

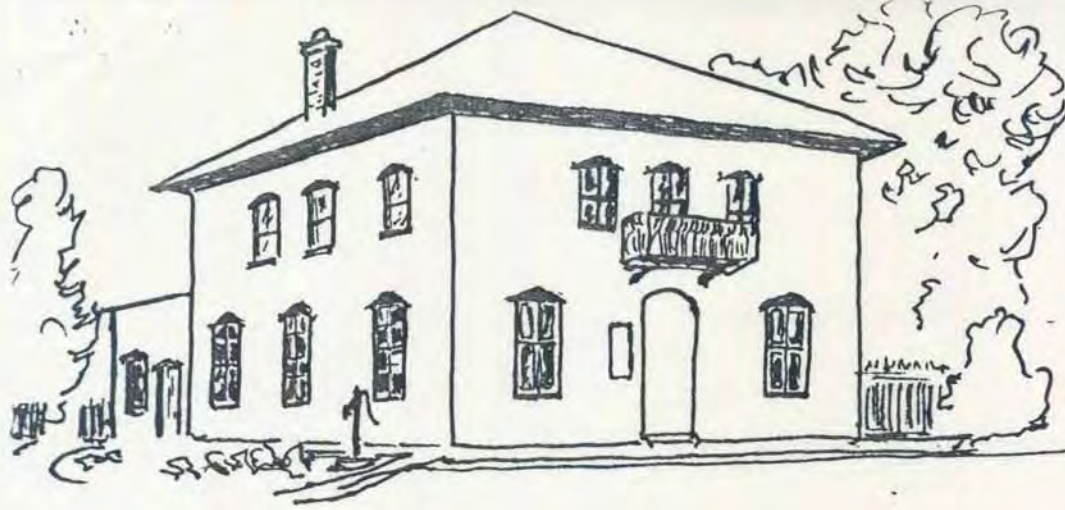


VA Cramahe Township
(07-02) p.1

Welcome to the Cramahe Township Local Architectural Conservancy Advisory Committee's contribution to the celebration of Cramahe's Bicentennial. For this tour there were many sites to choose from. The twelve on this tour represent just a few of the many homes, businesses and churches which have been part of Cramahe's history since 1792. We hope we have chosen well and that you end this tour ready to embark on your own historical and architectural discovery of the township.

Chairman: Chris Campbell
Secretary: Jim Peters
Treasurer: Liane Prust
Council Representative: Jim Williams
Members: Nancy Ellis
 Ken Ellis
 Graham Norcutt
 Roseanne Quinn
Honourary Member: Ian Anderson

Out of courtesy to the homeowners we ask that you remove your shoes before entering private homes. Smoking is not permitted on the bus or inside any of the buildings. The LACAC is not responsible for loss or injury on the tour.



A-Cramahe Township
(0702)

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The Oriental Hotel
Castleton

The Oriental Hotel dates back to about 1890 and was built by Timothy S. Giroux. He is listed as a hotelkeeper in Norham in the Northumberland and Durham Directory of 1865-66. This hotel was used by commercial travelers (salesmen) who stayed in one of the eight upstairs guestrooms while their horses were attended to in a long driveshed behind the hotel.

In case of fire the bedrooms had rope ladders for quick escape out the window. Three of these ladders are still upstairs. The staircase, railing, wainscoting and baseboards upstairs are all original.

On the first floor all the rooms retain the original wainscoting and hardwood floors. There are also seven original doors and frames on the first floor. The front and one of the back entrances is topped by an arched transom.

Much of the original hardware remains on the doors including elaborate cast iron hinges, door knobs and a thumb latch on the back door. There are four hinged folding doors which divide the east front room into two sections. The smaller of these two sections at one time housed the Cramahe Township Public Library.

The west front room was the hotel lobby and much later was used as a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Behind this room is the bar room which has many original features. The bar itself is a single birch board. Behind it is a built-in liquor cabinet with ice-compartment, cash tray and side latch iron hardware. There is also a large freestanding ice box from which many an ice cream cone was dispensed over the dutch door which also served as the registration area.

The exterior of this Country-Italianate style building was originally clad in 4 inch pine clapboard which remains under the present siding. There are 23 windows, all of which originally had cornices as does the back entrance.

The Wolfraim family owned the hotel for many years from around 1903 to 1986. Previous to them it was owned by Ziba Harnden.

The present owners have had the Oriental Hotel which was also called the Union Hotel at one time, designated under the Ontario heritage Act. They have begun to restore the building to retain and enhance its many original features.

The present owners are Graham and Carol Norcutt.

H. P. Gould
Castleton

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(97-02) P.3

This Victorian brick farmhouse was built around 1873 and features Gothic Revival elements. It is illustrated in the Northumberland and Durham Atlas of 1878 because it was the home of the Reeve of Cramahe Township at that time; Hudson P. Gould.

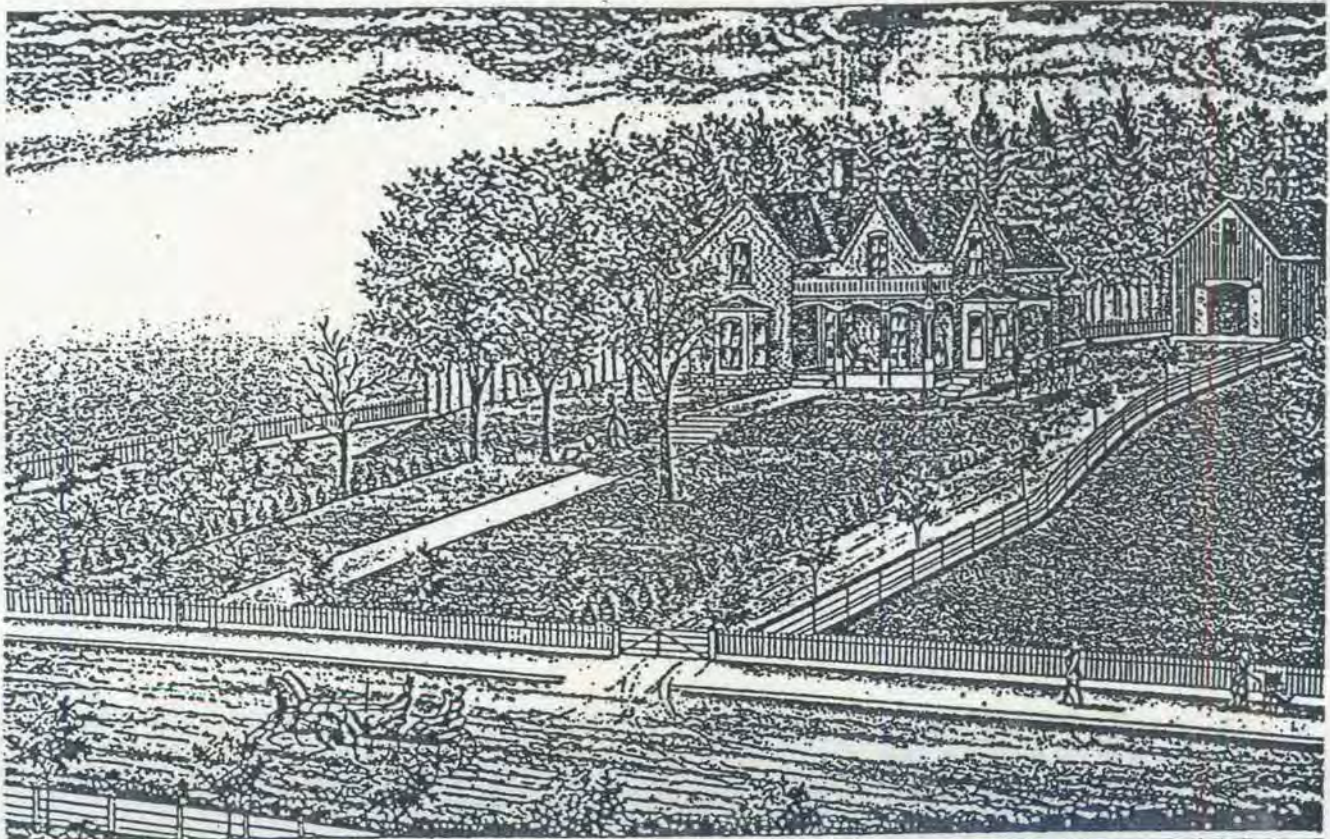
This was also the home of Michael and Jessie Doyle by 1896. He is listed as an agricultural implements dealer in Morrey's Directory for Northumberland of 1896. Their daughter, Iva (Doyle) Fallis was born in Castleton in 1883. After a career as a teacher and serving as Vice President of the Dominion Conservative Association, Mrs. Fallis was appointed to the Senate in 1935.

Other families connected to the home include the Honeywells and the Newmans. Mr. Newman had an extensive chicken coop on the back of the house where the present family room is.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey purchased the property in 1955 at which time the house was vacant. They grew tobacco on the farm for many years as did the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. G. Depaepe.

At one time there was a nursery upstairs, a smoking room and three staircases. The front staircase is original, one has been removed and the basement stairway was moved from under the front one to the enclosed entrance on the east side.

The north-south driveway was once lined with spruce trees.

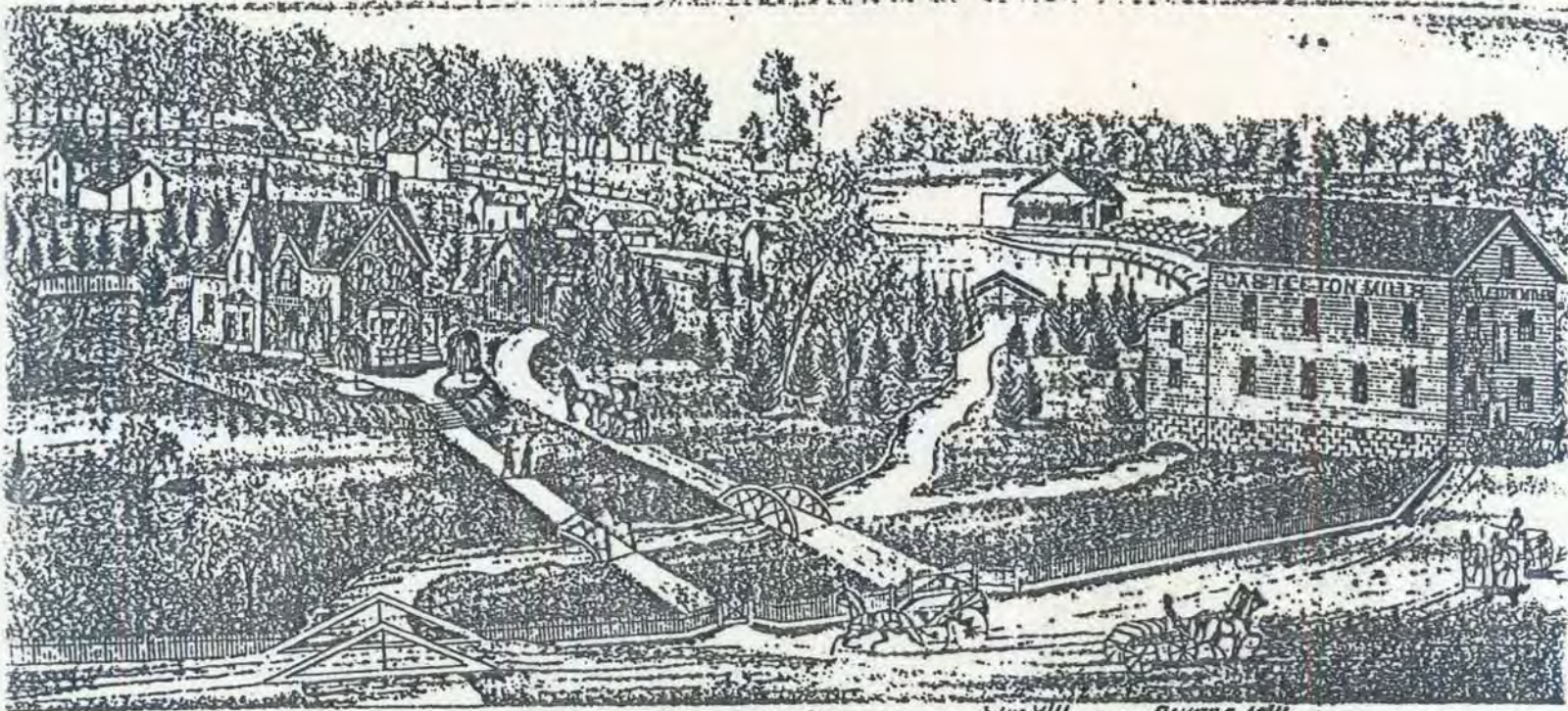


RES. OF H.P. GOULD, REEVE OF TP. OF CRAMAHE, CASTLETON, ONT.

"The Purdy Milling Company"
Castleton

A-Cranche Township

(07-02) 24



Residence.

RES. & MILLS OF S.L. PURDY, CASTLETON, ONT.

Saw Mill Water Fall 30 feet.

In local history publications and lore, this building has been dated to as far back as 1795. A recent more reasonable professional assessment dates it to 1830-40.

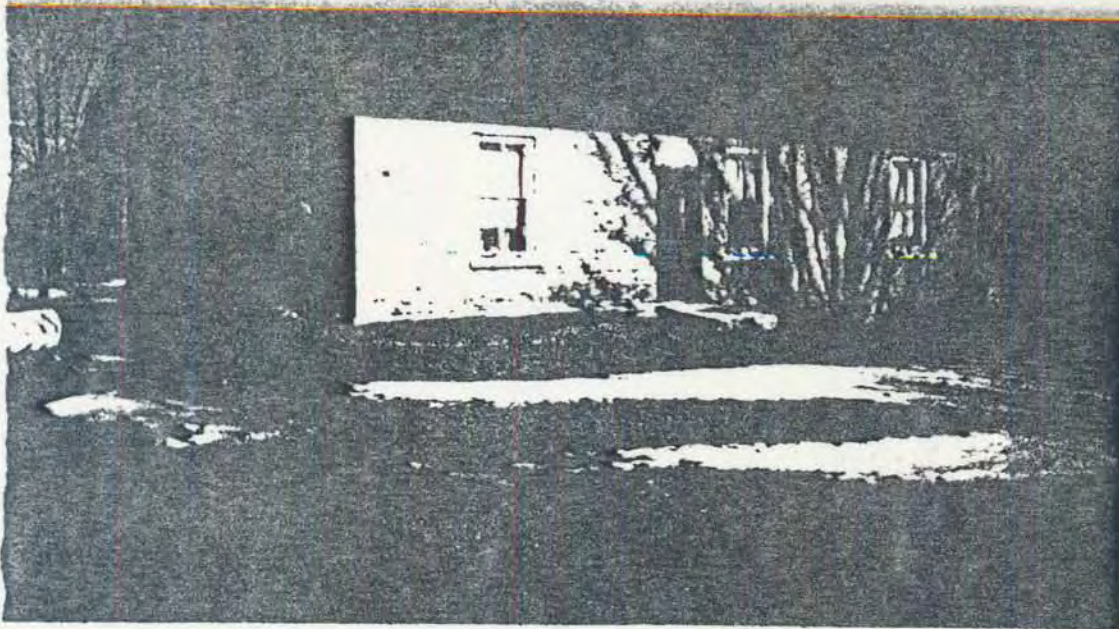
There is physical and pictorial evidence of another building behind this one which was likely an earlier, smaller mill powered by a pond right behind it. The present mill was originally powered by a large pond on the north-west side of the village. There was a saw-mill located on that pond which produced lumber for export to England but it has been gone for many years. Although the source of power was changed from water to an engine in the mill because of a drought in the 1930's, the upper pond remained until 1980 when a flood washed out the dam.

This mill is attributed to Joseph Keeler (1788-1855), the founder of Colborne and Castleton. Around 1870, after a few change in ownership, Samuel L. Purdy bought the mills and land. His family had established a thriving milling business near Lindsay. The village there was called Purdy's Mills. Mr. Purdy built the house south-west of the mill and he and his descendants remained here until 1947. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kulage continued the business until 1968 and lived in the house until 1972. Mr. and Mrs. C. Quinn purchased the property that year. The present owner since 1990 is their daughter Roseanne Quinn.

Due to the small number of owners and the continuation of the milling business until 1968, the mill retains most of the equipment used. The old mill stones were replaced with large grinders but there are many pieces of the stones on the property and a complete one on display at the house.

Restoration work is ongoing and designation under the Ontario Heritage Act is under consideration by the owner.

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"The Cowie House"
Lot 27, Concession 5

The Cowie family emigrated from Scotland to Canada in the 1830's and purchased Lot 27, Concession 5 from the Crown. They constructed this Classic Revival style house from double thickness bricks that they manufactured on another lot in the township.

The front of the house has the original placement of window, door and two windows. The front door features an arched fan or window transom. All original doors and windows have been replaced along with the soffits. The large overhanging gable ends have two windows in each.

The interior of the house contains all of the original doors, window and door trim, and lock and hinge hardware, all in very good condition and circa 1830.

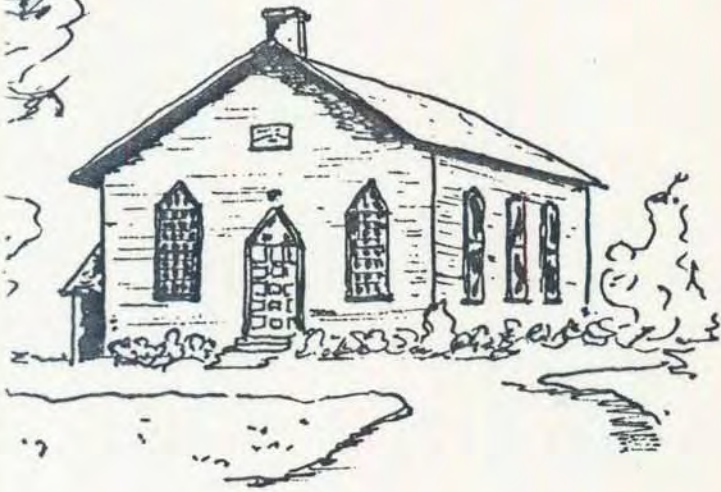
A fireplace once stood on each of the end walls but the cooking fireplace was removed during the 1930's. The kitchen retains the original wainscotting.

The large room on the west side of the house, the parlour, retains the other fireplace and features a pilastered mantle and exceptional baseboard trim.

Some of the interior wall partitions have been altered and the basement stairway was moved from the exterior to the interior of the house.

The present owner is Mr. Clinton Robinson.

A-(Ranche Township
(07-02) PG



Shiloh United Memorial Church
Lot 16, Concession 6

The Shiloh United Memorial Church was built in 1863 on land donated by Mr. Robert Dunnett from a section of his farm. It was used as a Wesleyan-Methodist Church until 1925 when it became a United Church.

The church congregation was active until 1965. In that year the Hilton charge to which it belonged was declared ended at a Cobourg Presbytery meeting. Permission was granted for the Shiloh Church to be maintained as a Memorial Chapel. Once a year, usually in July, a service is conducted which is arranged by a board of trustees. The church itself is maintained by a Memorial Committee made up of local residents.

The interior and exterior of the building have remained unchanged over the years. Original features inside include the pews, wainscoting, window trim, pine flooring and the rear doors which serve as a wind barrier. All of these features have not been painted since the turn of the century. The railings and pulpit are original also but the tin ceiling is a later addition.

Exterior features include the original clapboard siding, Gothic-style multi-paned windows and frames, outside double doors, a red brick chimney, large overhanging eaves and an original driveshed.

The Shiloh United Memorial Church has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.



Bob and Leslie Owen
Lot 15, Concession 6

This three-bay home was built in 1863 and is in the Classic Revival style. It was originally a frame house and by 1878 was owned by J. Newson. There was 25 acres of land with the house.

From November 1, 1903 to November 21, 1912, the house contained the Penryn Post Office which was operated by William Newson.

The farm next door on Lot 16 was 209 acres and owned by Harold Mutton and family. In 1935 their large brick home burned down. After two years of living in their chicken house and other out buildings, they rented this house from Cecil Mutton in 1937. In 1940 Gordon and Charlie Mutton, Harold's sons, bought the house and 25 acres for \$2500 to add to the 209 acres next door. At this time there was no electricity, running water, plumbing or insulation. The Muttons remained here until 1973 in which year an American, Mrs. Judy, bought it. She never lived here and sold it to the present owners in 1974. They updated it with a well, electricity, plumbing and other "modern" features.

Prior to 1932, the frame house was covered in insul-brick. In 1968 the front and both ends were stuccoed over while the back retained the insul brick. It was covered with vinyl siding in the late 1970's by the Owens who also added the front gable in the early 1980's. In the late 1980's they removed two feet of soil from in front of the foundation and built the raised step and covered porch. They have restored the exterior trim and replaced the four returning eaves, based on one original one that was left.

The fine lumber used throughout came from the property and was likely milled at Mutton's Mill on Cold Creek.

The two interior chimneys at either end, used for woodstoves and space heaters, were removed in 1974. A fireplace and exterior chimney was added in 1980.

The upstairs floorboards are wide red pine, refinished in 1974 while the first floor boards are narrow white pine. An original pantry was removed by the Muttons in the 1940's and the Owens enlarged the kitchen by about one foot in 1974. The second floor is almost the same as it was in 1863 except two bedrooms on the east side are now one large one.

The original driveway ran along the west side of the property but due to heavy spring run-off lowering it to four feet below ground level, the Owens filled it in and opened a new one in the centre of the hill.



The Loyalist Inn

The Loyalist Inn, formerly The Rose Lane Inn, began as a simple log building. The innkeeper at the time was Rosewell Comstock who petitioned King George III in 1815 for a licence to operate an inn for the sum of 10£ per annum.

The original deed was issued to a United Empire Loyalist, Oliver Campbell, on May 17, 1802 after he petitioned the King for a grant of land. In his petition dated August 20, 1797, he mentions that he was a loyal soldier in the "late American war" and was asking if he could receive 300 acres of land as others in his regiment had done.

The Georgian house which is the present Loyalist Inn first appears in the assessment of 1824 as a frame house with one additional fireplace. The house was built with handmade rosehead nails, pit sawn lumber and accordian lath and plaster.

It has 15- 8"X8" pine frames or bents as its main framing. The shutters and 12 over 12 windows are copies of the originals. The dining room fireplace is a Rumford cooking fireplace with a beehive bread oven and is faced with handmade brick of the period.

There was a large shed with 3 carriage bays and a primitive bedroom above attached to the back of the house in the 1800's. There is a large ballroom that is almost half of the second storey indicating that the present house may have been intended to be an inn or that many social events took place here.

The Loyalist Inn has undergone four years of rebuilding and restoration by its present owner Clinton McGuiness and it now serves as a bed and breakfast.



A-Cramahc Township
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Paul and Dawn Goddard
Lot 14, Concession 1

This five-bay house is an excellent example of the Federal style of architecture with Neo-Classic influences.

The back part of the house which was recently covered in board and batten is circa 1810-1820. The front part retains its original clapboard siding and is circa 1820-1830.

The original land grant is dated 1801. The house itself is thought to have been built by a brother of Oliver Campbell (refer to the history of the Loyalist Inn) who had retired as a Factor for the Hudson Bay Company and was married to a Native woman.

The present owners of the 160 acre farm are apple growers as were previous owners including Mr. Goddard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Goddard, from whom he purchased the property in 1980. They purchased it from Harry Sirret in 1954. He had owned it from about 1908 to 1954 and was known locally as an innovative apple grower with an arrangement to experiment with different types of apples for the Department of Agriculture.

There are many original features to this house. The east and west end chimneys are corbelled. The overhanging loft is unusually deep and the end pediments both retain an ornamental fan.

The south overhanging verandah is supported by six Doric columns while the east enclosed entrance has a flat roof and parapet and six brackets under the cornice.

Some of the original windows remain including 12 over 8's and 8 over 8's. The roof was originally cedar shakes but has been replaced with shingles.

In the interior the floors are mainly pine- wide boards upstairs and narrow boards downstairs. The east and west front rooms feature Rumford -style fireplaces and two pairs of French doors. There is some lovely ornamental carving around the top of the door and window frames also.

The front staircase is original but the back staircase was removed during the recent renovation and restoration work.

A-Cranate Township
(07-02) P.10



"Cedarwood"
Formerly Cedar Lodge Farms
Pt. Lot 26, Concession 2

The property on which this house stands was awarded to Henry Frint on May 1, 1799 and the patent for proved land was issued March 3, 1809. The earliest listing of a deed at the Colborne Registry office is a transfer from Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Minaker to Mary E, Johnston on May 5, 1876.

Indications are that the rear portion of the present house, a board and batten structure, was the original house. It consisted of one "keeping room" or possibly two, with a loft above accessible by a primitive stairway. A narrow landing leads to a small bedroom with a dormer window situated above the kitchen, an important feature of which is an original built-in cupboard.

The main house is of brick veneer in the Italianate style with twin bay windows across the front which open into a large living room. A curved arch that once supported a folding wood door opens into the dining room. The square hall on the east side features a hand-carved fine staircase with Gothic-style balusters and the front entrance of the house. Outside the front door was a gracious arcade-style porch which ran the length of the east wall from which a door leads into the kitchen. The present owners, Ken and Nancy Ellis plan to restore the porch to its original state.

Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a bathroom around the square hall. Access to the dormer room is possible by two steep steps from the landing. This could have been a maid's room.

The brick part of the house is likely circa 1875. It is built on a three-foot thick fieldstone foundation on a rise that gives a sweeping view in all directions. There is no evidence that fireplaces were used but there are remains of attenuated chimneys and stovepipe holes. Also a Selkirk chimney on the roof attests to the use of woodstoves.

The floors are of random-width red pine and all but one of the roof brackets are in an excellent state of repair. The window glass is very old and wavy.

This house is in the process of being designated under the Ontario Heritage Act which will help the owners with the extensive restoration work they plan for this elegant home.

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Keeler's Tavern
Lot 28, Concession 2

As there are many original and interesting architectural features in this home, an historical overview will be given here and the architectural details will be pointed out at the tavern itself.

This five-bay building is in the Neo-Classical style and dates to about 1820. It is attributed to Joseph Keeler and is mentioned in a quote by Phoebe Roberts in her 1821 Diary of a Quaker Missionary Journey to Upper Canada- "Mr. Keeler treated us kindly, free gratis." The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Corbier found a merchant's coin dated 1820 upstairs during their restoration work to further confirm the age of the building.

The tavern was built as a stagecoach stop for changing horses and providing refreshments for travelers until about 1853. At this time trains replaced the stagecoach as a faster and more comfortable mode of travel. In that year the tavern was sold by Mr. and Mrs. James Strong to James M. Merriman. It would pass through a total of 15 owners up to 1968 when Mr. and Mrs. Corbier bought it. By then the front of the house was covered in insul-brick and one window in each of the upper and lower front rooms had been covered over too.

In their restoration and renovation work, the Corbiers have retained as much of the original detail as possible and have reproduced it in the new rear addition to make it as compatible with the original structure as possible.

C. 70x

The front entrance of the tavern features an unusually wide door. Above it outside are two beautiful elliptical sunbursts and five-pane sidelights and pilasters on either side. The present front porch is not original but there is pictorial evidence that there was a porch on it originally.

In the front hall, the ceiling is the original one and is the only one that did not need to be replaced or covered over with wallboard. The floors are all original wide pine boards. The banister, spindles and staircase are circa 1820. Note the decorative detail along the west side of the staircase. It is in the centre of the house. On either side of the front hall are two identically sized square rooms-15 feet x 15 feet. One was presumably the bar-room, likely the west one which features a chair-rail. The north wall of this room had an arched opening into the back room but the Corbiers filled it in and replaced the arch with a door. The chair-rail, door and frame were reproduced to match the original and the upper moulding is new also.

The east front room likely served the same purpose as it does now, as an eating room, although much less a dining room than it is now. The small opening in the wall to the kitchen isn't original.

There are many indications that the Keeler's didn't live here while they operated the tavern. There were no closets and no fire-places in the original part of the house so likely no large meals were cooked and no one stayed longer than a night. Upstairs there is a door at the back of the house going outside (into midair now) where there must have been a staircase to the ground. Opposite that door upstairs and inside was another staircase to the attic. It is likely that the hired man who looked after the horses and equipment in the buildings behind the tavern used these staircases to reach his attic bedroom.

The two rear rooms in the old house on the first floor are the same size. The doorway in between was a window when the Corbiers moved in but is thought to have originally been a doorway either to a tail-room or the back yard. The west rear room also had a door going outside but it was filled in when the addition was built in the early 1980's.

Upstairs in the original building the doors to the two front rooms are directly opposite each other and again both front rooms are 15 feet by 15 feet square. Both feature the 12 over 12 panes of the period.

The rear upper east room was one room but has been divided in two to accommodate the bathroom.

The rear addition which is finished with board and batten has a family and mud-room on the first floor and four bedrooms upstairs. Mr. Corbier reproduced many of the features of the original part including the staircase, doors, windows and woodwork.

Behind the house the present barn was redone to accommodate the family business. There is evidence of foundations for other outbuildings.

The historical originality of this tavern has been respected and retained during the work done to accommodate a large family.

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Seaton House
57 King Street East
Colborne.

Seaton House was built in two stages. The earliest structure is the back section which was built around 1830 of post and beam construction. In later years it was used as a back kitchen with a typical cookstove in it.

The front section of brick was added in 1870 and is in the Italianate style. This part of the house was built for Miss Emily Spilsbury by her fiancé who was a captain on the Great Lakes. He drowned before he and Miss Spilsbury could be married. She lived alone here for 74 years and died at the age of 97.

Short-term owners after her included the Snetsingers and the Carters. Mr. and Mrs. D. McGlennon lived here from 1957 to 1977 and Mr. and Mrs. K. Ellis from 1977 to 1991. The present owner is Mr. Ian Anderson.

One enters the house through an unusual entrance consisting of two sets of double doors which open into the front hall. The interior of the house shows a distinct Victorian influence. In front of you an arch opens into the kitchen area. On the right the living room contains a front bay window and a fireplace on the east wall. Pocket doors divide the living room from the dining room. The floors throughout are wide pine boards. A very elegant staircase of chestnut and walnut curves up to the second floor where there are three bedrooms, a bathroom and a large open hall. A door in the hall leads out to the second storey verandah.

At the top of the driveway outside is situated Miss Spilsbury's carriage house which has been renovated to accommodate the present owner's antique and gift shop.

Seaton House was named in honour of Major-General John Colborne, an Englishman who served as Upper Canada's Lieutenant-Governor from 1828 to 1836 and Governor-General from 1838-39. Upon his return to England in 1839 he was rewarded for his military career and years of service in Upper and Lower Canada by being named Lord Seaton of Seaton, Devonshire, in December of 1839.



The Keeler House
Lakeport -

Cramahe Township assessment records show that there was a log house on this property in 1805 and a 1½ storey frame house by 1810

This three-bay Georgian style house is attributed to Joseph Keeler (1763-1839). It was built in two stages. The west section was built first and was 24 feet deep and 20 feet across the front.

The second section, built within the next 15 years, added another 16 feet across the front. The cooking fireplace, originally at the end east wall became two-sided. The new side was a more formal type of fireplace than the cooking side. The present fireplaces are replicas of the original ones. The mantle on the east side is old and similar to one in the Barnum house.

Upstairs are two bedrooms and a bathroom.

The back section of the house dates to around 1840. The summer kitchen at the north end had a fireplace which was removed. Upstairs is a partially finished room that was likely used to house the farm help.

Notable features throughout the house include the doors which are 18th century in style and four-panelled, the trimwork of which most is original, the small multi-paned window sash and the pilaster and reeding on the east mantle.

The small windows in the upper ends of the house were covered over inside and out before the present owner, Christopher Campbell uncovered them.

The land this house stands on was originally a 200-acre farm, part of the 1200 acres granted to Joseph Keeler for being a land agent. The property remained in the Keeler family until the 1860's at which time Mr. Keeler's grandson Joseph Keeler, lost everything. He had been elected an M.P. and as he spent more time in Ottawa, business affairs in Cramahe were neglected to the point of bankruptcy.

Along the creek to the west side of the house once stood a variety of mills including a saw mill, woolen mill, flour mill, plaster mill and a blacksmith shop. Two of the other mill owners in 1865 in Lakeport were J.B. Dewey, owner of a flour and plaster mill and William H. Niles who owned a mill built by Joseph Keeler.

From the early 1900's to the mid 1930's, the house and farm were owned by the Mathews family. From 1936 to 1985 the Alcorns owned it and reduced the land ownership to the present size of about an acre.

This house is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and its owner continues to work on its restoration and preservation.

Credits

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(07-02)

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Illustrations for the H.P.Gould house and the Purdy Milling Company are from the Northumberland and Durham Atlas of 1878, republished by Mika Publishing, Belleville.

The illustrations for the Seaton House and the Loyalist Inn are courtesy of the owners.

All of the other illustrations were drawn by LACAC member Graham Norcutt. Thanks Graham !

Also a special thanks is due to Mr. Orville Isaac for donating his time and bus for the tour.

Roseanne Quinn
June 28, 1992