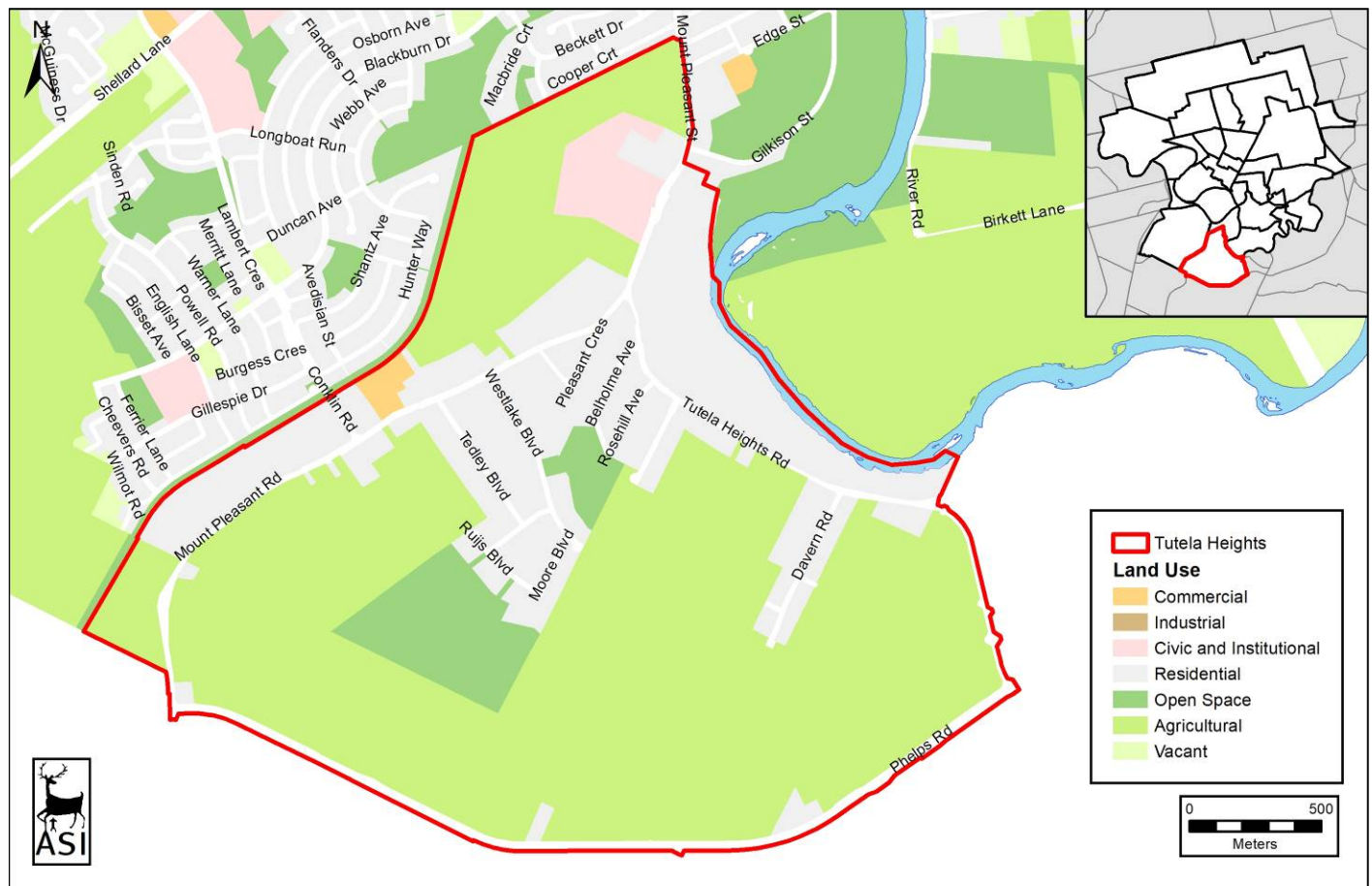
City Area 22: Tutela Heights

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
 	 	 	 	 	 

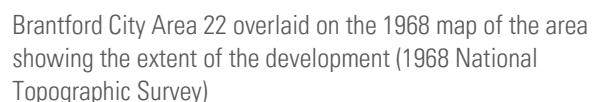
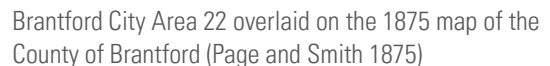
Boundary

The Tutela Heights City Area is generally bounded by (but not including) the Beckett Drive subdivision to the north, the Grand River to the northeast, Phelps Road to the south and the Lake Erie and Northern Rail Trail to the west.



The Tutela Heights area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 2017. The area contains Mount Pleasant Road and Tutela Heights Road which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of mapping shows this area formed a portion of the Stewart & Ruggles Tract and the Hiram Phelps Tract. By 1875 a series of relatively small lots with residences had been established along the surveyed roads. Along Tutela Heights Road the lots were particularly long and narrow with access to the Grand River and holdings on both sides of the road. The Blacker's Brickworks operated in the area in the later nineteenth century. By 1954 some residential subdivisions were being established near the intersection of Mount Pleasant Road and Tutela Heights Road so that by 1968, Pleasant Crescent, Belholme Avenue and Daven Road were established. By 1994 Phelps Road had been constructed. Further residential streets have been constructed since 2003.

Historical Mapping



Context

- The west part of Pleasant Crescent has a double line of mature trees which may be associated with a former farm lane.
- The topography of the area is varied with rolling hills.
- Mount Pleasant Road follows the topography rather than following a surveyed grid line.
- The area is characterised by a mature tree cover.
- Many of the houses are sited on large lots and located on high areas on the landscape.
- There are many tree lines and fence lines delineating property lines.
- The area features the Bell Homestead National Historic Site.
- The area also features the Farringdon Independent Church and cemetery which was founded in 1833.



City Area 22 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



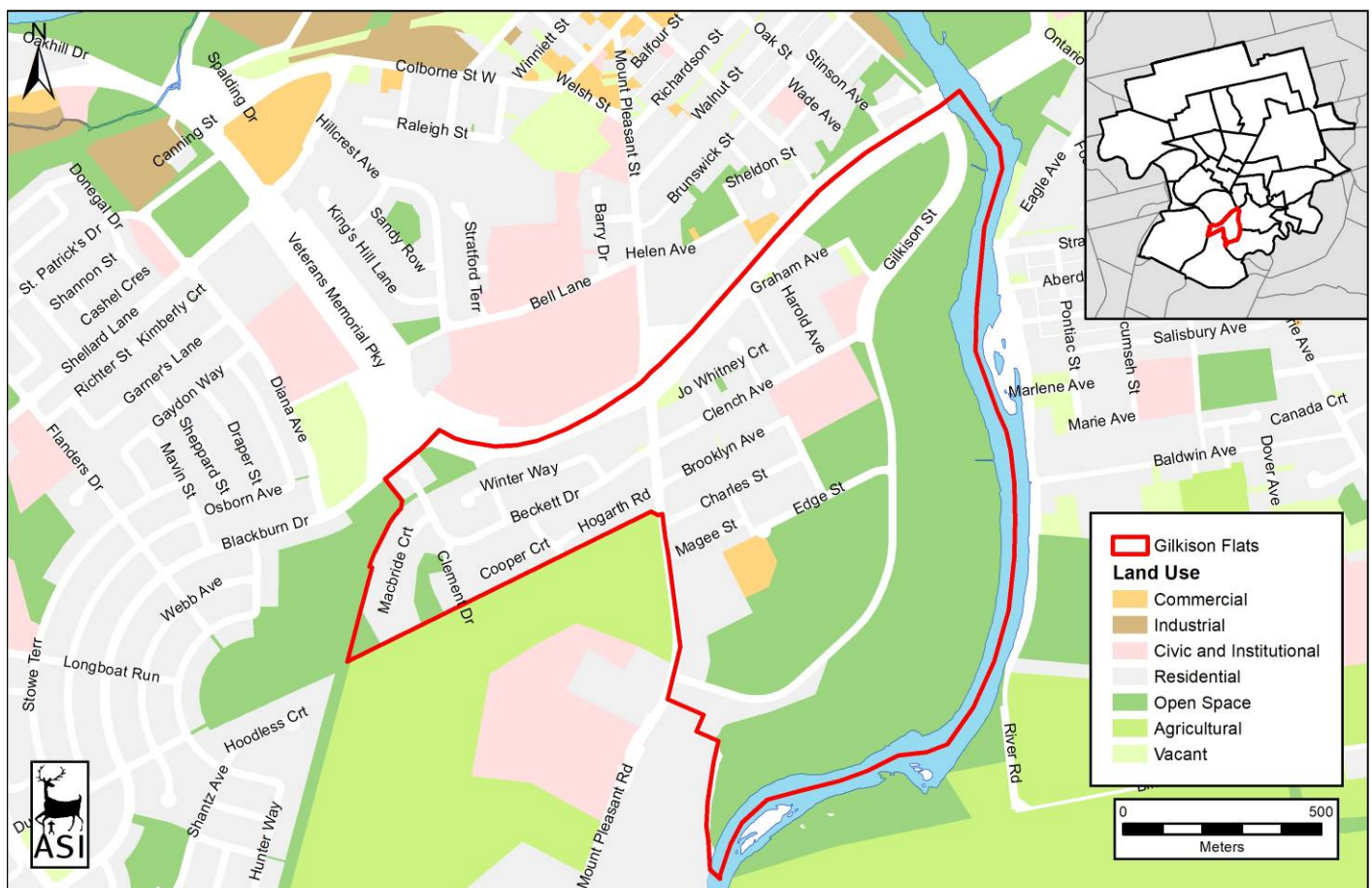
City Area 23: Gilkison Flats / Beckett Drive

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
.	.	.	.		

Boundary

The Gilkison Flats / Beckett Drive City Area is generally bounded by Veterans Memorial Parkway to the north, the Grand River to the east, Edge Street to the south, Mount Pleasant Road and the Lake Erie and Northern Trail to the west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

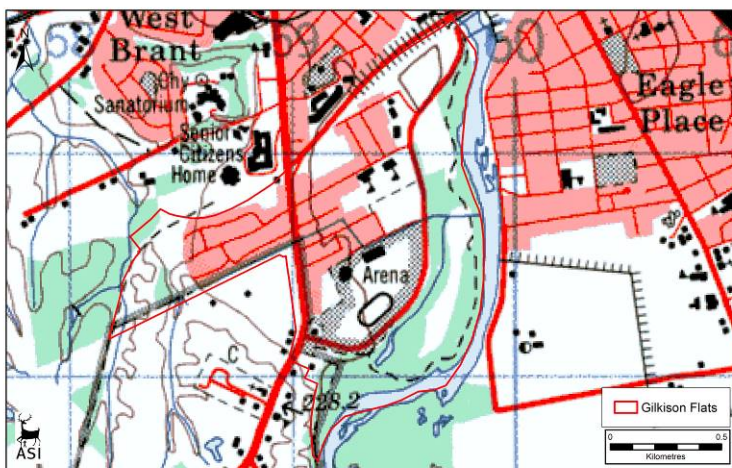
The Gilkison Flats / Beckett Drive area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954. The area contains Mount Pleasant Road which is an historically surveyed road and has the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth century agricultural uses. A review of mapping shows this area as the Gilkison Farm as early as 1830. By 1849 Gilkison's lands are reduced and much of the area is noted as "Clench". By 1875, the area to the northeast of Mount Pleasant Road has been divided into smaller lots with access to the Grand River and residences constructed near the road. By 1916 Clench Avenue has been partly developed with some residences. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway line was established in 1894. Catharine Avenue is extended southward and Graham Avenue connects Mount Pleasant Road and Catherine Avenue. A few other streets have also been added south of Clench Avenue branching off Mount Pleasant Road to the east and west. Between 1976 and 1994 a residential subdivision was constructed east of Mount Pleasant centred on Beckett Drive. Since 2000 additional residential street have been added to the area west of Mount Pleasant Road. Veterans Memorial Parkway was constructed around 2003.

This City Areas appears to be primarily associated with the theme of residential development for the periods spanning 1939 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 23 overlaid on the 1934 map of Brantford (1934 National Topographic Survey)



Brantford City Area 23 overlaid on the 1994 map of Brantford (1994 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- Gilkison Street follows the Grand River with a broad treed area and open space referred to as Gilkison Flats which contains a trail.
- The Trans Canada Trail follow the south side of Veterans Memorial Parkway.
- The topography is generally flat with an established tree cover.















City Area 23 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



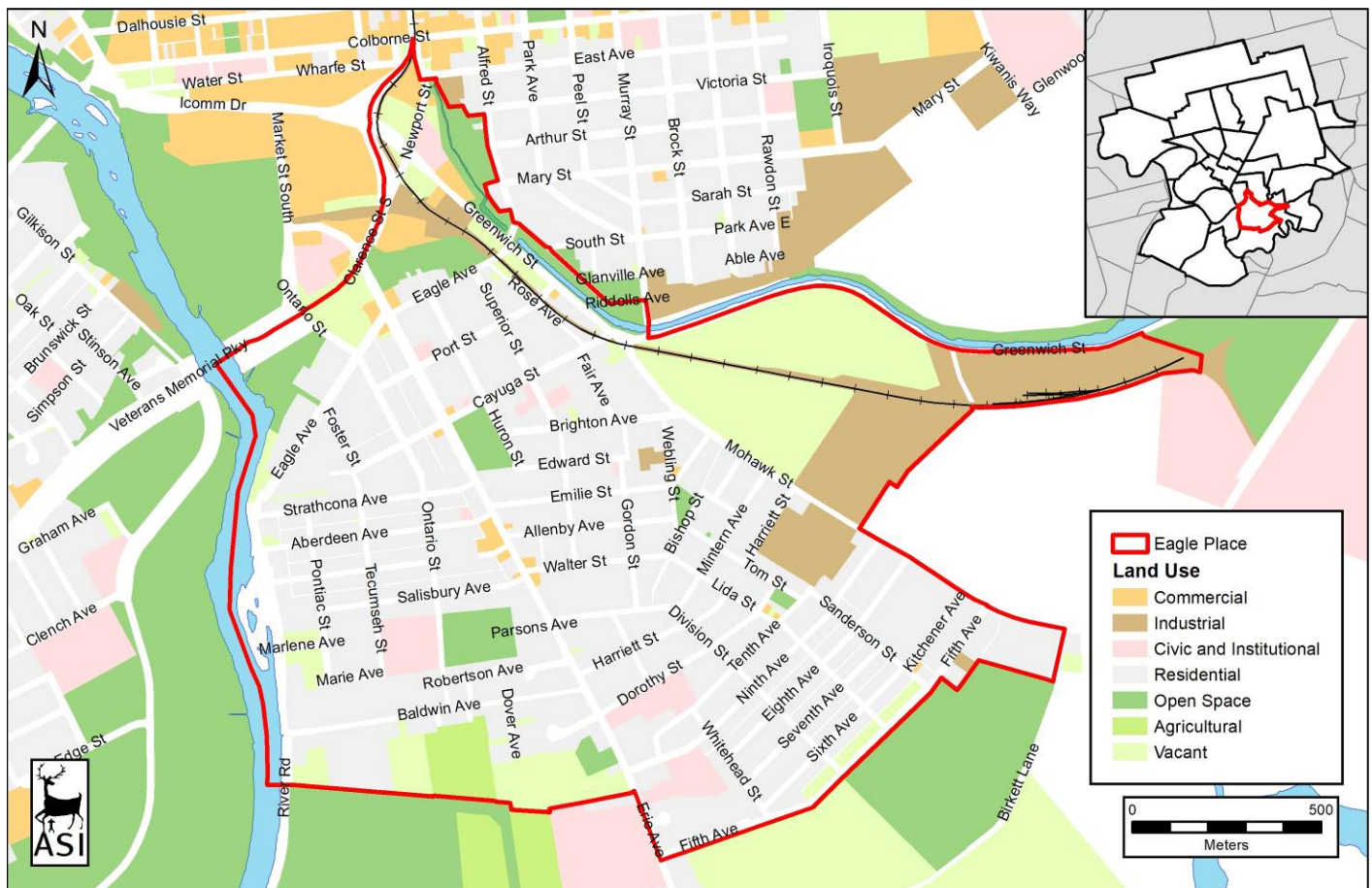
City Area 24: Eagle Place Residential

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
•					•
•					•
•					•

Boundary

The Eagle Place Residential City Area is generally bounded by Veterans Memorial Parkway and the Mohawk Canal to the north, Fifth Avenue and the dike (not shown on the map below) to the south and the Grand River to the west.

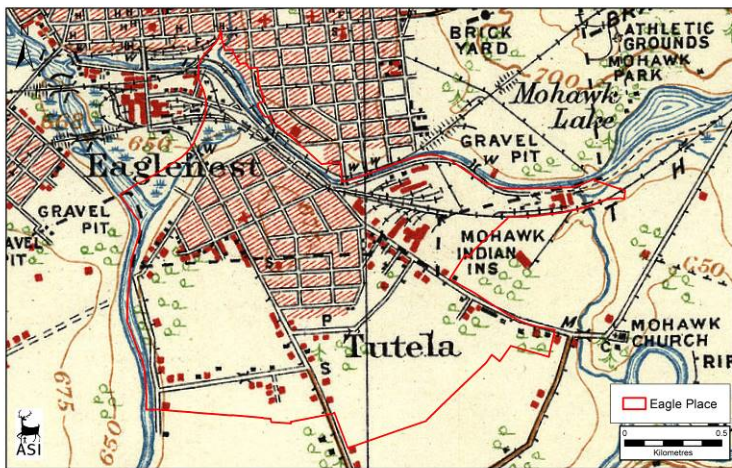


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

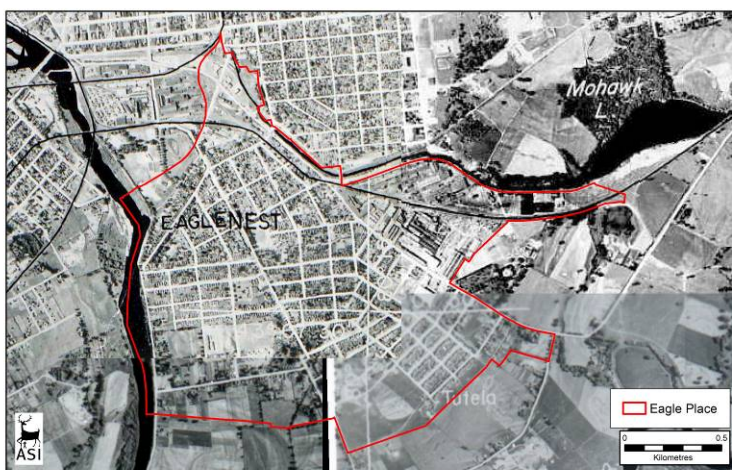
The Eagle Place Residential area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1847, 1891 and 1920. The area contains Mohawk Street, Erie Avenue and River Road which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. This area formed part of the Eagles Nest Tract. By 1895, Eagle Avenue, Port Street, Cayuga Street and connecting cross streets had been established with residential properties. A 1902 plan of subdivision was created on the property of Frank Cockshutt in the area of Mohawk Street, Bishop Street, Walter Street, Erie Avenue and Brighton Avenue. By 1916 several additional streets were fully developed for residential uses east of Erie Avenue and south to Walter Street, crossing the city limits at the time. The north portion is labelled as Eaglenest and the portion near to Minter Avenue is labelled as Tutela. By 1934 the east side of Erie Avenue has been further developed. By 1954 the current street network and residences have, for the most part, been developed.

This City Areas appears to be primarily associated with the themes of residential and industrial development for the periods spanning 1877 to 1953.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 24 overlaid on the 1916 map of Brantford (1916 National Topographic Survey)



Brantford City Area 24 overlaid on the 1954 aerial photo of Brantford (1954 Aerial Survey of Ontario)

Context

- Industrial uses are to the north of Mohawk Street and extend to the canal.
- This area is removed from the nearby Market Street South area.
- River Road sits up from the river at the same elevation as the houses with no visibility of the river itself.
- The topography is generally level with a few rises.
- The area south of Minter Avenue is sparsely treed.
- Several former rail lines remain evident along with level crossings.
- This area also contains the former Greenwich-Mohawk brownfield site.




City Area 24 field review
conducted 6/28/2018



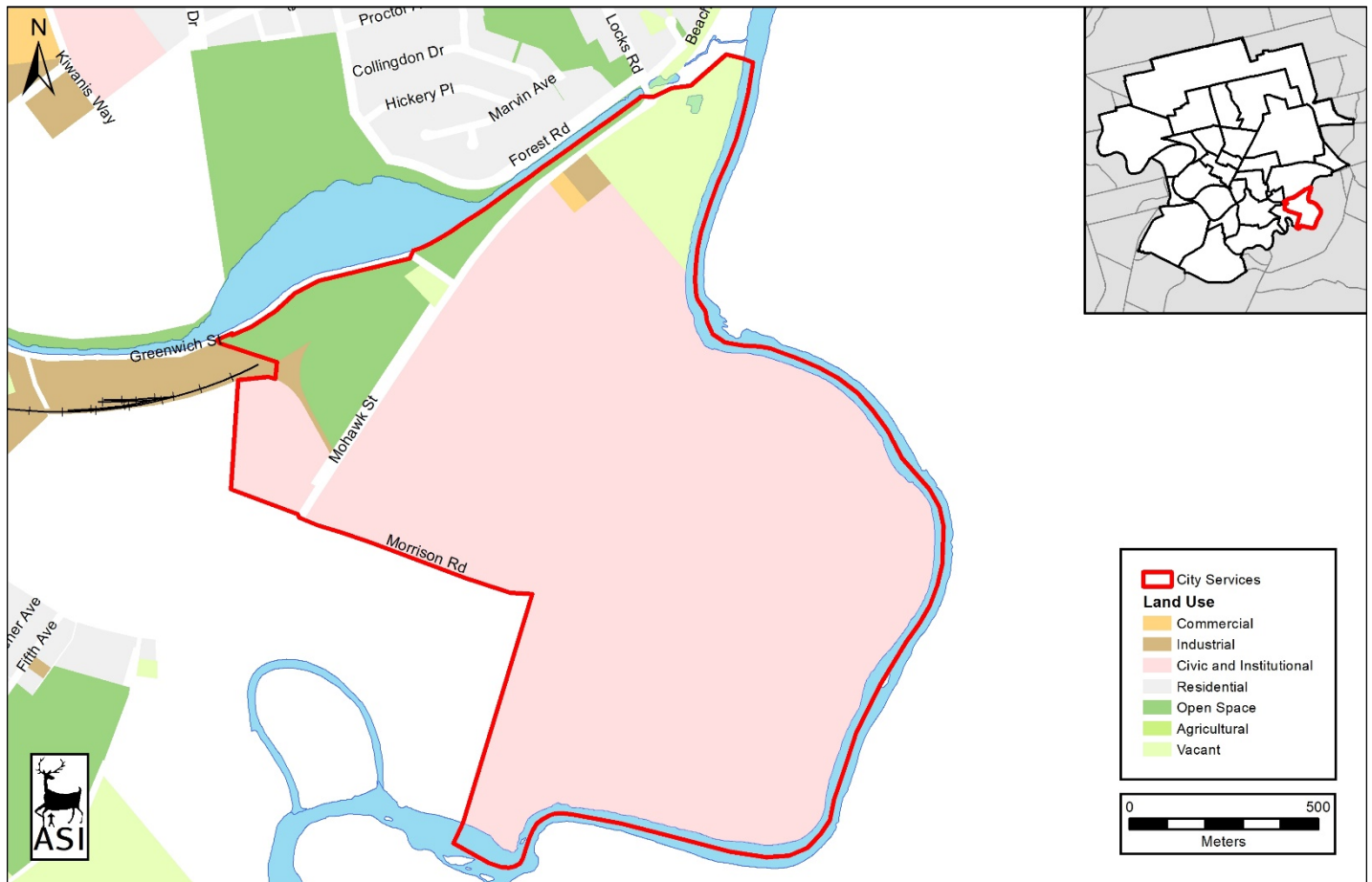
City Area 25: City Services

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
.	

Boundary

The City Services City Area is generally bounded by Greenwich Street to the north, the Grand River to the east and south and Morrison Road to the southwest.

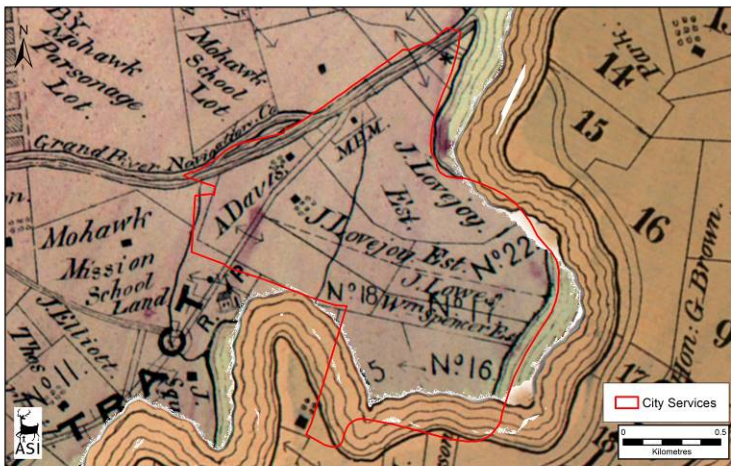


Historical Land Use Development Pattern

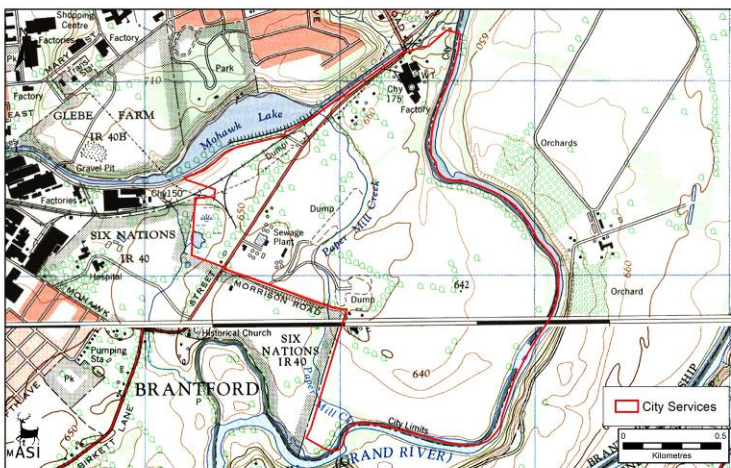
The City Services area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954. This area contains Mohawk Street which is an historically surveyed road and has the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. A review of historical mapping shows this area was part of the Eagle Nest Tract. The nineteenth-century canal is immediately to the north of the area and some associated features and industrial uses may be extant. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway line was established in 1894 passing through the area following the south side of the canal. By 1968 a sewage plant and city landfill has been established in the area.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the themes of civic development in the period 1954 to 1988.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 25 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 25 overlaid on the 1968 map of the area showing the uses at that time (1968 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- The area continues to be primarily used for sewage treatment and city landfill activities.
- The railway line has been converted to a trail.
- The area features Kana:ta Village on the west side of Mohawk Street near to Morrison Road.



City Area 25 field review
conducted 6/28/2018

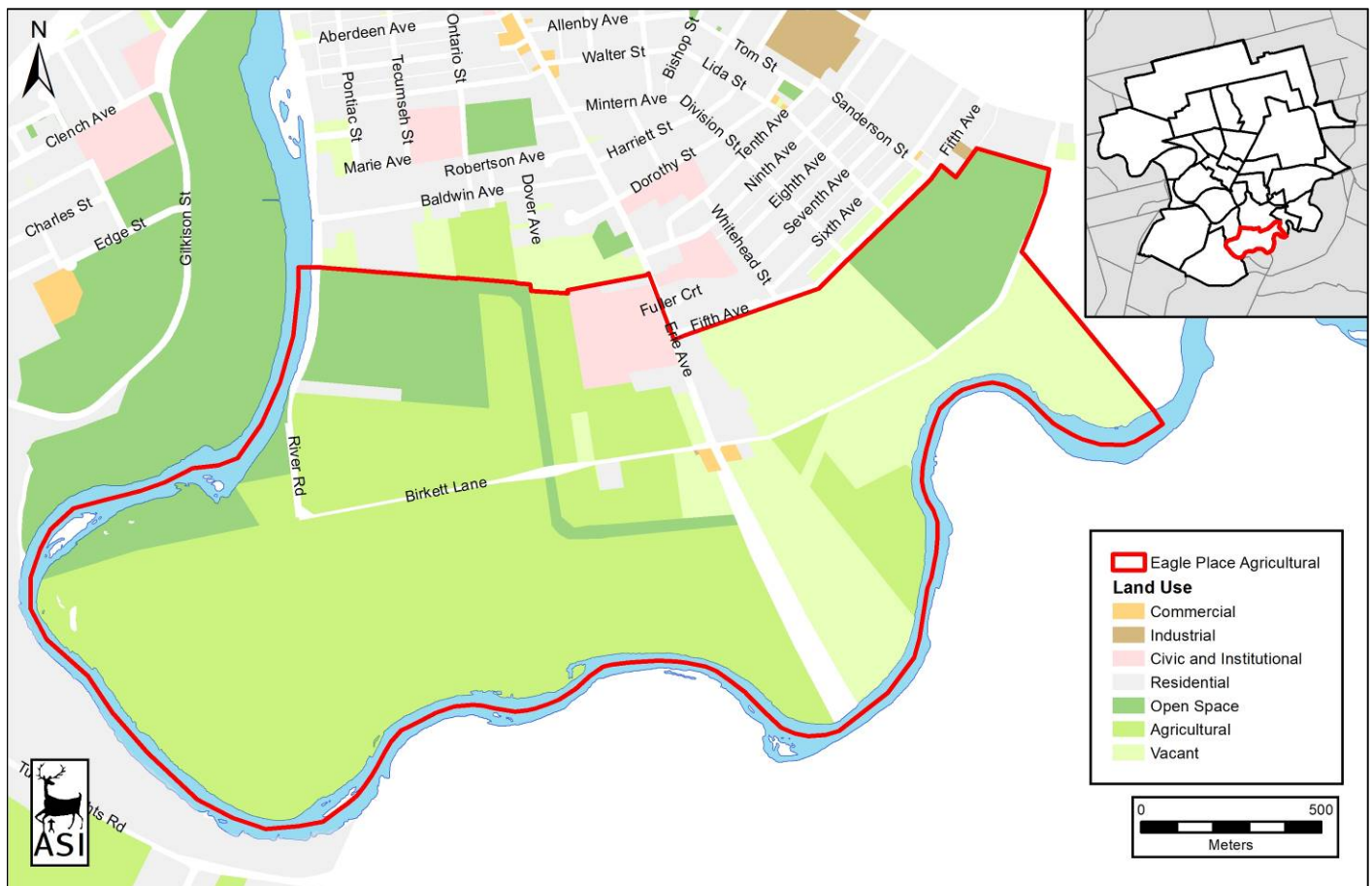
City Area 26: Eagle Place Agricultural

Key Time Periods and Development Themes Represented

Village & Town Years 1829-1876	Turn of the 20th Century 1877-1900	Edwardian Period 1901-1913	WWI & Inter-War 1914-1938	WWII & Post-War 1939-1953	Growth & Industrial Decline 1954-1988
					

Boundary

The Eagle Place Agricultural City Area is generally bounded by Fifth Avenue and the dike (not shown on the map below) to the north and the Grand River to the south and west.



Historical Land Use Development Pattern

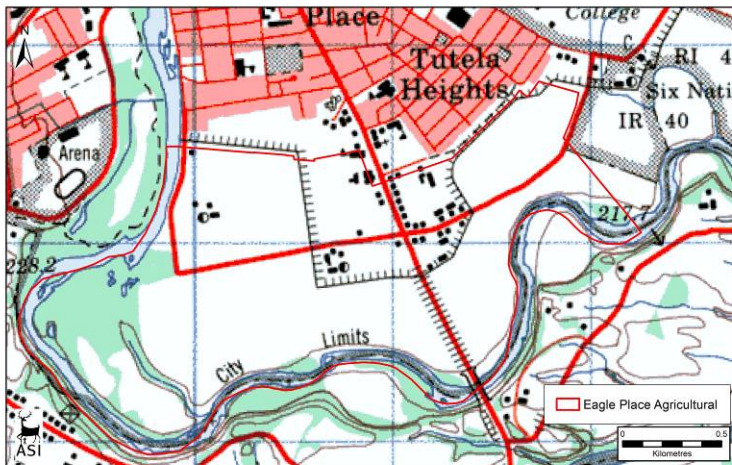
The Eagle Place Agricultural area was annexed to the City of Brantford in 1954. The area contains Mohawk Street, Erie Avenue, River Road and Birkett Lane which are historically surveyed roads. These roads have the potential to retain features relating to nineteenth-century agricultural uses. This area formed part of the Eagles Nest Tract. Very little development occurred during the twentieth century with continued agricultural uses. A dike was constructed through the area by 1994.

This City Area appears to be primarily associated with the theme agricultural development in periods 1829 to 1900.

Historical Mapping



Brantford City Area 26 overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Brantford (Page and Smith 1875)



Brantford City Area 26 overlaid on the 1994 map of Brantford (1994 National Topographic Survey)

Context

- Fence lines and tree lines mark boundaries between agricultural uses/properties.
- A trail runs along the top of the dike.



City Area 26 field review
conducted 6/28/2018

5.0 Architectural Style Guide

5.1 Scope and Methodology

Buildings within the City of Brantford express several architectural styles, elements of architectural styles, or related built forms derived from a property's original function or use. The key elements of those various styles are described in the following pages. The sections below feature examples to assist in the illustration of the style within the Brantford context. It should be noted that this guide to architectural styles has been tailored to describe styles specifically as they appear within the city. In most cases, the expression of architectural styles found in Brantford are modest and vernacular interpretations designed by local builders.

For each style, the guide provides a description of typical form and materials, and associated detailing. Associated detailing may not have been employed in all cases and the more modest expressions may only utilize the form and materials common to the style.

The style guide focuses on the range of styles expressed by the buildings currently listed on the existing Heritage Inventory, including a range of vernacular expressions of modest cottages and bungalows. The guide also includes a description of architectural styles that are not currently represented in the existing Heritage Inventory but are typically found throughout municipalities in southern Ontario. Standardization of a tailored architectural style guide and organized in relation to the city's significant periods of development and linked to the *associated built form typologies* and *City Area* descriptions presented in Chapter 4.0 provides a tool to systematically and consistently screen and evaluate properties for inclusion on the Heritage Register in Phase 2 of the project.

Sources consulted to develop and tailor categories of architectural styles as represented in Brantford include:

Blumenson, J.G.

1990 *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*. Fitzhenry & Whiteside, Canada.

DiStefano, L.

2001 "The Ontario Cottage: The Globalization of a British Form in the Nineteenth Century". *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review*. Volume 12.2 Spring 2001. pp. 33-43.

Mikel, R.

2004 *Ontario House Styles: The Distinctive Architecture of the Province's 18th and 19th Century Homes*. James Lorimer & Company Ltd., Toronto.

McHugh, P. and A. Bozickovic

2017 *Toronto Architecture A City Guide*. Revised edition. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto.

Maitland, L., Shannon Rickets and Jacqueline Hucker. 1992 *Canadian Architectural Styles*. Broadview Press, Peterborough.

Macrae, M. and Anthony Adamson

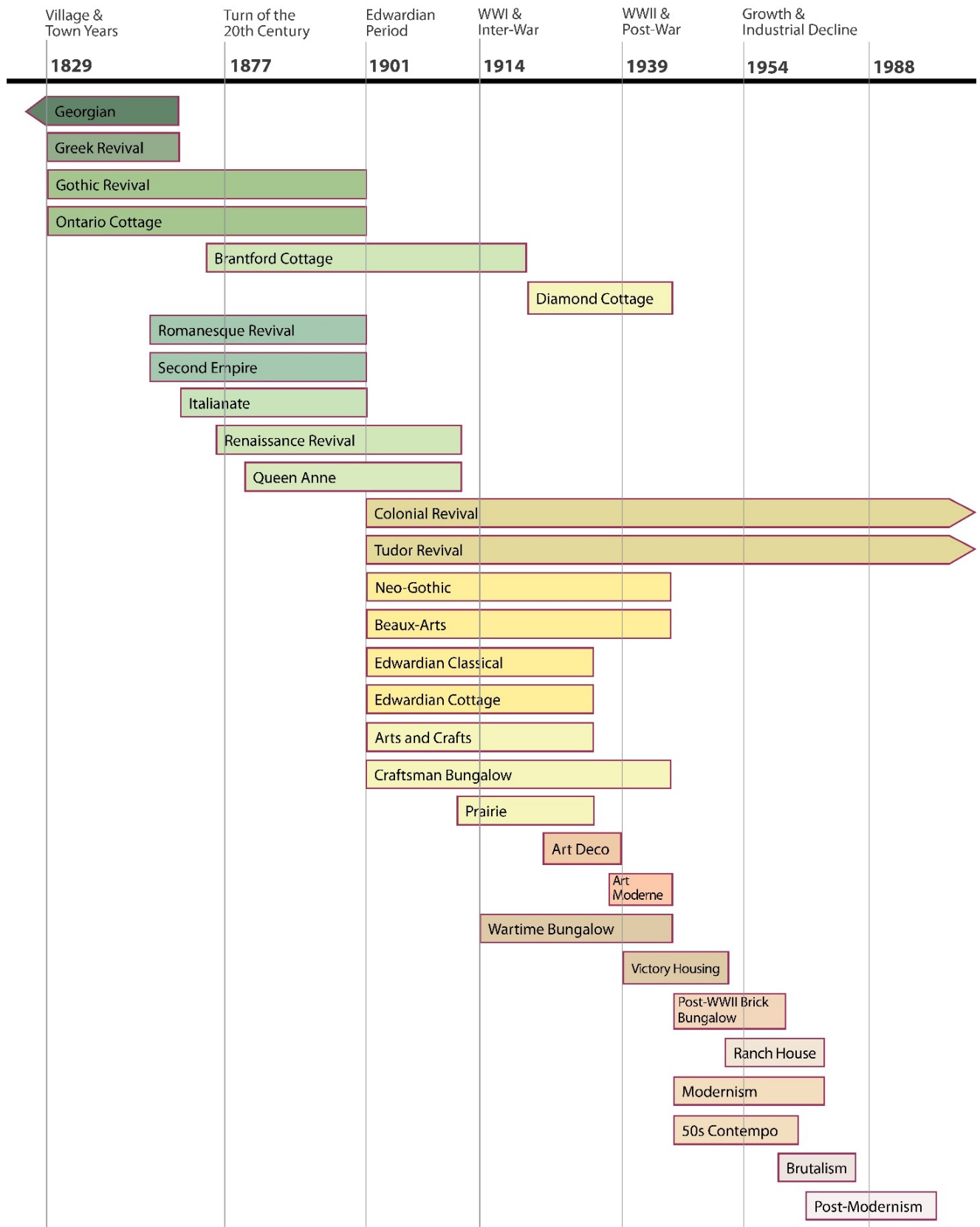
1963 *The Ancestral Roof: Domestic Architecture of Upper Canada*. Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd, Toronto and Vancouver.

Seaton, M. and Olszowy, A.J.

1982 *The Brantford Cottage: A Preliminary Study*. City of Brantford

Section 5.2 below presents the range of architectural styles characterized and organizes them in relation to the city's significant periods of development as described in Chapter 3.0.

5.2 Timeline of Architectural Styles in Brantford



5.3 Guide to Architectural Styles in Brantford

Georgian 1784-1860



34 Myrtleville Drive (Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA))



80 Chatham Street

The Georgian style originated in England and is a simplification of Italian Renaissance and Baroque architecture. The sixteenth-century Northern Italian architect Andrea Palladio was particularly influential. The Georgian style was brought to Ontario by the English and by the United Empire Loyalists. Due to the harsh conditions and limited financial resources of early settlers, the Ontario adaptation of this style was more focused on structural necessity than the stylistic features found in the United States or England. Georgian style is characterized as having an uncluttered design which adheres to conventional rules of symmetry and proportion, with classical detailing. The style was used for houses and civic buildings.

Characteristics of the Georgian style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 2.5 storeys; 3 or 5 bays
- Side gable or hipped roof
- Symmetrical rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick (often Flemish-bond) or clapboard exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Multipaned sash windows (often 12/12) with near square window openings
- Simple moulded cornice with returning eaves
- Six-panel wooden front door
- Transom and/or side lights around front door
- Plain window surrounds
- Flat brick arches above the windows
- Wooden window shutters
- Pedimented portico
- Larger buildings may have a projecting frontispiece
- Large end chimneys

Greek Revival

1830-1860



743 Colborne Street

The Greek Revival style (also known as Classical Revival) is closely related to Neoclassical style, with the difference that Neoclassical is based largely on Roman examples, while Greek Revival is more closely inspired by Greek temples (which inspired the Romans), including the Greek architectural orders. The Greek Revival arrived in Ontario (then Upper Canada) via both England and the United States. This style was popular for public buildings but was also used for houses. Characteristics of the style include monumental proportions and a cubic form.

Characteristics of the Greek Revival style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 to 3.5 storeys. Temple plan has a tall central pedimented façade flanked by lower-storey wings on either side.
- Low-pitch hipped roof or gable roof, may be pedimented
- Temple, square, or rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or wooden exterior finish with a smooth finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Recessed main entrance with transom and sidelights, framed by pilasters
- Full-length pilasters that frame the corners of the building
- Pediment or portico supported by evenly-spaced Doric or Ionic columns
- Full entablature with wide architrave, frieze and cornice
- Frieze with metopes and triglyphs
- Wide cornice with returns
- Pedimented door surround
- Shouldered door and window surrounds
- Multipaned sash windows
- Half-round light on tympanum
- Arcade of elliptical arches

Gothic Revival

1830-1900



152 Grand River Avenue
(Gothic Revival house)



43 East Avenue (Gothic cottage)



65 George Street (Gothic Revival church)

The Gothic Revival style reflects a renewed interest in building forms and styles of various periods of English Gothic as well as Tudor and Elizabethan periods. Influential pattern books published by English landscape gardener James C. Loudon in 1833 and American Andrew Jackson Downing in 1843 popularized Gothic architecture in North America and Ontario. The style is applied primarily to houses and churches. The Gothic Cottage is the most common form of Gothic Revival house found in Ontario due to its modest size and affordability.

Characteristics of houses in the Gothic Revival style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 to 2.5 storeys
- Steep pitch gable roof, often with steep cross-gables
- L-shape or T-shape plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or board and batten exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Numerous dormers and gables
- Lancet windows
- Curvilinear vergeboards
- Finials, pinnacles and crockets
- Hood-moulds
- Iron roof cresting
- Dichromatic brick accents
- Bay windows
- Porches or verandahs with intricate fretwork
- Second-storey balcony above entrance

Characteristics of Gothic Cottages

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 1.5 storeys; three bays with symmetrical façade
- Steep pitch gable roof
- Rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or board and batten exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Central pointed gable above front door with a pointed window
- Verandah with low-pitched bell-curve roof
- Curvilinear vergeboards
- Hood-moulds
- Finials, pinnacles and crockets
- Dichromatic brick accents

Characteristics of churches in the Gothic Revival style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey and higher, often double height; asymmetrical elevation
- Steep pitch gable roof, may have cross-gables
- Rectangular or irregular plan, often with a tower or bell-cote

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Stone, brick, or wood frame construction
- Stone, brick, or board and batten exterior finish
- Slate roof

Detailing associated with this style:

- Lancet windows
- Rose windows
- Hood-moulds
- Finials, pinnacles and crockets
- String courses, mouldings or surrounds in contrasting colours
- Dichromatic brick accents
- Use of materials giving a variety of colours and textures

Regency

1830-1900



89 Charlotte Street (Designated under Part IV of the OHA)

The Regency style originated when English architect John Nash built the Royal Pavilion for the Prince Regent in 1815. It was brought to Ontario by retiring British officers and immigrating British merchants. The Regency Cottage is the most commonly found iteration of this style in Ontario. Its low-slung profile, large windows and generous verandah reflect the style's roots in the picturesque and its relationship to the surrounding landscape.

Characteristics of the Regency Cottage style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 1.5 storeys; three bays with symmetrical façade
- Low-pitch hipped roof
- Square, centre-hall plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Stucco, brick, stone or clapboard exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Full length or wrap-around verandah with low-pitch bell-curve roof, supported by thin posts or treillage
- Door may have transom and sidelights, with rectilinear glazing patterns
- Tall, paired windows or French doors in the place of windows
- Iron roof cresting

Ontario Cottage

1830-1900



92 Charlotte Street (Designated under Part IV of the OHA)



208 Brant Avenue

The Ontario Cottage is related to the Regency Cottage and shares its British cottage origins. However, the Ontario Cottage represents a vernacular interpretation which is very common within the province of Ontario, hence its name. It is simple and compact, making it economical. It may be decorated to varying degrees and may have Georgian, Neoclassical, Gothic, or Italianate details.

Characteristics of the Ontario Cottage style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey; three bays with symmetrical façade
- Low-pitch hipped roof
- Square or rectangular, centre-hall plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Stucco, brick, stone, or clapboard exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Overhanging eaves
- Simple cornice
- Segmentally arched window openings
- May have a verandah
- May have a front gable
- Chimney

Brantford Cottage

1870-1920



135 Sydenham Street (Designated under Part IV of the OHA)



21 Scarfe Avenue

The Brantford Cottage is a local iteration of the Ontario Cottage, which is a vernacular adaptation of the Regency Cottage. Many of these modest cottages appear to have been income properties for skilled workers such as carpenters, painters, and teachers, who had the cottages built and then rented them out to other tradespeople (frequently semi-skilled or unskilled labourers) (Seaton 1982: 3-6). A Brantford Cottage is distinguished by its use of Brantford brick - a yellow or white sandstone brick (tawny beige when clean and mid-to-dark grey when aged) and the ubiquitous front gable with a round or gothic window.

Characteristics of the Brantford Cottage style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 storeys
- Hipped roof with centre-front gable
- Square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation, generally not visible above grade
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brantford brick exterior finish (white/beige brick)

Detailing associated with this style:

- Front gable contains a gothic or round window
- Bargeboard on the gable
- Curved window heads
- Segmental brick arches above the windows
- Simple wooden cornice
- Brackets at the eaves
- Transom above the door (few cottages have the glass intact)
- Symmetrical chimneys at both sides
- Entrance generally at grade

Diamond Cottage

1920-1945



23 Bishop Street



109 Mary Street

The Diamond Cottage is a variation of the Brantford Cottage with some of the same characteristics, but it was generally built later and has a larger floor plan and a steeper-pitched roof. Red brick became more popular for the Diamond Cottage as it was cheaper, easier to work with, and more durable than the light-coloured “Brantford brick.” The Diamond Cottage takes its name from the small diamond window often found in the front gable.

Characteristics of the Diamond Cottage style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 storeys
- Hip roof with centre-front gable
- Square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Red brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Front gable contains a diamond window
- Bargeboard on the gable
- Segmental brick arches above the windows
- Simple wooden cornice
- Symmetrical chimneys at both sides
- Entrance generally raised, with front porch

Romanesque Revival

1850-1900



69 Superior Street



24 Sheridan Street

The Romanesque has medieval roots in the ninth century Holy Roman Empire, but its revival in the later nineteenth century was popularized by American architect H.H. Richardson. The style's hallmarks include an imposing, massive appearance, and the use of a wide arch above openings. This style is most often used in civic and commercial buildings, as well as wealthy domestic architecture. In Brantford, a vernacular interpretation of the style is found in more modest houses, with the stylistic elements being reduced to wide arched openings, projecting brick trim and the use of a large gable on the front façade.

Characteristics of the Romanesque style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher
- Steep-pitched roof, often multi-shaped
- Irregular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Stone or brick construction
- Stone or red brick exterior finish
- Roof may be patterned slate

Detailing associated with this style:

- Recessed windows and doorways with wide arches
- Rusticated masonry details
- String courses
- Contrasting stonework
- Large, medium-pitched gables
- Transomed windows
- Squared tower

Second Empire

1850-1900



147 Brant Avenue (Designated under Part V of the OHA)



41 George Street

The Second Empire style derives from the official style popular in France and its colonies during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-70). It arrived in Ontario via its popularity in the United States. It was used for large civic buildings, as well as private homes and commercial buildings. The style's most distinguishing feature is the use of the steep mansard roof.

Characteristics of the Second Empire style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher; three-part symmetrical composition
- Mansard roof
- Irregular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick construction
- Roof may be multi-coloured slate

Detailing associated with this style:

- Embellished dormer windows
- Single and paired, large one-or-two pane sash windows
- Segmental arches with keystones above the windows
- Embellished cornice with brackets, large blocks, and a decorated frieze
- Quoining or heavy rustication at corners
- Bay windows
- Iron cresting
- Short tower projecting up from one of the bays

Italianate

1860-1900



207 Brant Avenue (Designated under Part V of the OHA)



62 Marlborough Street

The Italianate style's origins lie in the rural Italian architecture of the Renaissance and urban palazzos of that era. It was introduced to Canada through publications like *The Canada Farmer* (1865). It is a highly decorated style, with features like windows exaggerated by repetitive, ornate detailing.

Characteristics of houses in the Italianate style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 2 storeys; 3 or 5 bays with symmetrical façade, or 2 bays
- Low-pitch hipped roof with deep projecting eaves
- Square or L-shape plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Stucco, brick, stone, or clapboard exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Tall, narrow, round-headed windows with ornate window hoods
- Pedimented projecting frontispiece
- Rooftop cupola or belvedere
- Ornate cornice brackets
- Deep projecting eaves
- Dichromatic effects around windows and at corners (quoins)
- Tall chimneys
- Bay windows

Renaissance Revival

1870-1910



136 – 142 Dalhousie Street



70-72 Colborne Street

The origins of the Renaissance Revival style lie in sixteenth-century urban Italian palaces and town houses. The official appearance of this style (also known as Commercial Italianate) lent itself mostly to commercial buildings, banks and offices.

Characteristics of the Renaissance Revival style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 3 storeys; often with storefronts in the first storey and apartments in the upper storeys
- Flat or low-pitched roof
- Rectangular block plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Stone or brick construction
- Brick or stone exterior finish, may have rusticated ashlar on the ground floor, with polished stone or brick on upper floors

Detailing associated with this style:

- Moulded string course at each level
- Heavy cornice supported by large brackets
- Parapet or balustrade to hide roof slope
- Numerous tall, narrow windows on the upper storeys
- Repetitive, ornate window hoods, often with brackets
- Dichromatic effects around windows and at corners

Queen Anne

1880-1910



50 Dufferin Avenue



95 Dufferin Avenue
(Designated under Part IV of the OHA)

The Queen Anne style originated with English architect Richard Shaw, who adapted Medieval and Elizabethan elements and combined them with elements of the English Renaissance from the early eighteenth century (which coincided with the reign of Queen Anne). The style was most commonly used for houses. It is distinguished by its complexity of form and the decorative mix of numerous materials on one house.

Characteristics of the Queen Anne style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 to 2.5 storeys; asymmetrical
- Multiple roof types on one house: e.g. gable, hip and conical
- Irregular plan, often with multiple verandas, balconies or porches on one house

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Multiple shingle profiles on one house
- Tower or corner turret
- Intricate wood trim
- 1/1 sash windows; upper pane may have leaded glass pattern

Colonial Revival

1900-Present



342 Darling Street



336 Darling Street

Colonial Revival buildings are a self-conscious attempt to recall the seventeenth and eighteenth-century architecture of the first colonies in North America. The style became popular after the 1876 American Centennial Exhibition showcased “colonial”-inspired homes designed by the New York firm of McKim, Meade and White. These were a hybrid of eighteenth-century New England Colonial with some Beaux-Arts elements, which became known as the American Colonial Revival style. In general, Colonial Revival houses are often based on a broad interpretation of Colonial elements and can take on an eclectic mix of historical architectural details executed with modern or reproduction materials, and are often at a different scale than their historical prototypes.

Characteristics of Colonial Revival styles

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 to 3 storeys
- Gable, gambrel or hipped roof
- Rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or siding exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Mix of historical and new design elements
- Classical details may include pediments, porticos, columns and quoining
- Prominent entrance
- May have dormers
- Window shutters

Tudor Revival

1900-Present



68 Lorne Crescent



276 Erie Avenue

The Tudor Revival style draws on British domestic architecture of the mid-to-late nineteenth century, which was based on a revival of aspects of Tudor architecture (1485-1547). Houses built in this style evoke rural medieval English cottages and country manor houses.

Characteristics of the Tudor Revival style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1.5 to 2.5 storeys;
- Steep cross gable or jerkin-head roof
- Rectangular or irregular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick exterior finish with half-timbering on upper floors

Detailing associated with this style:

- Projecting upper floor
- Narrow casement windows with leaded panes
- Stone or timber lintels or drip moulds above windows and doors
- Plank board door
- Tudor arch or round arch above entry
- Large chimney
- Carved bargeboard

Edwardian Classical

1900-1930



107 Wellington Street



67-71 Erie Avenue

The Edwardian Classical style is a precursor to the simplified styles of the twentieth century. Edwardian architecture has two distinct types. The type used for public and commercial building styles has its roots in the Beaux-Arts style. Buildings in this style have a grandiose presence, with rich surface decoration that uses select classical features and often exaggerates or distorts them. In contrast, domestic Edwardian architecture is far more subdued. It uses simple, balanced designs and incorporates classical features, but they are understated and used sparingly.

Characteristics of the domestic Edwardian Classical style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2.5 storeys, 2 or 3 bays
- Hipped roof with wide eaves; or front-gable roof
- Square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Smooth brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Larger houses may have projecting frontispiece
- Centred dormer
- One or two tall chimneys
- Front porch supported by classically-inspired columns or half-columns and brick piers
- Plain blocks under the eaves
- Large 1/1 sash windows
- Flat-arched brick or flat stone window lintels, may have rustication

Characteristics of the institutional and commercial Edwardian Classical style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 3 storeys and higher
- Flat roof
- Rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation
- Brick, stone or steel frame construction
- Stone or concrete exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Channelling or banding of ground-floor walls
- Complex window pediments
- Pronounced keystones and voussoirs
- Heavily rusticated door and window surrounds ("Gibbs" surrounds)
- Large 1/1 sash windows
- Prominent, moulded cornice with block modillions
- Quoining
- Projecting frontispiece with columns

Edwardian Cottage

1900-1930



67 Strathcona Avenue



107 Catharine Avenue

The Edwardian Cottage is an adaptation of the Ontario Cottage form, with the addition of an Edwardian-style dormer window to the front façade.

Characteristics of the Edwardian Cottage style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey; 3 bay
- Hipped roof with wide eaves
- Square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone or concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or siding exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Central front dormer window
- Tall chimneys
- Large windows
- May have porch formed by low overhanging roofline

Neo-Gothic

1900-1945



120 Brant Avenue (Google Streetview image)

The Toronto architectural firm of Henry Sproatt and Ernest Rolph helped to establish the Neo-Gothic style in Canada. They adapted the Gothic style to the requirements of large, modern buildings. Applied mostly to the architecture of schools, colleges and universities, this style became known as “Collegiate Gothic.” Buildings in this style have a symmetrical, formal appearance and often emphasize the main entrance.

Characteristics of the Neo-Gothic style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher
- Flat or low-pitched roof
- Rectangular plan with a symmetrical façade

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel-frame construction
- Stone or brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Decorative wall buttresses
- Gothic details such as pointed arches and window tracery
- Cut-stone banding or string courses
- Stone drip-moulds
- Oriel windows
- Diamond-pattern glass windows
- Parapet or cornice may conceal roofline
- Short, square tower or turret

Beaux-Arts

1900-1945



102 Dalhousie Street



80 Wellington Street (Designated under Part V of the OHA)

The neoclassical Beaux-Arts style originated with architects who had received formal classical architectural training at the École de Beaux Arts in Paris. It was established in North America by the buildings constructed for the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The style uses a synthesis of classical styles to create large, grand temple-like civic buildings such as post offices, banks, libraries, and railway stations.

Characteristics of the Beaux-Arts style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher
- Flat or gable roof
- Symmetrical rectangular plan; central main entrance may be located at a cut-off corner

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel-frame construction
- Ashlar stone (often white) or brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Monumental scale
- Use of classical elements such as columns, pediments and entablatures, often at an exaggerated size
- Grand entrance and staircase
- Large windows
- Pedimented portico supported by columns

Arts and Crafts

1900-1930



81 West Street



124 Harriet Street

The Arts and Crafts movement was born in England in an attempt to re-establish craftsmanship skills which were threatened by the rapid industrialization of the nineteenth century. William Morris was the most important proponent of the Arts and Crafts movement. In Ontario, Eden Smith was the most influential architect working in this style. The plain, rustic designs, emphasizing natural materials recall an English cottage.

Characteristics of the Arts and Crafts style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 to 2.5 storeys
- Irregular roofline, may have overlapping gables
- Rectangular or square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
 - Brick or wood-frame construction
- Brick or stucco exterior finish; may have half-timbering on upper storeys

Detailing associated with this style:

- Composition uses large planes or shapes
- Lack of applied ornament
- Exposed structural framing
- Casement windows
- Large chimney

Craftsman Bungalow

1900-1945



7 Chestnut Avenue



30 Victoria Street

The Craftsman Bungalow is related to the Prairie style and Arts and Crafts movement. It was popularized by American architects who adapted the Bengali *banglas* dwelling. In the strictest sense a bungalow is a one-storey dwelling, however many Craftsman Bungalows fit multiple storeys under a low broad roof, which maintains the ground-hugging characteristic of the bungalow.

Characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 2.5 storeys
- Broad, gently pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves
- Rectangular or irregular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Brick or wood-frame construction
- Combination of stone, brick or stucco exterior finish with horizontal board or shingles, or half-timbering

Detailing associated with this style:

- Lack of applied ornament
- Exposed timbers
- Spacious, open veranda
- Strong horizontal rooflines
- Windows grouped in twos or threes
- Diamond-paned casement windows
- Large chimney
- Enclosed sun porch

Prairie

1910-1930



67 King Street

The Prairie style originated in the midwestern United States. American Frank Lloyd Wright was the most influential architect working in this style. It was brought to Ontario by Francis C. Sullivan, who apprenticed with Wright before returning home to Ontario to practice in Ottawa. The style also spread through the publication of house plans in magazines such as *House Beautiful*. The Prairie style places an emphasis on simple, massive geometric forms, natural materials, and a close relationship to the natural environment. While one of the hallmarks of the American style is a strong horizontal emphasis, the Canadian adaptation of the style is more compact, with more balance between verticals and horizontals.

Characteristics of the Prairie Style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 to 2.5 storeys, often with a shortened second storey
- Flat or gently-pitched hipped roof, always defined by wide, projecting eaves; may have a large front dormer
- Square, rectangular plan, or irregular plan with projecting bays, porches or terraces

Typical materials for this style:

- Stone foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or stucco exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Notable absence of historical ornamentation
- Plain wood trim on accent strips, windows and doors
- Square roof cornice
- Wood string course delineating the second-storey level
- Plain horizontal stone bands may terminate chimneys or corner piers
- Narrow casement windows grouped in twos or threes
- Rectilinear glazing patterns on the window

Art Deco

1925-1940



104-110 Colborne Street

The Art Deco style quickly became popular after a 1925 exposition held in Paris and represented a modern outlook, breaking with tradition. It is a highly decorative style, incorporating stylized motifs from many cultures and historical periods. It is also characterized by angular lines, hard edges, and an abstraction or flattening of classical motifs and proportions. In Ontario, the style was used mainly for cinemas and commercial buildings, as well as early skyscrapers.

Characteristics of the Art Deco style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher, with a vertical emphasis; may have stepped façade
- Flat roof
- Rectangular or square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel-frame construction
- Cast stone, brick, terra cotta, or smooth stucco exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Lavish low-relief ornamentation
- Stylized natural motifs such as flowers and animals
- Geometric motifs such as zigzags and chevrons
- Plate glass or sash windows, sometimes curving around corners
- Octagonal windows
- Brick banding
- Decorative tiles

Art Moderne

1930-1945



250 Dufferin Avenue



137 West Street

Inspired by the machine age, buildings in the Art Moderne style have a clean, streamlined look with a horizontal emphasis. This style was often used for restaurants, cinemas, and shops. Houses in this style are rare in Ontario.

Characteristics of the Art Moderne style

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 2 storeys and higher; asymmetrical elevations
- Flat roof
- Rectangular or square plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete construction
- Smooth stucco or concrete exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Clean façade with minimal ornamentation
- Rounded corners
- Continuous string courses or banding
- Glass block walls or windows
- Curved bays
- Bow and porthole windows
- Horizontally divided window lights
- Uninterrupted roofline
- Chrome or Vitrolite accents

Wartime Bungalow

1914-1945



6 Helen Avenue



318 Marlborough Street

Wartime Bungalows were built during the period spanning both World Wars. The style represents a modest and frugal dwelling and helped meet the demand for affordable and easily-built housing needed by veterans returning from WWI.

Characteristics of the Wartime Bungalow

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey; 3 bays
- Gable or hip roof
- Square or rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Wood frame construction
- Siding or brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Minimal ornamentation
- Raised entrance
- Front porch or stoop
- Interior or exterior chimney, off-centre

Victory Housing

1940-1950



19 Burwell Street



53 Rawdon Street

Victory housing was a type of affordable housing funded by the Canadian federal government to meet the growing need for accommodation for employees of defense-related industries and returning war veterans. Victory housing was pre-fabricated and assembled on site; often entire streets are filled with nearly identical houses. Several basic models were available; all are simple and compact.

Characteristics of Victory Housing

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 1.5 storeys
- Steep side-gable roof
- Rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel-frame construction
- Clapboard, shingled, stucco or brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- General lack of ornamentation
- Small, multi-pane sash windows
- Brick chimneys
- Small entrance porch with trellis-like supports

Post-WWII Brick Bungalow

1945-1960



20 Hilda Street



309 Rawdon Street

The Post-WWII Brick Bungalow is very similar in style to the Wartime Bungalow, but has a larger footprint and is built exclusively in brick. Following World War II, a building boom led to the rapid subdivision of lots and it was common for streets to be developed all at once, resulting in entire streets comprised almost exclusively of this house style.

Characteristics of the Post-WWII Brick Bungalow

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey; 3 bays
- Hip or gable roof
- Square or rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Wood construction
- Brick exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Minimal ornamentation
- Raised Entrance
- May have front porch or stoop
- Interior or exterior chimney, off-centre
- A detached garage may have been built at the same time as the house

Ranch House

1950-1975



40 Forsythe Avenue



11 Henry Street

The Ranch style originated in the 1930s with California architects. It is remotely derived from Spanish Colonial precedents of the southwest, and also drew inspiration from the Craftsman and Prairie styles. Like the Post-WWII Brick Bungalow, the Ranch is one of several house styles that came to be favoured by property developers during the building boom following the Second World War. It is therefore common to find whole streets and neighbourhoods comprised almost exclusively of this style of house. Its long, low orientation gives the impression of the building stretching laterally across the landscape.

Characteristics of the Ranch House

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 storey; asymmetrical façade
- Low-pitched hip or side gable roof
- Elongated rectangular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Brick or wood frame construction
- Brick or siding exterior finish

Detailing associated with this style:

- Wide, overhanging eaves
- General lack of ornamentation
- Picture window, with smaller bedroom windows
- Attached or detached garage
- Chimney
- May have stoop or small porch

Modernism

1945-1975



70 Market Square (Designated under Part V of the OHA)



211 Robinson Street

Modernism is a catch-all term for twentieth-century architecture that attempted to break from the past by embracing new building technologies and eliminating traditional historical references. European architects Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe were proponents of the style, which gained popularity in Ontario after the Second World War and became the dominant architectural style for institutional and corporate buildings for three decades. An important principle of Modernism is that form follows function. This results in simplified forms with very little ornament, often employing “modern” materials such as steel, glass, and concrete. Some buildings combine Modernist details with familiar materials such as brick and smooth-cut stone. Modernism has several streams, each with their own theories and aesthetics, including the International Style, the Prairie Style, 50s Contempo, and Brutalism.

Characteristics of Modernism

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: Any height
- Flat roof
- Rectangular or irregular plan

Detailing associated with this style:

- Lack of historical ornamentation
- Simple, geometric forms

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Steel or reinforced concrete construction
- Concrete, brick or stone exterior finish

50s Contempo

1945-1965



9 Kerr Avenue



246 Marlborough Street

50s Contempo is a post-war modernist style that reflects the optimism of this period of economic recovery and building boom. Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Marcel Breuer were influential modernist architects working in this style. One of the distinguishing features of the style is a low-pitched roof which may be long and linear or have innovative profiles such as: butterfly (inverted gable); asymmetrical double slope; split-level flat; vaulted; tent-like, or wing-like. In Ontario, the style was used for houses, schools, churches, city halls, and civic centres.

Characteristics of 50s Contempo

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 2 storeys; may have split-level elevation
- Flat or shallow pitch roof, which extends beyond the walls to cover patios or carports
- Rectangular or irregular plan

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel, or wood-frame construction
- Exterior finish is often a mix of materials such as brick and stone with wood and metal siding

Detailing associated with this style:

- Lack of historical detail
- Exposed roof rafters
- Open carport
- Brightly coloured panels, doors or window mouldings
- Large-paned windows
- Plate glass window walls
- Sliding glass doors

Brutalism

1960-1980



100-102 Wellington Square (Designated under Part V of the OHA)

The Brutalist style was pioneered by English architects Peter and Alison Smithson, who challenged the light quality of the International style in favour of weightier, monolithic masonry forms. Brutalism celebrates the beauty and power of concrete. The style was suited to large-scale civic complexes, institutional buildings, and performing-arts centres.

Characteristics of Brutalism

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: 1 to 2 storeys; asymmetrical elevations
- Flat roof
- Complex, irregular plans

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete construction
- Exterior walls are often load-bearing concrete, but are sometimes faced in brick

Detailing associated with this style:

- Markings of wooden formwork left exposed on concrete walls
- Textured wall finish to exaggerate the sense of mass
- Separate masses or blocks distinguishing interior function
- Projecting box-like sun visors around windows
- Monochromatic tones
- Very few windows
- Exposed mechanical systems

Post-Modernism

1970-1995



173 Colborne Street



1 Market Street

Buildings in the Post-Modern style are a reaction against Modernism and do not conform to Modernism's ideals and rules of formal perfection. Influential American architects who worked in this style include Robert Venturi, Frank Gehry, and Michael Graves. It is an eclectic style that may re-interpret elements from any period of architectural history but does not strictly adhere to any of them. Post-Modern style buildings are characterized by individuality and novelty and may employ a wide range of materials. This style was used for large commercial or civic complexes and some houses.

Characteristics of Post-Modernism

Typical form for this style:

- Massing: Any height; asymmetrical elevations
- Complex roof shapes
- Complex, irregular plans

Typical materials for this style:

- Concrete foundation
- Concrete or steel frame construction
- Variety of exterior finishes including brick, metal and glass

Detailing associated with this style:

- Principal façade is often the focal point
- Decorated main entry as central element
- Brightly-coloured surfaces
- Historical architectural motifs used in unconventional ways
- Reinterpretation of familiar building types
- Fragmentation of a building's component parts

6.0 Existing Heritage Inventory Review & Standardization

6.1 Scope and Methodology

A primary objective of Phase 1 of the Heritage Register Project is to review and standardize data contained within the existing Heritage Inventory. This included the following steps:

- Migration of the existing inventory information from a Lotus Notes platform to a Microsoft Access Database;
- Standardization of common elements to facilitate analysis;
- Review and entry of data for basic fields; and
- Initial identification of inventory entries that do not need to proceed to further consideration for inclusion on the Heritage Register.

6.1.1 Migration to Access Database

The migration of existing inventory data to an Access Database was conducted to initiate organization and standardization of the data on a user-friendly platform for analysis. Transferred data included table data, rich text data, photographs, and attachments. In addition, over 300 long description fields were manually transferred from the Lotus Notes database to the Access Database.

6.1.2 Data Standardization

To facilitate data analysis for the purposes of prioritizing properties for further consideration for inclusion on the Heritage Register, common elements such as architectural styles, property types, and dates of construction required standardization.

Architectural Styles

In the Architectural Style field, the existing inventory included over 770 unique entry fields including not only specific architectural styles, but also descriptions of architectural features such as roof type or form. To ensure a consistent approach in any analysis, a specific style needed to be assigned to each property. As a result, a preliminary architectural style guide was developed.

Using the preliminary style guide, a general categorization of styles was completed. The team then reviewed a large sampling of the preliminary categorization to identify and further define styles and groupings based on similarities of architectural features. Groupings of more vernacular buildings were also identified. Following this review, the architectural style guide was further refined to reflect the Brantford context (see Chapter 5.0).

Property Types

The existing inventory included more than 325 unique entries describing present use of properties. These unique entries were reorganized into eight main types of properties with sub-types (e.g., residential, commercial, mixed-use, civic/institutional, recreational, industrial, agricultural, and open spaces). These types reflect the significant themes identified as part of background historical research, enabling the team to link the historical development of Brantford to the existing built form.

Date of Construction

Phase 1 of this project is focused on conducting background research and analysis on a city-wide scale. While the existing inventory includes construction dates for most of the listed properties, the inventory focuses on the central portion of the city as well as properties built prior to 1920 outside of the central area. In order to provide a city-wide lens to analyze both city development over time and age of

construction of individual properties, the build date for properties throughout the city is based on Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) data as provided by the City of Brantford.

In addition, while the existing inventory includes the date of construction for most of the properties on the inventory, in some cases, the “date built” can be attributed to an original structure on the property whether it is still extant or not, rather than to an existing building. The use of MPAC data ensures that the date of construction reflects existing structures. While the source(s) of MPAC dates of construction are currently unknown, it was determined that the level of accuracy was sufficient for this phase of the project given the goal of conducting analysis on a city-wide scale. Dates of construction of individual properties may be further refined as needed should they be recommended for further consideration for inclusion on the Heritage Register.

6.1.3 Basic Fields

The existing Heritage Inventory contains several properties with minimal information. In some cases, the entries only include an address. To facilitate data analysis, baseline information such as a photograph of the property, architectural style, and property type were standardized across the entire inventory. Any entry without a photograph was updated with a screen capture from Google Streetview (3500+ properties), entries with limited information were updated with property type and architectural style (3000+ properties), and properties that included a description of architectural form or characteristics were updated with a specific architectural style (4800+ properties).

6.1.4 Initial Identification of Properties

Phase 1 also included the initial identification of inventory entries that do not need to proceed to further consideration for inclusion on the Heritage

Register. These included duplicate entries (total of 64) and entries with no location information (total of 126). In addition, the following types and associated number of properties do not need to proceed to further consideration:

- Vacant properties/parking lots: 95
- Designated properties:
 - Part IV: 88
 - Part V: 144
- Post-1980 properties: 364
- Demolished properties: 163

Use of a 40-year threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources. While identification of a resource that is 40 years or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. As the Brantford Heritage Register Project is scheduled to extend to the end of 2019, 1980 was chosen as the “cut-off” date of construction to ensure that the 40-year threshold will still be reflected at the end of the project.

A review of demolition permits was conducted to identify properties that may have been demolished since their inclusion on the Heritage Inventory. A total of 326 entries representing full demolition permits that had proceeded through the entire approval process were identified. These 326 entries were then filtered for duplicates by roll number and then further matched to the GIS parcel data and the Heritage Inventory lot ID. The final number of demolition properties was 163. Each entry was individually inspected in the Heritage Inventory and Google Streetview to confirm that a demolition had taken place.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Summary and Discussion

The City of Brantford has a rich cultural history. Portions of its extant building stock tell Brantford's mid to late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century stories, including:

- Early surveys and nineteenth-century village development;
- Initial growth in industry, commerce, agricultural production, and residential development at and around the Town site;
- Brantford's emergence at the turn of the twentieth century as a robust industrial base in southwestern Ontario with a growing population encouraging development outside its historical boundaries.

The buildings that express these themes, and others, connect Brantford to its past and enrich it with a strong sense of place and character.

Brantford's Urban Renewal in Context

Patterns of continuity and change in Brantford's historical building stock have been complex. The mid-twentieth century ushered in periods of 'urban renewal' in historic urban environments. At this time, many historical downtown cores experienced demolitions of older buildings so that new, 'modern' facilities could be erected, such as institutional buildings and retail centres, with the hope that these developments would rejuvenate downtown cores and commercial enterprises. These efforts have been largely assessed as failed endeavours in most communities where they were implemented. Since the 1980s, historical urban areas have been leveraged and integrated into downtown revitalization strategies. Today, policies and action plans for revitalizing and managing growth in historical urban

areas recognize that extant historical buildings are an opportunity and asset for creating liveable cities.

Key Findings from Community and Stakeholder Engagement

While a rich built environment legacy survives in Brantford, parts of which have been removed and lost over time, various heritage stakeholders, Six Nations of the Grand River, Mississaugas of the Credit, and the public strongly value heritage conservation and its role in communicating the important land use themes that have shaped the City over time. The Brantford Heritage Committee has documented that the City retains a rich architectural heritage with many buildings standing as very good examples of architectural styles and construction methods. Many architect-designed buildings also survive within the municipality. The Brantford Heritage Committee has also identified that there are other types of buildings that are important within the City for their associations with land use themes that significantly shaped Brantford, such as late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century industrial developments. The Brantford Heritage Committee has identified an interest in buildings associated with significant historical 'influencers' in Brantford and important events as well as the older building stock extant within the Terrace Hill, Eagle Place, Echo Place, and Henderson survey areas.

Through engagement with the Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Process team, the Nation noted that the City contains a rich cultural record that is not exclusively expressed through its extant building stock. Instead, there are landscapes within Brantford that are intimately associated with Indigenous land uses and settlement patterns. The Nation also identified a need to better document the area's late eighteenth-century development history, particularly as it relates to Indigenous land use and the establishment of the Mohawk village in what is now the City of Brantford.

Through engagement with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Department of Consultation and Accommodation staff identified the property at 743 Colborne Street East as being of interest for inclusion on the Heritage Register and which was built and occupied by Reverend Peter Jones (*Kahkewaquonaby*), the former chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

The public identified an interest in various individual buildings, generally associated with: industrial land use themes; ‘firsts’ in Brantford’s late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth century history; and trends in nineteenth-century residential architecture. The public also identified individual sites that are of interest due to imminent threat through vacancy or redevelopment, or because they are relatively rare examples of a building type, architectural style or period in the City. The public also identified interest along select corridors such as Dufferin Avenue, Wellington/West Street Corridor; and Erie Avenue.

Finally, a range of government agencies shared their records documenting important building stock within the City of Brantford. Data received from the Ontario Heritage Trust confirms that there are many extant buildings that were constructed as places of worship. Information received from Infrastructure Ontario highlights the presence of significant regional institutional complexes. Brant County’s heritage inventory files reveal an assemblage of mid-to-late nineteenth-century residential buildings dispersed around the edges of the municipality. A small number of companion religious, commercial, and industrial buildings have also been previously inventoried within lands that were recently transferred from Brant County and incorporated into the municipal boundary.

Tools Developed During Phase 1 The following analytical and data management tools have been developed as part of Phase 1 of the project:

- A City-wide thematic framework identifying significant land-use themes that influenced and shaped the City of Brantford’s development patterns (Chapter 3.0).

- Description of built form typologies associated with the City’s significant periods and themes (Chapter 3.0 and 4.0).
- Identification of how and when discrete areas across the City developed in relation to significant City-wide land use themes and associated built form typologies. The City of Brantford is delineated into discrete areas to identify patterns of historical land use development, key associated built form typologies, and to describe each area’s existing context (Chapter 4.0).
- Characterization of significant architectural styles that shaped the City of Brantford’s building stock during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Chapter 5.0). This tool further defines the attributes of associated building typologies presented in Chapters 3.0 and 4.0.
- Review and standardization of the City’s existing Heritage Inventory data for 9000+ properties. This task included identification of properties that do not require further consideration during the project (Chapter 6.0).

7.2 Next Steps

Phase 2 of the project involves using the tools developed during Phase 1 to complete the following:

1. Screen existing heritage inventory data to prioritize properties for further survey and evaluation activities:
 - 1.1. Organize the existing inventory dataset into categories that correspond to associated built form typologies.
 - 1.2. Analyze built form typologies of properties on the existing Heritage Inventory across the

City and within City Areas to characterize known or potential significance using criteria contained in O.Reg 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Identify reasons for significance. This task will result in a hierarchy of associated built form typologies. Define other attributes of individual associated built form typologies that must be present for inclusion on the Heritage Register (i.e. design or physical value and/or associative characteristics).

1.3. Identify properties on the existing Heritage Inventory that satisfy the following criteria:

- 1.3.1. Documented to be designed by a specific-architect, builder, designer, or other prominent company or organization.
- 1.3.2. Documentation of specific, verifiable, and relevant archival or historical information associated with extant buildings on the property.
- 1.3.3. Identified for potential heritage interest by the public, agencies, or other stakeholders as part of the Heritage Register project.

- 2. Review heritage areas of interest identified through engagement activities and through discussion with the Brantford Heritage Committee to identify individual properties and specific limits of nodes or corridors to be surveyed in further detail.
- 3. Integrate known and updated archaeological potential data with existing Heritage Inventory dataset.
- 4. Based on screening and further review of areas identified during engagement activities, export lists of properties to be subject to survey and heritage evaluation. Review properties with City staff for feedback.

- 5. Confirm data and photographic documentation standards to be used for survey activities.
- 6. Complete survey activities.
- 7. Evaluate non-designated properties for inclusion on the Heritage Register:
 - 7.1. Assign individual associated built form typologies and summary statements of significance to each property based on survey data and confirm eligibility and rationale for inclusion on the Heritage Register.
- 8. Provide project updates to City staff, the Brantford Heritage Committee and the public and other stakeholders through a Public Information Centre.
- 9. Proceed to Phase 3 of the project:
 - 9.1. Recommend properties for inclusion on the Heritage Register and for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* based on Phase 2 activities.
 - 9.2. Provide updates to and receive feedback from the Brantford Heritage Committee on recommended properties.
 - 9.3. Notify applicable property owners.
 - 9.4. Provide updates to the public through a Public Information Centre.
 - 9.5. Presentation of study findings to Council.
 - 9.6. Compile and circulate Phase 3 report.

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Appendix A: Properties identified through public engagement for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
62 Balfour Street	Balfour United Church	Property up for sale	Brantford Heritage Committee
North side of Colborne Street	n/a	Downtown	Brantford Heritage Committee
Queen Street, between Colborne Street and Dalhousie St	n/a	Emphasis on the backs of the buildings in the alleyway or right-of-way that runs between King Street and Queen Street (near the old Expositor Building)	Brantford Heritage Committee
King Street, between Colborne Street and Darling Street	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
48 Dalhousie Street	Rose and Thistle Pub	Reported to be the oldest remaining building in the downtown	
40 Richmond Street	Victoria Academy	Former Victoria School	Brantford Heritage Committee
Market Street, across from the Civic Centre	T.H.&B. Railway Station	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
184 Mohawk Street	Former Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Building	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Grand River, near the Lorne Bridge	n/a	Railway (now pedestrian) bridges (x2)	Brantford Heritage Committee
6 Sheridan Street	Sheridan Lodge	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
90 Queen Street	Former Gibson/Whitaker Bakery	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
Buffalo Street	Yates Castle	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Area bounded by Elgin Street, Murray Street, and Campbell Street	n/a	Hub of old industrial buildings	Brantford Heritage Committee
Terrace Hill	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Properties due to boundary adjustment	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Echo Place	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Henderson Survey	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
Eagle Place	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee
480 Chatham Street	n/a	n/a	Brantford Heritage Committee Member
7 Maple Ave	Freeman B. Shaver residence		Canada's Historic Places
52 Holme Street	Garage/workshop		Federal Heritage Building
60 Dalhousie St	Federal Building		Federal Heritage Building; Canada's Historic Places
18 Brant Ave	Armoury		Federal Heritage Building; Canada's Historic Places
5 Wadsworth St	CNR station		Heritage Railway Stations; Canada's Historic Places
514 Governor's Rd East		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
281 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
317 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
419 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
505 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
570 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
571 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
369 Paris Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
287-293 Mount Pleasant Rd	Farrington Independent Church and Cemetery	Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
495 Mount Pleasant Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
508 Mount Pleasant Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
211 Mount Pleasant Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
266 Mount Pleasant Rd	Former Blacker Bros. Steam Brick Yard	Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
253 Lynden Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
163 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
177 Powerline Rd		Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
Osborne Corners, Highway 24 and Governor's Rd East	White Rose Gas Station	Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands
94 Tutela Heights Rd	The Bell Homestead	Brant Heritage Inventory (see inventory for more info)	In transferlands; OHT Plaque Database; National Historic Event; National Historic Site of Canada; Canada's Historic Places
350 Brant Avenue	W. Ross MacDonald School for the Blind		Infrastructure Ontario
70 Wellington Street	Brant County Superior Court of Justice		Infrastructure Ontario
80 Wellington Street	Brant County Land Registry Office		Infrastructure Ontario
105 Market Street	Brantford Jail and Administrative Building		Infrastructure Ontario
35-37 Charlotte Street	Dr. Barber House	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
55 Chestnut Ave	W.S. Brewster House	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
60 Colborne St	Former Sofia's Bakery	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
76 Colborne St	Masonic & Lawyer's Hall	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
40-50 George St	Heyd Block adjoining the Commercial Hotel which is designated	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
111 Darling St	J.O Wisner House	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
106 George St	James Robb House – Brantford Cottage	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
237-239 Market St	Prince Edward Hotel – now Seductions	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
171 Wellington St	A.J. Wilkes House	Architect is John Turner; additional notes Turner homes on Nelson, Chatham, and Charlotte found on scanned doc from the Constance Pole Bayer Collection (1998.15); The heritage inventory incorrectly lists the A.J. Wilkes House as 121 Darling St., but this is John A. Wilkes house, not A.J.	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
8 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
12 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
22 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
30 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
48 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
58 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
62 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
110 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
124 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
156 Terrace hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
158 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
200 Terrace Hill St	Hospital and original Nurses Home Complex	Architect F.C. Bodley	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
1 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
5 Terrace Hil St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
11 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
19 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
23 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
29 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
33 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
35 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
47 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
55 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
57 Terrace hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
59 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
75 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
79 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
85 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
87 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
107 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
109 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
131 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
143 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
145.5 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
153 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
167 Terrace Hill St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
253 West Street			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
165 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
173 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
281 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
314 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
335 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
403 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
433 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society
468 West St			Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Brant Historical Society

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
90 Queen St.	Gibson-Whitaker Bakery	This building has been sitting vacant for a number of years.	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
145 Sherwood Drive	Climate Technologies - a division of Emerson Canada	This building is still an active business. Since its construction in 1918, it has been home to a number of businesses over the years, including the following: a) Consolidated Machine & Tool Company (Ker & Goodwin) b) Brantford Computing Scale Ltd. c) Universal Cooler Company Ltd. d) Copeland Refrigeration Company of Canada e) Emerson (successor of Copeland) - current owner	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
15 Wynarden Crt	Yates Castle	Built by the owner of a construction company who did most of the work on local railway service that enhanced the industrial capacity of Brantford.	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
142 Mohawk Street	Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft building near Mohawk Lake		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
270 Grand River Avenue	Slingsby Manufacturing Co		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
200 and 202 Grand River Avenue	Mill No. 2		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
1 Webster Street	SC Johnson		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
58 Morrell Street	Robbins & Myers	With a smoke stack	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
11 West Street	Kitchen Overalls	Also referred to as Buck Stove Works (source: Heritage Inventory)	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
44 Elgin Street	Former William Buck Stove		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
81 Elgin Street and 100 Elgin Street	Former Ham and Nott Co.		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
39 Alice Street	Brantford Piano Case Co.		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
Address undetermined	Farmer's Binder Twine		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
131-137 Clarence Street	United Soap		Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
100 Elgin Street	Hamm & Nott	Hamm & Nott 1892. Manufactured beekeeping supplies and awnings.	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
114 Marlborough Street	Barber-Ellis	Established 1876 by John F. Ellis & John R. Barber	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
27-31 Bridge Street	Hampel Paperbox	Est 1905, building 1916.	Member of Brantford Heritage Committee and Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre
250 Dufferin Avenue		1930s rare Art Moderne house	Member of the public
No address	Brant's Ford National Historic Event	Refers to a shallow in the Grand River; used frequently by Mohawk leader Chief Joseph Brant to cross the Grand River; <i>extant associated built structures TBD</i>	National Historic Event
41 West St	Walter Seymour Allward	Outstanding Canadian Sculptor in the first quarter of the 20 th Century; <i>extant associated built structures TBD</i>	National Historic People
97 Wellington St	Central Presbyterian Church		OHT Places of Worship
347 Fairview Dr	Church of the Nazarene		OHT Places of Worship
30 Fairview Dr	Evangel Pentecostal Church		OHT Places of Worship
46 Evelyn St	Fairview Gospel Hall		OHT Places of Worship
49 Wayne Dr	Fairview United Church		OHT Places of Worship
200 Clarence St	Former Greenwood Chapel		OHT Places of Worship
152 North Park St	Freedom Christian Community		OHT Places of Worship
11 White Oaks Avenue	Greenbrier Presbyterian Church		OHT Places of Worship
17 Patterson Ave	Grace Free reformed Church		OHT Places of Worship
714 Colborne Street	Academy of Montessori Brantford (formerly Echo Place United Church)		OHT Places of Worship

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
70 West Street	First Baptist Church Brantford		OHT Places of Worship
68 Port Street	Immanuel Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship
410 Colborne St	Alexandra Presbyterian Church		OHT Places of Worship
62 Balfour St	Balfour Street United Church		OHT Places of Worship
78 Cayuga Street	Bethel Reformed Church		OHT Places of Worship
137 Brant Ave	Brant Ave Apartments (former Brant Ave United Church)		OHT Places of Worship
1042 Colborne St	Citygate Church		OHT Places of Worship
260 Dalhousie St	Dalhousie Church Lofts Inc (former Calvary Baptist Church)		OHT Places of Worship
13 Edward Street	Eagle Place Christian Fellowship		OHT Places of Worship
57 Brant Ave	Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church		OHT Places of Worship
178 Market St	Freedom House Ministry Centre		OHT Places of Worship
360 Colbourne St	Heritage United Church		OHT Places of Worship
70 Superior St	Holy Trinity Anglican Church		OHT Places of Worship
11 Aberdeen Ave	Knox Presbyterian Church		OHT Places of Worship
35 Wellington St	Messiah Church		OHT Places of Worship
260 Rawdon St	Rawdon St Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
203 Grand River Ave	Riverdale Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship
194 Darling St	Seventh Day Adventist Church		OHT Places of Worship
25 George Street	Shenstone Memorial Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship
95 Darling St	St. Andrew's United Church		OHT Places of worship
50 Palace St	St. Basil's Roman Catholic Church		OHT Places of Worship
233 Brant Ave	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church		OHT places of worship
130 Elgin St	St. Luke the Evangelist		OHT Places of worship
65 George St	Victoria Park Lofts (formerly Brant Community Church)		OHT Places of Worship
69 Superior St	Wesley United Church		OHT Places of Worship
26 Queensway Dr	Community of Christ Church	Converted into a residence	OHT Places of Worship Inventory
256 St. George St	Berean Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
287 Mount Pleasant Rd	Farringdon Independent Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
155 Memorial Drive	St Mark's Anglican Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
300 Fairview Dr	Central Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
139 Chatham St	New Apostolic Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
133 Murray St	Our Lady of the Assumption Roman Catholic Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
211 St. George St	Queensway Baptist Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
132 Grand St	St. James-on-the-Hill Anglican Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
150 Colborne St W	St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
9 Waverly St	St Pius X Roman Catholic Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
144 Albion St	Church of Jesus Christ		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
15 Albion St	Grace Anglican Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
176 Darling St	Former Seventh-Day Adventist Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
268 Malborough St	Harmony United Church/Korean Presbyterian Church		OHT Places of Worship Inventory
301 Mohawk Street	Mohawk Chapel, St. Paul's, Her Majesty's Chapel Royal of the Mohawk		OHT Places of Worship Inventory; Canada's Historic Places; National Historic Site; OHT Plaque Database
79/81 Peel St	St. Jude's Anglican Church		OHT places of worship; National Historic Site; Canada's Historic Places
184 Mohawk St	Mohawk Institute 1831 (Plaque)		OHT Plaque Database
310 Mohawk St	Mohawk Village (Plaque)		OHT Plaque Database
30 Nelson St	Royal Canadian College of Organists (Plaque)		OHT Plaque Database

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
66 West St	Home of Sara Jeanette Duncan 1861-1922 (Plaque)		OHT Plaque Database; National Historic People
80 Wellington Square	Brant County Courthouse (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database
100 Wellington Square	City Hall – Founding of Brantford (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database
20 Ava Rd	Glenhyrst Gallery – Lawren Harris 1885-1970 (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database
743 Colborne St East	Reverend Peter Jones 1802-1856 (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database
350 Brant Ave	Ontario School for the Blind (plaque)		OHT Plaques database
34 Myrtleville Dr	William Charles Good 1876-1967 (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database;
94 Tutela Heights Rd	Canada's First Telephone Business Office 1877 (Plaque); Bell Homestead NHS		OHT Plaques database; National Historic Event; National Historic Site; Canada's Historic Places
57 Charlotte St	Museum – Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901 (Plaque)		OHT Plaques database; National Historic People
15 Wynarden Court	Wynarden	OHT easement	Ontario Heritage Trust
44 Elgin St		Keeprite	PIC #1 Participant
27-31 Bridge St		Hampel Box	PIC #1 Participant
33 Park Avenue East		Niagara Silk	PIC #1 Participant
Wilkins Street (no number)		Pratt & Letchworth - Remnant	PIC #1 Participant
11 West St	Kitchen Overall	Originally Buck Stove, est. 1903.	PIC #1 Participant
111 Sherwood Drive		Brantford Cordage - Remnants	PIC #1 Participant

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
25 Campbell St.		Hamilton Porcelain	PIC #1 Participant
44 Elgin St.		Hamilton Porcelain	PIC #1 Participant
Morrell St. at Webster		Robbins & Myers	PIC #1 Participant
Greenwich St. at Mohawk		Verity Works (M-H) Demolished	PIC #1 Participant
1 Webster St. at Frank		S.C. Johnson	PIC #1 Participant
81 Elgin St.		Dominion Cascade	PIC #1 Participant
Brock St. at Campbell		Brantford Oven	PIC #1 Participant
71 Wadsworth St.		Grandview Flour and Twine	PIC #1 Participant
72 Wadsworth St.		Mott	PIC #1 Participant
Colborne St. at TH&B		Stelco – demolished	PIC #1 Participant
22 Sydenham St.		Brantford Roofing – demolished	PIC #1 Participant
17-21 Sydenham St.		Crown Electric – demolished	PIC #1 Participant
200 Grand River Ave		Slingsby's, built 1872. Burned 1876, rebuilt 1877. Burned 1902. Largest blanket mills in Dominion.	PIC #1 Participant
66 Mohawk St.		Cockshutt – remnants. Company established 1877. Built 1903. James Cockshutt, inventor of riding plow. First plant at Market Street.	PIC #1 Participant
22 Mohawk St.		Adam's Wagon – demolished	PIC #1 Participant
222-246 Grand River Ave.		Watson's – demolished	PIC #1 Participant
5 Edward Street		Reach/Spalding - demolished	PIC #1 Participant
Scarfe Gardens	(Street)	Scarfe Paints	PIC #1 Participant

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
Near corner of Dalhousie and Clarence Streets	Melon Institute ?	Scientist/author	PIC #1 Participant
Dufferin Ave (Jarvis to St. Paul)			PIC #1 Participant
Corner of Chatham Street and Wayne Gretzky Pkwy		House of Dr. Brown - philanthropist	PIC #1 Participant
Terrace Hill Street between Broad St. and Wells Ave		First radio station	PIC #1 Participant
Sanderson Street		House of MPP Dave Levac	PIC #1 Participant
167 Eagle Avenue		Built by Julius Waterous, Owner of Waterous Nail & Iron. Built first house in Eagle Place 1872 (Brantford Expositor Article)	PIC #1 Participant
41 West Street	Bell Memorial	Telephone Monument by Walter Allward who created Vimy Ridge memorial. Iconic centrepiece in the city, surrounded by the historic untouched views.	PIC #1 Participant
Wellington/West Street Corridor			PIC #1 Participant
Near Ava Road and Inwood Drive	The Stick House	Edmund Cockshuts' chauffeur's house. S/E corner off Glenhyrst property	PIC #1 Participant
Hackney Ridge		Home of Jordan Szoke, multiple Canadian Superbike National Champion	PIC #1 Participant
Erie Avenue between Harriett and Baldwin Streets		Home of former mayor/MPP	PIC #1 Participant

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
Eagle Place		Many mayors lived in Eagle Place neighbourhood	PIC #1 Participant
184 Mohawk Street	Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Plant	During WWII, they built fuselages for warplanes: Mosquito, Lancaster etc. A large building still exists that is partly used by ?? Built manifolds for airplane engines. Used as corporate HQ.	PIC #1 Participant
39 Market Street	Bell Building	With interior murals and large sculpture of Bell.	PIC #1 Participant
41? Charlotte Street	Turner house	Georgian window above entry	PIC #1 Participant
687 Powerline Road	The Olde School	Schoolhouse adapted into restaurant	PIC #1 Participant
Area between river and Hardy Road	Davisville ?	Original indigenous settlement with high archaeological potential	PIC #1 Participant
11 Beach Road		Lock keepers house for Grand River navigation	PIC #1 Participant
32 Sherwood Drive	Tancord/Brantford Cordage	Pre-1900.	PIC #1 Participant
42 Vivardi Ave		Wayne Gretzky's childhood home.	PIC #1 Participant
18 Palmerston Ave	Kitchen House	1895 Italianate	PIC #1 Participant
Mohawk Park			PIC #1 Participant
20 Palmerston Ave		1885 Italianate	PIC #1 Participant
34 Myrtleville Drive	Myrtleville House Museum	Owned by National Trust. Brantford needs step forward and to take an interest in promoting this original site	PIC #1 Participant
280 Chatham Street	Elmvale?	Architecture – has some amazing history behind it	PIC #1 Participant

Address/Location	Property Name	Notes	Source of Identification
216 Erie Avenue		Was originally a hotel, now fish and chip store.	PIC #1 Participant
100 Wellington Square	City Hall	Everyone despises the “Brutalist” architecture, but we are fortunate to have such diverse examples of architectural styles in Brantford.	PIC #1 Participant
62 Balfour Street	Balfour United Church		PIC #1 Participant
Ava Road	Scarfe Estate	Built for Scarfe family now owned by Peter Vicano	PIC #1 Participant
60 Market Street	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Station	Good architecture, see Canadian Industrial Heritage website. Important in history of transportation in Brantford.	PIC #1 Participant
Intersection of Erie and Eagle Avenue		Represents a centre of commerce and community activity in better days. I’m sure the corner hosts an abundance of stories in danger of being lost.	PIC #1 Participant
Southwest corner of Henry & Empey Street		Old Victorian house	PIC #1 Participant
743 Colborne St East		House was built and occupied by Reverend Peter Jones (<i>Kahkewaquonaby</i>), the former chief of Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation.	Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation’s Department of Consultation and Accommodation

Appendix B: Local Architects

The Village and Town Years, 1829-1876

Mellish, William (1807-1895)

William Mellish was born in London, England and was an active builder, contractor, and later an architect. He came to Toronto in 1841, moved to Brantford in 1843 and began a contracting business. He hired John J. Russell as a carpenter and formed a partnership with him. The ability to prepare design plans and undertake construction led to their selection to design and build the Waterloo County Courthouse in Kitchener. In 1853, Joseph J. Morrell joined the partnership. The firm Mellish, Morrell & Russell succeeded in obtaining several railway contracts for the construction of the Buffalo and Goderich divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway. Before the firm was dissolved in 1856, they were commissioned to design the Huron County Courthouse. Earlier in 1856, Mellish opened his own office as a Public Architect in Brantford working in collaboration with **C.K. Porter**. During the next decade, Mellish was listed as a builder in Brantford, but from 1867 onwards he was listed as an architect. In 1874, his son, Albert H. Mellish, joined his practice. William Mellish retired in 1886.

Mellish's notable works in Brantford include:

- the Congregational Church on George Street (1865; demolished 1959);
- Central School (1850; burned 1890); and,
- the Buffalo and Brantford railway station and shops (1852-54).

Mellish and his son were responsible for:

- major additions and alterations for the Frank Cockshutt block on Market Street (1882); and,
- other churches and halls and residences in neighbouring communities.

Mellish died in Kansas City on a visit to his family on May 10, 1895 (Hill 2009a).

Porter, Cryus Kinne (1828-1910)

Cyrus Kinne (C.K.) Porter was born in Cicero, New York where he learned the trade of joiner. He studied architectural drawing in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1853 obtained a position as a draftsman with the Chicago Water Works where he remained for two years. For unknown reasons, he moved to Brantford in 1855 and was invited to form a partnership with **John Turner**. Their collaboration was successful but short-lived. By October 1856, Porter was advertising his services under his own name as an architect with an office on Colborne Street. Nothing is known of his activity for the next eight years. He is likely the 'C.K. Porter, architect & planning mill proprietor' living in Villa Nova in

Norfolk County in 1864. In late 1865 Porter left Canada and moved to Buffalo, New York where he became a leading architect.

In Brantford, Porter, together with John Turner, designed:

- a residence on Charlotte Street (1855);
- the Wellington Street Methodist Church (1854-56); and,
- the Grace Anglican Church on Albion Street (1856-59) (Hill 2009b).

Turner, John (1807-1887)

Born in Wales, John Turner was a prominent architect in Canada for 40 years. Turner began his career as a mechanic in his family's building trades business. Around 1827, he was hired by Thomas Cubitt's architecture firm in London, England. Thomas Cubitt was a master builder, noted for developing many prestigious areas in London, including Belgravia, Eaton Square, and Southwest London. For the next seven years under Cubitt's tutelage, Turner advanced his skills as an architect and master builder. In 1839 Turner came to Brantford with his wife and family and purchased a town lot on Nelson Street. Turner's legacy is his Victorian architecture which today remains an important part of Brantford's heritage buildings and extends to landmark buildings in St. Thomas, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Simcoe, Stratford, Paris, and Waterford. No architectural work of Turner's prior to 1849 has been authenticated in Brantford.

Turner's work exemplifies an ability to master many building types and styles, designing courthouses, churches, town halls, stores, schools, and other domestic buildings of distinction. Turner's work flourished as Brantford evolved from a "scattered" village, to a town, to a city. His earliest known design is the Brantford Town Hall (1849-50; addition 1871; demolished 1965) representing Palladian styling in its central pavilion with pediment and Tuscan pilasters. Turner also designed the Brant County Courthouse and Jail (1852-53; addition 1861), representing several building periods; Neo-Classical, Italianate, high Victorian style, and Greek Revival style. He also designed the Elgin County Courthouse in St. Thomas to be identical (1852-54). For his residence on Nelson Street, he constructed a humble cottage with classical symmetry and Gothic treatment (1866). Of the many cottages found in Brantford, two others are known to have been designed by Turner—the Eliza Carey and Robert Morton Cottages (1870).

In 1856 Turner, a member of the Grace Anglican Church, Brantford's oldest congregation, collaborated with **C.K. Porter** to design the new Gothic Revival style Grace Anglican Church. He also built the First Baptist Church in Brantford in an Italianate style (1857-62). In 1860, Turner designed The Pepper House, a hotel in Brantford's Market Square, which was his first use of polychromatic brick, an indication that his designs were evolving towards a Victorian form of expression. In the mid-1860s, when Brantford had become a prosperous manufacturing centre, Turner designed Wynarden, a mansion for railway magnet Henry Yates (1864-65). Turner borrowed from A.J. Dowling's 1850 design of a "Lake or River Villa for a Picturesque Site." He also marked some of his buildings with his signature, the corbel table, visible on his churches and Brantford's Commercial Building of 1881-1882 which represents his finest commercial work. In addition to buildings, Turner

designed landscapes, one of which was Victoria Park Square, originally laid out in Lewis Burwell's 1830 town plan.

Turner's other notable works in Brantford include:

- Primitive Methodist Church 1861;
- Pepper House Hotel (1860);
- St. Basil's Roman Catholic Church (1866-70);
- Ker's Music Hall (1866-67; burned 1908);
- the interior galleries, front porch and doors and interior decoration of the Zion Presbyterian Church (1867);
- Former Park Baptist Church (1881);
- Robert Turner's store on Colborne Street (1868);
- H.W. Brethour & Co. store on Colborne Street (1868);
- North Ward Wesleyan Methodist Church (1870-71);
- three residences on Brant Avenue (1870) (including 88 Brant, the Brethour House),
- four stores on the commercial block of Colborne Street (1870),
- a store on King Street (1870),
- Masonic Hall and Lawyers Hall (1870);
- new additions to Central School (1871);
- a stone wall for Henry Yates in Greenwood Cemetery (1875);
- Agricultural Hall, Exhibition Grounds (1876);
- Presbyterian Church (1877; demolished 1961);
- Park Baptist Church (1881-83);
- renovation of the John H. Stratford Opera House (1881);
- Heyd's Block (1881-82);
- hotel on Colborne Street (1881); and,
- John H. Stratford Memorial Hospital (1884-85).

Turner also served on Brantford's first fire department formed in 1836 and was Town Councillor from 1849 to 1864. In 1886-87 Turner was commissioned to prepare plans for additions to the Brant County Courthouse. Unfortunately, he died in his 80th year in his Nelson Street home before the renovations were complete (Hill 2009c).

Wight, James Lillie (1821-1897)

Born in Jedburgh, Scotland, James Lillie Wight was an architect and builder in Brantford and Ingersoll for nearly 40 years. Wight began his practice in Brantford in 1857 when he was contracted by the Zion Church committee to draw a set of plans for the church. This caused a disagreement with his rival John Turner who had himself submitted such a plan. In 1867 Wight moved his office to Ingersoll where he designed all styles of churches, halls, stores, cheese factories, and dwellings. Wight continued his practice in Ingersoll for nearly 20 years before he was joined by his son, John A. Wight, in 1895. Wight died in Ingersoll on August 28, 1897 (Hill 2009d).

The City of Brantford at the Turn of the Twentieth Century, 1877-1900

Hall, George William (1852-1935)

George William Hall was born in Ipswich, England, and came to Canada at a young age. He began working as a contractor and builder in Brantford. No information regarding his training or education can be found. In 1896, he listed himself as an architect, and maintained an office in Brantford for nearly 20 years. He designed several ecclesiastical, institutional, residential, and industrial buildings in Brantford and surrounding towns, most often in a reserved Romanesque Revival style. He also served as a local supervising architect for the federal Post Office, designed by David Ewart and constructed in 1913-1915. No reference of Hall as an architect has been found after this date.

Hall's other notable works in Brantford include:

- the Calvary Baptist Church (1896);
- additions to the Verity Plow Co. (1898);
- office building and factory of the Scarfe Paint Co. (1898);
- an Erie Avenue residence (1898);
- Darling Street Public School addition (1899);
- House of Refuge addition (1900);
- Manual Training School (1900-01);
- Young Women's Christian Association (1901; addition 1905);
- a Maple Avenue residence (1901);
- Salvation Army Barracks (1901);
- Huron Street Church (1903);
- a Park Avenue residence (1903);
- Eagle Place Methodist Church (1903);
- a Wellington Street residence (1906);
- Mary Street Fire Hall (1907);
- an Albion Street residence (1907);
- a Chatham Street residence (1907);
- a Sheridan Street residence (1911);
- commercial block of stores and offices for William F. Cockshutt, Queen Street (1911);
- factory for the Brantford Oven & Rack Co. (1911-12); and,
- the skating and curling rink on Alfred Avenue (1912).

Hall died in Brantford on October 3, 1935. (Hill 2009e).

Hewitt, David Alexander (1869-1961)

David Alexander Hewitt was born October 23, 1869, at an unknown location. He served an apprenticeship with William R. Strickland in 1886-87, became a member of the Architectural Draughtsmen's Association of Toronto in January 1887, and was employed as a draftsman for Strickland & Symons in Toronto from 1888 until 1892. In 1895, he formed a partnership with **John P. MacLaren**, and opened an office in Brantford that same year. In 1896 MacLaren moved to Buckingham, Quebec to manage a branch office. The Brantford branch of Hewitt & MacLaren sold in September 1897 and both Hewitt and MacLaren moved to Ottawa. When their partnership dissolved in 1898, Hewitt was appointed draftsman for the Public Works Department in Ottawa. He died in Ottawa on January 12, 1961.

Notable works of Hewitt & MacLaren include the Brantford Balfour Street Presbyterian Mission (1896) and alterations to the Brantford Collegiate Institute, George Street (1897) (Hill 2009f).

MacLaren, John Pritchard (1865-1951)

John Pritchard MacLaren was born in Wakefield, Quebec. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1893. After university he apprenticed with Strickland & Symons in Toronto from 1891 to 1893 and with Eden Smith in Toronto from 1893 to 1894. In 1895, he formed a partnership with **David A. Hewitt** and moved to Brantford. One year later he left Brantford to move to Buckingham Quebec to open a branch of the firm. The partnership dissolved by 1898. MacLaren then began a practice of his own in Ottawa where he was best known for his Gothic designs in churches. MacLaren retired in 1945 and died in Ottawa on May 8, 1951.

Notable works of Hewitt & MacLaren include the Brantford Balfour Street Presbyterian Mission (1896) and alterations to the Brantford Collegiate Institute, George Street (1897) (Hill 2009g).

Brantford during the Edwardian Period, 1901-1913

Barber, Lloyd Deloss (1880-1947)

Lloyd Deloss Barber was born in the Township of Townsend, Norfolk County, Ontario. Barber may have been trained in England or the United States before opening an office in Brantford. In 1911, he designed two distinctive houses in a Tudor Revival style in Brantford, one for T.H. Preston (1912-13) and another for William B. Preston (1911-12). Both houses were clad in an unusual tapestry pattern of brickwork which was fashionable in English architecture at the time. Barber also designed buildings with **William C. Tilley** in Brantford, including the Trusts & Guarantee Co. office (1914). The detailed terracotta façade is crowned by three female caryatids supporting a bold projecting cornice. It is considered one of the finest terracotta façades in Ontario. Barber moved to California after 1920 and died in San Francisco on February 5, 1947.

Barber's other works in Brantford include a residence on Gaywood Road (1911), and notable works by Barber & Tilley include a residence on Chestnut Avenue for Elmer L. Gould (1916) and a residence for R. Hutchinson on Park Avenue (1916) (Hill 2009h).

Taylor, Lewis H. (1862-1925)

Lewis H. Taylor was born in 1862 in Bealton, Ontario near Brantford. He first worked as a carpenter but may have articulated in an architectural firm in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1901, he commenced his career as an architect under his own name. From 1902 to 1904 he served as a local representative of the architectural firm Stewart and Stewart, assisting them with the supervision and construction of their designs for buildings in Brantford. Taylor became a full partner of the successor firm Stewart & Witton representing and overseeing all commissions in Brantford. In 1907 Taylor opened a Brantford office with his nephew **J. Albert Taylor** (Taylor & Taylor). After the dissolution of their partnership in 1913, Taylor formed a new partnership with **F.C. Bodley**, but that was terminated in 1916 or 1917. L.H. Taylor died in Mount Pleasant on January 4, 1925.

Taylor himself designed a Brantford residence on Arthur Street in 1905. The works of Taylor & Taylor in Brantford include:

- the Market Building (1907);
- a number of residences in 1907;
- additions and alterations to the Caudwell Brothers store and the Ogilvie, Lochhead & Co. store on Colborne Street (1907);
- additions and alterations to the Woodbine Hotel (1907);
- the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. factory (1907; demolished 1972);
- Chatham Street commercial block (1908); residence (1909);
- additions and alterations to the Colborne Street Methodist Church (1909);
- extensive alterations to Park Baptist Church (1909);
- Temple Building & Masonic Hall (1909);
- Imperial Bank Market Street (1910; demolished 1979);
- additions and alterations Wesley Methodist Church (1911);
- Adams Wagon Company (1911);
- Ken Knit Company (1911);
- Chestnut Avenue Public School (1912);
- Grand View School (1911);
- Alexandra Presbyterian Church (1912-13); and,
- City Hall (1913-14) (Hill 2009i).

Taylor, J. Albert (1883-1951)

J. Albert Taylor, the nephew of **Lewis H. Taylor**, was born in Boston, Ontario. He moved to Brantford and learned the carpenter trade. He joined the office of his uncle, Lewis Taylor, as a

draftsman and assistant, and in 1905 became a partner. Their office was successful in designing commercial, industrial, ecclesiastical, and residential buildings in Brantford and surrounding towns (see list under Lewis H. Taylor). They dissolved their partnership in 1914. In 1919, Albert J. Taylor joined F.H. Secord & Sons, a local construction company. In 1927 he helped to establish the Schultz Construction Company, becoming the first general manager and later company president. He occupied this position until his death on September 6, 1951 (Hill 2009j).

Tilley, William C. (1870-1929)

William C. Tilley, son of Charles Tilley, the leather and goods magnate, was born in 1870 and was one of the first members of the Architectural Draftsmen's Association formed in Toronto in December 1886. In mid-1887, he was employed as a draftsman for William Strickland. By 1900, Tilley was an assistant in the office of Power & Son in Kingston. After 1910 he moved to Brantford and in 1914 became a partner with **Lloyd D. Barber**. After 1920 he practiced independently in Brantford.

Works by Tilley in Brantford include alterations to the Brant Sanatorium buildings which created an isolation hospital, followed by major additions to the hospital in 1920 and 1923. Tilley died in Brantford on February 29, 1929 (Hill 2009k).

WWI and Interwar, 1914-1938

Bodley, Frederick C. (1880-1968)

Frederick C. Bodley was born in London, England on October 7, 1880. He was educated at the Kensington School of Art in 1900-1902 and established his own practice in London in 1905-06. In 1907 Bodley emigrated to Canada and worked for J.L. Thomas in London, Ontario and then with **Taylor & Taylor** in Brantford from 1908 to 1910. He worked briefly in Vancouver in 1911 but returned to Brantford that year and formed a partnership with **Lewis H. Taylor** (1911-12). Bodley opened his own office in Brantford in late 1912, moved to Hamilton in the 1930s, then returned to Brantford after WWII where he practiced under his own name until 1962.

Bodley had an interest in designing schools, locally referred to as the 'Bodley school design.' Many of his commissions came from district school boards in Brantford, Paris, and surrounding townships. In Brantford, he designed more than a dozen schools between 1920 and 1960. Bodley's earliest documented work in Brantford was the Belleview School built in 1913. As a tribute to Bodley, the Brantford School Board commissioned him to design a school on Rawdon Street in 1956, and then named the school after him. Beginning with Princess Elizabeth Public School and Lansdowne Public School in 1948, Bodley designed school buildings with all rooms on the ground floor for easy access and easier expansion. Renovations to the T.B. Costain-S.C. Johnson Community Centre show Bodley's hallmarks: glass brick, carved name and date stones, and the rounded south facing

Kindergarten room containing a fireplace and tiled floor with a compass motif. His last work was Alexandra School in 1962.

In addition, to schools, Bodley designed many of Brantford area business buildings, hospitals, churches and private residences. Bodley designed the Brant County Land Registry Office in 1919. As an admirer of John Turner's courthouse, he designed the Land Registry building so it did not upstage Turner's courthouse. Notably, he also designed, with A.H. Livingston, Edmund L Cockshutt's residence referred to as Glenhyrst in 1922 located at 20 Ava Road. In 1923, the Brantford Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire commissioned him to design a cenotaph in Armouries Gore Park. It was constructed from Indiana limestone with nooks on each side to hold Union Jacks and was topped by a symbolic torch. In 1926, Bodley designed Brantford's Arctic Hockey Arena, an artificial ice rink. Bodley died in Brantford on February 4, 1968.

Bodley's other notable works in Brantford include:

- the St. Jude's Anglican Church parish hall (1918-19);
- Brantford Computing Scale Co. (1919);
- Dominion Steel (1919);
- Brant Sanatorium nurses' residence (1920);
- children's pavilion Brant Sanatorium (1923);
- Sydenham Street United Church (1922-24);
- Riverview Public School (1925);
- theatre for T.H. Moorhead and G.L. Filman (1927);
- residence on Brant Avenue (1928);
- club house at the Ava Golf Club (1928);
- a Sunday school for the Wesley United Church (1928);
- Zellers (1936);
- Brantford Clinic (1938);
- grandstand at Agricultural Park (1950);
- Prince Charles Public School (1950);
- major addition of the Echo Place Public School (1950);
- major addition of the Cainsville Public School (1950);
- Brantford Expositor Newspaper Co. (1950);
- James Hillier School (1955);
- North Park Collegiate (1958); and,
- The Central School (1958) (Hill 2009; Bommarito 2009; Ibboston 2011; Merriman 1982; Robinson 2004).

Dunington-Grubb, Howard Burlingham (1881-1965) and Lorrie Alfreda Dunington-Grubb (1877-1945)

Howard B. Grubb was born in York, England on April 30, 1881. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York and then returned to England to work as a landscape architect in the firm of Thomas Mawson. In 1911, he married Lorrie Alfreda Dunington,

also an English landscape architect, born 1877. The couple adopted the common surname Dunington-Grubb. Together they emigrated to Canada and opened H.B. & L.A. Dunington-Grubb, Landscape Architects in Toronto. They designed subdivisions and garden suburbs and a plant nursery to supply resources for their projects which became Sheridan Nurseries. Mr. Dunington-Grubb is known as the father of landscape architecture in Canada and Mrs. Dunington-Grubb was the first woman in Canada to practice as a professional landscape architect (Milovsoroff 2008, 2006).

In Brantford in 1914, the Dunington-Grubbs produced long-range plans for the City of Brantford Parks Commission. The report examined existing conditions in the city such as the distribution of residential and industrial areas and made proposals for a new city centre with the Bell Memorial as its centrepiece along with recommendations for streets, street railways, bridges, various parks, the Market and housing. The execution of their plan was disrupted by WWI and very little was executed. In 1919, the firm was commissioned by the Dominion Steel Company to develop plans for a worker's housing development (Grubb 1919; Preliminary Report to Park Commission 1914).

WWII and Post-War, 1939-1953

Brooks, C.H.

C.H. Brooks was characterized as a "Bay Street architect." Brooks won the University of Toronto, Department of Architecture Darling and Pearson prize for his elevation of a bank and semi-modern office building design. In Brantford, Brooks' work included his design at 32 Stymie Boulevard which exhibited art deco styling, creating a distinctive executive home. In addition, he designed Ludlow's Shoe Store Limited located at 94 Dalhousie in 1956 (Toms 2009; JRAIC 1928).

Growth and Industrial Decline, 1954-1988

Mark, Musselman & McIntyre, Architects

Mark, Musselman, and McIntyre began their practice in Brantford in 1960. Now known as MMMC Architects, they have been a successful architectural firm for over 50 years. Lawrence Combe joined the firm in 1964, managing a Toronto branch office of Mark Musselman McIntyre and Combe Architects. Gilbert Mark, Gerald Musselman, Donald McIntyre and Lawrence Combe were classmates and graduates of The University of Toronto School of Architecture.

In 1986, Craig Newsome, also a graduate of The University of Toronto School of Architecture, joined the practice. In 1989 the partnership was incorporated under the firm name MMMC Inc. Architects. The founding partners of the architectural firm (Mark Musselman McIntyre) retired from practice over the last decade. MMMC Architects is led by Craig Newsome - Chairman, Lawrence Combe and David Heintz with Managing Architects Greg Poste and Dwight Lander and Senior Architect Joseph Kokot. MMMC Architects has design studios in Kitchener-Waterloo and Brantford.

Their notable works in Brantford include:

- the adaptive reuse of the Carnegie Library Building to the first building of the new Laurier Brantford Campus (1999);
- Bellview School (1961);
- St. Bernard's School (1964);
- Echo Place School (1966);
- W. Ross Macdonald School for the Blind (1973);
- Our Lady of Providence Catholic Elementary School (2001);
- rebuild of St. Andrew's United Church (2008);
- Jean Vanier Catholic Elementary School (2009);
- St. Pius X Catholic Elementary School (2013);
- Wayne Gretzky Sports Centre Redevelopment (2013);
- Grand River Health Community Centre (2013);
- Hankinson House Hospice (2014);
- John Noble Home Long Term Care (2014);
- new Senior Student Residence for the W. Ross Macdonald School for the Blind (2015).

Other undated works include:

- S.C. Johnson & Son Canadian Headquarters;
- Holstein Canada Canadian Headquarters;
- 123 Brant Avenue restoration (an 1860s cottage);
- conversion of the 1910 YMCA into Student Residence and Affordable Housing;
- conversion of the Brant Avenue United Church into housing;
- the Richard Beckett Seniors Buildings;
- Emily C. General Elementary School - Six Nations (award winning design) (Fanjoy 2018; Newsome 2018).

Appendix C: Thematic History Images

Early Haudenosaunee and European Settlement, 1784-1828



Figure 3-1: Joseph Brant (Empires and Indigenes: Intercultural Alliance, Imperial Expansion, and Warfare in the Early Modern World, 2011)



Figure 3-2: Portion of Map of the Province of Upper Canada, 1800, showing the Grand River and the Haldimand Tract, as delineated by the Crown, labeled as "Townships of the Six Nations" (Library and Archives Canada Mikan no. 372).

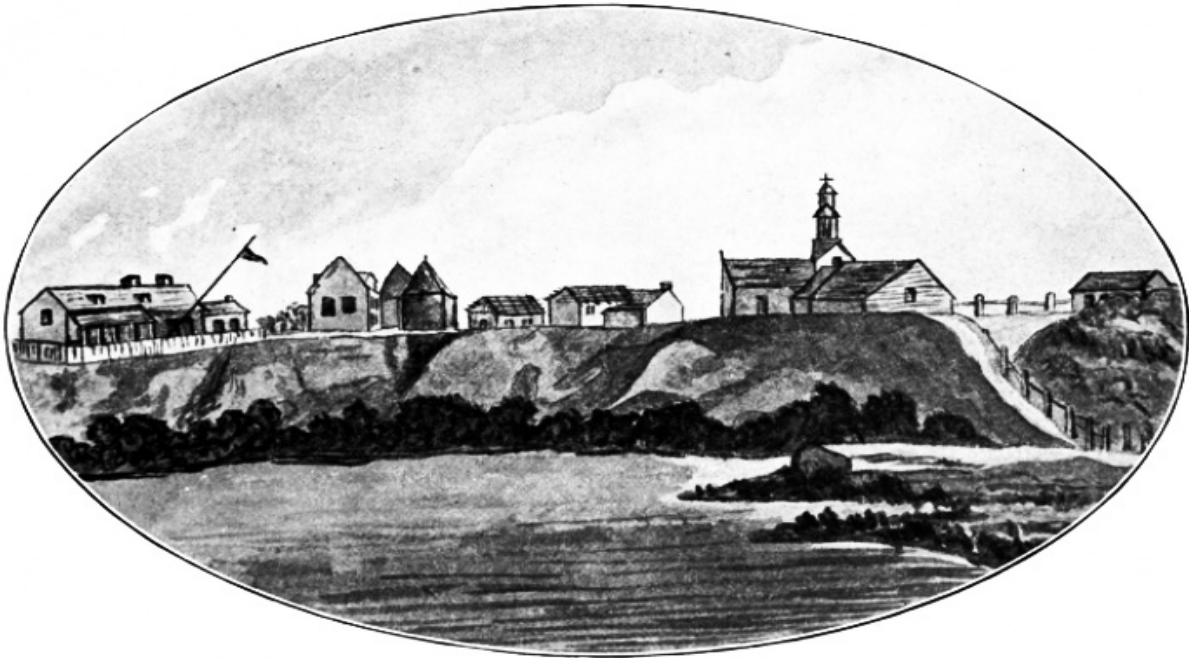


Figure 3-3: Mohawk Village on the Grand River, 1793 (Robertson 1911:148)

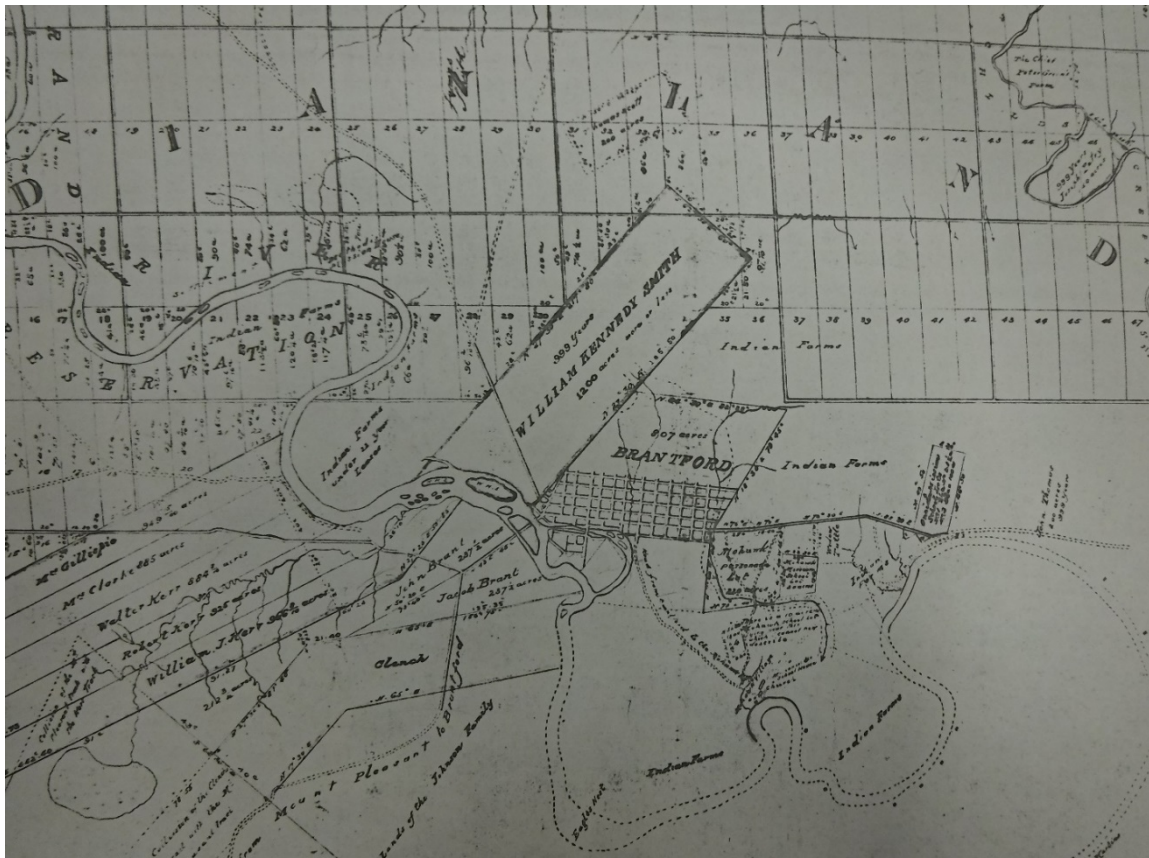


Figure 3-4: Plan of Part of the Land's of the Six Nation Indians as surveyed by Order of their Superintendent John Brant Esquire, dated at the 20th day of April 1831. (Brant Museum and Archives)

The Village and Town Years, 1829-1876

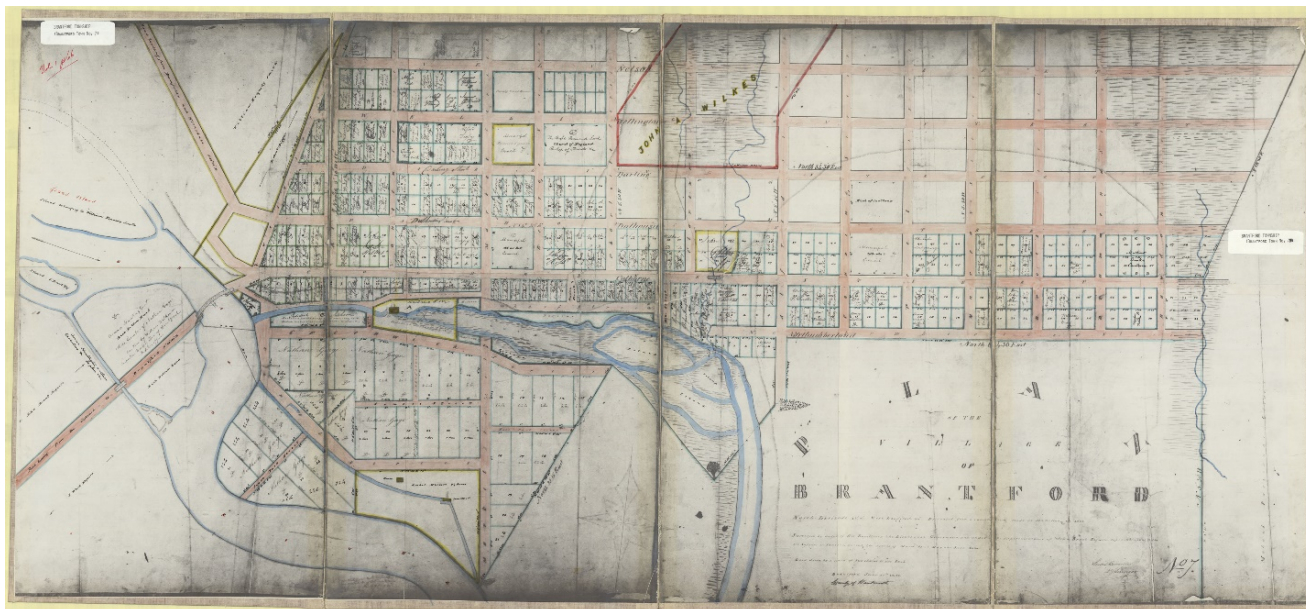


Figure 3-7: Plan of the Village of Brantford June 25, 1830 (Archives of Ontario RG 1-100-0-0-2259)



Figure 3-8: Map of the Town of Brantford, drawn by Marcus Smith 1852. Based on the original survey of the town by Lewis Burwell, Esqr. (Brant Museum and Archives)



Figure 3-9: Plan of the township of Brantford in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore 6th April 1839 Lewis Burwell Surveyor (Brant Museum and Archives)



Figure 3-10: Hext's Carriage and Sleigh Works on Dalhousie Street near Queen, c. 1881 Non-extant. (Brant Historical Society)



Figure 3-11: Massey-Harris plant on Market Street south. Non-extant. (Brant Museum and Archives)



Figure 3-12: Drawing of the town of Brantford with the Grand River in the foreground dated May 1840 Brantford (Library and Archives Canada MIKAN no. 2834155)



Figure 3-14: City of Brantford, 1875 (Brantford Heritage Inventory)

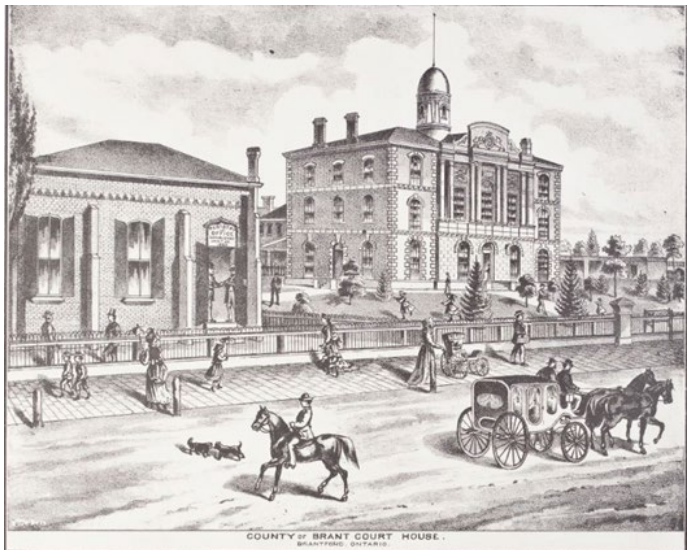


Figure 3-13: Brant County Courthouse and Registry Office located at 65 Wellington Square (Brant County Illustrated Atlas 1875)



Figure 3-15: Ladies' Presbyterian College, c.1900 was located near Brant Ave and Waterloo St. Non-extant. (Archives of Ontario RG15-90-00-56)

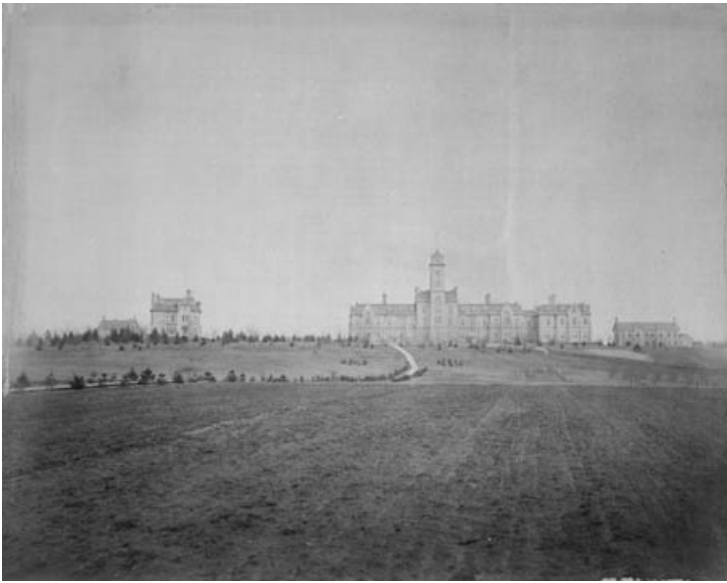


Figure 3-16: Institute for the Blind, c. 1900 (Archives of Ontario RG-15-90-0-0-51)



Figure 3-17: Ignatius Cockshutt, also known as Mr. Brantford (Brantford Expositor, 2012)



Figure 3-18: Looking up Colborne Street in the 1860s from the Market Street intersection (Brantford Expositor 1927:8)



Figure 3-19: Map of the Brantford and Hamilton Road, c. 1841 (Library and Archives Canada, Board of Works)

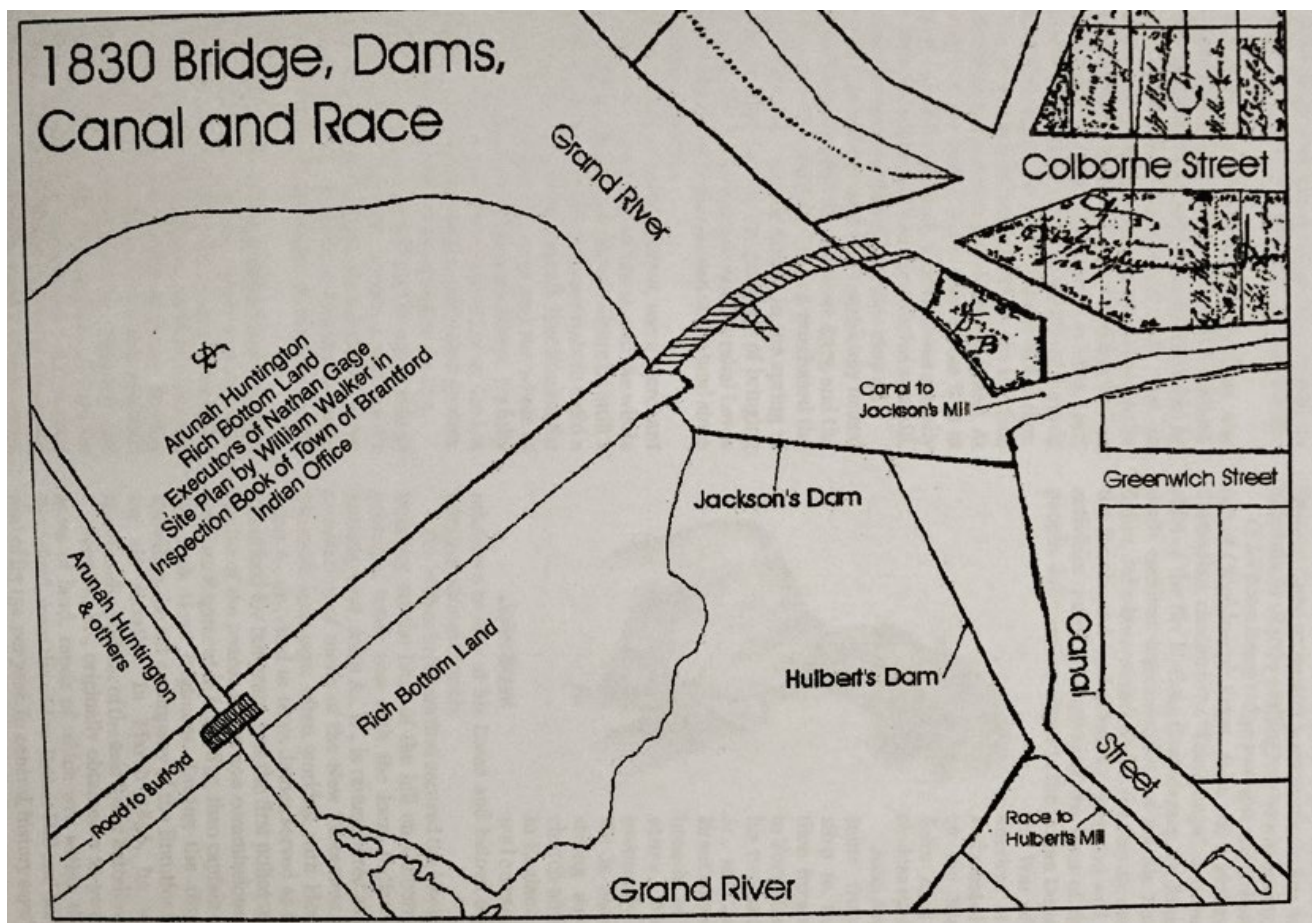


Figure 3-20: Location of bridges and dams in Brantford in 1830 (Sharpe 2001:2)



Figure 3-21: Canal with the towpath to the right of the canal in Eagle Place, 1860 (Lefler 2017)

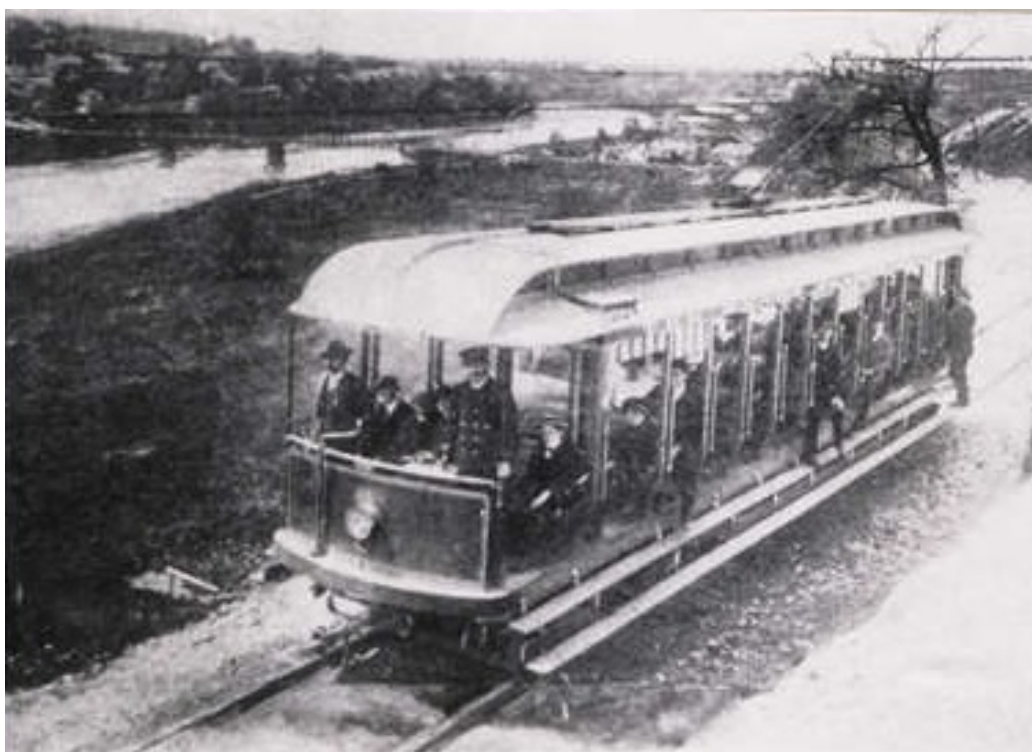


Figure 3-22: Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railroad locomotives, date unknown (Paris Museum and Historical Society, 2009.0062.01 Page 47, Photo 3)

The City of Brantford at the Turn of the Twentieth Century, 1877-1900



Figure 3-23: Brantford, 1895 (Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.)

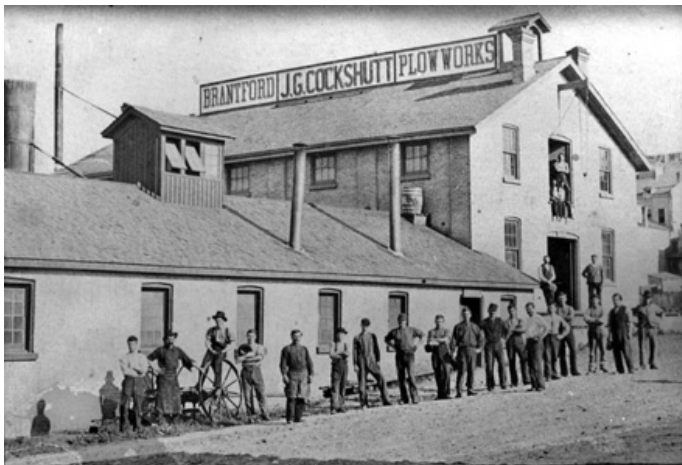


Figure 3-25: Brantford Plow Works, c. 1880. The two-storey portion was the initial plant and the single storey portion a later addition. Non-extant. (Brant Historical Society)



Figure 3-24: Waterous Engine Works, c. 1920. Non-extant. (Brant Museum and Archives)

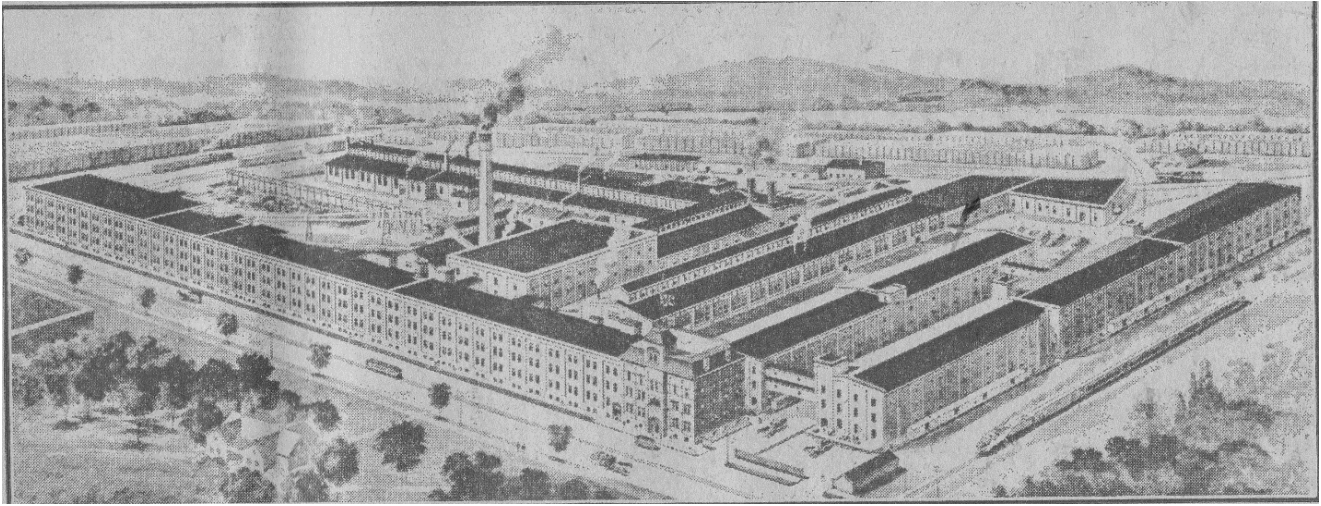


Figure 3-26: Massey-Harris Company Market Street South location, c1920. The office building in the Second Empire style and attached factory were the initial components on the site which was expanded over time. Non-extant (Brantford Expositor 1927, p. 63)

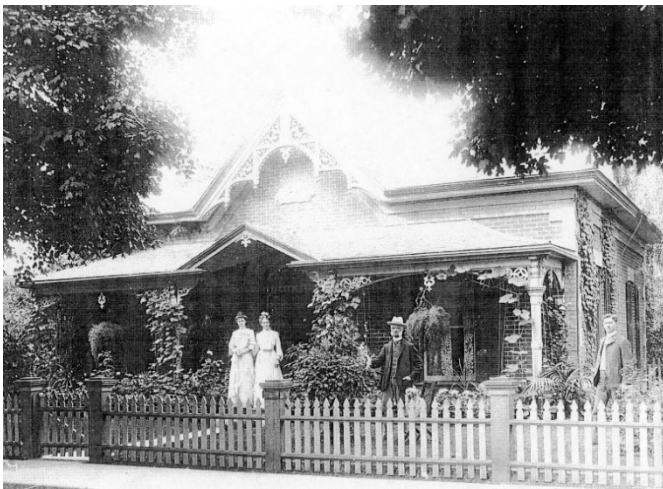


Figure 3-27: Bowes house, an example of a Brantford Cottage, c1900 located at 40 William Street (Walker Photo Collection)



Figure 3-28: North Ward School, c1900 located at 45 Richmond Street now known as the Victoria Academy (Archives of Ontario RG 15-90-0-0-15)

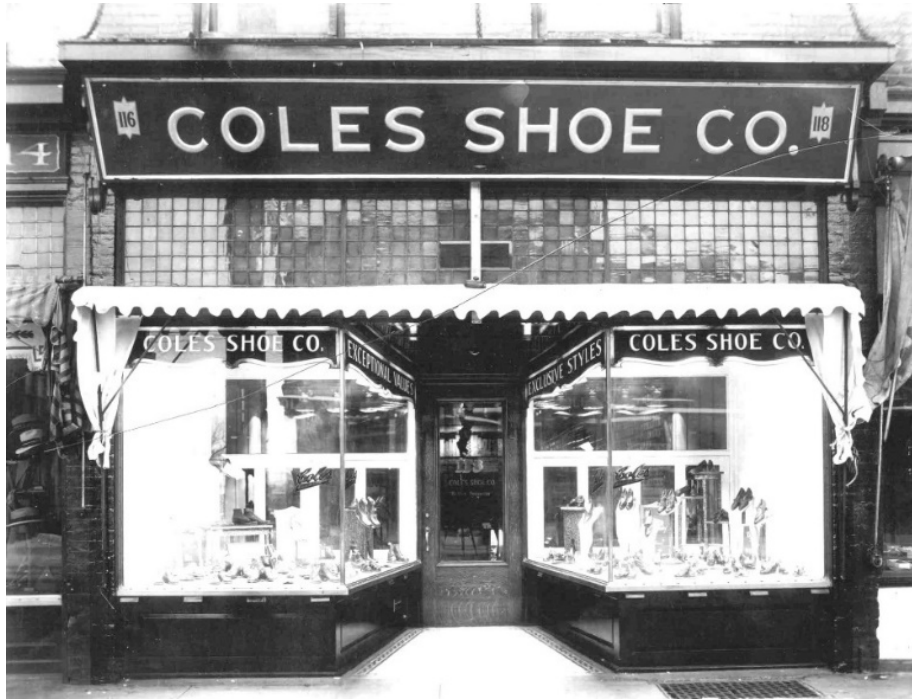


Figure 3-30: Coles Shoe Co. 116-118 Colborne Street, 1930. Non-extant. (Walker Photo Collection)



Figure 3-29: Ogilvie-Lockhead Limited, 1927. Non-extant. (Expositor 1927:44)



Figure 3-31: Brantford Street Railway train on Colborne Street, 1906. Brant Historical Society

Brantford during the Edwardian Period, 1901-1913

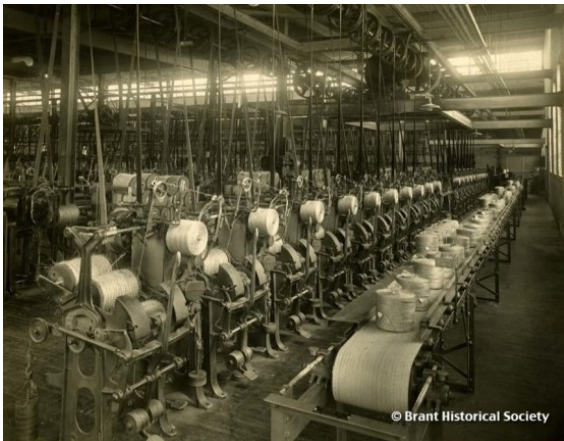


Figure 3-33: Brantford Cordage Company, interior, c.1940 (Brant Historical Society)



Figure 3-32: View of the post-1902 Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Limited plant, which was located at 266 Grand River Ave. Non-extant (Brantford Expositor 1927:36)



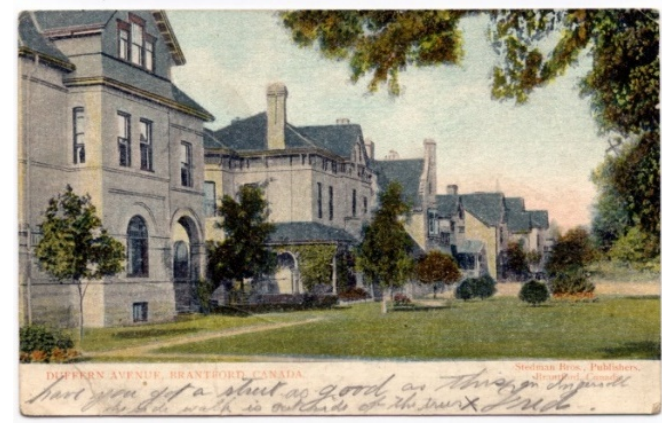
Darling Street (perhaps at Alfred looking west) (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)



Nelson Street (from between Queen and Market Streets looking west), c1910 (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)



Chatham Street, 1912 (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)



Dufferin Street (south side, number 70 (or 72) at the far left) (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)

Figure 3-34: Depictions of residential streets



Figure 3-35: J.M Young Co., 1927 was located near Market St and Colbourne St. Non-extant. (Expositor 1927:94)



Figure 3-36: Shopping along Market Street in 1908 (Mary Stedman from Brantford Heritage Inventory)

WWI and Interwar, 1914-1938

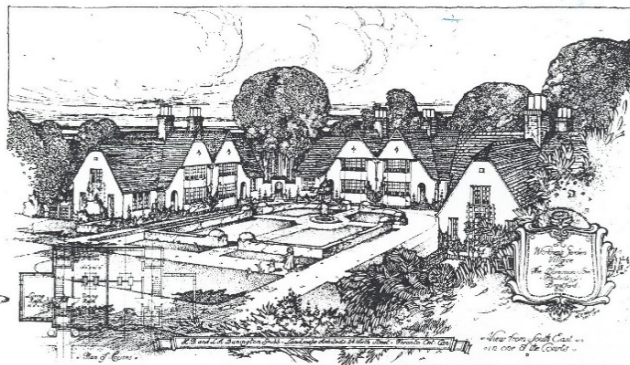


Figure 3-38: Perspective sketch of the Lansdowne Park Estate Development, 1919 (Construction 1919:125)



Figure 3-39: A.G. Hackett, 1927. Located at 139 Market Street, the building is still occupied (Expositor 1927:76)



Figure 3-37: Schools existing in Brantford as reported in 1927 (Expositor 1927:25)



Figure 3-40: Lorne Bridge, 1926 (Toronto Public Library)



Figure 3-41: Brant Norfolk Aero Club, 1936 (Brantford Flying Club)

Growth and Industrial Decline, 1954-1988



Figure 3-42: Brant County War Memorial unveiling, 1956 Located at Dalhousie Street and Brant Street (Brant Historical Society)



Figure 3-43: Greenwich and Newport Street, Firehall, Police Station, Masonic Hall, transformer station, 1955 (Wayne Hunter Photos)



Figure 3-45: Downtown, Market Square following demolition of City Hall building and conversion to a parking lot (Wayne Hunter Photos)



Figure 3-44: 274 Colborne Street, Canadian Tire, August 4, 1962. (Wayne Hunter Photos)