

- TOUR 2 -

SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOURS OF

CARLETON PLACE

Take a walk to learn about the history of Carleton Place.

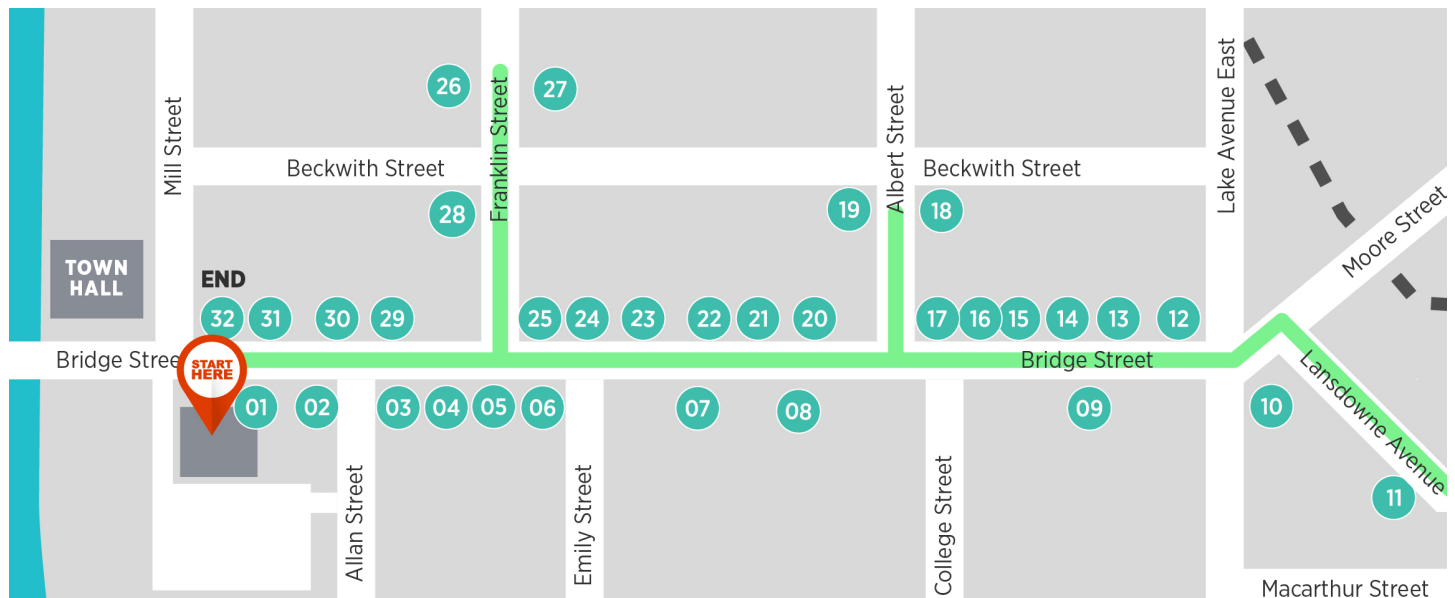



Carleton PLACE


Carleton PLACE CHAMBER of COMMERCE
AND DISTRICT

Walking Tour Map

TOUR 1



1. 154-160 Bridge Street
2. 150-152 Bridge Street
3. Queen's Hotel – 142 Bridge Street
4. 136 Bridge Street
5. 130 Bridge Street
6. 124-128 Bridge Street
7. 106 Bridge Street
8. 66A Bridge Street
9. 20 Bridge Street
10. 10 Lake Avenue
11. Leach School – 24 Lansdowne Avenue
 - A. Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers
 - B. CPR Railway Station – 132 Coleman Street
12. The Mississippi Hotel – 7 Bridge Street
13. 21 Bridge Street
14. 31-33 Bridge Street
15. St. Andrew's Church – 39 Bridge Street
16. Leslie Building – 43 Bridge Street
17. Masonic Temple – 53 Bridge Street
18. 20 Albert Street
19. Zion Church – 17 Albert Street
20. 72-77 Bridge Street
21. Old Post Office – 81 Bridge Street
22. Royal Bank of Canada – 93 Bridge Street
23. Keyes Block – 107-109 Bridge Street
24. 111 Bridge Street
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26. Zion Memorial Church – 37 Franklin Street
27. Memorial Park
28. 17 Franklin Street
29. Bell Block – 139-147 Bridge Street
30. 149 Bridge Street
31. 155-157 Bridge Street
32. The Taylor Block – 159-167 Bridge Street

Start – 170 Bridge Street, The Moore House circa 1873

One of the oldest remaining buildings in Carleton Place, this log home was built by James Pearson (J.P.) Moore on the land originally granted to his father, William Moore, one of the first settlers of the area. For many years, this building housed a general store, and originally sat at the north end of Moore Street opposite Lansdowne Avenue. The building was donated to the town in 2006 and moved to this location in the spring of 2007. This site was once the location of Oscar Okilman's clothing store from 1915 – 1965. That building was demolished in 1965 after a fire.

01 154–160 Bridge Street

This block of painted brick stores was known as "Sumner's Block" and has housed a variety of businesses as well as residences. Note the stone quoins, sills and voussoirs as well as the date block of 1883 on the centre building. The differences in the upper cornices indicate that the building was built in two or three phases.



02 150–152 Bridge Street

This fine building of irregular courses of Beckwith limestone with prominent quoins, sills and voussoirs has seen many tenants including a dentist, stationer, bookshop and soft drink bottler. It has served as a bakery as well as a barber or beauty shop since 1905. Note the advertising sign painted on the south side of the building, the tin gable roof, balanced chimneys and small attic windows.



03 Queen's Hotel

142 BRIDGE STREET

This three-storey brick hotel, was built in 1870, and later enlarged by subsequent owners. A false stone facade on the first floor was installed in the 1950s, but evidence remains of a second story porch over the main entrance. Segmental-headed windows with wide brick arches and stone sills help the building retain its late 19th century character.



04 136 Bridge Street

This building was once the home of Dunfield Soft Drinks, bottlers of cream soda and ginger ale. A detailed brick and metal cornice on the upper façade with a heavy balustrade gives the impression of a larger building, as the roof actually slopes down half a storey towards the rear. Note the large advertisement painted on the south side of the building in the alleyway.



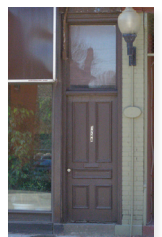
05 130 Bridge Street

Built about 1928 to replace a structure destroyed by fire, this building was originally two separate storefronts. The distinctive upper half round windows are a unique feature.



06 124–128 Bridge Street

Built about 1870, these three storefronts retain their original front windows and door details. Note the pressed tin finial beside the door leading to upper apartments, and the tile work at 126 Bridge, marking the location of Lloyd Tetlock's plumbing and heating store.



07 106 Bridge Street

This red brick 3 1/2-storey Queen Anne Revival house originally had front steps leading up to the entrance porch. It was built in 1889 by Dr. R. Preston who was the Reeve (1884-1886) and Mayor (1890-1892) of Carleton Place and the MPP (1895) and MP in the 1920s. Look for the window that replaced the front door on the second level with an ogee arch topped by a plain pediment with dentils as well as the brick near the front door signed by Susie Willoughby, daughter of the manufacturer of Willoughby brick.



08 66A Bridge Street

This is a fine example of a two-storey brick commercial building with an imposing façade, enhanced by stone quoins, sills and voussoirs. The original large storefront window has been enclosed. The front of the building is a half storey higher than the rear. Now a residence, this building once housed a clothing store, and for many years was the Colonial Coach Bus Stop and Restaurant.



09 20 Bridge Street

The first frame building was erected on this site in the 1850s, with a falsefront facade added in 1870. Destroyed by fire in 1986, it was reconstructed using original plans. Originally clad in horizontal clapboard, it retains its half round stained glass window, which survived the fire and was reinstalled.



10 10 Lake Avenue West

Abner Nichols, Mayor of Carleton Place in 1899 and owner of the Nichols Lumber Company, built this solid turn-of-the-century house. The interior boasts double-tread stairs and triple-fold-back doors between the parlour and living room of mahoganized wood.



11 Leech School

24 LANSDOWNE AVENUE



Built of Beckwith limestone in 1871 by Isaac Willoughby, it was the home of James Leech, marble dealer. Converted to a school in 1893, it had one classroom on each floor, with an exterior staircase on the north wall.

SIDE TOUR: RAILWAY TOUR

Includes the Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers (with railway memorabilia and original roundhouse) and the CPR Railway Station. The old rail line, now Coleman Street, is part of the Trans Canada Trail to Ottawa.

A Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers

Constructed of limestone, this building served as a round house and engine repair shop for the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1939 and



employed as many as 200 workers. Following the move of the CPR operations to Smiths Falls, the building was purchased by the Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers in 1940, and the scrap iron from the tracks and turntable was sold for the war effort. The Co-operative grades and markets approximately 3 million pounds of raw wool from this site each year; the majority of this coming from Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

B CPR Railway Station

132 COLEMAN STREET

This limestone building, erected in 1922, was the third railway station to serve the community. Typical of the seven stations built for the



Canadian Pacific Railway in the Ottawa Valley during this period, it was built with its deep-set windows and doors and a wide over-hanging roof. It is the only one to survive demolition after passenger train service ended in the early 1990s. It now houses The Station - Active Living Centre.

TOUR 2: Continue

12 The Mississippi Hotel

7 BRIDGE STREET

Built in 1872 by Napoleon Lavallee, this magnificent hotel once boasted a two storey wrap-around porch and a fourth floor with mansard roof; both were



destroyed by a fire in 1959. Once advertised as the "grandest hotel between Montreal and Toronto", the hotel was a regular stop for business travelers throughout the Ottawa Valley. The brick addition on Lake Avenue was used as a "sample room" for travelling salesmen to display their wares to local merchants. Owner Lorraine Lemay established the hotel as a showplace for country singers in the 1960s and '70s and Stompin' Tom Connors wrote his song "Big Joe Mufferaw" while staying here in 1967. The hotel fell into disrepair and was closed in the early 1990s. A new owner undertook major renovations, re-opening in 1995. Now known as The Grand Hotel, it is a popular wedding destination in the Ottawa Valley.

13 21 Bridge Street

This original double entrance formerly led to Bowland and Sutherland Grocery Store which operated a small china shop to the right.



14 33-22 Bridge Street

Built in the mid 1870s, this building housed two businesses in 1885. Miss Bertha Mayhew, a milliner, made and sold hats from this location, while next door, Henry



operated his cigar shop. The two eventually married, and Schwertfeger's Tobacco shop took over both spaces. The Schwertfeger's lived above the store.

15 St. Andrew's Church

39 BRIDGE STREET

Fanciful towers and turrets add interest to this imposing church built in the Scottish Baronial style in 1887. Contrasting decorative courses and window and door details are constructed of dark Beckwith limestone. Originally St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, it is now home to All Nations Church.



16 Leslie Building

43 BRIDGE STREET

This brick commercial building with its exceptional tin façade, has been home to cabinetmakers, furniture businesses and undertaking businesses throughout its history. The eight-column colonnade supports an intricate entablature and remains a showpiece of Ontario architecture.



17 Masonic Temple

53 BRIDGE STREET

The upper level of the Masonic Temple has been home to St. John's Lodge since 1911. The brick building is ornamented by marble keystones, pilasters, entablature and pediment. The Carleton Place Canadian newspaper opened its office on the main level in the 1930's. The building previously contained a Nickel Movie Theatre with a confectioner next door.



18 20 Albert Street

This Tudor revival building with its half-timbering and stucco was the site of the Bell Telephone Exchange in Carleton Place for many years. Telephone service came to town in 1895 and, following the arrival of dial service in November 1964, the building became the home of I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows)



19 Zion Church

17 ALBERT STREET

This restrained and simple gothic style limestone church, built in 1911 by architect Archibald McArthur, was the former home of the Zion



Presbyterian Church. The first church on this site was built in 1869 and destroyed by fire in 1910. Upon 1925 Canadian Church union it became Zion United. In 1966, the church closed upon union with Zion Memorial United Church. Used briefly as a Christian Education Center, it now contains apartments. The gothic arch of the large window is mirrored by the windows and vents in the steeple tower.

20 72–77 Bridge Street

Built in 1890, this red brick building housed the Herald Newspaper offices until 1944. The storefront was altered to provide large glass storefronts to two separate businesses. A plaque on the upper storey indicates the building as being home to the L.O.L. (Loyal Orange Lodge) No. 48. The town's first Canadian Tire store was located here until 1968. The alleyway gave access to the rear of both buildings, and the wooden beam to the right of the alley, perhaps a gate support at one time, (shown in the circa 1930 photograph) is still visible.



21 Old Post Office

81 BRIDGE STREET

The Building was designed by famed Ottawa Parliament Peace Tower architect, Thomas Fuller (1823- 1898), who designed 78 Post Offices for the Dominion of Canada from 1881-1896. This 2 1/2 storey building, constructed of New Brunswick red sandstone sitting atop a Beckwith limestone foundation, is a fine example of Fuller's work. Note how the third level massive dormer repeats the semicircular arches of the double entrances and continues in the downstairs windows. This building served as the Post Office and Customs Services for the community until the new post office was built in 1970. It now houses offices and private apartments. The stone stairs on the left are worn with the steps of thousands of visitors over the past century. Cast-iron balustrades lead to the semi-circular doors, which are ornamented by large clock voussoirs radiating outwards with round décor in stonework.



The Clock Tower: Added to the building in 1913, the weight-driven clock, manufactured by John Smith and Sons of The Midland Clockworks, Derby, England, was given into the care of James Dack , jeweller. Howard Dack, his son, had the honour of starting the 150 lb. pendulum. The massive 800 lb Brass Bell was manufactured by John Taylor of Longborough. The four stained-glass faces measure 5'6" in diameter.

22 Royal Bank of Canada

93 BRIDGE STREET

This building, originally the Union Bank of Canada, was constructed of concrete blocks fabricated to resemble stone. Columns with ionic capitals support an entablature with dentil work. Traces of two styles of former lettering remain above the columns.



23 Keyes Block

107-109 BRIDGE STREET

Built in 1898 by shoe salesman George Keyes to replace an earlier frame building destroyed by fire, this two-storey brick building features stone quoins at the lower storey and a covered balcony across the second storey. The upper storey windows have a Tudor style ogee arch, and storefront windows on the ground floor retain original copper mullions. 109 Bridge Street has an unusual skylight in the store which allows light to pass from the upper storey if it is opened. The Union Bank of Canada and Baird and Riddell Menswear were early tenants. Moore's and Argue's grocery stores followed, and the building now houses The Granary Natural Foods store.



24 111 Bridge Street

This restored storefront sits between two doors giving access to rooms above. Two elaborate cast iron columns support the upper façade. The curved brickwork frieze above the windows and the corbelled brick cornice extend over 14 bays in the second storey of the entire block. The building accommodated a drug store from 1905 until 1969.



25 121 Bridge Street

Built in the 1880s as the McDiarmid Block, it housed three storefronts. The recessed double-door entrance features a tin ceiling and marble bases below the windows (now covered).



26 Zion Memorial United Church

37 FRANKLIN STREET

Situated across from the Carleton Place Library and Memorial Park, this Romanesque stone church was built in 1888 as the Methodist Church. Heavily damaged by a fire in 1954 it was rebuilt soon after. The church became Memorial Part United Church in 1925 upon church union with Presbyterians, and Zion-Memorial United Church upon union with Zion United Church in 1966.



27 Memorial Park

Now the site of the town's War Memorial and gardens paying tribute to Carleton Place's war dead, this area was originally used as a market square. The Gillies' home and town's drill hall were on this site until destroyed in the 1910 fire. The Public Library was constructed here in 1970, replacing the Beckwith Street Arena, with its natural ice surface. Look for the Geodetic Survey Monument installed here in 1988.



28 17 Franklin Street

Formerly a three-storey building with mansard roof, the Bank of Ottawa was located here from 1883 to 1903. Following a 1939 fire, the building was converted to a single storey, retaining rooms with 11-foot ceilings and ornate plasterwork. It has a hopper roof which slopes downwards in the centre containing a central drain which passes through the interior walls. This roof rests on the former second storey floor joists.



29 Bell Block

139-147 BRIDGE STREET

Although all these storefronts were originally built in the same year and all are of brick, note the differences in window treatments, facades and cornices owing to parts of the block being rebuilt following a fire. A carriage way was filled in, creating #147 Bridge.



30 149 Bridge Street

An extremely wide and complex wooden upper cornice, with intricate end pieces, tops this two-storey brick building. The entrance is off-centre with a side door giving access to second floor residences. The building housed shoe stores, notably Allan Shoes, until the late 1960s.



31 155-157 Bridge Street

The decorative cornices at the roofline of this building and the fine second storey windows with coloured brick detailing make this building one-of-a-kind in Carleton Place. The street level façade was altered in the 1960s, and a carriage way on the north end was filled in, creating a storefront at 157 Bridge.



32 The Taylor Block

159-167 BRIDGE STREET

The largest commercial range building in Carleton Place, this three-storey brick structure is dressed with Beckwith limestone sills and lintels and topped by a pressed metal cornice. The original smaller stone structure is still visible at the rear of the building. The Taylor family operated a department store and later an automotive sales and repair shop at the rear. The painted signage on the Mill Street side wall was refreshed in 2010.

