

89-40

Kingston, Ontario
Bradstreet Block
Fort Frontenac

HERITAGE CHARACTER STATEMENT

The Bradstreet Block was constructed in 1941. It was designed as military training quarters by the Department of Public Works. The Department of National Defense is the custodian. See FHBRO Building Report 89-40.

Reasons for Designation

The Bradstreet Block was designated Recognized because of its environmental and local significance for Kingston, its architectural importance, and its historical associations.

The building was constructed on the site of an older wooden barracks and therefore reflects the original configuration of the fort. It is familiar as one of several buildings comprising Fort Frontenac and because of its current use housing the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College library and the Center of National Securities Studies.

The Bradstreet Block is a good example of functional and utilitarian military design which has been adapted to changing requirements. The simple massing and symmetrical design are characteristic.

The Bradstreet Block is located within the original Tête de Pont barracks, a walled complex of seven buildings, four of which were built as barracks by the Royal Engineers. The construction of the Bradstreet Block as a Second World War training and dispatch depot illustrates the continued importance of Fort Frontenac to the military.

Character Defining Elements

The heritage character of the Bradstreet Block resides in the building's form, its overall proportions, construction materials, architectural details, surviving interior layout, and relationship to its site and setting.

The Bradstreet Block is a long rectangular three-storey structure with a low hipped roof. It has a symmetrical facade divided into three parts by two projecting entrance porticos. The eaves above are broken by pedimented gables. The rectangular footprint of the building and its simple roof form should be maintained.

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Kingston, Ontario

Bradstreet Block (cont'd)

The smooth stucco walls are accented by two projecting gabled bays with a semi-circular window, by the window sills, which are continuous in the central bays, and by the base courses. The projecting limestone vestibules have pronounced horizontal coursing and entablature details reflecting neo-classical influences. These details are integral to the character of the building and should be maintained. The building materials merit conservation expertise and regular maintenance.

The regular rhythm of the windows contributes to the symmetrical order of the building. The six-over-six wood double-hung windows are consistent with the design and should be maintained. The roof is a distinguishing feature of the building; when re-roofing is required, consideration should be given to verifying the materials and color intended in the original design.

Little survives of the early interior layout, however the original points of entry and circulation patterns have been maintained and should continue to be respected.

Landscape modifications should maintain the current formal character of the site. Site lighting should not be surface-mounted on the building.

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For further guidance, please refer to the *FHBRO Code of Practice*.