MANUSCRIPT REPORT NUMBER 105

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF

THE RIDEAU CORRIDOR

by

Barbara A. Humphreys

March 1973

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
The Architectural Heritage of
the Rideau Corridor,
by
Barbara A. Humphreys
The Manuscript Report Series is printed in a limited number of copies and is intended for internal use by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Copies of each issue are distributed to various public repositories in Canada, for use by interested individuals.

Many of these reports will be published in Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, and may be altered during the publishing process by editing or by further research.
Abstract

In 1969, an architectural survey was made of all pre-1800 buildings in the Rideau Corridor, an area extending from Ottawa to Kingston (though not including these two cities) along the Rideau Canal. Of the 1,800 buildings recorded, 1,677 were considered to be within the relevant time period. This report describes, analyzes and illustrates a representative collection of these structures as well as some of their architectural details.
The Architectural Heritage of the Rideau Corridor,
by Barbara A. Humphreys

3 The Heritage
5 Settlement
7 Builders Along the Rideau
9 Houses of the Rideau
11 Exposed Log Houses
14 Stone Houses
22 Frame Houses
26 Brick Houses
29 Defensive Buildings of the Canal
33 Churches of the Rideau
39 School Buildings of the Rideau
43 The Commercial, Social and Administrative Buildings
48 Conclusions
49 Endnotes
51 Bibliography
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 1 Map of the Rideau Corridor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 2 House in North Gower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 3 Stone House in Heckston.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 4 The Red House in Perth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 5 Log cabin in Ashton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 6 Log cabin in Wolford township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 7 Log cabin in North Gower township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 8 Log cabin in Montague township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 9 &quot;Wilson's Bay&quot; post office in South Gower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 10 Early stone fireplace, Storrington.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 11 Log cabin in Goulbourn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 12,13 Cabin in Montague township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 14 Log cabin in Montague township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 15 The Hagart-Shortt house in Perth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 16 Merrick house in Merrickville.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 17 William Merrick house in Merrickville.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 18 Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 19 Stone house in Drummond township.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 20,21 Typical twelve-pane, slim mullioned windows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 22,23 House on Mountain Road near Westport.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 24,25 &quot;Venetian&quot; windows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 26 Front gable windows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 27 Gable windows. Adamesque oval.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 28 Gable windows. Classical Revival.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 29 Gable windows, Ogee design.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 30 Gable windows. Gothic Revival.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 31 Gable windows. &quot;Carpenter's Gothic&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 32 Moulded trim of classical design.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 33 Unusually elaborate cornice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 34 Classical mouldings and dentil trim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 35 The six-panel door on house in North Elmsley.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>38,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>56,57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>58,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>64,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>66,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>71,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>73,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>75,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>79,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>82,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>89,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>91,92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>93,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>95,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>99,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>111,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>122,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>133,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>144,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
214 147,148 Scovil's store in Portland.
216 149 General store, Oxford Mills.
216 150 Brook's Block on Gore Street in Perth.
218 151 Foley house in Westport.
218 152 Business block, Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls.
220 153 Business block on Foster Street in Perth.
220 154 Garretts Block in Smith's Falls.
222 155 Town Hall, Montague township.
222 156 Loyal Orange Lodge in Storrington township.
224 157,158 Temperance Hall in Wolford township.
226 159 Town Hall, North Gower.
226 160 Lanark County Court House on Drummond Street in Perth.
228 161 Lanark County Registry Office, Drummond Street in Perth.
A survey was undertaken in 1969 by the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch for the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Study Committee. This survey was designed to record all pre-1880 habitable structures in the Rideau Corridor, and also to serve as a pilot project for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building commenced the following year. The boundaries of the Rideau Corridor were established by the CORTS Study Committee and students were employed by the National Historic Sites Service to drive all roads within the given area to map, photograph and record all pre-1880 buildings which could be located. Approximately 1,800 buildings were recorded of which 1,677 were considered to be within the relevant time period. The information obtained on these buildings was coded for transferral to IBM cards and a preliminary report on the findings was compiled in 1970.

The preliminary report was primarily a statistical summary indicating the number, location, condition, type and estimated date of construction of the buildings recorded in the corridor. It was supplemented by maps, coded to show where clusters of the more interesting structures might be found, and a brief commentary on some selected examples. This present report provides a more comprehensive description and analysis of the pre-1880 architecture recorded in the survey.

The boundaries of the Rideau Corridor determined by the CORTS Study Committee were followed as closely as possible, using for practical reasons the roads nearest the boundaries as demarkation lines. The cutoff date of 1880 was chosen because after this time the economic and architectural development of the area became more diversified and thus less representative of this particular environment. Selection of the buildings recorded in the survey was based on architectural style, the history of the area and, where available, the history of the building itself. Early maps and assessment rolls, locally written histories, family records and folklore were also utilized to assist in dating.
However, because of the difficulties encountered in accurately dating the buildings, it is possible that some built prior to 1880 have been omitted and conversely, that some post-1880 structures have been inadvertently included. Nonetheless it is believed that the survey, both in coverage and accuracy, provides more than an adequate amount of information on which to base a comprehensive analysis of the architectural heritage of the area.

Neither the survey nor this report could have been completed without the cooperation and assistance so freely given by the owners or occupants of the buildings surveyed. Their interest is very much appreciated since it not only enabled the recording of the architectural heritage but, more importantly, is essential to its future preservation.
The Heritage

The corridor including the Rideau Canal runs the entire 125-mile length of the canal between Ottawa and Kingston and varies in width to include parts of the counties of Carleton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, and Frontenac. The area surveyed excludes Ottawa and Kingston but includes the centres of Perth, Smith's Falls and Kemptville and a number of smaller, historically interesting communities (see Fig. 1).

The corridor is largely rural in nature, encompassing recreational areas, woodlands, swamplands, pastures and farms and, too, some of the best 19th-century vernacular architecture in Ontario in the form of hundreds of stone cottages, outstanding for their excellence of proportion and fine simplicity of design. Most of these have been well maintained or restored and many of them remain in the families of the original settlers who built them. Some of these houses can be found grouped together in the older settlements of the area. Others remain as the farm homes they were meant to be and can be found bordering the main roads in those areas where initial settlement was early and concentrated such as the Burritts Rapids-Merrickville area, the road near Heckston and the area through Westport and Sunbury to Kingston. Still other are isolated and cannot be seen from the main road but make the required concession road detours most worthwhile.

In addition to these stone cottages for which the area is justly famous, there is a substantial representative group of other types of 19th-century buildings — mills, churches, schools and shops — which were an integral part of the life and development of the early communities of the area. Finally, there survive a number of the buildings erected to service and defend the canal. These include 4 of Canada's 11 remaining blockhouses and several defensible lockmaster's houses as well as a few service buildings. Together they constitute a style of "semi-military" architecture unique in Canada.

This is a rich heritage. The quantity and quality of the surviving 19th-century buildings in the Rideau Corridor, the beauty of their
predominantly rural locale, the history they represent and the canal itself make this area of the province a fascinating one both historically and architecturally.
The first settlement of a permanent nature in the Rideau Corridor was made in the late 18th century by United Empire Loyalists seeking refuge from the United States following the War of Independence. Settlement in Canada at that time was made doubly attractive by land grants offered by the British government as a reward for loyal services during the war. As a result many hundreds of British Americans arrived in Upper Canada, bringing with them very few material goods but a great deal of experience in frontier living. For a number of years the Loyalists constituted the bulk of the population along the Rideau, but about 1820 a great wave of immigration to Upper Canada began from England, Ireland and Scotland. Peaking in the early 1830s, this was to continue until 1850, and in its course it "completely changed the nature of the British North American Colonies, swamping the old Loyalist and American communities with Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen new to the New World and its ways." ¹

The first community to be established in the area was Kingston, chosen as a naval base in 1792. Burritts Rapids and Merrickville followed, both founded by Loyalists as mill-sites in 1793 and 1794 respectively. In 1816 Perth was founded by a group of settlers from Scotland and a large number of discharged soldiers from both Scotland and Canada. Richmond, another community originated by disbanded soldiers, was established in 1818. Consequently when the Rideau Canal was begun in 1826 there were already a few communities established along the chosen route.

The decision to build the canal was made following the War of 1812 when it became obvious that an alternate route between Kingston and Montreal would be essential in the event of further hostilities. Though it was constructed primarily for defence, the canal also provided a line of communication through the wilderness that existed between pioneer farms and communities. In the course of events which followed, it was this secondary purpose that was actually served, as the canal was
never called into active military use. The canal aided in the opening of new sections of Upper Canada and encouraged settlement; it fostered the development of some communities such as Bytown (Ottawa), whose importance partially stemmed from its position as the terminal point of the canal, and it stimulated and assisted the development of trade in the area.

The canal was completed 1832 and the surrounding area thrived and developed for the next 30 years. The coming of the railways in the late 1850s, however, marked the beginning of gradual curtailment of commercial traffic on the canal and the steady decline of the small communities originally dependent on it, although during the last quarter of the 19th century the canal continued to be an important passenger route. Ironically, the freight on the canal during this time consisted largely of coal being shipped to service the CPR divisional point established at Smith's Falls.

The canal actually continued to serve until 1935 in an increasingly limited way for transportation of both passengers and freight. Some of the smaller towns retained their importance as rural centres but growth was largely concentrated around these communities served by the railroad — Smith's Falls, Kemptville and Perth.

In recent years interest in the canal has been renewed with recognition of its possibilities as a scenic and recreational waterway and of the charm and potential of the stone houses in the Rideau area. Recognized, too, is the canal's historical importance in the development of Upper Canada and the great engineering feat displayed by its construction under the most primitive conditions. This recognition is a timely one, for as Robert Legget has said,

_The Waterway is certainly a national asset of unusual value not only because of its historical significance, being a true "national historic monument" even though spread over 120 miles, but also because of the singular beauty of its course and of the convenient access it gives to many inviting lakes and much pleasant countryside._

2
Builders Along the Rideau

The first buildings in the Rideau Corridor were most probably of log, hastily erected by owners or by neighbourly "bees." The plans were basic, the building small, the necessary materials at hand, and it took no great skill to erect at least an adequate shelter of this kind. Many of these rather crudely built cabins were replaced as soon as possible by a larger and more permanent type of accommodation, usually of stone.

The Loyalists brought with them to Upper Canada a long tradition and skill in building, both in wood and stone, but the expressed preference for stone in the Rideau Corridor is indicative of the influence of the Irish and Scottish immigrants, the ready availability of the material and the presence in the area of skilled stone-masons even before the building of the canal had commenced. Stone houses such as the Eager place in Heckston, the Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth and the William Merrick house in Merrickville were all built and occupied before 1826, the year the canal was begun. However, the disproportionately large number of stone houses erected in the Rideau Corridor between 1830 and 1860 undoubtedly was due in large measure to the stone-masons who arrived in the area to work on the Rideau Canal, or learned their trade in so doing and stayed on to build houses when the canal was finished. Some, like those who built the Kelly house in Wolford township in the 1830s, had no choice: they were so indebted to Mr. Kelly for their room and board while working on the canal that they were obliged to discharge their debt by building him a house.

While it is a reasonable assumption that many of the stone houses were built by the canal stone-masons, it has not been possible as yet to actually substantiate this assumption (except in a few cases) or even to associate particular builder's names with very many of the buildings. Nor has evidence yet been found as to the origin of the plans or designs used, even in those isolated cases where the builder is known, such as Samuel Langford who worked in Merrickville in the 1850s building two of the Merrick houses, or J. Acton who built his house and the nearby
church at Acton Corners. Since there were several carpenters' and builders' handbooks available in Great Britain and the United States at the time, it can be assumed that some of these were imported to Canada and used as guidebooks for house construction. A number of these, such as The Carpenter's Assistant by William Brown, The American Builder's Companion by Asher Benjamin, The Architecture of Country Houses by Andrew Jackson Downing, Louden's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture, and Batty Langley's The City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs are known to have been in libraries of various Mechanics Institutes before 1870. Nonetheless, the buildings in question show little evidence of extensive copying of details from any one source. On the contrary, a very small number of all the houses recorded were found to be identical in detail, and except for a very few instances the houses having identical details were built after 1840 when planing mills were established and mass-produced millwork was becoming available. (Prior to about 1840 mill-sawn framing lumber was obtainable but the carpenter usually was still obliged to manufacture all sash, doors and trim on the site, and apparently to his own design.) The plans and designs, then, seem simply to have been evolved by the owner and builder, inevitably reflecting his origins as well as the current style of the period or area, with their ultimate success due to the intuitively fine sense of scale and proportion displayed in the design and the skilled craftsmanship displayed in its execution.

Not knowing their names, we must honour the builders as a group. They have left a lasting memorial in these plain but well-proportioned, simple but sturdy buildings. "Good building hath three Conditions — Commodity, Firmness and Delight." The early builders of the Rideau Corridor followed that maxim well.
Houses of the Rideau

The pre-1880 houses recorded in the Rideau Corridor cover a span of 64 years and include log, stone, frame and brick construction. Approximately 70 per cent of the 1,677 houses recorded are located on farms or in small communities and the balance in the larger centres of Perth, Smith's Falls, Merrickville and Kemptville. Most of the houses were constructed between 1830 and 1860 by emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States.

The majority of the houses were of the same basic form, differing only in details which reflect either the origin of their builders or owners, or the period of construction and the nature of the building materials used. They are generally rectangular, end-gabled structures with a chimney at each end; the main entrance door is centrally located on the long wall, and the windows are symmetrically arranged. Most of the houses recorded are 1½ storeys high and have either a straight eave line or a small decorative gable over the main entrance in which there is a decorative window or sometimes a door. Examples of the typical stone houses recorded are illustrated by the house in North Gower township (Fig. 2) and the house in Heckston (Fig. 3). The only deviation from the end-gabled form which occurs with any frequency in the Rideau area is a 1½-storey front-gable design with an off-centre door. This style is usually found in frame or brick houses in the area but is rarely seen in stone.

Influences of all the architectural styles that were popular in pre-1880 Upper Canada are seen to some degree in the detailing of houses of the Rideau Corridor. The influence of the Classical Revival predominates, however, since it was the current style in the country at the time when most of the recorded houses were built. Except for the Adamesque fanlight transom and the decorative Gothic trim, evidence of the other architectural styles is quite limited. Generally speaking, the architecture of the houses is basically very simple in form and detailing, dependent for effect almost entirely on good proportions. The restraint in detailing is an asset and the result a heritage of
simple, classically proportioned structures outstanding for their consistently good design.
Exposed Log Houses

The earliest building recorded in the survey is the "Red House" in Perth, erected in 1816 (Fig. 4). It is constructed of logs, probably the most common type of building material in the early settlement days in the Rideau area. Logs were used for houses, schools, shops and barns, and many a fine stone house for which the area is now renowned was preceded by a hastily erected log cabin. However, despite the large number of log houses built throughout the period, relatively few have survived in their original, unsurfaced form and only approximately 100 were recorded. There are undoubtedly a great many more surviving, but these are not readily discernible, being sheathed in clapboard, brick or some form of composition siding. Others have been relegated for use as farm outbuildings or, having been abandoned, are now disintegrating under the forces of wind and weather.

The surviving cabins with log walls exposed are very simple structures. They are rectangular in shape, usually seven to nine logs high, and with an end-gabled roof. With small gable windows in each end they could be termed 1½-storey building, although this second-storey space was often left unfinished or treated as attic space only. When a ceiling (or second floor) was provided, the ceiling logs were notched into the walls at about the level of the seventh log, as can be seen, for example, on a cabin in Ashton (Fig. 5).

In plan, the cabins are very simple, consisting of one or two rooms with a stairway or ladder to the upper level as required. The entrance door is most often centred on the long wall, and is flanked by a window symmetrically located on either side, or on one side only if the cabin is very small. Typical examples of the two styles are shown in Figures 6 and 7, the former in Wolford township and the latter in North Gower township. A balanced window arrangement and slightly off-centre door is used, too, on several of the cabins recorded. This rather curious elevation appears on clapboard, stucco and brick houses in the area as well, suggesting their log cabin origins. Compare, for example, the elevation of the cabin in Montague township (Fig. 8) with
that of the stucco house in South Gower township (Fig. 9).

The log cabins were originally erected without basements and rested on a log sill, but many have now acquired concrete block foundations. The logs were roughly squared and usually secured with dovetailed keying. Chinking was generally a mortar mix, probably with wood-chip infill as required and, depending on the quality of the logs available, varying greatly in width. Roofs of the log buildings were commonly finished with wood shingles. Although no examples were seen, it is nonetheless possible that the original roofs of the earliest cabins in the area were the "trough" type (hollowed out tree trunks laid at right angles to the roof ridge with the hollows alternately up and down). Most of the roof finishes of the log buildings recorded have been replaced over the years with asphalt shingles or metal, but the wood-shingled roof of the cabin in North Gower township (Fig. 7) could well be the original finish.

The early cabins were heated by a single untrimmed stone fireplace located in a gable wall. Very often the back of this fireplace was flush with the exterior side of the log wall and consequently exposed. Few examples of these fireplaces were recorded but the typical style is that shown in a cabin, now demolished, in Storrington township (Fig. 10). Early chimneys were of stone and generous in size to accommodate the large fireplace flues. In rare instances they have an exterior projecting ledge at roof level intended to protect the junction of chimney and roof, a practice that unfortunately was not too successful. When stoves became readily available (in the late 1830s), they replaced the less convenient open hearth, and brick replaced stone in chimney construction.

Windows of the log buildings recorded are, without exception, all double-hung. Some of the original small-paned sash still survive, though the most common design recorded consists of two movable sash, each containing six panes. A typical example is seen on the cabin in Goulbourn township (Fig. 11). The dormer or gable windows on a number of log cabins in the area are most likely later additions.

Low, wide doors were typical of early cabins and an example survives
in a cabin in Montague township (Figs. 12, 13). The doorway, while
typical in size, is unusual in design, for few cabins had entranceways
with side-lights or even a transom. Door and window openings were
generally finished with very plain trim but a few, such as the cabin in
Montague township (Fig. 14) have a triangular pediment which was popular
in Canada during the period of the Classical Revival (1830-50).

Since log cabins were built in much the same way throughout the 19th
century, and even into the 20th century in some areas of Ontario, dating
them without documentation is practically impossible. Few have enough
architectural detailing to identify them with a particular style period,
and many have been extensively altered or concealed by later additions.
Signs of early construction would be the presence of a stone fireplace
or evidence that it had existed, such as a missing section of logs in
the lower part of the gable wall; large stone chimneys; low, squat door
or window openings, and multiple-paned windows (these sometimes can be
found on the rear of the building if the front ones are new).

It should be remembered, however, that design and construction of
these log cabins depended very much on the skill of the builder and
the materials available to him and may reflect just that rather than the
date of construction. Crudely built cabins in isolated rural areas
might well be contemporary with or even later in date than the care­
fully constructed and detailed examples found elsewhere.
Over 400 stone houses were recorded and these are, with few exceptions, of the basic end-gabled design, 1½ storeys high with end chimneys and usually a gable over the front door. Many have a rear wing, built at the same time as the original structure or a few years later to provide either the main kitchen or a summer kitchen, and in a few instances a carriage house as well.

Roof pitches of the earliest gabled stone houses were pleasantly low, probably reflecting a Scottish influence and contrasting markedly with the steeply pitched gable roofs of the very early stone buildings of Quebec. Most stone houses built after 1835 recorded in the Rideau area have medium-pitched roofs, designed to provide as much living space on the second floor as possible and to avoid the construction costs and increased tax assessment of the full two-storey house. The occasional hip-roofed stone house was built and later in the period a few steeply pitched roofs occur, the latter reflecting the influence of the Gothic Revival style.

Most of the houses are constructed of coursed or uncoursed sandstone or limestone squared rubble, and sometimes dressed stone quoins were used. Mortar has been very generously applied on some to the extent that it covers much of the stonework. Plaster or "rough-cast" has been added as a protective finish to others, but much of this has since fallen away or been removed by recent owners. On a few, this plaster finish has been scored to resemble ashlar, as on the large Haggart-Shortt house in Perth (Fig. 15). Others have a cut-stone front and rubble sides. A fine example of this type of finish is the Stephen Merrick Classical Revival house in Merrickville (Fig. 16).

Foundation walls are of coarsely laid rubble or fieldstone, two to three feet thick. Often there is an additional supporting stone wall about 18 inches thick centrally located in the basement and running the length of the house. The main supporting beams are of logs, often with the bark still on them, and range in size from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The upper walls are approximately two feet thick on the smaller houses,
but are thicker than this on some of the taller two-storey buildings, such as the William Merrick house in Merrickville (Fig. 17) where the walls of the first floor level are four feet thick, tapering to two feet at the top level. Rafters and ridge-poles are occasionally of unsawn logs about six inches in diameter but most often they are of sawn lumber either butted or, in better types of construction, fastened with wooden pegs. Framing timbers in some of the early buildings display adze marks or marks of the old pit saw. More commonly found, however, are the marks of the circular saw which came into general use in the 1840s. Floor and roof boards generally average 8 to 10 inches in width but 12-to 14-inch widths are often seen in the larger and earlier buildings. The interior finish on the stone walls was commonly plaster applied over split cedar or sawn lath or, in a few instances, directly to the stone wall. Interior partitions were usually finished in lath and plaster, but those made of vertical butted boards covered with wallpaper were also seen.

The majority of the stone houses have a centre-hall plan, the smaller ones having a "boxed" stair (enclosed on both sides) with one large room on one side and two small ones on the other. Larger houses had a wider stair hall, giving access to the rear of the house and also permitting the use of a decorative stair rail and newel post. In some of the smaller, early houses the second floor was not divided and served as a dormitory type of accommodation. However, in the larger houses second floors were partitioned and by mid-century, when heating stoves were used, "heat holes" were provided between adjacent rooms to permit the passage of warm air from a stove located in one of the rooms or in the hallway. Basements in a few of the early houses, such as the Nabert house in Burritts Rapids, were fully finished and contained kitchens with trimmed fireplace openings and bake-ovens; others have huge cisterns but many were unfinished or excavated only enough to provide a cold-storage area.

Heating of the early stone houses depended almost entirely on fireplaces, but since only one fireplace was exempt from taxation, few of the smaller houses have more than two, one in the kitchen for cooking
and another in the parlour. Larger houses often have at least one additional fireplace located in the master bedroom, and, depending on the size of the house and the wealth of the owner, fireplaces in other rooms also. For example the Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth (Fig. 18) has five and a kitchen cooking fireplace as well. The chimneys of the stone houses are located on the ridge of the roof at each gable end and are constructed of stone and of generous proportions particularly where designed for two flues (see Fig. 19). When stoves became readily available in the late 1830s, one chimney served the kitchen fireplace and the other the stove which was used for heating rather than cooking. It then became a mark of style and affluence to build a house without any fireplace at all to indicate the ownership of both cooking and heating appliances. Cook-stoves and heaters, however, were accompanied by an unattractive and dangerous array of stove-pipes leading to rooms on the upper floors and to the two chimneys which continued to be located at each gable end. Concealed pipes and central heating furnaces were unknown in the 1850s in the Rideau Corridor.

Considering the heating problems, most of the stone houses are designed with a surprisingly large number of windows. The main windows were almost invariably rectangular in shape, symmetrically arranged on each elevation and with untrimmed openings and sills of cut stone or wood. Since in the early 19th-century glass was available only in small sizes, windows were multiple paned, the common pane size being approximately 7½ inches by 9½ inches. Nearly all of the windows were double hung (the casement type is rarely seen), and the most popular sash size was three panes wide by four high, actual dimensions varying with the size of the glass. A good example of a typical window may be seen on a house in South Crosby township (Figs. 20, 21), and an example of the same type only larger (and less common) on the house built near Westport (Figs. 22, 23). An interesting deviation from the standard style was a triple sash design with a large central sash flanked by slimmer ones on either side. Sometimes called a "Venetian window," it can be seen with the original small panes intact on the house in Inverary (Figs. 24, 25).
The front gable window on those stone houses having a broken eave line was treated as a decorative as well as a practical feature. The most common style was the semi-circular head such as is seen on a handsome house in Bastard township (Fig. 26). Oval and half-round, pointed Gothic, flatter Tudor and even Ogee arched windows were also used but not in sufficient quantity or concentration to suggest any style development pattern. They were more apt to be the result of the fancy of the builder or owner, or of the millwork available in the particular area at the time. Typical examples of these less common but more decorative designs of front gable windows are illustrated in Figures 27 to 31.

On the better houses, eaves, whether straight or broken by a front gable, were trimmed with a few well-proportioned classical mouldings and returned on adjacent walls as seen on the house in Bastard township (Fig. 32). In addition to moulded eaves a few houses have decorative cornices as well, a handsome example being the well detailed house in Oxford township (Fig. 33). Here mutule blocks of the very early Classical Revival style are seen combined with a carefully detailed frieze on both the main part of the building and the wing. Less elaborate but more frequently seen is the cornice with dentil trim such as exists on the mid-century house in South Elmsley township (Fig. 34).

The main entranceway of the end-gabled stone houses which, as noted earlier, is located on the long wall is usually the most decorative feature of the house. Examples of the original doors themselves indicate that entrance doors were wide and handsomely paneled, most often in a six-panel design as seen on the house in North Elmsley township (Fig. 35). The more elaborate eight-panel pattern is found on the door of a house in South Crosby township (Fig. 36) and a sevel-panel variation can be seen on a house in Prospect (Fig. 37). Doors were often placed flush with the interior surface of the thick stone wall and the resulting embrasure was finished in wood paneling. A fine example of such a doorway is the entrance to the house shown in Figure 36.

Customarily doors were further enhanced by the addition of a transom and sidelights, which were practical as well as decorative features. The transoms on the early buildings were minimal in size and
semi-circular or semi-elliptical in shape. The practical need for additional light in the entrance hall resulted in the provision of sidelights, and this in turn necessitated a wider transom. These wider transoms were either semi-elliptical or rectangular, the former design predominating in the late 1820s and the latter superceding it in the mid-1830s. All three transom designs—semi-circular, semi-elliptical or rectangular—are direct reflections of the architectural style popular at the time of their construction.

When the first stone houses were erected in the Rideau Corridor the influence of the British Renaissance or Georgian style was very evident. Although smaller in size, the houses have the solid proportions and balanced façades associated with the early Georgian structures. Doorways on the houses of this early design, such as the Chester-McCabe house in Montague township (Fig. 38), are narrow and usually have a small semi-circular transom.

The semi-elliptical shape of the wider transom introduced in the mid-1820s was a direct reflection of the Adamesque style popular in Upper Canada at that time. The Adamesque style was developed in England in the 18th century by the brothers Adam, a trio of English architects whose work was characterized by delicacy of detail and the use of the curved line; ovals and ellipses became popular art forms and appeared on interiors as decorative trim, and on exteriors as small decorative windows and door transoms. The semi-elliptical or fanlight transom quickly became a distinguishing feature of the style known as the "Adam style" in England, the "Federal style" in the United States and the "Adamesque" in Canada. It was popular in Canada from about 1825 to 1835 and, as with most of the 19th-century style developments in Upper Canada, reflected both British and American influences. The fanlight transom, however, seems to have been brought to the Rideau area by the Loyalist settlers. So firmly established was this association that in one part of the corridor at least, the fanlight-transomed door was known as the "Loyalist door" and was said to have been used on their houses by those who wanted all to know that a United Empire Loyalist
dwelt therein.

The semi-elliptical transom was used extensively in the Rideau Corridor from Perth to Kingston during the late 1820s and early 1830s and occasionally until mid-century. Well over 100 were recorded, and while all were similar in design, only four were identical in detail. Variations were found in the trim of the opening, which was moulded or had pilasters or symmetrical trim. Some of the transoms have wooden louvres rather than glass, and in a few instances simple tracery in wood has been used on both transom and sidelights. A very handsome example of symmetrical trim appears on the entranceway of a house in Bastard township (Fig. 40); an attractive design with wooden louvres is seen in the pre-1855 house in Wolford township (Fig. 41), and a fine example of wood tracery occurs on the very attractive entranceway of the Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth (Fig. 42).

Rectangular transoms, a style development of the Classical Revival period, came into use in the Rideau area in the mid-1830s and soon superseded the semi-elliptical shape throughout the corridor.

The Classical Revival style, based on the details of both Greek and Roman architectural design, was both an English and an American revival during the last quarter of the 18th century, with the English emphasizing the work of Greece and the Americans that of Rome. Its development in England was stimulated by the increasing interest there in Greece, due partially to the growing scholarly knowledge of the arts of classical Greece, access to these treasures and sympathy with Greece in her war of independence with the Turks. In America it was popularized by Thomas Jefferson's enthusiastic selection of the classical architecture of the old Roman Republic as a perfect model for that of the new republic in America. This revival, which dictated the use of temple fronts on all manner of buildings from houses to railway stations, also dictated the use of classical mouldings, triangular pediments, pilasters, columns and, above all, the straight line. The ovals, arcs and ellipses of the Adamesque style disappeared and the graceful fanlight gave way to the slim rectangular transom.
Because of the popularity of the Classical Revival style which was heavy with moral implications, the rectangular transom had all but superseded the fanlight transom by the mid-1830s. However, the rectangular transomed doors could also be very handsome in design and while no pattern book basis has as yet been found for them, not a few of the very modest as well as the more splendid houses of the Rideau can boast a door done in the best tradition of the Classical Revival style. Details of trim and tracery used on these entranceways are very similar to those used with the semi-elliptical transoms. Well-detailed examples of the rectangular transom design can be seen on the houses in Oxford township (Fig. 43); the Stephen Merrick house in Merrickville (Fig. 44), displaying as well a porch in the same style with fluted columns and moulded fascia; Cattin Hall near Westport (Fig. 45), and a house in South Elmsley township (Fig. 46). Comparison of the latter two (built about 20 years apart) shows the change in proportions which occurred on the later (1845-60) buildings when doorways became somewhat narrower and taller.

While the Classical Revival was the most influential style in the design of the stone houses in the Rideau Corridor, exceptions are seen as well. The earlier structures show the influence of the Regency style, whose development in the area was concurrent with that of the Classical Revival. Distinguishing features of this style include the use of the hip roof, verandahs, tall first-floor windows and single or double pairs of large, important chimneys. An interesting example of the early Regency hip-roof design combined with the fanlight door of the preceding Adamesque period is the Ferguson house in Kemptville (Fig. 47). This particular house is interesting for other reasons too, having been built with funds originally collected for the use of the infamous Hunters Lodge whose members were pledged to assist the rebels during the Rebellion of 1838. In an ironic turn of fate, it later became well known as the home of the Honourable Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario from 1923 to 1930.

Toward mid-century, the design details of the new stone houses were more apt to be in keeping with the later architectural styles in the
corridor; for example, the house in North Elmsley township (Fig. 48) shows the sharply pointed gable and gingerbread trim typical of the Gothic Revival style as applied to domestic buildings. Attractive examples of such trim used on stone houses in the Rideau Corridor are shown in Figures 49 to 51. The original Shaw house in Perth (Fig. 52) has the projecting frontispiece, wide bracketed eaves and semi-circular-headed decorative windows of the Italianate style, which became popular from about 1850 on but is not seen to any extent in stone in the Rideau area. Another example of the few recorded of this Italianate influence in stone house design is seen in the bracketed eaves and gable window of the Phelan house built in the 1860s in North Gower township (Fig. 53).

Regardless of their particular architectural style or the fact that they constitute a relatively small percentage of the total number of buildings recorded in the survey, these stone houses are as a group undoubtedly the most outstanding feature of the architecture of the Rideau Corridor, distinguished not only in design and craftsmanship but in historical connotation as well.
Frame Houses

The early frame houses of the area followed the same general form and plan as their stone counterparts. The majority were 1½-storey, end-gabled buildings having either a straight eave line or a gable over the centrally located front door. Later in the period another style was introduced: the front gable house with an off-centre door and side-hall plan. The front gable design was a derivation of the temple-fronted house which was popularized in the United States during the period of the Classical Revival.

This front gable plan became increasingly popular as towns developed since its relatively narrow width suited the smaller street frontage which town planning economics favoured. Consequently in the Rideau area, particularly in the small communities, frame buildings of this style are seen with increasing frequency from the 1860s on. In due course a side wing was added, resulting in the L-shaped plan. This L-shaped plan, which was very popular toward the latter part of the century in all parts of rural Ontario, was not extensively used in the Rideau area before 1880; consequently few examples were recorded and they were as often in brick as in frame.

Basic construction of the frame houses, except of course for the exterior walls, was similar to those of stone. Foundation walls were of rubble and log beams were frequently used. Although mill-sawn framing lumber was available and used in some houses at an early date, in many instances it was apparently quicker and more economical to cut all timber on the site. Exterior walls were probably filled with grout, but to what extent this type of infill was used is difficult to determine since structural examination of the walls was rarely possible in the survey. Again, due to the limitations of the survey, no details were obtained of the wall framing methods used on the houses of the Rideau Corridor, but it is reasonable to assume that they followed the methods being used elsewhere in Upper Canada at the time. After 1830 when mass production of nails began and they became very inexpensive, the use of the balloon frame was favoured.
The exterior finish of the pre-1880 frame houses in the Rideau Corridor was almost invariably clapboard, usually narrower boards than the clapboard used today. Some stucco was used, as on the Benjamin Tett house in Newboro (Fig. 54); board and batten finish (Fig. 55) is seen in the towns and villages but rarely in rural areas, and no examples were recorded of a flushboard finish. Many of the original wood finishes are now concealed by composition covering or have been renewed or replaced, but a surprisingly large number have withstood 100 years of exposure to the elements, pre-served to some extent by innumerable layers of paints.

As with the stone houses, heating of the early frame structures was by means of fireplaces and by mid-century, by stoves only. Chimneys were more apt to be of brick than stone but were still located at each end, except for the front-gable house where a single rear chimney or a rare centre chimney served both cook-stove and heaters. Windows of the frame houses are similar in design and size to those of the stone houses: openings are almost invariably rectangular in shape even for the front gable windows, if such exist. Entranceways are quite plain on the smaller frame houses, but on the larger ones rectangular transoms and sidelights are frequently seen.

Most of the earlier frame houses recorded are simple, basic structures lacking detailing of any kind; decorative detailing on those frame buildings where it does occur is most commonly in the Classical Revival style and initially again concentrated, as with the stone houses, on the front entrance. Toward mid-19th century, however, as the availability of finished millwork increased, the better frame buildings began to display more decorative detail than their stone counterparts. For example, while the house on Main Street in Newboro (Figs. 56, 57) built about 1860, has the classic door design used on contemporary stone buildings, a bracketed pediment has been added. And even when the rare fanlight transom is seen on a frame house such as on the residence in Bastard township dating from about 1860 (Figs. 58, 59), further embellishment has been added in keeping with the Classical
Revival style. Window trim, too, became more decorative, the most popular form being the pedimented style seen on the house in Newboro (Fig. 60). This house also displays a classically designed door with rectangular transom and sidelights. Eaves, where trimmed, retained the pattern of classical mouldings used on contemporary stone houses until about mid-19th century, when the picturesque aspect of the Gothic Revival began to appear in the use of decorative bargeboards. The earliest of these bargeboards were often intricate and usually very individual in design, as for example that seen on the gable of a house in South Crosby township (Fig. 61). Later in the century as mass-production of millwork became more common, this type of trim became coarser in design, and often a pattern appears repeatedly within one community, probably the design being made at the time in the local mill.

In addition to an increase in the use of decorative trim typical of the period of the Gothic Revival, some of the frame buildings show the influence of the Regency style. The Regency was a style influence in Upper Canada concurrent with that of the Classical Revival but is seldom seen on the stone buildings in the corridor. This style, developed in England, was essentially "landscape architecture," closely correlated with the romanticism prevalent in the arts in England in the early part of the 19th century. Its use dictated irregular outlines with bays and projections, large and important chimneys, tall first-floor windows, wide verandahs extending around the building, and flat stucco finishes to set off the trim and treillage of the verandah supports. In the frame buildings of the Rideau Corridor this style was manifested in the use of verandahs and large first-floor windows, the latter sometimes combined with very small second-floor windows on the front elevation. On a 1½-storey house this resulted in floor-level windows on the second floor, a very inconvenient arrangement to say the least and a result of designing from the outside in. An example of this arrangement is seen in the Watts house in Eastons Corners (Fig. 62). This Regency style combination of two sizes of front windows was naturally more successful on two-storey houses such as the house in Kemptville shown in Figure 63.
Verandahs, the other distinguishing Regency feature, were used extensively on the frame houses, particularly those of front-gable design. However, since verandahs were not an integral part of the main structure and usually the first part of it to disintegrate, those now in existence are often additions or replacements, and without extensive research it can be difficult to tell which. Few were recorded which displayed the rather geometrical treillage associated with the Classical Revival period of the type seen in a Brock Street house in Merrickville (Figs. 64, 65). The fine and fancy fretwork designs of the later Gothic style were more common, but not often as elaborate as that on the house in Burritts Rapids (Figs. 66, 67).

Obviously there are some very attractive frame houses in the Rideau Corridor. Inevitably, while they may have the same proportions, they cannot have the air of solidity possessed by their stone counterparts nor their aging charm. But the front-gabled styles and the board and batten finish blend well with the small-scale setting of the villages and towns, and many of the larger clapboard houses with their sweeping verandahs and tall gables are an attractive addition to the countryside.
Brick Houses

Although brick became one of the most popular finishes for domestic buildings in Ontario by the late 1800s, its use in the pre-1880 period in the Rideau Corridor was comparatively rare. Brick-finished buildings accounted for only 14 per cent of the total recorded, and of that group it is estimated that well over half were erected after 1850. Bricks became more readily available after mid-century and continued to grow in popularity for domestic as well as commercial buildings, and by 1880 few houses in the corridor were being erected of stone. Because of their relatively late date of construction, brick houses in the Rideau area are seen in a wider variety of styles than the stone structures. The early designs followed the same style as seen in contemporary stone or frame houses, and are generally end-gabled with a symmetrical façade, centre door, chimney at each end and a gable over the front door housing a semi-circular-headed decorative window. Brick houses built after mid-century in the corridor are more apt to be of the later gable-fronted style, the L-shaped plan, usually with a partial verandah and sometimes a bay window, or a hip-roofed design and Italianate detailing.

Construction followed that of the frame houses, and being later in date, used more sawn lumber and fewer log beams or rafters. Walls were of wood framing with brick facing, or of two and sometimes three layers of brick. As with the grout-filled frame walls of the wood houses, whether these "solid" brick walls were two or three layers thick was difficult to discern and the recorders were dependent on knowledgeable householders for this type of information. Probably most of the brick houses built in the area in the 1860s and earlier were of two layers of brick, but further structural surveying would be required to establish this detail with any degree of accuracy.

In the early days the brick used was locally made, brickyards being established at several places throughout the corridor where suitable clay could be found. Brick sizes varied, some being larger, others smaller than the size used today. The colour of the bricks depended on the type of clay available. The early ones were light red, some with a
pink, some with an orange cast. Yellow or buff-coloured brick was produced as well, but its use was restricted to the decorative trim on door and window openings. An interesting exception to this is seen in the Merrickville area where alternating red and yellow bricks were used in each course of the building wall. Laid in a simple bond, the effect is less busy than it sounds since the colours are mellow and the pattern consistent. It was used by John "Survey" Burchill, who surveyed the village of Merrickville, on the fine home he built there in 1851 (Fig. 68). Another interesting example is the Gothic Revival house built in 1858 in Wolford township (Fig. 69).

Detailing, as with contemporary stone houses, is concentrated on the main entrance door of the end-gabled structure. Fanlight-transomed doors were recorded, a notable example being that of the Summit House in Perth (Fig. 70), a remarkably early brick building erected in 1823 and designed with an Adamesque fanlight transom, an oval decorative window of the same style and the tall first-floor windows and important chimneys (now missing) of the Regency period. Another interesting example, also in Perth, is the McMartin house (Figs. 71, 72), a very large handsome building erected in 1839 by an ex-American who imported American bricks, American workmen and apparently American designers also, since it is an adaptation of the very popular Federal style of the United States, a style rarely seen in its entirety in this part of Ontario. Fanlight doors are found, too, on the smaller houses such as the house in Wolford township shown in Figures 73 and 74. Rectangular transoms, however, were more common done in the Classical Revival style and window openings were untrimmed and rectangular, as on the McCrea house in Wolford township (Figs. 75, 76). On the later designs this rectangular opening gave way to a segmental shape which became the one most commonly used on brick buildings from the late 1870s on.

The desire for fancy buildings which was part of the Gothic Revival is evident in the area in the extensive use of stone or contrasting coloured brick for door and window trim and often for quoins as well. This trim is usually wide and rather heavy in scale and thus is
a dominating feature on the smaller houses. An example of stone trim is seen on the Samuel Starr Easton house in Wolford township (Fig. 77), and of contrasting brick on the Kelly house in Osgoode township (Fig. 78). Equally decorative but somewhat finer in scale is the brick trim on the house in Oxford township seen in Figures 79 and 80. Very decorative brickwork used as a frieze is rare in the area, the only example recorded being a house in Marlborough (Fig. 81). Gothic detailing was used extensively on verandah treillage and occasionally for bargeboard trim. As with the frame examples, this type of detailing became coarser later in the century when it was more apt to have been mass-produced in the local mill. Earlier examples, such as is seen on Van Buren Street in Kemptville (Figs. 82, 83), show the finer scaling of individual design and craftsmanship.

Since the Italianate style was becoming popular in Canada at about the same time bricks were becoming more readily available, its stylistic features are often seen on brick buildings. The Italianate was a style derived from Italian villa design and its extensive use of semi-circular-headed window and door openings caused it to be known also as the Round-Headed style. In addition to this type of opening, it is also identified by wide bracketed eaves and projecting frontispieces and towers centrally or asymmetrically located. Not a great many examples of this style were seen in the Rideau Corridor as it was customarily a "town style" and used for rather elaborate houses. An example carried out in brick and erected in the 1870s is found on Isabella Street in Perth (Fig. 84).

Generally speaking, most of the brick houses in the corridor, being built well after mid-century, tend to have the more attenuated proportions of the later architectural styles: the buildings are higher, roof pitches steeper and windows taller and narrower than the pre-1850 houses. Unfortunately, not too many gained through their detailing the charm they lost in these new proportions, and consequently as a group they are not as attractive as the stone houses that preceded them.
Defensive Buildings of the Canal

Since the Rideau Canal was essentially a military operation built for defence, any permanent accommodation designed to service it had also to be of a defensive nature. This included houses built for the lockmasters who were stationed along the canal to keep it operational in times of peace as well as war. As a result of this dual demand of service and defence, a type of "semi-military" canal architecture was developed, a style particularly evident in the design of the blockhouses.

The blockhouses, according to Colonel By's original proposal, were to be erected at 22 stations along the canal to be used by the lockmasters and the men doing general maintenance duty. Colonel By also intended that they "serve as secure depots in time of war for provisions, ammunition and small arms, for the militia, as large villages are forming at every station where there are locks buildings." However, it was decided that this scheme was unduly elaborate and that the siting of such blockhouses would not necessarily be convenient locations for lockmasters' houses. Consequently, only four blockhouses were completed, at Merrickville, The Narrows, Newboro and Kingston Mills.

For the lockmasters' houses a money-saving compromise was reached whereby it was agreed that following the completion of the canal the lockmasters would take over the buildings erected by the contractors for their own use during the construction period, the cost being divided equally between the contractors and the government. This scheme provided houses only where originally built by the contractor for his own use and their location of course had no relation to the defence or maintenance of the canal, nor were they constructed as defensible buildings. None of the buildings so obtained appear to have survived; it is highly probable that they were few in number and of frame construction.

Following the Rebellion of 1837 and again during the 1844-46 Oregon boundary dispute, considerable apprehension was felt over the lack of existing protection for the canal. As a result, additional
lockmasters' houses and squared timber guardhouses were erected, both of a defensible type.

Only three guardhouses were apparently built — at Jones Falls, at the Whitefish Dam and at Ottawa — none of which survive. Lockmasters' houses were built at a number of stations and some 11 remain. Most have been extensively altered but largely by additions, so the original defensible construction can still be discerned. The location of some of them, commanding a view of the canal in both directions, indicates as well their planned importance in the defence system of the canal.

The style and construction of the blockhouses were quite clearly established by Colonel By and the Royal Engineers. In his letter of 15 March 1830 to General Mann, Colonel By described the blockhouses he intended to build.

*The lower part of these blockhouses I propose building with stone, there being a sufficient quantity remaining at each station from the rock excavation to enable that part to be built of masonry, with walls four feet thick, at the same price as timber. These walls would support strong flooring beams, with a layer of masonry, to render the lower storeys fire-proof and nearly bomb-proof, as shown by the Section. The roofs and timberwork I propose covering with tin, which will render these buildings very durable and difficult to destroy by fire, as tin remains free from rust in this climate upwards of sixty years.*

The blockhouses were constructed as Colonel By had specified, the lower section having four-foot-thick walls of stone and upper walls built of squared timber, originally tin covered. Like the blockhouse at Newboro (Fig. 85), they were all approximately 24 feet by 24 feet at the base with an 18-inch overhand except for Merrickville which was more then twice as large, being 50 feet square with an 18-inch overhang (Fig. 86).

Originally the only openings on the ground floor were ventilation slits of an ingenious design, having an interior core or baffle of stone. Access to the building was by means of an exterior stairway to
the upper floor level. Consequently, while they seem admirably designed for their primary purpose -- defence of the canal -- they were probably not very convenient buildings to live in. Nevertheless, even the smallest of them was intended to house 20 men and they did serve as lockmasters' houses as well.

All four of these blockhouses survive and all have been restored to some extent. The only one now in use (1972) is the Merrickville structure which houses a local museum.

The design of the lockmasters' houses was apparently based on the standards set down in 1845 by the Royal Engineers in a circular concerning defensible buildings wherein it was stated that

The requisites for a defensible building are:
1. That the approach be under fire from it.
2. That every part of it be flanked.
3. That the gates, doors and all windows within a moderate height from the ground be strong enough not to be forced open without very powerful means.
4. That there be no openings by which the defenders will be exposed to shot, except the small loop-holes constructed for their own fire.
5. That these loop-holes be not less than 7 feet from the external ground.

The directive further states that the flanking requirements could be satisfied in the case of small buildings by the provision of a projecting porch, to be enclosed on one-storey buildings but with no entry through it. The buildings which survive show a compromise with these requirements. Loop-holes were provided but were not always seven feet from the ground and porches served as entranceways as well.

The lockmasters' houses were of uniform design, roughly square in plan and one storey high with a hip roof. Like the blockhouses they were built of stone and covered with tin and some, though not all, were provided with musket loops. Presumably the thickness of the walls was considered to be an adequate provision for defence in those buildings
where loop-holes were not provided. One of the few lockmasters' houses to survive in its original form can be seen at Davis Lock (Fig. 87).

A number of the other surviving lockmasters' houses have had second storeys added and all have had the loop-holes blocked in with stone or wood. Nevertheless, like the house at Chaffeys Locks (Fig. 88), despite additions and blocking of musket loops, they still show their original form, including the projecting porch. The houses all serve as residences for lock staff, offices or summer cottages.

In addition to the blockhouses and lockmasters' houses, service buildings were erected at various stations along the canal. The only surviving one recorded is the old forge at Jones Falls. This structure was built of stone and the brick forge is still intact (Figs. 89, 90).

The semi-military canal architecture represented by the blockhouses, lockmasters' houses and service buildings is unusual and very distinctive in style. The original design of the lockmasters' houses produced simple but attractive small houses, and the blockhouses were interesting examples of the "Form Follows Function" thesis of the School of the Bauhaus that was so popular 100 years later. Functionally if not always aesthetically attractive, these buildings represent an integral and interesting part of the architecture of the Rideau Canal.
At the time of the settling of the Rideau Corridor there were five major religious denominations in Upper Canada. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic churches were, of course, well established when the Province of Upper Canada was founded. It was assumed at that time that the former religion would become the established church of Upper Canada, reflecting the close association of church and state that existed in England. This assumption was evident in the granting of the clergy reserves, which set aside one-seventh of the land as an endowment to the "Protestant" church. The assumption proved erroneous with the coming of the United Empire Loyalists, for while they brought with them a loyalty to the crown, this loyalty did not necessarily encompass, as was expected, a loyalty to the Church of England. Many of them were Methodists and, because of the strength of their religious beliefs, their tenacity and zeal, they were able to establish the first Methodist circuit in Upper Canada by 1790.

A second form of Methodism arrived in Canada with the coming of the Wesleyan Methodist adherents as part of the post-1812 emigration from Great Britain. Dissenters from both this form of Methodism and the Episcopalian Methodism of the Loyalists formed still another Methodist group, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists, and not until 1884 were all three united as the Methodist Episcopalian Church of Canada.

The Presbyterians, who became established in the Rideau area in the early days of settlement (a Presbyterian church was established in Merrickville in 1821), also suffered from dissension among themselves. Reflecting various divisions within the Church of Scotland and its American counterpart, these groups finally came together in 1875 to form the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Baptists were considerably fewer in number than the other religious groups, but at least one congregation was established in the Rideau area (in Bastard township) in the 1790s. They too suffered internal disagreements which were not finally resolved until 1851.
These several groups and their doctrinal differences led to the erection an unusually large number of churches in some areas, considering the size of the population. Churches for all denominations were built in the Rideau Corridor with, as might be expected, the Anglican and Methodist predominating. These pre-1880 churches were largely simple one-storey structures, although there were also some very handsome (though not necessarily large) structures with tall spires and intricate interior detailing.

Most of the churches recorded were built of stone and equally divided between rural and urban sites. A few of the rural and village churches, particularly the earlier ones, were of frame construction, brick being used primarily in the villages and towns. Stone construction seems to have been dominant until brick came into popular use in the 1870s.

Stylistically the churches belong to the Gothic Revival and with only one or two exceptions all display the pointed window, the primary distinguishing feature of this style. So established did this feature become in the Rideau area (and elsewhere in Canada) that as Alan Gowans has said, "People...still have no trouble recognizing a Gothic window as a sign of church architecture, no less distinctive than a cross."9

The Gothic Revival period started in England in the mid-18th century and was, in part, a reaction to the sometimes severe style of the Classical Revival which preceded it, as well as an expression of the desire for more decorative buildings. It was due also to a return to fashion of the arts of the Middle Ages, receiving great impetus from the writings of art lovers, architects and authors. By the turn of the century, mediaevalism was very popular. One of the most influential of these mediaeval enthusiasts was A.W.N. Pugin (1812-52), an architect and writer who "not only admired the aesthetic and religious values of the Middle Ages but saw in their structural principles and logical ornament the true essence of architecture."10 This equating of Christianity and architecture was received with great enthusiasm in England. Under the aegis of the Ecclesiological Society, founded in England in 1839 and devoted to the perfection of Gothic symbolism in Anglican church
building, the Gothic style of architecture became the accepted style for churches and when, in 1832 its advocates defeated the Classical Revivalists in the "battle of styles" that raged over the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings in Britain, Gothic Revival became the national style as well. Its use in Upper Canada thus contained an air of patriotism in addition to its religious connotations.

While, as Pevsner says, "no other country took so wholeheartedly to the Gothic Revival in all its tendencies and shades as England," the style did become popular in America as well, though to a somewhat lesser extent. Accepted more for its picturesqueness than for moral or patriotic symbolism it was popularized, particularly for domestic buildings, by the writings of A. J. Downing whose book, The Architecture of Country Houses, published first in 1850, was in its ninth printing in 1866. While the Gothic Revival style did not become popular for domestic architecture until mid-19th century in either the United States or Canada, its use for church architecture was firmly established in both Great Britain and the United States in the early 1800s. This dual influence was inevitably reflected in Canada and consequently almost all the churches, regardless of denomination -- those of the Rideau Corridor included -- were constructed with some semblance of the Gothic Revival style.

In plan or form the churches in the Rideau Corridor, regardless of denomination or material of construction, fall roughly in two groups: those with towers and those without. Most of the small rural churches are without towers and in many instances are distinguishable from schoolhouses only by their pointed Gothic windows. They are small, pleasantly proportioned buildings in stone or frame, rectangular in shape with a medium to low pitched roof, a chimney at one gable end, usually a small and simple entrance porch at the other, and an invariable symmetrical distribution of three window openings on each long side. The only decorative feature of these buildings lies in the pointed Gothic design of the door and window openings and the design of the sash themselves. The latter vary in size and design, sometimes having a single small-paned sash, as in St. Augustine's Church at
Prospect (Figs. 91, 92), or a double sash separated by a wood mullion, as in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Salem (Figs. 93, 94). A more decorative window, seen on St. John's Anglican Church in Storrington township (Figs. 95, 96) has the paired sash separated by a stone mullion and is one of the few recorded in the area having additional decorative features such as the circular design in the gable and patterned bargeboard trim.

The more elaborate churches -- those with towers -- still retain the rectangular, gable-roofed basic form of the smaller buildings and the omnipresent Gothic windows but have a tower integrated into the design. These towers are generally square in plan and located on the centre front of the church. Some of the small churches, such as the United Church at Battersea built in 1858 have had the tower added at a later date so it projects fully from the front elevation of the original structure (Fig. 97).

A few of these central towers, such as the one on the Standard Presbyterian Church in North Gower township (Fig. 98), terminate without a spire in the manner of Norman or mediaeval Anglican churches. On some of these towers castellated parapets are seen, as on St. James Church in Manotick (Fig. 99) and the church in Sunbury (Fig. 100); or there may be a combination of parapet and spires as at Burritts Rapids (Fig. 101).

The spires, some of which were later additions, vary considerably in size and design from the rather squat style rising without transition from the square tower as is seen on the Wolford Chapel United Church (Fig. 102), to the rather fussy spire of St. Edward's Church in Westport (Fig. 103) which soars to some 150 feet, quite losing sight of the main roof below. This spire, whose actual height is visually increased by the repetition of similar details in decreasing size, is a late replacement of the original whose simple style and lower height were in rather better proportion with the balance of the design. Well proportioned and in the Gothic tradition is the spire of the Roman Catholic Church erected in 1858 in Richmond (Fig. 104). Another, the slender spire of the United Church in Seeleys Bay (Fig. 105), rises with pleasant transition from the usual square tower which, in this building, terminates
in low-pitched decorated gables rather than the flat top found on so many of the Rideau area churches. Finials and imitation quoins are additional Gothic details of the Seeleys Bay Church, which was built in 1877 and whose general design suggests the slender proportions and finely scaled details of the Perpendicular of late Gothic style.

Spires that rise without transition from the towers often give the church a curious mediaeval look. Such a design can be seen on the Knox Presbyterian Church in Merrickville (Fig. 106). Here the tower is in sharp contrast with the tall, slender late Gothic windows. On the Holy Trinity Church in North Gower (Fig. 107) the spire sits, apparently unanchored, on a Norman tower whose painted clocks remain unmoved by time.

A departure from the single, centre-tower design is seen in the off-centre towers of the Baptist Church in Smith's Falls (Fig. 108) and St. James Anglican Church in Perth, both dating from the 1870s. The latter is again in the Gothic tradition while the Baptist Church is in the style of the Romanesque Revival. (The Romanesque Revival was part of the Italianate or Round-Headed style which became popular for all types of architecture in Canada in the latter half of the 19th century, but this church is the only example of it recorded in the survey.)

Another departure from the central single tower is found in Perth in St. John's Church (Fig. 109), built in 1848 and one of the most elaborate of all the churches in the Rideau Corridor. The central tower of this buttressed and pinnacled limestone structure is flanked on either side by smaller towers of similar design. While unusually elaborate in form, the detailing is severe, giving the whole a somewhat stylized effect.

Built in a different idiom are St. John the Evangelist Church in Oxford Mills (Fig. 110) and St. Augustine's in Oxford township (Figs. 111, 112). Both are again Gothic in detail with tall pointed windows and even a simple rose window on St. Augustine's; but the high, steeply pitched roofs on these buildings belong to the Anglo-Saxon period of English mediaeval architecture rather than the period represented by
their Gothic details. The church at Oxford Mills, for example, with its gable end terminating in a bell tower is very reminiscent of the Boars Hants Church in England (ca. 1000). It is curious that this early mediaeval style should appear in the Rideau at so late a date, all three examples having been built between 1869 and 1879 after the Gothic Revival style was well established.

A style feature which was more in keeping with the contemporary developments of the post-1860 period is seen on two very similar churches, both built in the late 1870s. These are both Methodist buildings, one at Forfar (Fig. 113) and one at Eastons Corners (Fig. 114). While the centre front towers on both are traditional, their termination in a form of Mansard roof marks them as belonging to the Second Empire style. (First popularized in Canada in the 1870s and used extensively thereafter on all types of buildings, this style is distinguished by the use of the Mansard roof.)

As might be expected the interiors of the small rural churches were usually quite simple and unadorned; however, elaborate ceiling designs were found in some, notably St. John's in Oxford Mills (Fig. 115) and Holy Trinity Church in North Gower (Fig. 116), where examples can be seen of exposed wood ceiling structures reminiscent of the elaborate wood ceilings of the mediaeval parish churches of England. Most outstanding of the Gothic interior designs is St. Edward's Church in Westport (Fig. 117), whose slender, beautiful vaulting is the more remarkable inasmuch as it was erected in 1852.

Regardless of design inside or out, of fabric or location, all of these early churches of the Rideau Corridor bear witness to the devotion and determination of the pioneers. Faced, as most were, with an almost daily struggle for survival they nonetheless overlooked doctrinal differences and found the time and devoted the energy to erecting tangible and lasting symbols of their faith.
School Buildings of the Rideau

The Common School Act passed in 1816 gave the authority and limited financial assistance to any community to organize a school, provided 20 pupils were available to attend it. The financial assistance—a maximum of £25 per school—was intended to pay part of the teacher's salary and assist in furnishing school texts. Members of the community were expected to provide and maintain the school building and, in addition, parents of the students were obliged to pay attendance fees and to board the teacher for a part of each term. It is not surprising, then, that the school buildings were simple in the extreme.

The earliest schools were of log construction, heated by fireplaces and minimally furnished. Some, we are told, had only backless benches for the younger pupils, while the older students used desks consisting of boards extending along three sides of the room supported by pieces of wood set into the chinks of the log walls. A contemporary sketch on education in Upper Canada in the early part of the 19th century noted that

One might suppose from the shattered condition and ill accommodation of many of the schoolhouses that they were erected as pounds to confine unruly boys and punish them by way of freezing them or smoking them, so that the master can do little more than regulate the ceremonies of the hearth. 14

Fortunately, however, such a bleak description is hardly applicable to the surviving examples of the early schoolhouses of the Rideau Corridor. The majority of those recorded were erected just before or after the passing of the School Act of 1846, which was designed to organize the local administration of the schools and to provide increased assistance in establishing them. Consequently, though minimal in size, they were more apt to have been built of frame or stone, heated by stoves and adequately furnished.

The basic style seemed to be a simple, one-storey, one-room structure with its design varying only in the number of windows, the
type of construction and the style of the bell tower sometimes surmounting the ridge of the roof (Figs. 118-120). All had a small entrance porch on one gable end and all had a chimney, usually of brick, at the other. Two, three and occasionally four double-hung windows were symmetrically located on each of the long walls. The Heckston schoolhouse (Fig. 121), built about 1850, is an example of this basic design although its original finish is now concealed by a composition cladding. Original glass panes were small and the most common window consisted of two sash, each three panes wide by two panes high. An interesting exception to this, however, can be seen in the South Gower township schoolhouse (Figs. 122, 123) where the finely mullioned window consists of 20 small panes divided (12 and 8) between two sash.

One-room schoolhouses of the same basic design were erected in all finishes -- log, frame, stone and brick. Only two log schoolhouses recognizable as such were recorded, both in Montague township (Fig. 124). It is possible others still exist, their log walls now concealed by composition siding or clapboard. The frame schools are, with few exceptions, finished in clapboard. The River Road School in Bathurst township, built in the 1870s (Fig. 125), is an interesting example of a clapboarded schoolhouse displaying the narrow width clapboard typical of the earlier buildings. The Classical Revival decoration on the window head of this building is also worth noting. On occasion board and batten was used instead of clapboard, as for example on a school in Bathurst township (Fig. 126). The stone schoolhouses are of limestone or sandstone, usually in coursed rubble and sometimes with cut-stone quoins. They are of sturdy proportions with a pleasantly low-pitched roof. A typical example is the schoolhouse at Freeland (Fig. 127). Few examples of one-room brick schools were recorded, the most interesting of which is the Wolford Chapel School (1862) built with a pattern of alternating red and yellow brick, a design peculiar to this particular area (Fig. 128).

As the population of the corridor grew and with it the demand for larger and better schools, the two-room school appeared. Built during
the 1870s in the Rideau Corridor, these schools are generally of brick, and are one storey high. They are rectangular in shape with symmetrically placed windows and the ubiquitous entrance porch located centrally on the long side rather than on the gable end of the building, reflecting the interior two-room plan.

Constructed usually in red brick with contrasting yellow brick trim and quoins and topped with a decorative bell tower of Gothic design, these small buildings are attractive and considerably more inviting in appearance than their starkly simple one-room predecessors. This same design was carried out in stone but no frame examples were recorded. The stone schoolhouse at Oxford Mills built in 1875 (Fig. 129) is one of the most attractive of the two-room schools in the area, and a very handsome example of this same design carried out in brick is the schoolhouse in Jasper built the same year (Fig. 130).

Larger towns of course required larger schools and were also the sites of the early secondary school buildings. Most of the early primary schools in the urban centres have been burned or replaced, and as a result pre-1880 school buildings in these centres usually include only the larger or later public or secondary schools. Two of these are found in Smith's Falls, one of which is of brick (Fig. 131) and the other of stone (Fig. 132). The former, a two-storey hip-roofed building erected in the 1870s, is built of red brick with yellow brick trim used in a fashion similar to that of the two-room schools of this same period. With simple, symmetrically placed windows and a projecting frontispiece, it is typical of the form that was traditional for two-storey schools all across Canada for 75 years. The stone school in Smith's Falls erected in 1871 has an elaborate, dentiled cornice in the style of the Classical Revival of the 1840s. This decorative feature is combined with the segmental-headed windows usually associated with the later Second Empire style which became very popular in Canada from the 1870s on.

Many of the schoolhouses in the Rideau Corridor are still in use, but few are serving their original purpose. Some are used as halls or local museums and many of the one-room schoolhouses have been converted
into comfortable homes. Despite additions and alterations, however their basic shape shines through, still recognizable as a seat of learning and for many a nostalgic reminder of the past.
The Commercial, Social and Administrative Buildings

The early communities of the Rideau Corridor were, of necessity, almost entirely self-contained both socially and commercially. The directories of any of these mid-19th century settlements would undoubtedly include at least one blacksmith, a harness-maker, shoemaker, innkeeper, store-keeper and, depending on the location, a miller. Many of these trades so essential at the time are no longer practised, and the buildings which housed them have long since disappeared; nevertheless, enough examples survive throughout the corridor to provide very tangible evidence of the commercial and social life that existed in both urban and rural areas.

In the early days some of these trades were carried on in parts of a residence or in simple and sometimes crudely built log structures. A second look at some log buildings, now abandoned or serving as farm outbuildings, reveals their original use as a blacksmith shop, post-office, tinship or tannery. For example, the small log shed erected in 1852 on the Tubman farm in Munster (Figs. 133, 134) was once the first post-office and store of that village. It was carefully moved to its present site and the original "pigeon holes" for the mail are still on the wall. The Anderson garage in Ashton with its 36-foot-long log walls was once the blacksmith shop, as was the Porter garage in Prospect (Fig. 135). Little remains to indicate their original use, except possibly the profit-sharing coupon found in the former, apparently issued to the purchasers of Peerless Horseshoe Nails and redeemable only by blacksmiths.

Larger and more substantial buildings were erected to house another important trade, carriage making. These buildings were 2 or 2½ storeys high with double entrance doors on the end gable. Examples of these carriage shops can be seen in Eastons Corners (Fig. 136) and Westport (Fig. 137). The carriage shop in Westport, originally a blacksmith shop as well, now houses the Rideau District Museum.

Many early Ontario communities developed around a mill which was naturally sited at a source of potential water-power. Merrickville,
Burritts Rapids, Manotick (one the site of four mills), Oxford Mills and Westport all are typical of this type of settlement in the Rideau Corridor. Merrickville was in fact originally known as Merrick's Mills and owned its founding to William Merrick's selection of this site for a saw-mill. The saw-mills, which usually were the first mills to be built, were of frame construction while the woollen and grist mills were of stone. The latter were large, substantial buildings having plain symmetrical elevations well proportioned in the Georgian manner. Several of the early mills have survived but few are in good condition or serving their original purpose. The 2½-storey grist and lumber mill at Bedford Mills is now a residence and the original grinding stone serves as a doorstep. The machinery of the grist and woollen mill at Merrickville has been removed, and the building is present only partially occupied (Fig. 138). Gould's Mills in Smith's Falls erected in 1868 is another large stone mill complex that is no longer in use as a mill. Not the largest mill in the corridor but one of the best preserved is the Manotick Mill (Fig. 139), recently purchased by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority. Erected in 1857, this handsome building still retains its original metal roofing, and the interior is exceptionally well finished with beaded beams and stylized Ionic capitals on the supporting columns. The machinery is intact and the mill is operational during the summer months.

Another important industry in the corridor which flourished somewhat later (in the 1870s) was cheese-making. Few cheese factories now remain as such, but one that retains its original form if not its original function is in Burridge (Fig. 140). This is an attractive building with the characteristic protective loading canopy intact. A cupola and weather-vane break the long line of the roof and enhance the building's silhouette.

The small inns and larger hostelries of the era varied considerably in size and design and have suffered various fates. Apparently before the 1850s there were few inns designed as such; if they were, only their history now distinguishes them from the houses of their time. Such is the case with Rose's Inn in Montague township (Fig. 141). This is a large 2½-storey stone building with the proportions of the British
Renaissance style, a finely dentiled cornice and a huge stone fireplace in the parlour. It was built in the early part of the century and is now a private home.

About mid-century, substantial hotels were erected in the Rideau Corridor, a move reflecting the commercial development of the period. These buildings followed no fixed style or design and were constructed of frame, brick or stone. Some were of frame with full width upper galleries (an example existed in Burritts Rapids until 1971); others were large hip-roofed structures such as the McKeen Hotel in Kemptville (Fig. 142), while Grenville Hotel built in Merrickville in 1857 (Fig. 143) is of yellow brick and has a pedimented entrance door in the style of the Classical Revival. One of the most famous in the early days was Reilly's Hotel in Richmond (Fig. 144), built in 1855 to capture the trade of merchants en route from Prescott to the upper Ottawa with lumbermen's supplies. It is a three-storey hip-roofed stone building with two of the original four large chimneys remaining as well as the broad, simply bracketed eaves. Both chimneys and eaves are rather distinctive style features for the time, the chimneys reminiscent of the earlier Regency style and the wide eaves anticipating the Italinate which became popular from the 1860s on. Also in existence are two early hostleries in Perth; Hotel Imperial originally "Barrie House" built before 1850 and still in use as a hotel (Fig. 146), and Hotel Perth dating from 1826, a complex of buildings which have undergone many alterations over the years but are still in operation as a hotel.

The early shops or stores were invariably combined with living quarters above and ranged from 1½-storey front-gabled frame buildings to large two- and three-storey end-gabled stone structures. One of the few examples of the 1½-storey front gable store design is found in Portland where Scovil's store (Figs. 147, 148) was erected in 1850. Until quite recently this store retained the original fittings including a handsome paneled counter, shelving and drawers. Examples of the larger two-storey stone stores can be seen in Richmond and Oxford Mills. These buildings are very similar in design being well proportioned structures of coursed rubble with a chimney at each gable end. The Oxford Mills
building still retains the multiple-paned show windows which distinguished the commercial from the residential section of the building (Fig. 149). Both buildings date from mid-century and are interesting reflections of the prosperity of the communities at the time.

The same type of store with living quarters on the upper floor was also built in the larger centres, especially Perth which has many examples. A number of these, however, have been extensively altered, losing their original roof line and in some instances being completely engulfed in additions. Typical of the style but surviving only relatively unscathed is the Brooks Block built in 1846 (Fig. 150).

Another type of store dating from the late 1860s and occasionally seen is an L-shaped plan with the store located in the front gabled section and the living quarters in the wing. An interesting example of this plan is the Foley house, erected in 1878 in Westport (Fig. 151).

With the coming of the railways and a rapid expansion in trade, the commercial buildings in the Rideau Corridor changed in character. Those erected in the 1870s were usually of brick, at least two storeys in height, housing shops, offices and warehouses. With decorative brick cornices and long rows of segmental or round-headed windows these buildings lined the main streets of nearly every medium-sized town in Ontario during the next 20 years. Typical examples are found in the Rideau Corridor in the larger centres such as Smith's Falls and Perth (Figs. 152, 153), the earlier ones distinguished by arched openings into rear courtyards. A few more decoratively trimmed commercial buildings were also recorded, the most elaborate being the Garrett Block built in the late 1870s in Smith's Falls (Fig. 154).

The street-level storeys of many of the early commercial buildings in the Rideau Corridor have long since been altered to up-date the buildings and provide the necessary large display windows. In the smaller communities particularly, many of these buildings are only in partial use or stand vacant, silent reminders of the commercial life of the past.
Halls for social and administrative purposes were built in increasing numbers in the Rideau area after about 1850. Some of these town and township halls, Loyal Orange Lodges and Temperance Halls, have survived and are still in use, largely in rural areas. The early ones (pre-1870) are simple rectangular, end-gabled buildings looking very much like the schoolhouse of the time and built of stone or frame, such as the town hall in Montague township (Fig. 155) or the L.O.L. Hall in Storrington township (Fig. 156). The later examples are of brick, such as the Temperance Hall built in 1874 in Wolford township (Figs. 157, 158), and the interesting hip-roofed town hall in North Gower, built in 1876. The segmented-headed windows of the latter are in keeping with the style of the time but the design of the crowning cupola seems to be relict of the earlier Classical Revival period (Fig. 159).

The most elaborate as well as the earliest of the administrative buildings in the area is the Lanark County Court House in Perth (Fig. 160). This well-proportioned building with pedimented gable, heavy cut-stone quoin accents and interesting windows with round-headed transoms was built in 1842. The building retains its original form, although a good deal of the detailing both inside and out (including a cupola) has been lost over the years; however, some of it is presently being restored and the building continues to serve the purpose for which it was intended.

One example of a county registry office was recorded (Fig. 161). It is a front-gabled, one-storey stone structure with heavy cut-stone trim on semi-circular headed openings a design used repeatedly for such structures in Ontario. The example recorded was built in 1872 in Perth, and is still serving its original purpose.

These administrative buildings and their continuing use for their designed intent provide a very tangible link with the past, since they not only house the records of local history but are as well a visible reminder of it.
Conclusions

This, then, is the heritage: a concentration of 19th-century buildings which form a microcosm of rural Upper Canada 120 years ago and a tangible expression of the pioneering skill, faith and determination in the creation of an environment which still retains much of its original charm. Fortunately the heritage is a living one and great credit is due those who have kept it this way: the descendants of the original families who have carefully maintained the family homes; newcomers who have rescued and sympathetically restored so many of the houses; historical societies and local historians who have contributed endless time and effort to preserve threatened structures and to interest the residents of the region in their history and heritage.

Parts of this heritage, however, continue to be seriously threatened. The small rural schools and churches, the large commercial buildings in the small towns, the old inns, the mills, the tradesmen's shops have been rendered inadequate by the relentless pressures of social and economic change. To resent or now attempt to stifle the progress of the area would indeed be no tribute to the pioneers who worked so hard to ensure it; but in making our contribution, enough must be preserved to show the contributions of others along the way. Preservation of our architectural heritage is surely the finest tribute we can make to Canada's pioneer past.

National Historic Sites Service,
Ottawa
Endnotes


3 The Mechanics Institute was a pioneer organization designed primarily to provide a form of cultural education for the working man. The first institute, based on a similar organization in England, was founded in Upper Canada in 1831 and by the mid-19th century, branches were very numerous even in towns and villages. The Mechanics Institutes were instrumental in establishing local libraries for the use of tradesmen and the presence in their libraries of the carpenters' and builders' handbooks listed suggests that they were in current use at the time. It is interesting to note that many of Ontario's modern libraries began a project of the local Mechanics Institute, and books are still available bearing the Mechanics Institute's original stamp of identification.

4 Sir Henry Wotton in his essay paraphrasing Elements of Architecture by Vitruvius, published in 1624.

5 "Clay of the proper colour, usually from a nearby bank, was put into the trough, and water was added. Most clays would produce red bricks when burned, but some made buff, grey, or white bricks. When white or buff trimming bricks became popular on red brick buildings, clay from specially chosen deposits was needed to produce them. (Nowadays the colour of bricks is altered by adding special materials or by making adjustments in the burning process.)" (T. Ritchie, Canada Builds, 1867-1967 (Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1967), p. 207.)


7 Ibid.


14 Ibid., p. 280.
Bibliography

Primary Sources

Canada. Public Archives.
MG12, War Office Papers, Vol. 55.
RG31, Canada West Census, 1861, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville North County;
Montague Lanark South County.
Walling County Maps of 1860s.

Secondary Sources

Battersea Women's Institute, comp.

Benjamin, Asher
The American Builder's Companion: or, a System of Architecture, Part-
icularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building. Repr. of 1827 ed.

Blake, V. B. and R. Greenhill

Bond, Courtney C.J.
Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Canadian Historic Sites Division.

**Historical Assets of the Rideau Waterway; A Review Prepared for the**


**Canada Canal Communication.** House of Commons, 1831.

Canniff, William

**History of the Settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario) with Special Reference to the Bay Quinté.** Dudley and Burns, Toronto, 1869.

Carsonby Historical Society


Cutts, Anson Bailey


Davidson, Marshall B.

**The American Heritage History of Notable American Houses.**

Downing, A.J.

Fletcher, Banister F.

Gourlay, J.L.
History of the Ottawa Valley. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1896.

Gourlay, Robert F.

Gowans, Alan W.

Guillet, Edwin C.
Hamlin, Talbot

Greek Revival Architecture in America. Repr. of 1944 ed.

Hereford, Sally


Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

Kidson, Peter B. et al.


Kimball, Fiske

Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic.

Lafever, Minard


Leavitt, T.W.

Legget, Robert

Lower, Arthur R.M.

McGill, Jean S.

McKenzie, Ruth
*Leeds and Grenville; Their First Two Hundred Years,* McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1967.

MacRae, M. and A. Adamson

MacTaggart, John

Minhinnick, Jeanne
Newman, L.H.

Ontario, Newboro. Centennial Committee, comp.

Ontario. Richmond.

Pevsner, Nikolaus

Pothorn, Herbert

Rempel, John I.
Ritchie, T.


Shortt, A. and A.G. Doughty, eds.


Shortt, Edward, ed.


The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Charleton County.

The Manotick Story, 1859-1959.
Centennial Souvenir Book.

Walker, H.J. and O. Walker


West, Thomas Wilson


Whiffen, Marcus

American Architecture since 1780; A Guide to the Styles.

Map of the Rideau Corridor showing locations of buildings recorded in the survey.
2 "Thunderwood Farm" built about 1840 in North Gower township (Con. 1, Lot 23), with its centre front gable, end chimneys and decorative doorway is typical in design of many of the houses in the Rideau Corridor including those of frame and brick as well as stone.

3 The simple lines, unbroken eave and general proportions of this stone house, built about 1832 in Heckston, South Gower township, are typical of the earlier houses in the Rideau area.
4 The "Red House" in Perth. Now painted white, this log building (originally an inn) acquired a finish of red clapboard siding in 1865 at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Perth in 1860.

5 Log cabin in Ashton, Goulbourn township. End of log beams supporting the upper floor can be seen on the front elevation.
6 Log cabin in Wolford township (Con. A, Lot 11), of typical centre-door design.

7 Log cabin in North Gower township (Con. 3, Lot 39).
Log cabin in Montague township (Con. 3, Lot 20), an example of the off-centre door design.

One "Wilson's Bay" post office in South Gower township (Con. BF, Lot 40). The style and proportions of this stucco house readily suggest its original log construction.
10 Typical early stone fireplace, Storrington township (Con. 8, Lot 9). Now demolished.

11 Log cabin in Goulbourn township (Con. 8, Lot 2) still retaining its original small paned windows.
12,13 Cabin in Montague township (Con. 4, Lt 22), with the low door itself typical of the early cabins but the door surround very atypical in design.
14 Log cabin in Montague township (Con. 4, Lot 24) with pedimented trim.

15 The Haggart-Shortt house in Perth; an early hip-roofed design in stone, plastered and scored to resemble ashlar. It was erected in 1837 for John Haggart, a miller from Scotland.
16 Erected in 1844 in Merrickville by Stephen Merrick, son of the founder of Merrickville, the front of this rubble stone house is of ashlar detailed in the style of the Classical Revival, including cut-stone pilasters at each end.

17 William Merrick house in Merrickville, built about 1820. The verandah and decorative bargeboard are later additions.
18 Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth, originally built in 1824, with the front gable added many years later, and having one of the most handsome doorways in the Rideau Corridor. On the grounds is a plaque commemorating Canada's last duel which took place in the area in 1833.

19 Stone house in Drummond township (Con. 3, lot 3) with the broad chimneys typical of the early designs.
20, 21 Typical twelve-pane, slim mullioned windows seen on a stone house in South Crosby township (Con. 2, Lot 10).
22, 23 House on Mountain Road near Westport, North Crosby township, built in the mid-19th century with large, handsome multi-paned sash.
"Venetian" windows on a stone house in Inverary, Storrington township.
26 Front gable windows of typical semi-circular design built in the 1850s in Bastard township (Con. 3, Lot 23).

27 Gable windows. Adamesque oval, Oxford township (Con. 3, Lot 24).
28 Gable windows. Classical Revival half-round, Oxford township (Con. 1, Lot 1).

29 Gable windows. Ogee design, Osgoode township (Con. 1, Lot 9).
30  Gable windows. Gothic Revival, Oxford township (Con. 1, Lot 2).

32 Moulded trim of classical design on a house in Bastard township (Con. 2, Lot 25).

33 Unusually elaborate cornice in Oxford township (Con. 1, Lot 1).
34 Classical mouldings and dentil trim on a house in South Elmsley township (Con. 2, Lot 21). This trim is repeated on the entranceway (see Fig. 46).

35 The six-panel door on this house in North Elmsley township (Con. 7, Lot 3) is the style most commonly seen on the stone houses where the original doors remain.
36 A very handsome eight-panel door with a paneled embrasure, built about 1860 in South Crosby township (Con. 2, Lot 14).

37 Seven-panel door design in Prospect, Beckwith township.
38, 39 Chester-McCabe house, Montague township (Con. A, Lot 5), was built in 1830 by John Chester in the sturdy British Renaissance style typical of the early two-storey stone houses along the Rideau.
40 Classical mouldings and symmetrical trim on an 1834 house in Bastard township (Con. 3, Lot 23).

41 Wooden louvres and paneled trim in Wolford township (Con. C, Lot 1).
42 Graceful tracery in wood on the Harris-Radenhurst-Inderwicke house in Perth (see Fig. 18 for a full view of this house).

43 Rectangular transom on a stone house built in 1847 with an interesting early screen door, Oxford township (Con. 8, Lot 27).
44 Entrance porch and door of Stephen Merrick house in Merrickville (see Fig. 16 for a full view of this house).

45 Entrance to Cattin Hall in North Crosby township (Con. 7, Lot 8) built about 1837.
46 Dentil-trimmed doorway in South Elmsley township (Con. 2, Lot 21) built in the 1850s.

47 Ferguson house in Kemptville, built in 1840.
The Scottish thistle in the treillage design suggests the origin of the owner of this house, which was built in 1850 by James Lindsay in North Gower township (Con. 1, Lot 25) and has remained in the same family for five generations.
50 Verandah treillage on a stone house built in the late 1850s in South Burgess township (Con. 1, Lot 24).

51 Gothic gingerbread and sturdy finial on St. John's Presbytery in Perth.
Shaw house in Perth built in the early 1850s and for $9,000, an example of the Italianate style as seen in the Rideau Corridor.

Phelan house, North Gower township (Con. 2, Lot 16), with emphatic detailing of Italianate influence. This house, built in the 1860s, also has a handsome arched entranceway into the carriage shed located in the rear wing.
Benjamin Tett house in Newboro, North Crosby township. Built in the late 1830s, it served as a store and post office as well as a home for Mr. Tett who was member of the Canadian legislative assembly (1858-61) and of the Ontario legislature in 1867. The unusual door design with a small semi-circular transom and sidelights and quarter-circle windows in the end gables are notable architectural features of the design.

Board and batten finished house in Eastons Corners, Wolford township, of front-gable design trimmed with "eared" mouldings in the Classical Revival style.
Classically designed mid-19th-century house in Newboro, North Crosby township.
The fanlight of this frame house in Bastard township (Con. 3, Lot 28) is blue and red glass; the house, now refinished in aluminum siding, dates from about 1860 and was once a roadside inn.
60 House in Newboro, North Crosby township, with clean classical detailing on windows and door.

61 House in South Crosby township (Con. 2, Lot 16) with steeply pitched gable, pointed window and decorative bargeboard of the Gothic Revival style.
62 The Watts house in Eastons Corners, Wolford township, built with small Regency windows on the second floor, was originally a store as well.

63 Regency style frame house in Kemptville, built about 1840.
64, 65 Early styled treillage on a Brock Street house in Merrickville, Wolford township.
Verandah treillage of the decorative Gothic Revival style has been well retained on this mid-19th-century house in Burritts Rapids, Oxford township.
68 Burchill house in Merrickville, Wolford township, built of alternating red and yellow brick in the solid British Renaissance style and lightened by an Adamesque fanlight door.

69 House of alternating red and yellow brick in Wolford township (Con. 2, Lot 23). While the design is the typical end-gable style the taller proportions of the building, the high front gable and Gothic Revival windows indicate its later date (1858) despite the Adamesque door.
Summit house on Drummond Street in Perth was built by James Boulton, Perth's first lawyer, and shows the influences of both Adamesque and Regency architectural styles.
71, 72 McMartin house in Perth, now the property of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, is a relatively rare example of the American Federal style in Upper Canada.
House in Wolford township (Con. C, Lot 1), built in the 1860s of red brick with cut-stone trim, has identical fanlight transom doors on both front and back façades.
75, 76 Built by Alexander McCrea in 1830 in Wolford township (Con. 3, Lot 21), this brick house has a rectangular transom door of the Classical Revival style.
Samuel Starr Easton house in Wolford township (Con. 2, Lot 24), built in 1860 of red brick with cut-stone trim. There is an extensive rear wing showing the original arched entranceway to the carriage house, but the verandah which once extended along three sides of the building has been removed.

Contrasting yellow brick is used for the trim on this red brick house in Osgoode township (Con. 1, Lot 17), built about 1880 with segmental-headed windows typical of this period.
79,80 Red brick house in Oxford township (Con. 2, Lot 10), built about 1880 with an interesting use of yellow brick as trim.
A decorative frieze in the brickwork as well as Tudor arched front gable window are unusual details of this house in Marlborough township (Con. 6, Lot 12).
82, 83 House on Van Buren Street in Kemptville with interesting verandah treillage and the segmental-headed window and door openings typical of the post-1870 period.
Allan house on Isabella Street in Perth is an example of the late Italianate style built in yellow brick.

Blockhouse in Newboro, North Crosby township, built about 1834.
86 Blockhouse in Merrickville built in 1832, now restored and in use as a local museum.

87 The lockmaster's house at Davis Lock retains its original one-storey form; the musket loops, now filled in, can be clearly seen.
Lockmaster's house at Chaffeys Locks built in the 1840s has acquired a second storey but retained the original projecting porch.
Forge at Jones Falls, built about 1843. The brick forge is still intact.
91, 92 St. Augustine's Anglican Church in Prospect, Beckwith township (Con. 3, Lot 26), built in 1854, is typical in size and style of the early rural churches in the Rideau Corridor.
93, 94 Wesleyan Methodist Church in Salem (Con. 12, Lot 21), Bedord township, erected in 1865, notable for the size and design of its windows.
95, 96 St. John's Anglican Church in Storlington township (Con. 7, Lot 6), built in 1863 with stone mullioned windows and decorative bargeboard trim.
97 United Church in Battersea, Storrington township. The body of the church was built in 1858 and the tower added in 1921.

98 Presbyterian Church, North Gower township (Con. 1, Lot 25), a trim design built in 1876.
St. James Anglican Church in Manotick, North Gower township, with "Carpenter's Gothic" windows and a castellated tower, was erected in 1876.

Limestone church in Sunbury, Storrrington township, built in 1852, has a buttressed Norman tower.
101 Christ Church, Burritts Rapids, Oxford township, erected in 1831 with wooden quoins on the crenellated tower and a decorative circular window in the gable, is one of the earliest churches in the Rideau Corridor.

103 St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church in Westport, North Crosby township, a buttressed Gothic Revival design, was built in 1860 and has an elaborate vaulted interior (see Fig. 117).

104 St. Philips Catholic Church in Richmond, Goulbourn township, dates from 1858 and is a replacement of the original small wooden church built in 1825.
105  Seeleys Bay United Church, rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, a handsome frame church built in 1877 and detailed in the late Gothic Revival style.

106  Knox Presbyterian Church, Merrickville, Wolford township, erected in 1861.
107 United Church in North Gower, North Gower township, built in 1870.

108 First Baptist Church, Smith's Falls, built in 1872, in the style of the Romanesque Revival.
109 St. John's Catholic Church in Perth erected in 1848 was an unusually elaborate church for its time.

110 St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church, Oxford Mills, Oxford township, a mediaeval English design built in 1869 (see Fig. 115 for an interior view).
111, 112 St. Augustine's Anglican Church at Acton Corners, Oxford township (Con. 3, Lot 15), built in 1879 and carefully detailed in an early Gothic Revival style.
113 Methodist Church in Forfar, Bastard township (Con. 3, Lot 27), a red brick building constructed in 1879, its tower terminating in the Mansard roof of the Second Empire style popular in Canada in the 1870s.

114 Methodist Church in Eastons Corners, Wolford township. Built of yellow brick, it combines Gothic Revival windows and a Second Empire Mansard roof on the tower.
115 The scissors truss ceiling of St. John the Evangelist Church in Oxford Mills, Oxford township (see also Fig. 110).

116 Hammer beams ceiling in the Holy Trinity Church in North Gower, North Gower township, a centre-towered stone church erected in 1879.
117 Tall vaulted ceiling of St. Edward's Catholic Church in Westport (see also Fig. 103).

118 School bells. Bell tower of Maple Wood School in Oxford Mills, Oxford township (see Fig. 129).
119 School bells. Bell tower of Jasper School, Wolford township (see Fig. 130).

120 School bells. Bell tower of Eastons Corners School in Wolford township, erected in 1875.
Schoolhouse in Heckston, South Gower township, a one-room school of typical design, still retaining the original small-paned window sash.
Schoolhouse in South Gower township (Con. 4, Lot 6) with pleasantly large multi-paned windows.
Log schoolhouse in Montague township (Con. 1, Lot 1).

River Road school, Bathurst township (Con. 1, Lot 23), an attractively situated country school with Classical Revival detailing. (Canadian School Studios.)
126 Board and batten schoolhouse in Bathurst township (Con. 3, Lot 11).

127 This early stone schoolhouse is located in Freeland, Bastard township (Con. 1, Lot 24).
128 Wolford Chapel School in Wolford township (Con. A, Lot 26) served its original purpose for 102 years and is now a private residence.

129 Maple Wood School in Oxford Mills, Oxford township. The decorative bell tower, bargeboard and beautiful setting in a grove of trees enhance the charm of this two-room schoolhouse constructed of stone obtained from a nearby farm (Canadian School Studios).
Two-room brick schoolhouse in Jasper, Wolford township, is typical of rural schools erected in the Rideau Corridor in the 1870s.

Secondary school in Smith's Falls, now a Masonic temple.
132 Public school on Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls.
This log building erected in 1852 in Munster, Goulbourn township, was the first store and post office in the community. The original pigeon holes for the mail are still on the wall.
135 Porter garage in Prospect, Beckwith township, originally the blacksmith shop.

136 Twin carriage shops in Eastons Corners, Wolford township. The first one (right) was built about 1870 by Mr. Watts whose name can still be seen on the building; the second one was added a few years later to cope with the expanding trade.
137 Rideau District Museum in Westport, North Crosby township, built in the 1860s and originally a carriage and blacksmith shop.

138 Merrick Mills in Merrickville, Wolford township, dating from 1848. The bell on the roof was originally used to mark the working hours.
139 Mill in Manotick, Osgoode township, built in 1857 by M.K. Dickinson.

140 Cheese factory in Burridge township (Con. 8, Lot 22), now a carpenter's shop.
Rose's Inn, Montague township (Con. 2, Lot 22).

McKeen Hotel in Kemptville, Oxford township, was built in 1861 of brick from the local Clothier brickyard and is still in use as a hotel.
143 Grenville Hotel in Merrickville, Wolford township.
Reilly's Hotel in Richmond, North Gower township.
Hotel Imperial in Perth, a hotel for well over 100 years.
Scovil's store in Portland, Bastard township, is typical in style of small general stores in rural communities and a "store style" which continued to be built well into the 20th century. This store is now a restaurant.
General store, Oxford Mills, Oxford township.

Brook's Block on Gore Street in Perth. The basically well-proportioned design of the building can still be seen despite awnings and alterations.
151 Foley house in Westport, North Crosby township. The projecting section houses the store which still retains its original fittings, and the side wing on the right the very handsomely finished living quarters.

152 Business block, Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls, its first storey altered to house contemporary shops.
An elaborate brick cornice and an arched entrance to the rear courtyard distinguish this business block on Foster Street in Perth.

Garretts Block in Smith's Falls. The ground floor has been extensively altered.
155 Town Hall, Montague township (Con. 2, Lot 21), erected in 1855.

156 Loyal Orange Lodge in Storrington township (Con. 7, Lot 3). Erected in 1857, this is one of several L.O.L. halls still surviving in the Rideau Corridor.
157, 158 Temperance Hall in Wolford township (Con. 3, Lot 11), erected in 1874.
159 Town Hall, North Gower, North Gower township. This building has acquired an addition and now served as the fire hall for the town.

160 Lanark County Court House on Drummond Street in Perth.
161 Lanark County Registry Office, Drummond Street, Perth.