

# Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Designated Historical Sites

Petrolia, Ontario  
2015

## **Reference Page**

The Petrolia Discovery	4281 Discovery Line
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Christ Church	414 Oil St
Cenotaph	Victoria Park
Petrolia Public Library	4020 Petrolia Line
St. Paul's United Church	4169 Petrolia Line
East End Fire Hall	4343 Petrolia Line
Petrolia Standpipe Water Tower (Not registered)	Centre St.

**Address:**

4281 Discovery Line

**Name of Home:**

The Petrolia Discovery

**Legal Description:**

Concession 11, North East ¼ of Lot 13- 50 acres

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

Petrolia Discovery Foundation

**Designated:**

1976

**Built:**

1903

**By-law Number:**

33-1976

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

On June 28<sup>th</sup> 1976 By-law 33-1976 was passed, designating the Petrolia Discovery as an historic site.

In appreciation of the historic oil site's importance as a monument to the oil industry which was basic to Petrolia's development, as well as its importance as a symbol of Petrolia's instrumental role in the early stages of the North American oil industry, and in recognition of the world's largest jerker rod pumping on the site, the property, including buildings, structures and lands within the Town of Petrolia were proclaimed to be designated under the provisions of Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

In order to ensure the site's integrity as a site of historical significance, alterations on any part of the site, buildings and structures are prohibited without the consent of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Petrolia.

Before there was OPEC, lipstick and nylons, Iran and Alberta and even Titusville and Colonel Drake there was Petrolia and Oil Springs, Ontario Canada. Here is where the world's oil industry started. In an age when few people traveled past the borders of their own counties, the pioneer oilman went out from the wilderness of Southeastern Ontario to discover most of the major oil fields of the world. They were on the Gobi Desert and in the Arctic, in Iran when it was Persia, Indonesia, Australia, and Russia + 87 counties in all. In the 1920s, Hard Oilers brought home Alberta Tar Sands to pave the streets of Petrolia.

Today oil is still pumping in the fields of Petrolia and Oil Springs, driven by a central power plant with jerker rods reaching out to each well, just as it was in the early 1850s. In Petrolia there is a



field comprising of 60 acres that has been set aside as a living museum, a major recreational exhibit. Here wells are being restored and the visitors will see crude oil as it was drawn from the ground from the beginning. The Petrolia Discovery gives its visitors a deeper appreciation of those Canadian pioneers who struggled to understand and control a natural resource. You will see the workshop, training ground, working wells and equipment of the men who over 140 years ago created one of the biggest businesses ever in the world, the oil business.

**Instr. No.:**

453876

**Address:**

4281 Discovery Line

**Name of Home:**

Marthaville United Church

**Legal Description:**

Concession 11, Pt Lot 13 Plan 26

Pt Lots 35 to 40, 54, 55,56Pt.

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

Petrolia Discovery

**Designated:**

1999

**Built:**

1880

**By-law Number:**

69-1999

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Marthaville United Church was erected in 1880. When regular church services ended in 1928-29 the Marthaville Friendship Circle resumed responsibility of maintaining the building and held various functions there.

With diminishing membership this practice became very difficult. Because of the historical value of the building, the Petrolia Discovery moved the church as a welcome addition to their Pioneer Village.

Contents that were included with the church were:

- Pulpit
- Two gas stoves
- Piano and stool
- Two high back chairs
- Communion table
- Hymn books
- Collection plates
- All plaques pertaining to the building
- Many Church Records

**Instr. No.:**

838402

**Address:**

4281 Discovery Line

**Name of Home:**

The Blanche House or The Blue House

**Legal Description:**

Concession 11 North, Part Lot 13 Plan 26,  
Part Lots 35 to 40, 54, 55,56 Part being 25R6084  
Part 1 53.76 AC

**Original Owner:**

Frank Smith

**Owner at Designation:**

Petrolia Discovery

**Designated:**

2002

**Built:**

1887

**By-law Number:**

57-2002

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Date of Construction: Registry 1887 Property belonged to Frank Smith; purchased by Christina Burt in 1893 and sole to Ray Barnes in 1934. Mr. Barnes was an employee of Imperial Oil. Other owners were Margaret Peckard and Stanley and Annabella McLachlan. This house is over 100 years old. The Blue House was moved to the Petrolia discovery in 2002 from 451 Blanche St, where the Hospital expanded its parking lot.

**Architectural Reasons:**

1. Tall vertical windows with entablature heads. Windows on porch have a section of stained glass typical of the day.
2. Classical columns support the verandah
3. Salt box roof is graced with a decorative frieze.
4. A delightful side porch is decorated in keeping with the front verandah.

**Instr. No.:**

890713

**Address:**

4281 Discovery Line

**Name of Home:**

The Toll House

**Legal Description:**

Concession 11 Pt Lot 13 Plan 26,  
Pt Lots 35 to 40, 54,55,56 PT

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

Petrolia Discovery

**Designated:**

1999

**Built:**

1880

**By-law Number:**

70-1999

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This 19<sup>th</sup> century, one storey from house circa 1880 was moved from the corner of Modeland and Plank Roads.

Historically known as the "Toll House", it now sits at the Petrolia Discovery.

It is a simple structure retaining original components:

- Bargeboard siding
- Lath and plaster walls
- Wooden doors with porcelain doorknobs
- Original floorboards, baseboards and door and window frames.

Period Furniture has been donated by local retired school teach Marion McKinley to be used in furnishing this building after restoration.

**Instr. No.:**

838403

**Address:**

4281 Discovery Line

**Name of Home:**

Fitzgerald Rig

**Legal Description:**

Concession 11 Pt Lot 13 Plan 26,  
Pt Lots 35 to 40, 54,55,56 PT

**Original Owner:**

Frederick Ardell Fitzgerald

**Owner at Designation:**

Town of Petrolia

**Designated:**

1999

**Built:**

1903

**By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Built in 1903, the Fitzgerald Rig is still the largest pumping rig in the world. It has been operating almost continuously for a century. Initially, the rig was powered by steam. Later it used an internal combustion engine, and finally, an electric motor. The rig takes its name from the man who erected it – Frederick Ardell Fitzgerald – the first president of Imperial Oil Ltd. Fitzgerald had owned this site, and in 1921 Fred Hamlin bought it. Murray Bradley was the last private owner and he sold the site to the Town of Petrolia.

Most wells here are approximately 148 meters (487 feet) deep. The deepest well ever drilled in Petrolia is about 149 meters (490 feet) and it is located on the southern border of The Petrolia Discovery. In the Petrolia area, the rock which bears the oil is over 4 meters (14 feet) thick.

**Instr. No**



**Address:**

447 Greenfield St. – CEEH Boardroom

**Name of Home:**

Glenview

**Legal Description:**

Part Lot 12 East 40ft of sub-lots 9,10, 11,12,13

Lot 14 Sub-lot No.27 Golf links Property Part Lot 12 &13

**Original Owner:**

Jacob Englehart

**Owner at Designation:**

Town of Petrolia

**Designated:**

1980

**Built:**

1891

**By-law Number:**

46-1980

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Jacob L. Englehart, one of Imperial Oil's founding fathers, built this spectacular home for his wife Charlotte in 1866 as a wedding present.

The home became known as "Glenview". It featured a large circular turret and the gardens were large. Glenview showcased a nine-hole golf course, conservatory, and a separate brick servants quarters.

When Charlotte died in 1908, she bequeathed Glenview to be used as a hospital upon Jacob's death. Jacob Englehart decided to vacate his home immediately and donated the funds necessary to finance the operation of a new hospital.

Over the years renovations and additions have insured a more functional facility for Petrolians. The Boardroom has remained intact as a tribute to Jacob's former study. Included in this designation are the oak woodwork, door, wainscoting, paneling, moldings, arches, bookshelves, the cast iron fireplace, porcelain tiled hearth, and stained glass piece over the fireplace, stained glass fire screen, the lincrusta frieze around the ceiling, and the bronze plaques over the door.

**Instr. No.:**

480937



**Address:**

414 Oil St.

**Name of Home:**

Christ Church

**Legal Description:**

Plan 38 Blk F Pt Lot 1, Pt Lot 2

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:**

2005

**Built:**

1909

**By-law Number:**

30-2005

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Dedication of the Bells, Tower, Porch Christ Church Petrolia for Sunday, January 2, 1910. Record; The Chime of Eleven Bells, including the frame, mounts and clavier, was donated to the Parish of Christ Church by parishioner Jacob Lewis Englehart in memory of his wife, Charlotte Eleanor (Thompson) Englehart, who died December 31, 1908. Mr. Englehart, one of the founders of Imperial Oil, had made his fortune in Petrolia and also donated his home in his wife's memory for use as a hospital in Petrolia (Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital). The main purpose of the bells is to invite the congregation to worship. When fire destroyed the church in 1957, valiant efforts were made by the fire department to save the bell tower. As a result, the chime has been rung every year since its installation. Of particular note, on Christmas Day 1957, bell ringer Fred Bicknell climbed a ladder in the charred bell tower to maintain this tradition. Archtectural Reasons: A "chime" of bells consists of 8 to 22 bells; Christ Church's chime is made of 11 cast bronze bells hung dead and played from a stand-up chime stand or clavier. The bells weigh approximately 10,000 lbs.; with frame, mounting and clavier the total weight is approximately 13,000 lbs. The chime was cast by the renowned Meneely and Co. Bell Foundry of West Troy, New York. who also built the replacement of the famed Liberty Bell in the United States. This chime of 11 bells is one of only nine registered in Canada today. The chime consists of bells in the key of E, specifically E, F#, G#, A, A#, B, C#, D, D#, E, F#. The bells also have a name inscribed on each -- Charity, Faith, Hope, Love, Joy, Peace, Long Suffering, Gentleness, Goodness, Meekness and Temperance. The chime stand is built of Quarter-sawn oak and is connected to the inside clappers by a transmission of nickel-plated adjusting bars, wooden rods, leather straps and steel chain.

**Instr. No.:**

938813

**Address:**

Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Cenotaph- Victoria Park

**Legal Description:**

Park located in front of Victoria Hall

**Original Owner:**

Town of Petrolia

**Owner at Designation:**

Town of Petrolia

**Designated:**

2004

**Built:**

1923

**By-law Number:**

08-2004

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Inscription on monument:

To Honour Our Dead And Those Who Carried On In The Great War 1914-1918 , World War Number 2 1939-1945 Korea 1950-1953 We will remembered. They served till death Ypres – Festubert- the Somme – Courcellette- Vimy Ridge- Amiens- Passchendaele.

Architectural Reasons- The solemn granite soldier was designed by Toronto sculptor Emmanuel Hahn. It is rich with symbolic details, such as the cross the figure holds, the flag draped behind him and the poppies and chain at his feet. The names of 88 men are inscribed on the monument.

**Instr. No.:**

LA52068



**Address:**

4020 Petrolia Line – Petrolia Public Library

**Name of Home:**

Grand Trunk Railway Station

**Legal Description:**

Pt. Lts 12 & 13 Concession 11

**Original Owner:**

Grand Trunk Railway

**Owner at Designation:**

Town of Petrolia

**Designated:**

1975

**Built:**

1903

**By-law Number:**

35-1975

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Petrolia Public Library distinguishes itself as one of the most superb examples of early railway architecture. Its styling suggests the eclectic Queen Anne features which were popular during its time of construction in 1903. The depot was constructed by the Grand Trunk Railway after the town built the railway.

During the oil boom, the need for a railway in Petrolia was desperate. Ox-carts transporting oil barrels was a common sight on Main Street. But the railways were not convinced that the oil supply would warrant the cost of laying track to Petrolia. The town could wait no longer and financed a spur line from Wyoming. The line was so successful that the Great Western Railway bought and operated it until amalgamation with the Grand Trunk Railway in 1882.

The trains backed down the track five miles, coming to an abrupt end at the back door of the station.

Canada's oil capital certainly deserved a more dignified station, than a two story frame building. In 1903, this study in Victorian grandeur was erected, from red pressed brick and stone. At each end of the impressive building are circular turrets capped with bell cast roofs and graceful supporting brackets. Above the front entrance, with its fan transom stands a square tower. A circular theme has been carried out in the interior of paneled Georgian pine, with restored ladies and gentleman's waiting rooms at each end. The glass in these rooms is unusually thick and curved to follow the walls. The centre portion housed the general waiting room, ticket office, operator's desk and a baggage room at one end. On January 23, 1923, the Grand Trunk Railway amalgamated with the Canadian national Railway. The station continued to be used as a depot until railway service was discontinued in 1930. For the next seven years the depot served as a civic center, playing hostess to dances, socials and town meetings. The building



served as a railway station until 1937, when the Canadian National Railway agreed to lease the vacant station for a public library to the town of Petrolia. The station's transformation into a library is probably the first example of a railway station being preserved for an appropriate use. The CNR agreed to lease the building to the town of Petrolia for an annual fee of \$125.00. March 15, 1937 marked the opening of the new Petrolia Library. The Lions Club sold 300-400 memberships for \$1.00 each in its first two weeks of operation. On September 18, 1961, CNR sold the property to the town for \$1.00.

Today the library stands as a monument to the extravagance and pretentiousness of the oil boom era, while providing an excellent center for children, art classes, reading and research.

**Instr. No.:**

470846

**Address:**

4169 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

St. Paul's United Church

**Legal Description:**

Lots 6 & 7 Plan 44 Town of Petrolia County of Lambton  
Sub lot 5 Plan 44 Town of Petrolia County of Lambton  
EXCEPTING there out and therefrom the easterly  
10' in perpendicular width of said Sub lot 5; Part of  
Sub lot 8 Plan 44 Town of Petrolia County of Lambton,  
more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the Northwest angle of said Sub lot 8,  
100.0' to the Western limit of that portion of said Sub lot heretofore conveyed for a right of  
way; THENCE Southerly along the West limit of said right of way 15.0' THENCE Westerly parallel  
to the North limit of said Submit 8 110.0' to the West limit of said Sub lot 8; THENCE Northerly  
along the west limit of said Sub lot 8, 15.0'; to the place of beginning.

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

United Church

**Designated:**

2000

**Built:**

1899

**By-law Number:**

77-2000

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The church building and lot have been occupied by the Congregation of Petrolia Methodist Church from construction until Church union in 1925 when Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada joined to form the United Church of Canada.

The Presbyterian Congregation in Petrolia chose not to join the union and remain as such today. The remaining congregations did form this union and continue to occupy the property as St. Paul's United Church now, 100 years later.

Three distinct portions of the building have been designed:

- 1) The Sanctuary – the sanctuary or main room in the building remains relatively unchanged since construction. This portion of the building contains the original pews which were manufactured by Valley City Seating Co. of Dundas, Ontario and are in the same configuration as originally placed. The balcony seat and distinctive rail are also unchanged.
- 2) The stained glass windows, which are leaded, contain several colours of glass and are very prominent features of the east, west, and north sides of the building on at least

three levels. The windows have three separate rose style casements and are original, with some restoration in 1995.

- 3) The entry Alcove to the Sanctuary from Petrolia Line is by concrete stairwells placed to the rear of four gothic type pillars which support a very distinct and ornamental arch of red brick and sandstone.

From both a historical and architectural viewpoint, St. Paul's United Church must be considered an anchor building to the Victorian streetscape of the community.

Having occupied a prominent corner of a major intersection in the town of Petrolia for the entire past century and having served the community as a focal point on the main street is of great benefit to the Victorian atmosphere created by the streetscape of our town.

**Instr. No.:**

857296

**Address:**

4343 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

East End Fire Hall

**Legal Description:**

Plan 31 Lot 5 Plan 6 Lot B

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

Jeff and Nancy Ditmars

**Designated:**

1975

**Built:**

1889

**By-law Number:**

37-1975

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The East End Fire Hall was also known as the “Old Boy’s Fire Hall” when it was built in 1889 during the early days of the oil boom. The building can boast a colourful history as one the town’s three local fire companies in the 1880s. During this time the three fire halls battled to extinguish the local blazes. The first company to reach the fire was paid one dollar, regardless of whether the fire was paid one dollar, regardless of whether the fire was put out or not. On many occasions the firefighters would duke it out on the street while the fire burnt out. The East End Fire Hall closed as an active fire hall around 1920 and in 1950 was purchased by Robert Fairbank to be renovated into apartments. It was later resold to Sarnia developers in the 1960s that planned to demolish the building. Three years later the Sarnia owners were faced with an ultimatum from the Town of Petrolia – clean up or sell.

Mrs. Jolliffe purchased the hall in May 1975 to renovate into a home. The interior has been modified for residential use, while the exterior has been maintained almost exactly the way it was in 1889.

**Instr. No.:**

430893



**Address:**

Centre St.

**Name of Home:**

Petrolia Standpipe Water Tower

**Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:**

1896

**By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

One of Petrolia's most significant and visible industrial heritage features is our standpipe water tower. Constructed in 1896 and filled to capacity (257,700 gallons) January 29, 1897, this standpipe water tower and the water treatment building at Bright's Grove is what remains of the original Petrolia Waterworks system. An imposing structure, it was built of battleship grade steel, stands 85 feet high and is topped with an ornamental balcony. Willis Chipman, designer of Petrolia's water system, was dubbed as "One of the most brilliant civil engineers of his day". Petrolia's standpipe represents one of the first municipal water systems in Canada and likely the first to transport water such a great distance (17 kilometers). As one of the most important civic developments in Petrolia's history, Petrolia Heritage believes it imperative to put interpretive signage at the site to recognize this outstanding achievement.

**Instr. No.:**

Not registered



Photo taken approx. 1900

# Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Designated Historical  
Commercial Sites

Petrolia, Ontario  
2015

## **Reference Page**

Victoria Hall	411 Greenfield St
Diana's	4172-4174 Petrolia Line
	4183-4187 Petrolia Line
The Old Post Office	4189 Petrolia Line
McKay Block	4211-4213 Petrolia Line
The Orange Hall	4224 Petrolia Line
Oddfellow's Hall	4230 Petrolia Line
Little Red Bank	4245 Petrolia Line

**Address:**

411 Greenfield Street

**Name of Home:**

Victoria Hall

**Legal Description:**

Lot 1 to 12, Plan 23

**Original Owner:**

Town of Petrolia

**Owner at Designation:**

Town of Petrolia

**Designated:**

1975

**Built:**

1889

**By-law Number:**

35-1975 – Town Hall destroyed by fire in 1989

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Victoria Hall, Petrolia, is a national historic site, a provincially designated heritage building and a cultural center for Lambton County.

As a late 19<sup>th</sup> Century public building, Victoria Hall is a very fine example of the Queen Anne style, designed by its Canadian exponent, architect George F. Durand. Durand, who was born in nearby London in 1850, came from a family of builders and had worked as a young architect on both the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and the New York State Capital buildings.

The building which Durand created as Petrolia's Town Hall, exhibits a lightness of touch in the detailing and ornamentation. The added exuberance of Durand's design for Victoria Hall, Petrolia, was perhaps inspired by the challenge of combining in one building, not only the municipal offices, but also the police station and the fire hall. The entire second floor was given over to an opera house.

While Victoria Hall is important architecturally on both a regional and national scales, its designation as a national historic site was made for reasons other than the merits of its architectural style. Victoria Hall represents the culmination of three decades of achievement in Canada's early industrial development.

In January, 1989, on the eve of its centenary, Victoria Hall was tragically gutted by fire, leaving only its massive brick walls intact.

The question to rebuild or to replace was debated for many months, while efforts were being made to salvage as much of the remaining pieces as possible. In 1990, the town councillors voted to restore the hall. Construction that began in the spring of 1991 has been completed and Victoria Hall has been restored to its original splendor on the exterior as well as having the interior remodeled to better serve the needs of the town and provide barrier free access to the municipal offices and opera house.

**Instr. No.:**

470846

**Address:**

4172-4174 Petrolia Street

**Name of Home:**

Diana's

**Legal Description:**

Plan #22 Block A East Part of Lot 2 and Part of Lot 3

**Original Owner:**

Andre Elliott

**Owner at Designation:**

Ron Racher

**Designated:**

1993

**Built:**

1866

**By-law Number:**

68-1993

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This address was part of the entire block of buildings constructed for Andre Elliott, a court clerk. Along with two other local businesses, J.M. Williams and W.E. Sanborn, they formed the Black Creek Plank Road Company in 1861.

Crude oil had to be transported from Oil Springs (then known as Black Creek of Victoria) to the rail head at Wyoming over an eleven mile stretch of mud called the canal. Every rain filled the canal (a ditch 18" below grade and 5' wide). Above it ran the Black Creek Road, a muddy forest that 73 years later would become Highway #21.

The road was impassible after the mildest rain. In dry weather the mud crystallized to a tangle of ruts so unyielding that stages and wagons were wrenched apart.

Obviously the survival of the oil industry required an all-weather road from Black Creek to the Wyoming Rail head. By late 1862 the Black Creek Plank Road Company graveled the road three miles south of Wyoming with the balance planked by early 1863.

This two story building is constructed of red brick. Its main feature is an ornate three sided bay window on the second floor. The building has Italianate influences as seen in the arched windows. Two groups of three windows flank the bay window. The center window of each of these groups has stained glass over two clear lights. Metal cladding covers the entire façade to imitate wood ornamentation, moldings, cornices and windowsills. The cornices are mounted atop columns of brick with stone sections. The recessed center doorway is flanked with brick columns that also have stone sections. Heavy metal clad brackets adorn these columns and form the support for the bay window. Stone sills stretch across and under each of the window groups of the second floor.

**Instr. No.:**

740886



**Address:**

4183-4187 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 44 Lot 1, Plan 23 WPT Lot 2

0.21 AC 60.0 fr 150.0 dep

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

Karen and Daniel Cote

**Designated:**

2006

**Built:**

1891

**By-law Number:**

9-2006

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This property has had many owners, the most notable being George Montcrief and the JJ Kerr Co. The present owners are Karen and Daniel Cote. Early businesses in this location were Bert Mafery's grocery store, Bell Telephone (where the operators were in full view from the street), Alex Dalziel's bicycle shop, Art Sherrin's men's clothing store. Today, the businesses are St. Vincent de Paul and Always in Bloom. The two-storey Victorian structure has a façade of red brick and wood trim. The roof cornice and finials have been restored. Decorative brickwork enhances both roof and storefront cornice. Windows on the second floor have lights of one-over-one and art framed with Italianate brickwork. First floor large windows are to display merchandise as well as a good view of the inside of the store.

Large original double doors off street level open to stairway to second floor apartments.

Door and windows transom have delightful carved decoration - a real visible asset. There are 15 Quoins in columns between display windows on the first floor.

**Instr. No.:**



**Address:**

4189 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Old Post Office

**Legal Description:**

Sub lot 1 Part of Sub lot 2 Plan 23 Instrument #706714

**Original Owner:**

Federal Government

**Owner at Designation:**

Jacob & Christine Greydanus

**Designated:**

1997

**Built:**

1892

**By-law Number:**

16-1997

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Constructed during a period of expansion and growth in the community of Petrolia, this structure was built under a Federal commission awarded to the architect, Thomas Fuller of London, Ontario from a design he had submitted. The contract for construction was signed under the direction of the Department of Public Works in January 1892 and the premises became operational spring 1894.

Original design called for the Post Office and offices of the Inland Revenue and Customs on the main floor, the residence of the postmaster on the second floor, and the residence of the caretaker on the third.

An annex on the south side of the building housed an examining warehouse for Customs purposes and for the collection of Federal and Provincial taxes.

In later years the second story was converted to office space and only the caretaker continued to live on the premises.

Following WWI one of the small back rooms was taken over and used as a "militia room". The Petrolia Legion also used space in this building before moving to their new facilities on King Street.

The structure served as Petrolia's Post Office from 1894 to 1964. A number of commercial establishments have operated from the premises since 1964.

This Structure was built to reflect a "Romanesque" style of architecture. It is one that is uniquely North American, and made popular by the American architect, H.H. Richardson. One of the prominent features of this style is the bold use of masonry and what has been termed the "Romanesque Arch" (round headed arches over doors and windows). The use of rough cut stone and red brick were popular building materials used in this style of construction as well as the use of smooth, wide brackets under the eaves. Buildings constructed in this manner projected a sense of heaviness and solidity, and the Old Petrolia Post Office is an excellent example of this style. Romanesque remained popular until the late 1800s when it eventually merged with other architectural styles of the late Victorian period.

**Instr. No.:**795233





**Address:**

4211-4213 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

McKay Block

**Legal Description:**

10<sup>th</sup> line, Concession Plan 9, East Part Lot 10  
RP 25R4263 Parts 2 & 4 37.5fr 150 od

**Original Owner:**

Donald MacKay

**Owner at Designation:**

Horst Richter

**Designated:**

1989

**Built:**

1887

**By-law Number:**

50-1989

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The McKay Block was built by Donald McKay in July 1887. Construction costs for the two story stretcher brick bond row, Italianate building was \$3000.

Minor modifications at the street level to the door and window areas have been made without defacing the original image. The recessed panels, decorative brick, pediment, and date stone of the second story façade are all original and apparently untouched.

The major architectural feature is the main windows which are arch radiating voussoirs with keystone.

The Block remained in the McKay family until 1905, at which time it was sold to James Peat, a local oil operator. In 1962 the building was purchased by Howard and Laura Spies.

A wide variety of establishments have resided in the McKay Block. These have included a house, a sign and carriage painting business known as the Oliver Brothers, which operated in the building in the 1890s, D.G. Cutherson and Company, who were druggists and chemists, in addition to the furniture store of Howard and Capri.

Vince and Ariel Lyons purchased it and operated Bear Creek Studios, an art and craft shop.

The present owner is Horst Richter, and several businesses are housed there, including a restaurant, a tea and a seamstress.

**Instr. No.:**

661602



**Address:**

4224 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

The Orange Hall

**Legal Description:**

Plan 17, Part Lot 6 Pt Lot 13 Concession 11

**Original Owner:**

Jared C. VanCamp

**Owner at Designation:**

Reg Grandis Jr.

**Designated:**

1995

**Built:**

1881

**By-law Number:**

52-1881 – Destroyed by fire 2004

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The site itself was purchased in 1879 by Jared C. VanCamp and the present structure erected in 1881.

VanCamp was described as being an undertaker, cabinet builder and furniture dealer. He forged a close association with the London Furniture Company and the premises served as an outlet for that firm until 1901 at which time it was sold to Martha McGillivray.

In the 1940s it was the site of Fraser's Variety store, a popular local outlet for groceries, fruits, small wares and dresses. After that it was occupied by Grant's TV.

There is a local story that states that this building was the site of a nitro-glycerin explosion early in its history. As the story goes, a tenant in the second story apartment was attempting to manufacture the volatile substance when it exploded and did considerable damage to the back of the building. No evidence could be found to substantiate this story, but in the course of restoration work, badly charred timbers were found at the rear of the structure, indicating a major fire at some point.

The Orange Lodge was located on the premises for a number of years, and as a result the structure itself has become known locally as "The Orange Hall".

Architecturally this structure was very typical of the period. Its grouping was row, non-related intermediate and its construction two-story, rectangular with a short façade. Brick laid in a stretcher pattern was highlighted with decorative work which gave an overall pleasing appearance to the structure. A patterned entablature ran the length of the building between the first and second floors, and was supported by decorative concrete pillars at each end. Decorated iron a column, also found in a number of Petrolia's other commercial structures, flanked a recessed double door entry to the building and provided additional support for the entablature running above. Two full length windows framed by the four columns mentioned above completed the ground floor façade.

The primary feature of the second story was three semi-circular windows. Each window was highlighted with a curved, raised, decorated panel with a key-stone across the top. A line of stonework ran horizontally through the middle of the second story contained split date



brickwork. Finials were located at the extremities of the roof line, which was composed of projecting eaves supported by ornate brackets and highlighted with a decorated frieze work. Raised brickwork set in a decorative semi-circular pattern above each window was connected to the bases of the eave brackets, which were of alternating lengths.

The new owner, R. Grandis, undertook extensive restoration work and opened the new location of that family's well-established jewelry business.

On August 10, 2004, this building and two others were destroyed by a devastating fire. As a result, this beautiful piece of our heritage had to be torn down. Grandis Jewelers has since reopened a few doors down (2006).

**Instr. No.:**

772087



**Address:**

4230 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Oddfellow's Hall

**Legal Description:**

Part Lot 13 11<sup>th</sup> Concession (Part Lot A)

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

1109747 O/A Ltd.

**Designated:**

1984

**Built:**

1888

**By-law Number:**

8-1984

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Oddfellow's Hall was constructed with the Italianate commercial style that was popularized on main streets during Victorian times. The architect, Isaac Erb, integrated many features of his other building designs into the Oddfellow's Hall. His favored were the classical pediment over the west doors, and the use of cast iron columns of classical motif.

Repetition of the floral keystone pattern and recessed entry maintains harmony with the other buildings on the main street. The large expanses of coloured glass and two story interior halls are two of the most appealing features.

In July 1888 the I.O.O.F. enlisted local tradesmen to construct the three story hall and store on the site where it still stands today. Formal dedication celebrated the hall's completion January 28<sup>th</sup> 1889. The Oddfellow's Hall has continued to operate in the town of Petrolia since then, and its members have played a significant role in the social and economic growth of the town for over 100 years.

In 2006 Grandis Jewellers relocated to this site.

**Instr. No.:**

537580



**Address:**

4245 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Little Red Bank

**Legal Description:**

Plan 9 Pt Lt 2, Plan 38 Blk F Part Lot A

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:**

1976

**Built:**

1869

**By-law Number:**

32-1976

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Little Red Bank is a simple one and a half story cottage located at the corner of Petrolia Line and Oil Street. The Structure reflects its primary functional use rather than the extravagant features common to its neighboring buildings in town. The Little Red Bank was originally built with a board and batten exterior, and later stuccoed in 1929 to provide additional insulation. The building was first designed to be used as an office for Leonard B. Vaughn in Oil Springs. On August 12<sup>th</sup> 1869, J.H. Fairbank paid \$70.00 to have the structure cut in half and transported to its present site.

Together as partners, Vaughn and Fairbank filled the need for Petrolia's first banking institution. Their banking style suited the time and place – human nature and good character were the deciding factors when issuing loans. The bank was highly successful and remained in continuous operation until 1924 when it closed its doors voluntarily as one of Canada's last private banks. Over the years the Little Red Bank has housed the Petrolia Oil Exchange, a kindergarten for young girls, apartments and offices. Since 1990, lawyer Wallace Lang has conducted his law practice in this building. The old safe and teller's wicket are still intact, reminding new clients of the building's place in Petrolia's development.

**Instr. No.:**

450426



# Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

## Designated Residential Properties

Petrolia, Ontario  
2015

## **Reference Page**

Lancey Hall	429 Ella St
	440 Emmaline St
The Farm House	359 Garfield Ave
The Bradshaw Home	384 Garfield Ave
	425 Greenfield St
Inverglenn	440 Greenfield St
Nemo Hall	419 King St
The Kerr House	422 King St
Green Gables	4121 Lorne Ave
Elkstone Villa	436 Maude St
	438 Maude St
Cedar House	4006 Petrolia Line
	4009 Petrolia Line
The Pierce Home	4027 Petrolia Line
The Gerber House	4058 Petrolia Line
The Davey Home	4074 Petrolia Line
	4362 Sixth St
The Noble House	392 Tank St
The Bicknell House	421 Warren Ave.

**Address:**

429 Ella St

**Name of Home:**

Lancey Hall

**Legal Description:**

Lots 16 & 17 in Blk F RP No. 38

**Original Owner:**

Lemuel Cole

**Owner at Designation:**

Martin Dillon

**Designated:**

1984

**Built:**

1876

**By-law Number:**

10-1984 (Amended By-law 37-1998 July 14)

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This property was developed and surveyed by Henry Warren Lancey, who named the street after his daughter. Mr. Lancey was a prominent surveyor, builder and entrepreneur who played an important role in the history of Petrolia. The original occupant was Lemuel Cole, an important oil operator who lived in the house from 1876 until 1880.

After a short period of ownership by Elisah H. Pinery, a local merchant, from 1880 until 1882, it was sold to Robert Morris, a respected banker, whose family lived in the house until 1905.

Between 1905 and 1940 it was the property of Albert Jones, an Ontario land surveyor.

During the Second World War, it became the home of Clara Fairbank Ranney, widow of the distinguished Dr. Charles Oliver Fairbank. In 1948, Adam Paton Robertson, manager of Detroit Gasket, took ownership.

Lancey Hall is an excellent example of Victorian Gothic Revival, a style that was most popular in Canada in the period 1850 to 1870. It has retained its original wood façade (east, front view). The decorative details include intricate barge boards, a sharply pitched roof with finials and pendants at the peaks, and an exceptionally fine glassed verandah/conservatory with ogee patterned panes. The façade also features a bay with paired brackets and iron cresting. Its architectural details add interest to its streetscape and contribute to the visual attractiveness of Crescent Park.

**Instr. No.:**

537581



**Address:**

440 Emmaline St.

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 38 Blk F Lot 41 & Pt Lot 40

**Original Owner:**

Diocese of Huron

**Owner at Designation:**

Gordon and Elizabeth Tully

**Designated:**

2009

**Built:**

1896

**By-law Number:**

28-2009

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Date of construction circa 1896. This home was owned by the Diocese of Huron. The first occupant was Rev. Canon William Craig, whose signature is seen on the mortgage. Originally built as the Rectory of Christ Anglican Church, the home was purchased in 1988 by Elizabeth and Gordon Tully. Architectural reasons – illustrates the Victorian Italianate style. In keeping with putting the best feature to the most visible parts of the home, the Emma Street side features 3 beautiful round-headed windows while the Emmaline Street side has a lovely restored leaded glass over the large parlour window and another elliptical-shaped window in the front study. The north side of the house has slightly curved windows while the rear of the house has only plain rectangles. The home is triple brick. The verandah wraps around the northwest corner of the house and has an upper railing. The interior oak staircase rises from the first floor to the third floor.

**Instr. No.:**

LA55711



**Address:**

359 Garfield Ave

**Name of Home:**

The Farm House

**Legal Description:**

Plan 69, Block'''

Part lots 15, 16 and 17

**Original Owner:**

Robert Marwich

**Owner at Designation:**

Gord Parsons

**Designated:**

1992

**Built:**

1890

**By-law Number:**

37-1992

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Robert C. Marwick purchased the property from Frank Smith, in 1888. Robert, a local machinist, and his wife Catherine, constructed 359 Garfield in 1890, as rumour goes, from two houses from the Pitthole- a group of houses from the Blind Line at the bridge. This is probably true, as the main part of the house has clapboard siding 4" wide, while the porch side has 5" siding, thus indicating two separate dwellings. In 1902, Mr. Marwick sold the house to Catherine for \$1.00, with love, and subsequently passed away. In 1911, she married Tom Tomlinson. The property changed hands several times. In 1922, Rev. Peter McEachern and his wife, Ada, purchased the property. In 1935, he sold it to Ada for \$1.00, prior to his passing. Rev. McEachern and Ada had a son, Malcolm, who was handicapped. It is presumed, that when his mother passed away in 1950, Malcolm was sent to an institution in Hamilton, where he lived until he passed away in 1989.

In 1950, Ed Fletcher purchased the property after Ada's passing. The house remained empty for some time. Evidence of squirrel occupancy during this time may still be seen to this day. In 1951, William G. and Gladys Parsons purchased the property. They are now deceased and were the parents of the present owners, Gordon and Bonnie Parsons.

359 Garfield Avenue is an example of Victorian Gothic Revival, typical in the area, with a two-story high gable roof with decorative barge board. Classical columns support a full open verandah and the cornice box is frieze decorated. The bay window and vestibule feature



cornices with frieze and brackets. Another feature is the restored cedar shingle roof with finial. The exterior features the original V-joint tongue and groove wood siding.

**Instr. No.:**

714638

**Address:**

384 Garfield Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 69 Block D Pt Lot 4, Pt Lot 5

**Original Owner:**

James McCort

**Owner at Designation:**

Leo Bradshaw

**Designated:**

2003

**Built:**

1880

**By-law Number:**

74-2003

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Originally part of the Frank Smith survey of 1880, this Queen Anne style home was owned by James McCort. He was one of the five men who formed the Canadian Oil Companies in 1901. The newly formed company purchased a refinery site between the CNR tracks and Tank St., and in 1902 refining operation began.

In 1904 the Petroleum Transit Line Company, another affiliated organization, was formed by Messrs, McCort, Kerr, Grant, and Claver to transport crude oil. The McCort Oil Company, another affiliated organization, was formed in order to purchase local crude for sale to Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.

This house remained in the McCort family for 68 years.

Leo and Jean Bradshaw are the 3<sup>rd</sup> owners. Extensive renovations reaped great rewards, as the home is a magnificent example of its type. The wraparound verandah is among the finest that you will see anywhere. The façade, stained glass windows, and extensive gardens make this home one of the perennial favorites on the Heritage Home tours.

Victorian Magazine did an article on this home in 1991.

**Instr. No.:**

908098

**Address:**

425 Greenfield St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 23 Lot 20

4450.00SF 50.00 FR 89.00D

**Original Owner:**

John Kerr

**Owner at Designation:**

Darlene Keates

**Designated:**

2009

**Built:**

1892

**By-law Number:**

119-2009

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This home was constructed in 1892. As per attached documents from the Land Registry the first recorded ownership of this property is registered on June 26, 1868. On December 1<sup>st</sup> 1892 owner Mary Johnson signed an indenture with John Kerr, of the name, firm and style of J & J Kerr Builder & Contractor to erect a building or buildings on the said property.

This charming Queen Anne Style Victorian home has many original features from the large room with 10' ceilings and 12" baseboards throughout. The original black iron fireplace with the original wood mantel and ceramic tile surrounding the opening is located in the front parlour. The 3rd level flooring is the original wide pine planks with unusual fan shaped windows facing the front of the house. Doors on the 2nd level bedroom all have the original transoms in working conditions. The ornate main staircase has 3 stained windows gracing the journey from the first to second floor. The original back stairs are in place and allowed the hired help to travel between floors without being intrusive. I believe that the interior wood floors, wide window and door trims and almost completely original to the house.

This home at 425 Greenfield Street, Petrolia is a fine example of late Victorian architecture and I respectfully request heritage designation to ensure preservation of the past. Property is located at 425 Greenfield Street, Petrolia. Structure is a 3 storey detached single family dwelling. Home is of wood construction and has an aluminium and vinyl covering. There are presently 2 outbuildings in the rear fenced yard used for storage.

**Instr. No.:**

LA65613

**Address:**

440 Greenfield St.

**Name of Home:**

Inverglenn

**Legal Description:**

Plan 24 Blk B Lot 13 Pt lot 14

Plan 38 Blk F Pt Lot 63, Irreg. 0.36AC

56.00 Fr 280.3D

**Original Owner:**

John Boges

**Owner at Designation:**

Dawne & Ray St. Marie

**Designated:**

2006

**Built:**

1882

**By-law Number:**

01-2007

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This property is a culmination of lot sales between the years of 1877 and 1878 involving Henry W. Lancey, Angus Morrison, Alexander Laing and John Boges. While John Boges had the home built circa 1882, he sold it to John Walker, a Petrolia merchant, in June of 1882.

Mr. & Mrs. Walker were the first residents of Inverglenn and raised several children in this 5 bedroom home.

Colonel Charles and Mrs. Lulu McKittrick purchased the Walker home in 1933 and raised three children there. Although the McKittricks owned the home until 1969, they only lived there during July and August during the last 20 years, leaving the home vacant the remainder of the year. Bruce and Linda Hutchinson purchased the home from Betty Crites (McKittricks' daughter) in 1969 and lived there until 1990. Inverglenn had two other owners' prior to Ray and Dawne St. Marie purchasing it in 2005, making them the 6<sup>th</sup> owner.

Inverglenn illustrates Victorian Gothic Revival, typical in the Petrolia area, with verge boarding. It is constructed of yellow Ontario brick, laid in a stretcher pattern, and includes raised brickwork set in a decorative semi-circular pattern above each window.

The home's interior boasts high ceilings throughout. The main stairway to the upper level houses the damper for the original gravity coal furnace. There is a second stairway in the rear of the home. The original front door was relocated to the front hall coat closet (added in the 1970s). While some architectural changes were made in the 1970s to the main floor, the second floor plan has been left as it was originally, except for modernization of the bathroom. Built in a ravine, Inverglenn has a walk-out basement that also features high ceilings.

**Instr. No.:**

LA51684





**Address:**

419 King St.

**Name of Home:**

Nemo Hall

**Legal Description:**

Plan 48 Blk E Lots 7&8 & North 19 ft of Lot 9  
And North 119 East of Lot 13

**Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:**

P. Martell

**Designated:**

1976

**Built:**

1887

**By-law Number:**

34-1976

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

"Nemo Hall" was built in 1878 by John Kerr, a prominent builder, lumber mill owner and oil man. The home is an excellent example of the Second Empire style and the only remaining building of the architectural style in Petrolia.

The original lot was three acres, and included the house, a coach house, orchard, exotic gardens, and five oil wells. Fuel from the oil wells heated the home, making it very energy efficient for its time. Insulation was provided with three layers of brick with air spaces between each layer in the exterior walls.

Nemo Hall had three floors, 20 rooms, and five fireplaces. The front room marble fireplace won first prize at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. The bellcast Mansard roof, crest tiling, chimney dormers, and semi-elliptical window openings best illustrate the Second Empire styling and design.

The home's interior displays beautiful oak woodwork fashioned by local craftsman Fred Bicknell. Also featured are high ceilings, floor to ceiling windows, and ornate double doors with acid-etched glass in the entrance.

**Instr. No.:**

450427



**Address:**

422 King St.

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Part lot 9 and Part lot 10,  
Plan 46 East of King St.

**Original Owner:**

John Kerr

**Owner at Designation:**

Roger & Barbara Martin

**Designated:**

2006

**Built:**

1893

**By-law Number:**

53-2006

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Part of the J & J Kerr Company Subdivision, this home was built in 1893 for members of the Kerr family, as well as the sister house next door. The property remained in the Kerr family until 1956, when David and Erma McDonald purchased the home. John and Sheila Redden purchased the home in 1986 when extensive renovations and an addition were completed. It is presently owned by Roger and Barbara Martin, who purchased it in 2002. The renovations have continued with changes to the bathroom, lighting, floors and crown moldings.

A great deal of landscaping was done, as well as a new patio and sidewalk. No renovations performed by the Martin family have taken place that take away from the appeal of the home envisioned by the Kerr family.

**Instr. No.:**

963690





**Address:**

4121 Lorne Ave.

**Name of Home:**

Green Gables

**Legal Description:**

West 50 Ft of Lot 11

West 50 Ft, Blk G RP No. 53

**Original Owner:**

Thomas Kelly

**Owner at Designation:**

Ken & Darlene Melton

**Designated:**

1984

**Built:**

1881

**By-law Number:**

9-1984

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The site was part of the property holdings of J.J. Kerr who sold it to Thomas Kelly on April 9, 1881. Thomas Kelly built the house in 1887 based on plans by the architect Isaac Erb. The date 1887, as well as the name of the craftsman, J. Whitehead, was found inscribed on the back of a piece of wood trim within the house.

The architect, Isaac Erb, was an important local figure, whose other buildings include St. Paul's United Church and The Oddfellows's hall. In 1890 it became the property of the Methodist Church, and remained so until 1898. Subsequently, it was owned by Amelia Riggin until 1909, and later by Emelyn Shaunessy until 1920. In 1920 it became the property of John Charles Reid. In 1928, Donald W. Duncan, a prominent dentist, who gave it the name "Green Gables", purchased it. In 1945 it became the home of John and Carrie Morrison. The present owners purchased Green Gables in 1974.

Green Gables is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture. It is one of the very few houses in Petrolia that was designed by an architect, and its details demonstrate the variety and complexity of architectural features to be found in Victorian structures. The façade illustrates the use of high-shingled gables, shelf window entablatures, and decorative cornice and frieze. Classical columns incorporated in a frontal porch with a picket rail supporting the front sloping roof. A fine stained glass window faces north. On the east side, a cross gable projects outward, this accentuates the vertical height of the building. The exterior of Green Gables is covered in white and green rounded clapboard.

**Instr. No.:**537579

**Address:**

436 Maude

**Name of Home:**

Elkstone Villa

**Legal Description:**

Block "A" Plan 50 Sublot 17

**Original Owner:**

Mary Callinan

**Owner at Designation:**

Sylvester and Marilyn Cashabeck

**Designated:**

2009

**Built:**

1898

**By-law Number:**

95-2009

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Mary Callinan purchased the property on August 10, 1910 and Lot 16. Maria Callinan, listed as widow, sold the property to John and Eliza Morris on October 26, 1915. Mr. Morris, listed as widower, sold the property to George and Ethel Stamm on September 7, 1929. The property was then sold to Russell and Gertrude Rawlings on April 25, 1945. In 1965 the Rawlings sold the property to Harold and Marqurite McLean who used 436 Maude Street as a rental property until 1969 the last couple to rent the property were Sylvester and Marilyn Cashabeck

Architectural Reasons- The property still retains many original features on the front streetscape", such as the front porch and upper iron railing on the porch roof. The front door is original as well the living room window has a wonderful stained glass window, original and intact. There is a stone on the north side of the front wall, just above the porch roof, it is inscribed "ELKSTONE VILLA". Up until 1987 when Maude Street was widened, the name also appeared in the sidewalk at the front of the home, sadly it was destroyed by a careless construction worker. Although enquiries have been made, no one has been able to find a reason for this stone.

**Instr. No.:**

LA 61512

**Address:**

438 Maude

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Block "A" Plan 50

Lots 18 & 19

**Original Owner:**

Allan Burton

**Owner at Designation:**

Wayne and Theresa Thomas

**Designated:**

2009

**Built:**

1882

**By-law Number:**

51-2009

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Date of Construction circa 1882. This property was once owned by John H. Fairbank, Oil Baron, from 1905 - 1917. The home is presently owned by C. Wayne and Theresa G. Thomas.

Architectural Reasons - 438 Maude Street retains all of its upper "gingerbread" detailing -- the front porch and upper "gingerbread" are also original. The house was covered with siding in 1998; however, the original detailing above the windows is maintained. The north side "bump out" window is original, even to the exterior storms with the v-joint, tongue and groove siding. The exterior ornate trim as well as the wide interior trim is all present. The internal woodwork is almost completely original including the wide trim around the windows and doors. The three window medallions -- front foyer, front parlour and middle parlour -- are all very ornate and original to the home. The original wainscoting in the middle parlour extends out into the foyer and up the stairs, which are also original and in wonderful condition. The stairs are very well constructed with small ornamental details such as the "gingerbread" on the three lower steps. The stairs are 42 ¼ inches wide.

**Instr. No.:**

LA53985



**Address:**

4006 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Cedar House

**Legal Description:**

Plan 69 Lots 3 &4

**Original Owner:**

Frank Smith

**Owner at Designation:**

Layton & Nancy Walsh

**Designated:**

2004

**Built:**

1884

**By-law Number:**

29-2005

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Property belonged to Frank Smith and was purchased by Christopher Mackenzie in April 1884. In March 1885, Mr. Mackenzie sold the property to his wife for \$1.00. In 1951, Katherine Mackenzie sold the property to Sylvan and Wilhelmina Salts. Mr. Salts owned Colonel's Tobacco Store in Petrolia. This house is approx. 120 years old.

Italianate design - all brackets are decorated with a circle and star in the middle. Four walk-out windows plus a bay window which consists of four one-over-one windows. Front door is original to the house and boasts stain glass to match the above transom. Exterior retains the bargeboard that has been covered by cedar shakes. Front entrance boasts a half porch. Interior doors and woodwork are original. Original folding doors separate the dining room and den.

**Instr. No.:**

LA51690



**Address:**

4009 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 62, Lot 4S

**Original Owner:**

Alexander Clark Edward

**Owner at Designation:**

Sean McCormack

**Designated:**

2003

**Built:**

1883

**By-law Number:**

57-2003

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The first owner of the home in 1883 was Alexander Clark Edward, who held the position of Mayor in 1896, 1897 and 1908. He launched his own company called Producers Refining Company. He was instrumental in the naming of Valentina, Oozloffsky and Ignatiefna Streets in the west end of Petrolia. This was done in honour of those he met as a foreign driller. Mr. Edward owned the home until it was sold to the Morrison family, then the Webb family who were owners until 1965. Sean and Cara McCormack purchased the home in 2001. Architectural Reasons: 4009 Petrolia Line is evident of what was considered a Victorian cottage. The two-storey, 'L' shaped structure was most likely built of V-joint tongue and groove wood siding (which a lot of the structures built around this time were). The home would have been built on stone or wood support posts as there is no basement. A large open porch followed the design of the home with the porch roof being held up with eight large square posts. The double-hung windows, upper and lower, are topped with side projections of trim called ears hear.

**Instr. No.:**

904005





**Address:**

4027 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

West ½ of Lot 3, Lot 4 & 5  
RP No. 62

**Original Owner:**

Alexander Clark Edward

**Owner at Designation:**

David & Sally Pierce

**Designated:**

1988

**Built:**

1883

**By-law Number:**

82-1988

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This home was constructed around 1887 by Alexander Clark Edward with the help of a Russian immigrant. Edward was a prominent oil driller and local politician who worked in the Soviet Union Oil fields. Although Edward originally owned the house until 1883, he sold it to John O. Bolton, and later reacquired it in 1887.

The house was sold to John McHattie in 1917, where it remained in the family's possession for 22 years. During the 1930s it was the residence of Fred and Hilda Fitzgerald. In 1939 it was sold to Frank Gregory and was later owned by Ron Gregory.

The home represents a unique blend of architectural detailing and style which is typical of the Victorian period. Classical columns support an expansive two story verandah. The tall vertical windows suggest Gothic Revival, while the front bay window's iron cresting reflects Second Empire characteristics. The exterior features the original v-joint, tongue and groove wood siding. The windows have entablature heads with the east and west sides enclosing lead glass windows. The round attic window and wide frontal steps contribute to an attractive southern end of Garfield Street.

**Instr. No.:**

642363

**Address:**

4058 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

The Gerber House

**Legal Description:**

Plan 66 Lot A 0.44 Acre 81.50 x 226.00

**Original Owner:**

Patrick Barclay

**Owner at Designation:**

John & Rebecca MacLachlan

**Designated:**

1991

**Built:**

1893

**By-law Number:**

59-1991

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

Previous to 1893 the property was owned by Patrick and Margaret Barclay. Patrick was Petrolia's first post-master, who originally built and lived in the old post office in the east end of Petrolia. Barclay was one of the four men who gave Petrolia its name in 1861.

In 1893 the property was sold to Victoria and Alexandrina Clark, who only a few months later sold it to John McAlpine, an oil operator. It stayed in the McAlpine family until 1925 when it was sold to John H. Fairbank.

On John's death the estate was eventually sold to Maurice and Ida Fisher in 1944. In 1958 the Fishers sold it to John and Isabella McLeod, who in turn sold it to Glen Francis in the same year. It was sold to James and Valarie Cassin in 1960 and they occupied the house for 27 years and sold it in 1987 to John and Rebecca MacLachlan.

The Gerber house is a three story Victorian home, constructed of red pressed brick, which is rare in this area. The home has Italianate influences. The south façade features a low gable with wide returned eaves which are decorated with a wood frieze and detailed brackets. A beautiful ornate porch originally enhanced the façade of this home. A transom of coloured glass graces the front entrance. The home has flat windows and a flat roofed bay window on each of the east and west sides.

**Instr. No.:**

704806

**Address:**

4074 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

South ½ of Lot 3 on North side of Petrolia Line  
RP No. 49

**Original Owner:**

Samuel Stokes

**Owner at Designation:**

Peter Davey

**Designated:**

1985

**Built:**

1883

**By-law Number:**

7-1985

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Davey Residence is one of the few brick examples of the popular Gothic Revival style. Samuel Stokes constructed the house in 1883. The yellow brick exterior is stretcher brick bond and the two chimneys are decorated in detailed brickwork. The combination of steeply pitched roof, bargeboard gables, iron crested verandahs and front gable dormer with "gothic window" provide a unique visual display of the architectural features common during its period of construction.

Samuel Stokes was born in Sarnia in 1848 but relocated to Petrolia in 1866. Labelled the "boy boss", Stokes built underground tanks for the oil industry to use as storage facilities. He later established himself as a contractor for the Imperial Oil Company. He became a successful oil operator and invested in the Wagon Works Plant and Pork Packaging Plant. In 1891 Stokes worked on the creation of the St. Clair Tunnel. In addition to his accomplishments in the oil industry, Samuel Stokes was a town councillor, a deputy reeve, a county councillor, and a school trustee.

**Instr. No.:**

556342





**Address:**

4362 Sixth St.

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 6, Lot 154

**Original Owner:**

Judge Donald MacDonald

**Owner at Designation:**

Lloyd Whitlock

**Designated:**

1998

**Built:**

1873

**By-law Number:**

09-1999

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This property was obtained by Patrick Barclay in 1873 from Judge Donald McDonald. Mr. Barclay served for many years as Justice of the Peace and probably this connection of the two men brought about the property ownership. Mr. Barclay served on Council for many years -- Treasurer for 30 years and well as Postmaster and book seller. He is one of the four men who named Petrolia in 1861 as well as one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in town. He was one of the first oil producers in this section and continued this all of his life. He was known to almost every resident and was universally esteemed throughout his busy life. He made the path much easier for those who followed. Mr. Barclay sold the home in 1880 to Ann Jane Lambert. The original woodwork -- ceiling, doors, wainscoting, hardwood floor have been retained over the years.

**Instr. No.:**

827091



**Address:**

392 Tank Street

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

Plan 25 Pt Lot 1, Pt Lot 4 Pt Lot 5  
Pt Lot 16 171.00 fr

**Original Owner:**

John D Noble

**Owner at Designation:**

Charlie Fairbank

**Designated:**

1991

**Built:**

1880

**By-law Number:**

58-1991

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

This one story brick bond cottage on Tank Street is both simple and functional in its design. The cottage's most distinguishing characteristic is in its relationship to its builder – John D. Noble – during the 1800s.

John D. Noble was one of the leading oil men of his day, and constructed the cottage to be used as a field office for "Canadian Oil Fields Ltd." At its peak, the company controlled 500 oil wells and acres of tanks and pipelines. Noble pioneered new methods of crude storage and marketing of crude oil, some techniques of which are still in use today.

Apart from the voussoir windows, there are no other architectural features. The medium gable roof is trimmed with wood flush eaves and verges.

Since Noble's death on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1922, the cottage has been made property of the Fairbank family. Noble House is currently being used as an office.

**Instr. No.:**

704806

**Address:**

421 Warren Ave.

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:**

South ¼ Sublot 4 north ½ Sublot 5  
Block F west side of Warren Avenue  
Lancey Survey Plan 28

**Original Owner:**

Thomas Bicknell

**Owner at Designation:**

Glenn Bicknell

**Designated:**

1996

**Built:**

1893

**By-law Number:**

26-1996

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

The Bicknell residence was built in 1893 by the original owner, Thomas Bicknell. Mr. Bicknell, a noted artist of the time, constructed many artifacts such as doors, cabinets, etc. for the locals. Thomas' son Fred was born at the residence. Fred was also a local artist who made musical instruments such as violins and base violins, and he played in the Sarnia Port Huron Symphony. His business was a painter and wallpaper hanger. The Bicknell residence is now owned by Fred's son Glen, a third generation Bicknell.

This is a typical Gothic Revival Victorian home. This two-story home proudly displays a gable facing north and east adorned with decorative gingerbread. A small decorative porch enclosure leads to the front entrance. The front door built by Thomas Bicknell is a pleasure with its beautiful fan shaped detail. Front and side first floor windows are graced with small square stained glass pieces typical of the era.

**Instr. No.:**

779964



# Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

## Residential

*Important Historical Properties*

(No Designation)

Petrolia, Ontario  
2015

## **Reference Page**

427 Ella St

431 Ella St

435 Ella St

437 Ella St

4233 Emma St

4237 Emma St

430 Emmaline St

434 Emmaline St

438 Emmaline St

4227 Henry Ave

4162 James St - Baine's Machine Shop

4248 Petrolia Line – Sunnyside

414 Warren Ave

416 Warren Ave

417 Warren Ave

420 Warren Ave

422 Warren Ave

423 Warren Ave

424 Warren Ave

425 Warren Ave

426 Warren Ave

**Address:**

427 Ella St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This is a great example of a Georgian style home. Georgian features are simple, balanced and elegant. Windows and doors are balanced and symmetrical. The front door is centrally located and simply designed. Two large trees cover a large portion of the front of the home.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

431 Ella St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Elegant woodwork adorns the roof. The front entrance and porch are covered by a walkout porch on the second floor. A small dormer covers the door to the upper porch. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style. However, the attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

435 Ella St

**Name of Home:**

**Legal Description:**

**Original Owner:**

**Owner at Designation:**

**Designated:**

**Built:**

**By-law Number:**

**Notes/Historical Significance:**

**Instr. No.:**





**Address:**

437 Ella St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Gingerbread adorns the roof, while the windows are given a rounded look. The elegant wood work on the gingerbread makes the roof a significant feature in the style of this house. The front entrance and porch are covered. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style. However, the attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

4233 Emma St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This is a Regency style home, a style popular in Canada between 1830 and 1860. This home features the classic regency covered mansard roof porch, grand front entrance, hipped roof and tall windows. The second floor windows are smaller than the main floor ones. Many fanciful details are added to the roof line, windows and porch, such as the cornice brackets and porch pillar tops.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

4237 Emma St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This is a simple gothic revival farm house with some Queen Anne styling. Setting it apart from traditional gothic design, this home has a two story bay window that is reminiscent of a Queen Anne tower. The front entrance and porch are covered and feature an ornate wrought iron trim.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

430 Emmaline St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Italianate style wooden home, unique as Italianate homes are often brick or stone. Ornately decorated cornice brackets and deep projecting eaves. Contrasting colours and materials around windows and corners makes them a distinct feature. Also features large pane glass windows with exaggerated cornices. A hipped roof also features a deck surrounded in wrought iron trim. Unlike many other houses on the street this home features a double front door and large entrance way topped by a rectangular transom window and cap.

**Instr. No.:**

George Moncrieff - Mayor, Member of Parliament and Esteemed Lawyer

On Jan 1, 1874 the Village of Petrolia officially gained town status and in their wisdom the residents of this vital and burgeoning new municipality elected the young and upcoming lawyer, George Moncrieff, as its first mayor.

It seemed that upon his very arrival in the community Moncrieff inspired confidence and immediately became an integral part of not only the community's social fabric, but also its local government. When in 1866, the village's first reeve, William H. McGarvey, resigned to pursue business interests, it was the 25 year-old Moncrieff who stepped in to fill the void.

He was also instrumental in the development of many of the town's cultural institutions, most notably the Petrolia Assemblies and the Petrolia Literary and Musical Society. As the author Christina Burr noted in her excellent book titled *Canada's Victorian Oil Town*, these institutions were components of the transformation of Petrolia from a rough, frontier village into a respectable Victorian Town.

George Moncrieff was born in 1842 in Musselburgh, Scotland, the son of Rev. William G. Moncrieff, a Presbyterian clergyman. He received his early education in Edinburgh schools but when a teenager his family immigrated to Canada, settling in London, Ontario where he continued his education.

He studied law in London as well as at McMaster University in Hamilton and was called to the Upper Canada bar in 1864.

While a student he worked in the law office of Judge James Daniels but upon his graduation entered a partnership with London lawyer John Geary under the firm name of Geary and Moncrieff. This partnership existed for several years.

At that time London was the refining centre of the country's nascent oil industry and as a consequence much of their work entailed the drafting of legal contracts for the oil industry. This was the catalyst that attracted him to Petrolia, where the great oil boom was just getting underway.

Moncrieff arrived in Petrolia in 1866, quickly set up a law practice and also invested heavily in oil production. In 1872 he married Isabella Thompson of Adelaide Township (the older sister of Charlotte Eleanor Englehart) and the couple built a stately home in Crescent Park, which in later years became the home of Harrison ("Tip") and Helen Corey.

By all accounts George Moncrieff was a quiet and unassuming man who took a great interest in his community and gained the esteem of not only the townsfolk, but his peers in the legal community. He was a highly successful commercial lawyer and was solicitor for most of the leading oil concerns in the region.

In 1889 he was named Queen's Counsel by Lord Stanley, the then Governor General of Canada, an honour not often bestowed on small town lawyers.

In 1887, he contested the federal riding of Lambton East for the Conservative Party and was elected Member of Parliament on Feb. 22, 1877 and held that seat until 1896. He was appointed the town's solicitor in 1875 and served in that capacity until the time of his death in 1901.

George and Isabella raised five children: three boys, George Jr., Colin, and Hugh and two girls, Isabelle and Helena. George Jr. also became a lawyer and practiced law in Petrolia.

In religion George Moncrieff was an adherent of the Anglican faith and a strong supporter of Christ Church Anglican. Fraternally, he was a member of the Sons of Scotland, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

George Moncrieff died March 28, 1901 at St. Joseph's Hospital in London after having emergency surgery performed by five doctors. While he had been ill for some time his death was said to have still been rather unexpected.

His obituary in the Advertiser Topic noted that Moncrieff was possessed of an abundance of good nature coupled with a keen intellect and a pleasing presence. "It could not well have been otherwise than that the young George Moncrieff should have risen to the eminence to which he attained in the esteem of his fellow citizens," it stated.

His funeral was attended by many prominent people from across the province including an abundance of government officials and members of the province's legal community. Along with the many floral tributes received was a pillow embroidered with the letters K.C. (King's Counsel) from the judges and lawyers of Sarnia's legal fraternity.

George Moncrieff is interred in Hillsdale Cemetery.

### **Harrison Tipp Corey**

Harrison Tipp Corey was one of Petrolia's leading oil producers, boasting an impressive business portfolio and a great dedication to his community.

Born on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1840 in Shortsville New York to Truman Franklin Corey and Eliza Blosson. He was the Grandson of James Franklin Corey of Cape Cod. When Harrison was just 6 years old, his father moved the small family to Canada. They settled in Caledonia, Ontario, where Truman started a business buying and selling grain. Harrison started his working career at the age of 16 on a livery line in 1856. He worked there for 4 years before the family packed up and moved to the town of Stratford, Ontario.

In 1863, Harrison married Eugenia Pine, daughter of John W. Pine, of New York and together they had 6 children.

In 1875, the Corey family moved to Petrolia and started a Hotel known as "The Corey House", located opposite the Grand Trunk Station on the corner of Petrolia Line and Greenfield St. Harrison ran the Hotel for only three years before getting caught up in the oil boom happening all around him. He started with oil production, but quickly expanded his market. He soon began refining railroad oils and nitro-glycerine, both in high demand at the time. Nitro-glycerine, or nitro for short, was used in oil drilling to crack the tough bedrock and access the oil beneath. While it was very important to the oil industry at the time, the production of nitro was a very dangerous and often costly endeavor. Nitro is by nature a very volatile and unpredictable substance. It is highly explosive and can explode without warning if the

proper care is not taken. Through keen business practice Harrison became one of the largest producers of nitro-glycerine in the area. Small wooden nitro producing plants dotted the town of Petrolia in those days and would occasionally explode. Thankfully, few were killed by these explosions in Petrolia.

Unlike many local oil producers, Harrison Tipp Corey did not limit his business dealings to Petrolia alone. He owned several oil production companies in Indiana, Ohio and as well Pennsylvania.

Outside the production of oil, Harrison was the president of a Pork Packing Plant, the Draper Manufacturing company of Port Huron, vice-president of the Globe Stone Company of Joliet, Illinois and a director in the Merchant's Fire Insurance Company of Toronto, Ontario.

Harrison held a busy social life to match his busy business life. He was a member of the Church of England and held conservative political views. He was a Mason, a member of the I.O.F., the A.O.U.W, past master workman and past grand representative to the Supreme Grand Lodge, the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, the Select Knights, the K.O.T.M and a past exalted ruler with the Elks.

In 1888 he was a member of Petrolia's City council and was responsible for much of the town's development at that time.

Harrison died on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1905 of a heart attack, he was 65 years of age.

**Address:**

434 Emmaline St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Ornate gable end trim adorns the steep peaks. The simple woodwork around the windows makes them a subtle feature in the style of this house. The front bay windows also feature the same stylish woodwork. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. The front entrance and porch are covered, while the pillars feature ornately carved brackets. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style.

**Instr. No.:**



**Address:**

438 Emmaline St

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Gothic revival home in the classic L shape, featuring a lower level bay windows and decorative wrought iron trim. The windows feature vestiges of classic gothic arched design with a stylistic black cap and sill. North facing front door opens to a small porch away from the roadway (door may have originally faced the road)

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

4227 Henry Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:**

Joel Newton

**Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Was owned at one time by the Newton family. Joel Newton was an oil driller. Roy and Daniel Newton ran the Imperial Theater. Kate Newton ran a local hat shop that was in business for 30 years. This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Gingerbread and short spires adorn the roof, while the windows are given a pointed look. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style. However, the attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

4162 James St.

**Name of Home:**

Baine's Machine Shop

**Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Bill Baines immigrated from England and worked for Jake Englehart. Bill and son Albert Jr. decided to start a machine shop after learning the trade at Stevenson Boiler Works on Centre Street. Baines today is unchanged from its beginnings in 1914 and is one of the few remaining machine shops utilizing the old methods and machinery of the ca.1800s.

There are huge lathes and milling machines driven by huge flat belts overhead and the old oil well parts and equipment are still worked the way they were during the boom days of the ca.1860s and 70s. The Baines Machine Shop is a living and working museum that is still viable today.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

4248 Petrolia Line

**Name of Home:**

Sunnyside

**Legal Description:****Original Owner:**

John Henry Fairbank

**Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:**

1890

**By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

"Sunnyside" was built in 1890 for John Henry Fairbank, the oil man, banker, farmer, politician and entrepreneur. The magnificent Victoria Queen Anne mansion symbolizes the solid posterity of Petrolia when it was the centre of the Canadian oil industry. No expense was spared to make Sunnyside one of the largest and finest homes in Ontario. All the wood used in the house was cut from the outlying Fairbank farms and cured for one year prior to use. The exterior was built with the rare Ohio red clay bricks which were each individually wrapped in wax paper before shipment to Petrolia. The home had 22 rooms including a billiard room, ballroom, and servant's quarters. The third floor played hostess to high society galas where entertainment included famous orchestras such as Guy Lombardo's. The occupancy since the Fairbanks departure has varied from a rest home for the elderly to an adult education center, as well as a dance school and an apartment complex and antique business.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

414 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. A single cathedral style (pointed) window adorns the middle of the house. The pointed wood work around the windows makes them a significant feature in the style of this house. The front bay windows also feature the same stylish wood work. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. Very simple, centrally located front door. Some wrought iron decorative trim adorns the lower roof.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

416 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This is a Regency style home, a style popular in Canada between 1830 and 1860. This home features the classic regency covered mansard roof porch, grand front entrance, hipped roof and tall floor to ceiling windows. The large covered front porch wraps around the south side of the home. The second floor windows are smaller than the main floor ones. Many fanciful details are added to the roof line, windows and porch, such as the cornice brackets and porch pillar tops. The windows are rounded at the top and flanked by large shutters. A large double door adorns the front complete with a large round top transom window and shutters.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

417 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This home is a simple gothic revival style. The protruding covered porch protects a Neoclassical style front door, surrounded on three sides by complementary windows. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style. However, the attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

420 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Belonged to the Vantuyl family, of Vantuyl and Fairbank Hardware stores. Well known and respected family in the town of Petrolia. This is a Regency style home, a style popular in Canada between 1830 and 1860. This home features the classic regency covered mansard roof porch, grand front entrance, hipped roof and tall floor to ceiling windows. The second floor windows are smaller than the main floor ones. Many fanciful details are added to the roof line, windows and porch, such as the cornice brackets and porch pillar tops. The northern face of the house is topped by a hipped roof with a flat area trimmed in wrought iron

**Instr. No.:**



**Address:**

422 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Gingerbread adorns the roof, while the windows are given a classic gothic round cap. The side bay windows also feature the same stylish woodwork. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. The front entrance and porch are covered.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

423 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. Gingerbread and short spires adorn the roof, while the windows are given a pointed look to match the roof. The elegant woodwork around the windows makes them a significant feature in the style of this house. The front bay windows also feature the same stylish woodwork. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. The front entrance and porch are covered. This style was popular in Canada between 1830 and 1900. Often farm houses of the period were built in this style. However, the attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

424 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This gothic revival home features many classic gothic and medieval styles. A gable drop with matching pinnacles adorns the roof, while the windows have a pointed gothic style cap. The roof itself has a steep pitch giving the home that classic gothic feel. Also features a simple covered front door.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

425 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

This home features many classic gothic and Italianate styles. The roof features carved wood decorations in the Italianate style, evenly spaced across the entire front face. The windows have rounded tops and are enhanced by decorative carving above each. The front door is topped with a rounded window and a pointed accent. The attention to detail on this example is a testament to the wealth of the home's builder. A carriage step still ordains the front of the home.

**Instr. No.:**

**Address:**

426 Warren Ave

**Name of Home:****Legal Description:****Original Owner:****Owner at Designation:****Designated:****Built:****By-law Number:****Notes/Historical Significance:**

Subtle Gothic revival features on this house. Features steep roof angles and peaks over both front and side windows. A two story bay window with carved cornice brackets adorns the south side.

**Instr. No.:**