

HOW HERITAGE PRESERVATION FITS INTO THE OFFICIAL PLAN

The Official Plan's Focus Areas

Rural Area and Agriculture

Land Use

Natural Environment

Mobility

Housing and Intensification

Public Infrastructure

Recreation and Culture

Social Equity

Economic Development

Special Areas

Creating Healthy Communities

Downtown Revitalization

Implementation Tools

Urban Design and Placemaking

A public open house/information session will be held for most of the focus areas

Focus Area: Recreation and Culture

Recreation resources are major community assets encompassing bicycle paths, community centres, ice rinks, marinas, nature trails, parks, playgrounds and more.

Cultural resources give our community its own sense of place including historic buildings and sites and social traditions like Bon Soo and the Algoma Fall Festival. Often, our cultural resources are tightly woven into our historic buildings and sites.

Sub-topic: Heritage Buildings and Areas

It is important to recognize our links with the past and the benefits of heritage conservation. The Municipal Heritage Committee oversees an inventory of important historic buildings. This project aims to recognize locally significant heritage areas and neighbourhoods.

THE OFFICIAL PLAN

Guiding Documents of the Official Plan

The Official Plan is guided and influenced by provincial and municipal initiatives and policies, mainly the Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, FutureSSM, and the Corporate Strategic Plan.

The Planning Act sets out the ground rules for land use planning in Ontario and describes how land uses may be controlled and who may control them. It also requires every city to review and update its Official Plan every five years, or ten in the case of a new Plan.

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) is the Provincial goals statement of policies on land use planning, which includes policies aimed towards utilizing land more efficiently and promoting affordable and accessible housing.

FutureSSM's Common Cause and New Direction report is a local initiative to build a more resilient city by focusing on key community action items. The recommendations and actions are grounded in a four pillar approach that includes:

- Economic Growth and Diversity
- Social Equity
- Cultural Vitality
- Environmental Sustainability

The Corporate Strategic Plan is a four-year plan that guides the work of City Council. The plan identifies the city's most important priorities and outlines necessary steps and actions to reach those goals, including strategic projects and initiatives.

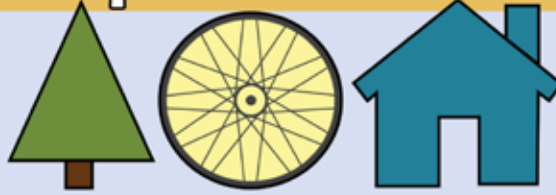
The four guiding strategic focus areas of the Plan are:

- Infrastructure
- Service Delivery
- Quality of Life
- Community Development and Partnerships

SHAPE THE SAULT

LAUNCH OF THE OFFICIAL PLAN REVIEW

Shape the Sault.ca



Sault Ste. Marie Official Plan Review

The City of Sault Ste. Marie's Official Plan is the most important city planning document. The current Plan was drafted in 1996 and has been amended numerous times. Now more than ever there is a need to "Shape the Sault" to re-establish a vision for the community to 2038.

Shape the Sault is an important initiative of the City of Sault Ste. Marie's Planning Division. The goals are to engage, inform and inspire the public to give our community a voice as we design the city's blueprint known as an "Official Plan".

Timeline

We are currently
in Phase 1



2018	Winter 2019	Spring to Summer 2019	Fall 2019
<u>Phase 1</u> Educate, market, and gather informed feedback	<u>Phase 2</u> High level policy directions	<u>Phase 3</u> Draft Official Plan	<u>Phase 4</u> Review and approval by City Council

Community engagement opportunities
will occur throughout the timeline

WHY HERITAGE PROTECTION POLICIES ARE BEING PROPOSED

The Movement Behind Heritage Protection

- Some of our community's most historic neighbourhoods have had their character altered from construction and redevelopment projects.
- This has created tension between development and heritage preservation and sparked discussions on how to ensure construction and redevelopment projects maintain the character of our historic neighbourhoods.
- An evaluation of numerous neighbourhoods was conducted to identify five Locally Significant Heritage Areas, each possessing unique historical character that should be maintained.

The Intention of the Policy

- The draft policy aims to reposition heritage as a key piece of city-building.
- The draft policy also makes the Municipal Heritage Committee part of the City's internal development review, which gives the opportunity to better provide feedback and voice concerns or suggestions on development applications.

Frequently Asked Questions

What Types of Development Does This Policy Affect?

Planning Act applications as well as most types of development and major property alterations, including rezoning, minor variances, site plan approvals, and public works within a locally significant heritage area will be subject to design parameters.

What Types of Development Does This Policy NOT Affect?

Interior and exterior property and building alterations that do not require a Planning Act application are exempt from the proposed policy. This would include replacing windows, adding wall siding, repainting the exterior, re-shingling roofs, interior renovations, and more.

PROPOSED OFFICIAL PLAN POLICIES FOR LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE AREAS

Special status.

Council may define and designate groups of buildings, cultural landscapes, and areas of the City as Locally Significant Heritage Areas (not pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act).

A stronger voice through improved coordination between developers, public works, city planning, and the heritage protection committee.

The Municipal Heritage Committee shall receive notice and have the opportunity to comment upon all Planning Act applications and proposed capital works projects within the designated area, including:

- *Zoning By-law amendment.*
- *Official Plan amendment.*
- *Minor variance.*
- *Site plan control.*
- *Land severance.*
- *Plan of subdivision/condominium.*
- *Road reconstruction and resurfacing projects.*
- *Vegetation management within the public right of way.*

Planning Act applications and Capital Works projects within Locally Significant Heritage Areas shall be consistent with the following design parameters:

- *Maintain the character of the Locally Significant Heritage Area in terms of building mass, façade proportions, rooflines and wherever possible, materials.*
- *Maintain existing block and street patterns.*
- *To the greatest extent possible, preserve existing street trees. New plantings should be of the same tree species found throughout the area.*
- *Wherever possible, the overall character of the public right of way, including roadway width, sidewalks and boulevards shall be maintained.*

Physical design.

LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE AREAS

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Scoring						
4 = Excellent 3 = Good 2= Fair 1= Poor						
Criteria	Design Value		Cultural Value		Natural Value	
Assessment Indicators		Score		Score		Score
Does the area...	Have a rare, unique, representative, or early collection of a style, expression, material or construction method or architectural period?		Have direct associations with a theme, event, person, activity, organization, institution, or religious or spiritual belief that is significant to a community?		Have a rare, unique, or representative collection of significant natural resources?	
	Have a rare, unique, or representative layout, plan, landscape, or spatial organization?		Yield or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of a community or area?			
	Display a consistently high degree of overall craftsmanship, artistic merit, architectural features, or vernacular style?		Demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of a planner, architect, landscape architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community?			
	Have minimal modifications (e.g., siding) conducted to properties, maintaining a cohesive character throughout the area?					
	Have a presence of one or more designated heritage properties?*					
	TOTAL SCORE If score is 11 or over, criteria have been fulfilled.		TOTAL SCORE If score is 8 or over, criteria have been fulfilled.		TOTAL SCORE If score is 4, criteria have been fulfilled.	

If select area satisfies 2 of 3 criteria: Area can begin process of **locally significant heritage area** designation.

If select area fulfills 1 of 3 criteria: Area can begin process of designation as a **character neighbourhood**.

*Assign one point for each heritage property to a maximum of 4. An area may receive a score of 0 for this parameter.

PROPOSED LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE AREAS

Downtown Queen



Open House: TBA

Monterey Gardens



Open House: Early 2019

Pim Hill



Open House: Early 2019

Lower Pim



Open House: November 27

**S.L.U.M.
Simpson, Leo, Upton, McGregor**



Open House: November 22

GET INVOLVED & SHARE YOUR FEEDBACK

City planning policy is guided by the inputs we receive from the community, this includes residents, business owners, land developers, local organizations, city advisory bodies and departments, public utilities, government agencies and more.

To have your say in city building initiatives:

Engage with a planner at this open house, or share your input by using the below contact methods:

www.shapethesault.ca/heritage

[@shapethesault](https://twitter.com/shapethesault)

planning@cityssm.on.ca

705-759-2780



SHARE YOUR STORY

A Collection of Neighbourhoods

Every part of our city has a particular sense of place and character stemming from its physical structure, history and other characteristics. Overtime, this leads to the formation of distinct and recognizable neighbourhoods.

The Municipal Heritage Committee and City Planning division have embarked on a project to highlight some of these neighbourhoods. To date, five neighbourhoods have been identified.

While it is possible to compile and summarize a neighbourhood's story from its architecture and streetscape, talking to the community and gathering a collection of life accounts is also an excellent source of information.

What does the past tell the present? Please join the conversation and share your stories as well as any information you may have about a building, street or neighbourhood. You may contact s or fill the form that is below. We may digitize and add your story to our collection!

Submit your stories in the submission box next to this panel or share them through our website:

www.ShapeTheSault.ca/Heritage

LEARN MORE

Visit the information portal.

Learn about each neighbourhood through their storyboard.

Explore the online comment map and share any of your personal stories.

www.ShapeTheSault.ca/Heritage



Do you know something about these neighbourhoods that you would like to share?

This can include personal histories, information about a building, street, public space, or general details.

Don't forget to include an address so we can add it to the map!

Your answer

SUBMIT

Never submit passwords through Google Forms

Simpson Leo Upton McGregor

SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

① 10 Kensington Terrace - Upton

Upton Street was named after the gray Ashlar two-storey house that Wemyss Simpson built as his residence in 1865. This home still remains as one of the oldest structures in the city and on of the earliest examples of residential buildings in the Sault. The home provides a well proportioned dignified elevation to a quiet dead end street. It is the second oldest stone house in the city behind the Erratairer Old Stone House.



② 143 McGregor Ave - McLeod Family Residence

A good example of a largely unaltered middle class residence built in 1906. This simple but well proportioned home is built largely of local durable materials, combining to create an aura of modest affluence. The style is that of Queen Anne. The irregular plan, form and turret survive but the intricate wood detailing has been replaced with solid masonry construction.

In 1927 a merchant named Cornelius Albert Hinsperger purchased the house and during the Great Depression gained a reputation for hospitality. The Hinsperger family would gather at the home and sing songs, entertaining their guests and lightening the mood caused by the economic difficulties of the day. Harlan Hinsperger, Cornelius's nephew stated "I remember visiting my uncle's home at 143 McGregor Avenue during the years of the Great Depression. Most fondly I remember singing all the popular songs of the day during a difficult time in history... Perhaps the grown-ups were discussing more serious topics, but I only remember how fun it was at the McLeod home."

③ 1164 Queen Street East

This is a 1 and a 1/2 storey residence prominently situated at the corner of Riverview Ave. in the east central part of the city. Built in 1916 for grocer Wm. H. Ewing, the exterior is of Prairie-style stucco design with Tudor elements upstairs. The interior is also little changed with original and enhanced woodwork throughout.

④ 115 Upton Road

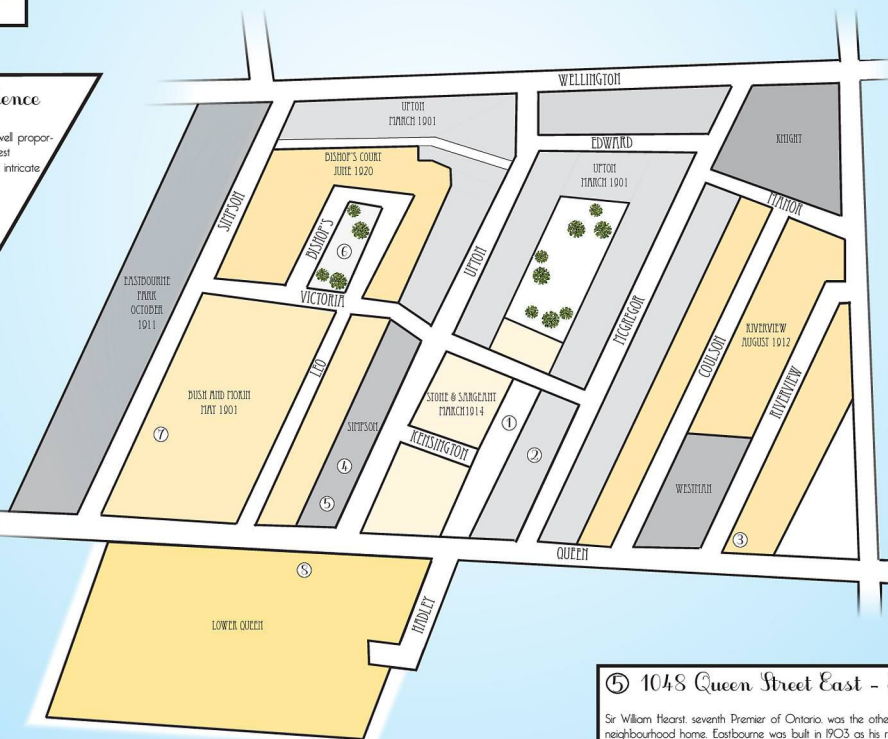
Built in 1902 Upton is a substantial gracious and elegant white framed residence. It is situated in close proximity to several other homes of similar age and character in the area, including Eastbourne, another culturally significant property.



The house is one of the best 1902 Family Residences in the Simpson Subdivision, a development that was inspired at the turn of the century by the prosperity that Sault Ste. Marie experienced during the Clergue Industrial Period (1894-1911).

OVERVIEW

Though the first homes of this area were constructed in the later part of the 19th century, the first phase of notable developments took place in the first decade of the 20th century. The City was in an era of great prosperity, a new sulfate and steel mill were constructed and produced the first Ontario made Steel. The railroad was expected to take on an even greater role in supporting the district economy and bring new settlers. The SLU's would play an important role in providing housing and a community for the growing middle class. It is known for its mature trees such as the 324 year old Bur Oak and rare American Oak species, ample park space, and consistent build-to lines.



WEMYSS M. SIMPSON

Simpson Street was named after Wemyss Simpson, a fur trader and eventually Algoma's first Member of Parliament, serving in the Canadian House of Commons for two terms. He worked with the Hudson's Bay Company for 24 years, eight of which he was Chief Factor for Sault Ste. Marie, the highest title rank given to commissioned officers. The city streets of Simpson and Upton were named to honour and recognize the contributions that Wemyss Simpson made to the community.

⑤ 1035 Queen Street East

Beautifully proportioned 1 and 3/4 storey residence constructed of sandstone likely from the local canal works. Constructed in 1899 on a large lot with an ideal setting on the St. Marys River and prominent location on the city's main street. The home was sold to James F. Shaw in 1922 who founded Shaw Milling. Members of the Shaw family lived there for just over 80 years.

⑦ 143 Simpson Street - Bishophurst

Bishophurst was built in 1875 as the home of Bishop Frederick Dawson Fauquier, the first Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Algoma. It continues to serve as the official residence of the Bishop of Algoma.

The home was built for \$6500 through an anonymous donation from England to the first bishop of Algoma. It was later discovered that the donation came from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a friend of Queen Victoria.

It has been a continued tradition for bishops to open their doors to all Saultites who wish to visit them on New Year's Day.



⑧ Bishop's Court

Bishop's Court is unique in its horseshoe like shape which served its historic use as a horse race track in the early 1900s. The dwellings you see standing today were not constructed until the late 1930s to the mid to late 1950s.

⑨ 1048 Queen Street East - Eastbourne House

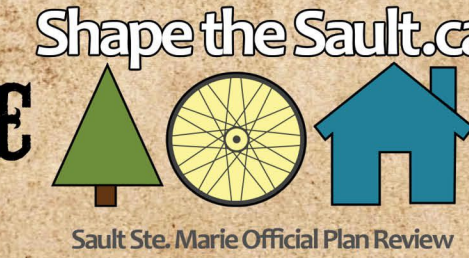
Sir William Hearst, seventh Premier of Ontario, was the other important political figure to call this neighbourhood home. Eastbourne was built in 1903 as his residence, and featured a domesticated version of Edwardian Classicism.

The name is derived from the fact that at this point in history, the location of this home was near the eastern boundary of the town.



Lower Pim

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David Pim, One of Sault Ste. Marie's Earliest Settlers.

- The Pim family first arrived in Sault Ste. Marie in 1852, settling in the Ermatinger Old Stone House, operating it as a hotel. Pim was the first person to hold legal title of the Stone House.
- In 1858, Mr. Pim became postmaster. Realizing that the post office required larger quarters to accommodate the growing number of mail bags, Pim did not hesitate to move the post office operations to his own residence, the Ermatinger Old Stone House.
- In 1861, Pim was appointed Revenue Inspector and Issuer of Shop and Tavern Licenses for Algoma. In 1863, he began construction of a dock at the foot of Pim Street, which later became the Government Dock. He died in 1870 at the age of 43, and was buried in the historic Old Town Cemetery on Queen Street.



2

911 Wellington Street East

- This 1914 home is the best example of a Prairie Style residence in Sault Ste. Marie. It was constructed for Richard H. Carney, district manager for Canada Life Assurance Co.
- The residence reflects the affluence of a prominent Sault business family built during the heyday of the Clergue Industrial Empire.

1

34 - 36 Herrick Street



- The home was built in 1889, shortly after the village of Sault Ste. Marie was incorporated and before the period of rapid industrial growth brought on by the construction of the ship canal and the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- It is an example of Second Empire style architecture as well as one of the earliest brick houses built in the city. Its use of buff clay brick is also believed to be a first for a residential building.

Monterey Gardens

OVERVIEW

Canada's role and great efforts in the Second World War resulted in greater housing demand for the influx of workers in defense-related industries, and later for returning veterans and their families.

In May 1942 as the war intensified, Wartime Housing Limited (now Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) set up a committee to meet Canada's housing needs.

Applications for the first 100 homes poured in before construction had even begun. Rental prices ranged from \$22 to \$24 per month.

The new well built homes were initially constructed to be temporary hence disassembly was factored into the overall design. But many residents chose to purchase the homes when they were put on sale in 1945.

Architecture

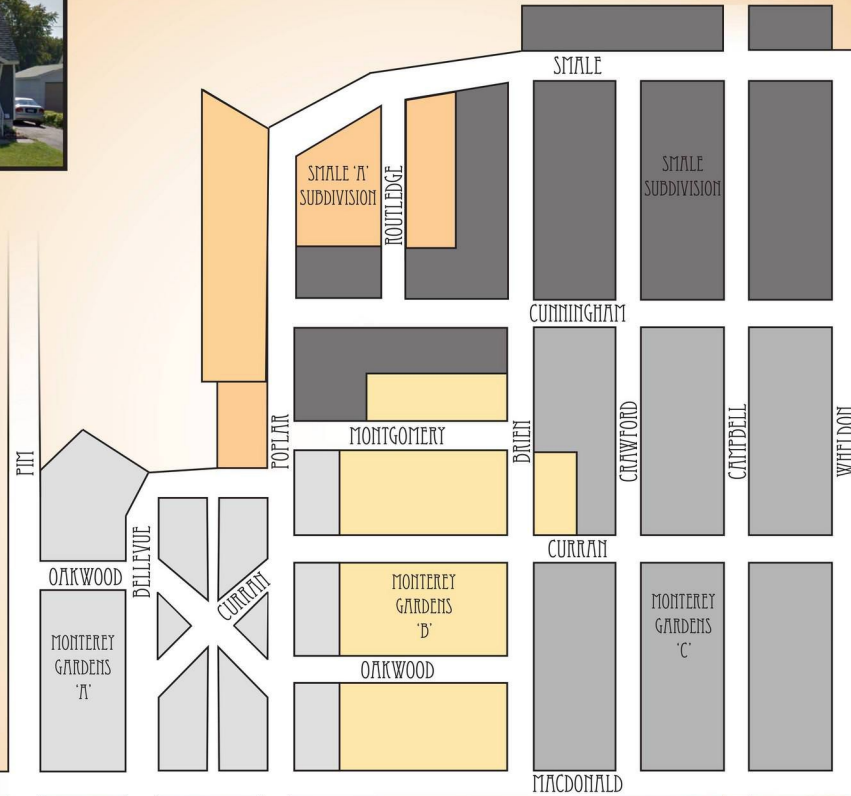
- Rectangular footprint
- Steep roof
- Shallow eaves
- No dormers
- One-and-a-half storey tall

Homes were largely made from standardized and inexpensive prefabricated materials at a central facility before being shipped to a final destination for assembly. The local factory was near Bruce Street & Wellington Street.

Legacy

Monterey Gardens has one of Ontario's largest and best collections of Victory Homes.

Over time, property owners have restored them with additions, including side paneling, porches, front gables, and other elements. Aside from these modifications the original character of the homes still remains.



CURRAN DRIVE - James Watson Curran

Curran Drive was named after James Watson Curran. Mr. Curran first experienced the City of Sault Ste. Marie in 1901 and was immediately impressed. He bought and transformed 'The Star', a weekly newspaper, into a daily and envisioned the first Community Day Parade (now known as Rotary Fest).

He also became one of the greatest promoters of Sault Ste. Marie, publishing books and articles about the history of the city and surrounding region.

His contributions continued when he became one of the original members of the Sault Ste. Marie Historical Society. He later became the president of the Rotary Club in the early 1920s.



BRIEN AVENUE - William Henry Cecil Brien

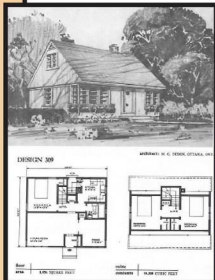


Brien Avenue is named after William Henry Cecil Brien, a lawyer who moved to the city in the early 1920s. Mr. Brien was an active member in the community, holding various positions in religious affiliations, the public library, horticultural society, YMCA, the Children's Aid Society, and more. As a member of the First Baptist Church, Mr. Brien filled a number of positions. Beginning in 1922, he served as the Church Clerk, and later in 1924 became a Deacon.

In 1940, Mr. Brien was elected alderman for Ward 2, and later became mayor, leading significant city projects, including the construction of the Memorial Gardens, new schools, and infrastructure.

The postwar years would prove to be a very busy and exciting period in our city's history. Having weathered the Great Depression, then the Second World War, the city was faced with a lot of decisions. Soldiers were returning home and wanted to get on with their lives.

It was during this period that Mayor Brien took the lead on a number of fairly significant building projects within the city, including the construction of the Memorial Gardens, new schools and infrastructure projects to meet the needs of the growing community.



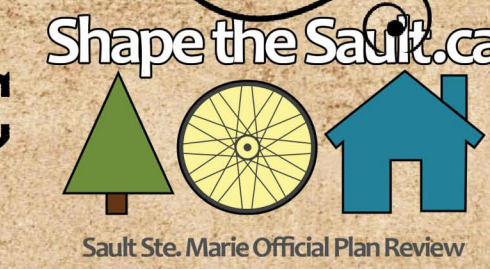
1937



1957

Pim Hill

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1 Hamilton Ave Bricks

It is not uncommon for local residents in this area to come across parts of red sandstone brick while digging in the ground, or when mowing their lawns, as a brick plant used to occupy these lands.

2 Hamilton Park

Hamilton Park was once part of a property that extended all the way to Borron Avenue. The Hollingsworth family sold the land but eventually bought it back before selling it to the City. At one point, the site was slated for residential development.

3 36 Hamilton Ave

Sault Ste. Marie's first "taxi company", consisting of a horse and wagon, was stationed here.

4 Historic Trees

Just east of 48 Hamilton Avenue, there are two 100-year-old pine trees.

5 Hawthorne Ave

Hawthorne Avenue was originally a laneway that serviced backyards, but later, backyard dwellings were constructed to house relatives and the laneway eventually became a city street. A unique characteristic of this street is that the utility poles were installed within the road, as opposed to beyond the sidewalk.

10 The Elliot Family

The Elliot family owned and lived in 16 The Drive. Their family business supplied the bricks and other building materials that were used to construct a substantial portion of homes in the area.

6 Wemyss M. Simpson

Wemyss Street was named after Wemyss Simpson, a fur trader and Algoma's first Member of Parliament, serving in the Canadian House of Commons from 1867 to 1871, and later appointed "Indian Commissioner". Prior to that, he worked with the Hudson's Bay Company for 24 years, eight of which he was Chief Factor for Sault Ste. Marie, the highest title rank given to commissioned officers.

The street was named to honour and recognize the contributions that Wemyss Simpson made to the community.

7 Oakland Ave Train Station

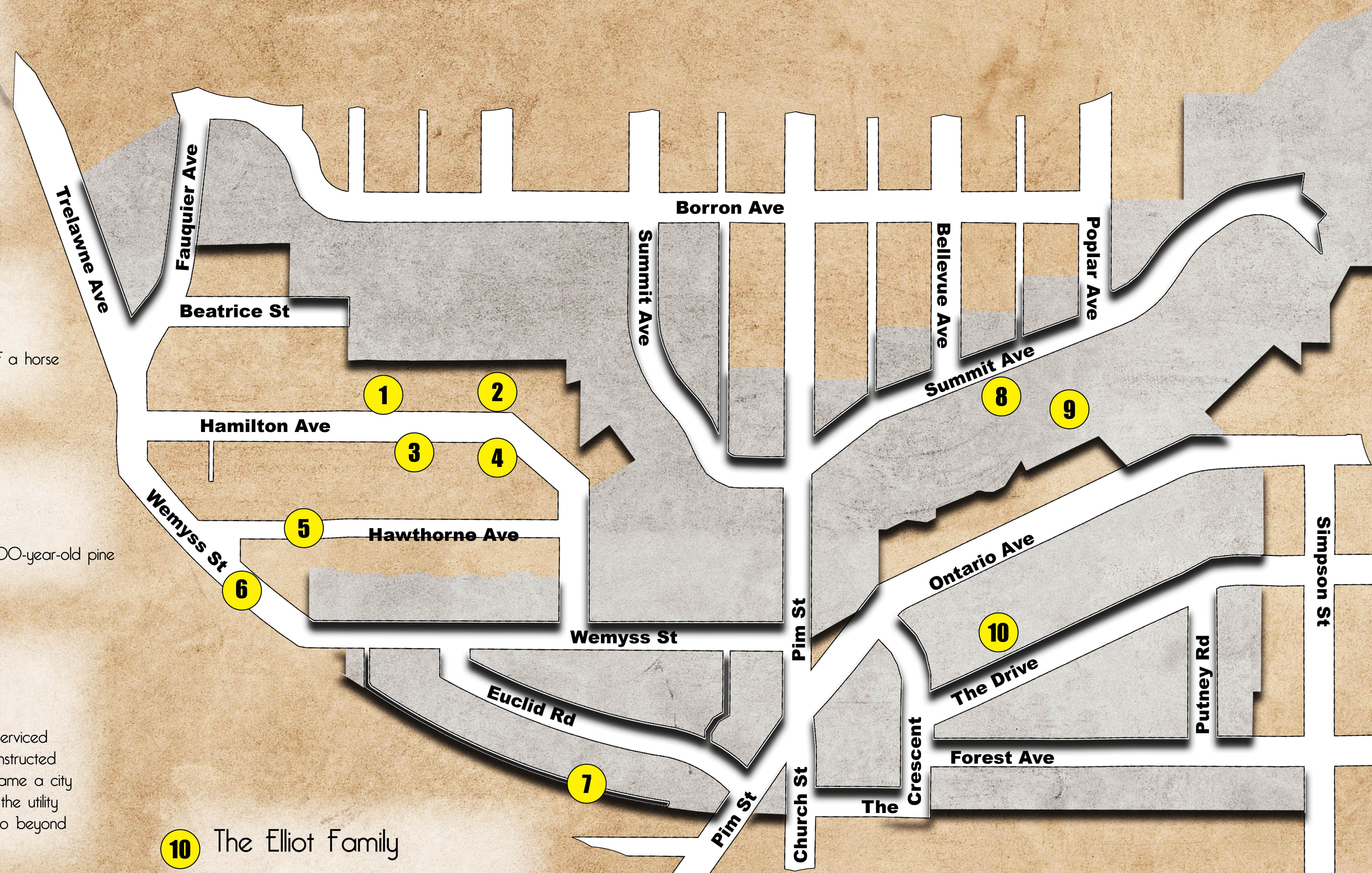
It was on a cold October morning in 1887 when the Oakland Avenue station welcomed its first train, a wood-burning Canadian Pacific locomotive. The station placed Sault Ste. Marie on a 300 kilometre stretch of railway linking the Sault to Sudbury and Michigan. Over the course of the station's existence, it supported economic growth in the community, and served notable historical events, such as the welcoming of the British Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's third son, and the Governor General of Canada. The station was an important terminal for freight and passengers, including soldiers during both World Wars.

8 17 Summit Ave

James Kelleher, a well-known local lawyer who went on to play key roles at the federal political level lived here. In 1984, he was elected Sault Ste. Marie's Member of Parliament as a Progressive Conservative, and went straight to the federal cabinet as Minister of International Trade. In 1986 he became Solicitor General before being named to the Canadian Senate in 1990, where he served for 15 years.

9 Summit Ave

The homes on the south side of Summit Avenue used to be where many of Algoma Steel's executive team and high ranking officers resided.



Built in the early 1900s the building was acquired by druggist Theron T. Barnes. It combined a gothic corner turret with a late Victorian Italianate north facade. The mortar and pestle which rise from the truncated roof identifies its origin as a drugstore. The use of a variety of shapes and materials created an interesting silhouette which reflected the brash individualism of the newly wealthy Victorians.

② 234-246 Queen Street East
Coronation and Hussey Blocks

The three storey building was built in 1902 with local red sandstone. The heritage value of the Coronation Block lies in its association with the commercial development of the downtown and a reflection of confidence in the future of the city. At this point in time Northern Ontario was known as 'New Ontario' and Sault Ste. Marie was one of the brightest jewels in the Provincial Crestogram Crown.

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Character defining elements that related to its association with the commercial development of downtown:

- Central storefront location in the Queen Street East commercial district.
- 'Recessed inscription panels containing the words 'Coronation Block' and 'Hussey Block' which are mounted on the facade.

- Its central storefront location in the Queen Street East commercial district.
- Recessed inscription panels containing the words "Coronation Block" and "Hussey Block" which are mounted on the facade.

Completed in 1949, the structure is a late example of the Moderne Style of architecture and its use of materials reflects the Machine Age (concrete glass blocks and stainless steel). The building has a functional streamlined form.

The Memorial Tower contains the names of the men and women who served in the two World Wars and in Korea. During important events a lantern is lit in the tower cupola as a reminder of the eternal flame that marks the resting place of the Unknown Soldier. Today it not only symbolizes the ultimate sacrifice of the fallen but also serves as a reminder that the Sault Memorial Gardens was the community's main entertainment venue and hockey home.

The facade has been restored to mirror its original appearance.

The building is classified as late Edwardian and described as symmetrical with classical motifs such as pilasters and pediments.

This 1944 streamlined single-story yellow brick building is associated with important government research activities between 1945 and 1966. The laboratory was the result of a joint research agreement between the federal Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forest. It is also one of the few remaining examples of Art Moderne Style architecture in the city which was a popular style in the 1930s and 1940s. The laboratory pioneered research into eradicating destructive forest insects such as the Spruce Bud Worm. An insect identification centre was also established at the laboratory. This centre was the first of its kind in Canada and was internationally known for its work.

Elements that reflect Art Moderne architecture include

- The overall streamlined effect achieved through the use of rounded corners.
- The flat roof and continuous horizontal elements such as the copper fascia above the windows and the stone sill course
- The asymmetrical arrangement of a series of large windows divided either by round co-lumnae or by brick panels.

W. T. Plummer a prominent businessman and three-time mayor of Salt Stee Marie between 1892 and 1905 built this hotel. The hotel's heritage value is derived from its association with important developments and events in the city's early history and presents a good example of Victorian commercial architecture. The hotel stands as an important link to the former towns growth into a modern city as well as an important marker of the city's beginnings in the modern tourist trade. It also serves as a reminder of the hotels that used to cluster around the city's three docks to serve the arriving settlers and workers. The hotel is the sole survivor of the large hotels built in the early 1900s to cater to a rapidly expanding industrial centre. The guest registry includes prominent individuals such as Willem Hoarst and Francis Hector Clergue. Early significant events that took place in the hotel include a luncheon that was held in the dining room in honour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur the Duke of Cornwall and the Governor General of Canada in 1912. The Queen Street hotel was originally a two-storey wooden veranda with steps up to the main level.

One of the most significant buildings because of its association with the North West Fur Trading Company Post and later Ft. H. Clergue. There are two components to this structure: the lower part was built in 1899 of fieldstone and is the remains of the powder magazine of the North West Fur Co. The log second storey was added in 1894 and served as a residence and early office for Francis Hector Clergue. The log second story was designed as a blockhouse in the style of those constructed during the Indian Wars of the preceding one hundred years. It was initially located on the St. Mary's Paper Inc. property and to allow Clergue to survey early industries under his control. It was moved to its current location to save it from demolition.

Elements associated with Clerque's modification of the structure for use as a residence include

- *Cantilevered Log walls.
- *Stone fireplace.
- *Counter balanced attic stairs.
- *Early original electric heating system.
- *Wooden staircase.

Built between 182-184 by Charles Oakes Erminger this is the oldest stone house northwest of Toronto, having links to the fur trade and to one of the earliest settlers in South St. Marie. The house quickly became the centre of the South's business and social life and later served as the first hotel and post office, then as a court house. The house was constructed of rough cut fieldstone and depicts a classic example of a vernacular Georgian house. Quebec construction techniques were also employed.

1853 - David and Margaret Pim bought the home for \$3000 turning it into the Stone House

- 1855- The house was taken over by Richard Corney the first sheriff in South Ste. Marie.
- 1859- Judge Prince the first Judge in the area used the two rooms located on the west side of the two rooms.
- 1870- The house served as the headquarters of Sir George Wokeley when he and his expedition stopped at South Ste. Marie en route to quell the Red River Rebellion and to establish Canadian sovereignty over Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
- 1900- The TwiCar was formed for women during the suffragette movement.
- 1930- G.F. Hamilton purchased the house. It became a social club with a tea room dance hall and outdoor cabins for rent.
- 1940- The house was converted into four apartment units.
- 1964- The City of South Ste. Marie purchased the Old Stone House and began the restoration process to feature the home as it appeared when Charles Emmertinger and his family lived there.

Built in 1876 out of local red and grey sandstone. The Cathedral is the oldest surviving church in the city. Originally named the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church it received its current name in 1936. It served as a parish church before becoming the cathedral for the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie in 1904. The structure is an example of a simplified Gothic Revival Style best exemplified in the simple pointed lancet windows. In 1901 transepts that were designed by local architect H. Russel Hutton were added and a new vestry was built in 1930.

Elements of the Cathedral that reflect its locally-inspired Gothic architecture and construction:

- The coursed rubble stone walls constructed using local sandstone.
- The single nave.
- The gable roof clad in slate.
- The stone bell tower bellry and four-sided spire clad in metal shingles.
- The lancet windows and gothic doorways.
- The lancet tracery alternating stone surrounds and arrow-shaped keystones decorating the windows and doors.
- The original roof rafters and beams.

Constructed in 1898 by John Dawson this structure was the site of the Dawson & Co. grocery business while also housing a number of community organizations. The Dawson's were one of the city's pioneering families having a long and significant record in commerce, public service and politics. Originally three stories high the third floor was destroyed by a fire in 1953. The structure is an example of a late 19th century South Side, Marie commercial building constructed with local red sandstone material quarried during the construction of the locks. The building is well proportioned and reflects the economic optimism of the Clerque Industrial Period (1894 - 1911).

Queen Street



Designed in 1902 by David Ewart, Chief Architect of the Federal Government's Department of Public Works. This building reflects the turn of the century federal architecture combining Victorian Classicism with excellent workmanship and incorporating materials from the excavation of the canals. The building's significance is conveyed by its stable downtown location and Classical Style of pediments and pilasters. Elements that reflect locally sourced materials: Squared local rubble sandstone and red brick facades.

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