

1. Significant Structure

William Robertson House
31 First Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential

Date of Construction:

c1856

Historical Significance

- . William Robertson, a hardware merchant, built 31 First Street.
- . A subsequent owner was Thomas Jeffray Robertson who was at one time, the first commodore of the R.C.Y.C. of Toronto.
- . In the early 1900s, W.G. Jaffray, a publisher of the Toronto Globe purchased the property.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached and two-storeys high.
- . First floor front facade contains 3 bays, the main entranceway is centrally located and slightly recessed.
- . Exterior material is clapboard.
- . Roof line is of medium pitch, gabled with double front gables, with returned eaves.
- . A typical window is flat shaped with moulded wood trim.
- . Trim around the main entranceway consists of boxed corners and panelling.
- . The open porch consists of columns supported by pedestals.

2. Significant Structure

Romain House

40-42 First Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential

Date of Construction:

Original Portion 1850s

Central Portion: 1863

Historical Significance

- . William Francis Romain, a prominent grain merchant became established in the Town of Oakville in 1846.
- . He married Esther Ann Chisholm, daughter of William Chisholm founder of Oakville, in 1847.
- . During the 1850s, with the rapid development of the Town, Romain purchased from G.K. Chisholm a strip of land between First and Allan Street. He surveyed the land into individual lots saving two adjacent to the Lake for his own residence.
- . Romain had his first house built in 1855. This house depicts a strong "Georgian" style.
- . By 1863, a large Victorian addition was built. With declines in the grain trade, Romain lost his house due to bankruptcy in 1869.
- . The property was purchased by John Turner and occupied by the family until the 1890s.
- . The Turner Estate leased the house and the property in the 1890s. It was converted into the "Lakehurst Sanitorium" a hospital for alcoholics.
- . In 1905, the property was acquired by William S. Davis, a local real estate dealer. During the Davis ownership, several changes were made to the exterior.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached massing.
- . The original structure appears as a wing to the latter addition both of which have been constructed in a flemish bond, brick pattern, with stone and wood used as additional wall material. Wall designs include stone quoins, carvings over the windows and decorative brackets.
- .. The addition has a low hipped roof which at one time was clad in wood shingles. The roof contains a decorated gable projecting eaves dormer with Palladian style windows.
- . The roof trim is characterized by projecting eaves, decorated and moulded frieze. The wood brackets found in pairs along the eaves as well as the corbelled cornice give the building its "Italianate" styling.
- . The typical window has a flat structural opening with embellishment over the head such as an entablature and carvings. The windows contain 6 over 6 pane arrangement.
- . A stone course runs across the building showing where a verandah once existed.
- . The Portico was added during William S. Davis' residency. The trim includes wood mouldings, decorated pilasters, columns with doric capitals and low pedestal like foundations. The trim within the structural opening consists of a flat transom of multiple lights and sidelights.

Styling

The original house consists of several Georgian elements such as a symmetrical format facade and quoins giving it a classical appearance.

The addition contains Italianate features predominant during the Victorian period. Such features include low hipped roof, paired decorated brackets, and trim around the structural openings.

The Romain House is designated under Part IV of The Ontario Heritage Act. The building has an easement held by the Town of Oakville.

3. Significant Structure

Drift Villa
49 First Street

Present Use:
Residential

Original Use:
Residential

Date of Construction:
c1911

Historical Significance

- . In 1911, the property was originally owned by the Ward-Price Family, who were auction and antique dealers of Toronto. They named the house Drift Villa.
- . In 1922, the Ahern Family, custom brokers, purchased the property. Mrs. Ahern designed its english gardens.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached, 1 and 1 1/2 storeys high.
- . 4 bays located on the first floor of the front facade.
- . Coursed Lake stone is used for verandah support pedestals and foundation.
- . Wood shingles clad the entire exterior of the building.
- . Medium high cross gable roof.
- . Windows contained within a flat structural opening, with no significant window pane arrangement.
- . Sidelights flank either side of the door.

Styling

- . Strongly characteristic of the shingle style which was popular in the New England summer resort areas at the turn of the century.
- . Several later built houses located in the District area duplicate the shingle styling of the Drift Villa.

4. Significant Structure

Hagaman House

72 First Street

Present Use: Residential

Original Use: Residential

Date of Construction: c1855

Historical Significance

. W.E. Hagaman, a grain shipping merchant, built 72 First Street in 1855.

. Hagaman was partners with Gage. Gage and Hagaman also were involved in importing American goods from Oswego. For a number of years, they were the largest importer of foreign goods in the area.

. A subsequent owner of the property was Christopher Armstrong. Armstrong was in partnership with Marlatt and together they operated the Armstrong-Marlatt Tannery during the 1850s and 1860s. In the late 1870s, Armstrong took over the tannery which became one of the largest in the western section of Ontario.

. The house later became the Temporary Oakville Hospital.

. Now used as apartment residence.

Architectural Significance

. A single detached buildings, its once red brick has been painted white. The verandahs located on three sides of the building have been removed.

. The brick pattern consists of a stretcher and english bonds. Additional wall design includes stone trim over the window openings.

. A medium hip roof type is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof trim includes a projecting eaves and frieze. Dormers located at several locations on the roof are semi-circular.

. The structural opening is flat with a plain lug sill which appears to be made of stone. The window pane arrangement is 6 over 6.

Styling

. 72 First Street depicts many characteristics prevalent in the Victorian period architecture. Its most significant features include the semi-circular dormers, the window pane arrangement, and the massing.

5. Significant Structure

Bedlington House

87 First Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Farm House

Date of Construction:

1870

Historical Significance

- . Built in 1870, the property was originally owned by Captain Wm. Wilson.
- . Originally 1 1/2 storeys high.
- . Bedlington Family enlarged and renovated the building making it two-storeys.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached and two-storeys.
- . Rectangular plan; five bays on the first floor.
- . A skirt roof hangs over the first floor, entranceway and windows.
- . A gable roof with double gables located on the front facade. The eaves contain exposed rafters and are returned at the sides.
- . Two large shed dormers flank either side of the house.
- . The window shape is flat with moulded lintels and plain wood lug sills.
- . Bay windows are located on both sides of the entranceway.
- . The entranceway is centrally located, flat shaped with side lights. The trim around the doorway is made of moulded wood and contains piers on either side of the opening.
- . The porch is of the platform type.

6. Significant Structure

Captain William Wilson House
390 Lakeshore Road East

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential

Date of Construction:

c1860

Historical Significance

- . Captain William Wilson was originally from Belfast, Ireland. His brother, Robert Wilson, was also a Captain and resident of Oakville.
- . Captain Wilson built the brick house c1860. Some of the hardware found in the house was to be used on his brother's house.
- . Captain Wilson died in 1873 and left the house to his daughter Mary Jane who rented out the house until 1890 when she sold it to Edmund Gullede. A variety of other owners purchased the land and the house during the 1900s and 1930s.
- . The house was transformed from a single residence to a duplex and subsequently a triplex. It has now been restored back to a single residence.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached, two-storey building with a 3 bay front facade.
- . Brick construction in common bond pattern. Additional wall material is made of stone and wood.
- . The roof is a low hip type with asphalt shingle with projecting eaves, moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze.
- . The window openings are segmental in shape with brick voussoirs and stone lug sills. The window pane arrangement consists of 6 over 6.
- . The entranceway consists of an open porch supported by columns with doric capitals. The doorway is located off centre, right of the facade.

7. Significant Structure

Thompson Smith House
410 Lakeshore Road East

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential

Date of Construction:

c1850

Historical Significance

- . Thompson Smith remodelled and enlarged the house reputed to be built by George Griggs, c1850.
- . Smith owned and had financial interests in many sawmills and large timber works in the Oakville area. During the 1850s, with the building boom, there was a great demand for wood products. Smith built a planing mill operated by steam power for finishing wood products. Pine flooring was also available at the mill.
- . In 1863, Dr. D.D. Wright owned the property and used the back portion (now 88 Second Street) as his office. Dr. David Dolmage Wright was a son of a Wesleyan Minister. He was a graduate of Whitakerian School of Medicine and Surgery, University of Jefferson in New York. He began his practice at Post's Corners (Trafalgar Road and Dundas Street) in 1851.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached, two-storeys high.
- . The first floor contains 3 bays. At one time, a verandah extended across the front.
- . Originally a frame house, it has been stuccoed. A medium gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Additional wall materials include corner boards. Roof trim includes projecting eaves, moulded soffit, plain frieze, and projecting verges.
- . The window opening is a flat shape with plain flat trim. A plain lug sill made of wood also frames the window opening. The window pane arrangement is 12 over 12.
- . The main entranceway is centrally located and is headed by an entablature, supported by squared columns.

8. Significant Structure

Back Portion of Thompson Smith House
88 Second Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential and Doctor's Office

Date of Construction:

c1850

Historical Significance

- . At one time, this house was the back portion of 410 Lakeshore Road East, Thompson Smith House.
- . In 1888, the back portion was removed and by teams of horses and wagons, moved to its present location.
- . The house has undergone several changes since it was removed from 410 Lakeshore Road East.

Architectural Significance

- . A single detached building with a rectangular short facade standing two-storeys. The front facade contains 2 bays on the first floor.
- . The foundation is made of stone. The exterior material is made of stucco. Additional wall material includes half timbering on the second floor.
- . The low gable roof contains the following roof trim: projecting eaves, plain fascia, moulded soffit, and projecting verges.
- . The structural opening is flat shaped with moulded trim and a plain wood lug sill.
- . The doorway is located off centre right. The open verandah contains curvilinear posts and columns with doric capitals. The doorway is flanked by sidelights.

9. Significant Structure

75 Second Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Farm House

Date of Construction:

c1850

Historical Significance

- . Built in approximately the 1850s and was originally used as a farm house.
- . During the 1900s, it became the home of Dr. Black.
- . The Arnoldi Family of Toronto purchased the property and lived in the house between 1914-1918. W.R. Ostrom lived in the house during the 1920s up to 1950s.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached with a square shaped plan and 2 1/2 storeys high.
- . The first floor facade contains 2 bays.
- . The exterior material is stucco.
- . The medium hip roof contains projecting eaves with moulded soffit and brackets.
- . The window shape is flat with plain wood trim. A bay window is located on the first floor.
- . The main entranceway is quite impressive with piered door surrounds and broken pediment at the head of the doorway.

10. Significant Structure

Keene-Firstbrook House
85 Second Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Farm Building

Date of Construction:

c1900

Historical Significance

- . The building, originally located on a nearby property, was moved to its present location and used as a barn.
- . It was converted into a residence.
- . It contains several stained glass windows.

Architectural Significance

- . Single detached with a short facade and irregular rectangular plan.
- . 2 storeys high with an irregular medium pitch gable roof. It is of post and beam construction.
- . The exterior material is stucco with half timbering.
- . The projecting eaves contain exposed rafters.
- . Many window shapes are represented on this building. These include flat, oriel, bay, and stained glass. They are all trimmed in wood.

Styling

- . During the turn of the century, many of the houses in the Town were transformed. Once framed houses were clad in stucco and decorated with half timbering. With the great number of fires in the large towns and cities in Southern Ontario, fire insurance premiums were increasing. As a safeguard, homes were reclad in materials such as brick veneer and stucco.

11. Significant Structure

Caleb-Keene House
93 Second Street

Present Use:

Residential

Original Use:

Residential

Date of Construction:

Original Portion 1860's
Additions 1950's

Historical Significance:

- . Home of local artists Caleb and Minna Keene.
- . The original structure c.1860 appears as the rear portion of the much larger eclectic structure which exists today.
- . The two storey original structure was of the Georgian style with symmetrical facade. The original materials of this structure have been hidden by mid-Twentieth Century Tudor Revival alterations.
- . A Tudor Revival addition with north facing gable was added in the mid- Twentieth Century.

Architectural Significance:

- . Single detached massing.
- . The addition added in the mid-Twentieth Century is eclectic and rough cast, with Tudor revival wood battens and stucco
- . Tudor revival woodwork is seen in many locations on the structure. Of most note is the woodwork surrounding most of the windows and the Tudor brackets which support the front of the gable window.
- . An additional to the second storey on the north and west sides was added later. It is in keeping with the eclectic Tudor Revival style of the structure today.

Styling:

The original house was of the Georgian style with a symmetrical facade. A verandah once stood at the southeast corner. After the mid-Twentieth Century, additions to the entire structure were modeled after the Tudor Revival style.

Typical for the style are its gabled roofs (some now partially hidden), its use of various materials such as stucco and wood battens, wood shingles over the gable window and the brick chimney with stucco upper portion.