

County of Brant Municipal Heritage Register (June 2024)

Property Name	Heritage Act Status	Street Address	Construction Year(s)	By-Law No.	Designation Year	Owner (As of February 1, 2024)	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (from By-Law)	Protected Attributes (from By-Law)
Asa Wolverton House	Designated	52 Grand River Street South	1851	2364	1979	Richard Courtemanche, Judith Ann Acri	Asa Wolverton, who emigrated from the Southern United States in the early 1830's, was one of the early industrialists of the Town. He established a sawmill which was successful enough to allow him, by 1851, to build a large, comfortable structure. It is thought that he was the builder of two plaster houses immediately to the South of his home as well as several smaller houses on the opposite side of the street. These houses were the nucleus of Paris' first Residential Area.	Greek Revival Style - double entrance verandah in Greek Temple style, Bull's Eye windows located in attic gables, roof finished by a low balustrade surrounding its topmost part. Constructed of hand split lathes to which has been applied a heavy coat of stucco, which in turn is covered by a thin, smooth layer of fine plaster. The structure's dependencies: granary, storeroom, carriage house, and stables. Small cobblestone smokehouse and cobblestone wall.
Sunnyside	Designated	13 Main Street South	1888	30-81	1981	David Allan Bruce Bailey, James Edward Triemstra	Constructed in 1888 by Dr. E.E. Kitchen and is an excellent example of a modern Canadian Home of the period in regards to architectural design, interior and exterior detail. In addition the property is situated in the main business area of St. George and will act as a focal point for the downtown area.	Mansard slate roof, stone mullion window treatments, stone detailing on the exterior walls of heavily rusticated masonry, three-storey northeast tower including the windows, dormers, balustrade detailing in front of the windows and the cresting. Third-storey arched dormers and rooflines, two-storey bay window on the front facade, 80 ft. setback from the street which distinguishes the house from others nearby.
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead	Designated	359 Blue Lake Road	circa 1830	34-83	1983	Federated Women's Institute of Ontario	The Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead is significant for its association with the Women's Institute and the achievements of Adelaide Hunter Hoodless. Adelaide was born in 1857 and grew up on the homestead. In 1881 she married John Hoodless, a furniture manufacturer in Hamilton. In 1889 their youngest son, John Harold died from drinking impure milk. This tragic incident inspired Adelaide into taking action. Quoted as saying "Educate a boy and you educate a man but educate a girl and you educate a family", Adelaide championed the need for women's education in the field of domestic science. In 1887 she was invited to speak at the Stoney Creek Farmer's Institute on women's night. She addressed the need for women's education in a rural context and the need for a forum for women to communicate. This speech was the catalyst for the foundation of the Women's Institute. Their first meeting was held in February 1897 at the Women's Institute of Saltfleet Township and the movement quickly spread across Canada. Currently, the Women's Institute operates worldwide and has approximately seven million members. During her life Adelaide Hunter Hoodless had a role in founding the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) on a national basis, the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), the National Council of Women, and the MacDonald Institute in Guelph. She also succeeded in having domestic science courses introduced in 32 Ontario educational centres and wrote the first textbook on the topic. The homestead, situated in a rural setting, is fundamentally unchanged since Adelaide Hunter Hoodless' childhood. It was purchased by the Federated Women's Institute of Canada (FWIC) in 1959. Its use as a museum commemorates the achievements of Adelaide and represents the living conditions experienced by many women in the early to mid-19th century in rural Ontario. The Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead was built circa 1830.	One-and-a-half-storey frame construction clad in clapboard, simple gable roof with a centre-gable over the front entranceway, symmetry of the main façade, 9 over 9 sash windows on the front façade, semi-circular headed sash window in the centre gable.
Rev. Thomas Henderson House	Designated	22 Church Street	1842 - 1845	2569	1984	Janet Elizabeth Snaith	Home constructed between 1842 and 1845 and believed to be built by Levi Boughton. Alexander Graham Bell and his parents were guests here of Reverend Henderson, while their own home in Brant was being constructed.	Cobblestone construction (two exterior walls), remaining side and back wall in fieldstone, front porch, shutters and all exterior wood work, original windows, and roof has been shingled over original roof.
Guinlock House	Designated	42 Broadway Street East	mid 1800's	2568	1984	Catherine Elizabeth Garnier, Rhonda Scott Garnier	In the mid 1880's John Penman, our leading early industrialist rented this home while the renovations of his home, Penmarvian were being completed.	Solid rubblestone, rural public design skillfully using local materials and craftsmanship, exterior is parged over the mortar and etched to resemble cut stone block, existing tin roof covering original roof, front porch, large windows and chimney, back addition

Charles Mitchell House	Designated	16 Broadway Street West	-	2667	1986	John Paul Strachan	One of ten cobblestone buildings in the area by Master Levi Boughton, one of Levi Boughton's best work. Based on architectural merit alone it is felt that this home is worthy of designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.	Best example of cobblestone in the area and New York state. Designation to include all exterior features, not including outbuildings or landscaping. Provides a textbook illustration of stylistic canons.
Charles Arnold House	Designated	2 Arnold Street	1840	2666	1986	Bonnie Lyn R Tyndale-Biscoe, Luke Tyndale-Biscoe	Built in the 1840'3 by Charles Arnold, it is an excellent example of a Paris stucco working class building. Used for home and business in a time of prosperity, this home maintains basically all of its original features (interior and exterior). Based on the fact that in the 1850's this end of Town known as Upper Town was a thriving prosperous business area with Town Hall and churches and over 54 businesses. In most cases the buildings became homes and shops.	Designation should include all exterior features and to include the remains of the cooking ovens and fire place in the basement.
Johm Maus Residence (Kelly Farm)	Designated	289 Pinehurst Road	-	52-86	1986	Douglas Paul Stocks, Alison Dyer	The former "Kelly Farm" was originally the residence of John Maus, who was one of the early settlers in the Township. The farmhouse is one of the four significant residences of South Dumfries Township which were depicted in the 1875-1876 Historical Atlas of Oxford and Brant Counties. The building provides a unique example of the Provincial Scottish Victorian country house style. This includes the adjoining stone carriage house made from stone taken out of local quarries.	Local stone construction, attached stone carriage house and sympathetic rear addition, symmetrical three bay façade including central entrance, front porch with detailed entrance, two chimneys, and a hip roof.
Paris Plains Church and the Maus School	Designated	709 Paris Plains Road, Concession 4, Part of Lot 27	c. 1845	24-86	1986	Paris Plains Church Historical Trust	The church is a fine example of cobblestone construction introduced to the Paris area by Levi Boughton. The church was built by free labour of its own congregation using stones from nearby fields. Services were discontinued in 1921 but the building was restored in 1948 as a memorial to the pioneers of the community. Maus School, now Paris Plains School, was a one room schoolhouse that first opened in 1829 on land donated by Henry. It was in use until the late 1960s when Ontario closed one-room schools. Then, in 1967 the local community restored the building and turned it into a museum. They volunteered each Sunday to welcome visitors, but eventually the museum also closed. The property and the adjacent Cemetery are all identified under this designation as significant culture and heritage resources. Paris Plains Church was built by volunteer labor in 1845. The building materials cost about £1,000 sterling. It was nearly abandoned in the 1940s, but was restored by a committee of dedicated citizens.	It is a small rectangular structure with a center entrance flanked by a window on each side. Window openings and the entrance have pointed arches in the Gothic Revival style. Walls are built of water-rounded cobblestones. The long oval shapes are laid diagonally. Cobblestones are gray, yellow and brownish.

Paris Plains Cemetery	Designated	705 Paris Plains Church Road	c. 1845	84-23	2023	South Dumfries Cemetery Trust	<p>The Paris Plains Cemetery is a property of cultural heritage value or interest located within the County of Brant. The cemetery is a representative example of a 19th century cemetery designed in the rural cemetery style and is linked to the history of Paris Plains Church and of Paris itself. Many of the individuals buried in the cemetery were significant local individuals who contributed greatly to the early development of the community. The property holds significant religious, spiritual, and emotional value to residents of the County of Brant whose family members have been buried and continue to be buried within the cemetery. As a place of memory, the cemetery provides a physical connection to the past and to loved ones on both a personal and community level.</p>	<p>The key heritage attributes for the property are derived from the values described and illustrated in Schedule B of By-Law 84-23. These attributes, in addition to the attributes of the of the Paris Plains Church and Maus School contribute to the overall cultural heritage value and significance of the cultural heritage landscape, and include regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its defined geographical area which has been modified by human activity;</li> <li>• its placement in a rural setting; and</li> <li>• the relationship between the property's topography, natural elements, and hardscaping features, including its variety of monuments, markers, and structures.</li> </ul> <p>Key built heritage attributes include the monuments and markers, including fragments of monuments and markers, which contribute to Paris Plains Cemetery's cultural heritage value and significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age of many of the grave markers;</li> <li>• range of size and sophistication, from modest to elaborate;</li> <li>• surviving inscriptions;</li> <li>• variety of styles, materials and symbolism represented ;</li> <li>• location and orientation;</li> <li>• shape and form, including decorative elements; and</li> <li>• various construction methods and techniques.</li> </ul> <p>Key geographic, natural and hardscaping attributes which contribute to Paris Plain Cemetery's overall cultural heritage value and significance include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• views and vistas from within the cemetery; and</li> <li>• placement and variety of mature trees and other vegetation.</li> </ul>
Old St. George School, The	Designated	39 Beverly Street West - Parts of Lot 7, Block F	1823	25-86, 46-86, 47-86	1986	St George Children's Centre	<p>Built in 1823 the original school for boys only was a log building at the end of Lorimer street. This one was built in 1893 -1894 to replace a small red brick school building located on Thompson Street (formerly West Street). This building remained in use as a school until another one was built behind it in 1973. Today it is a children's nursery school and day care centre. The Old Public School in St. George was operating from 1893 to 1973. After the school was closed, the building accomodated children's Nursery school, and Arts and Crafts Museum.</p>	N/A
Stone Railway Bridge	Designated	Glen Morris Road, 60m East of Brantcon Road	1854	74-87	1987	County of Brant	<p>The stone railway bridge structure is a two-span earthen-filled stone masonry arch bridge constructed in 1896 at Mile 4.42 of the former Great Western Railway Galt Branch to carry this branch of the railway from Harrisburg in the south to Galt in the north. The former railway line eventually became part of the C.N.R. Fegus branch, which was abandoned in 1986</p>	N/A
Arlington Hotel, The	Designated	106 Grand River Street North	1850	2988	1990	P&J Paris Realty Holdings Inc.	<p>One of the oldest hotels in the Town of Paris, constructed in the 1850's by O.D. Bradford, a native of Pennsylvania. It represents the early fabric of the commercial core of the Town of Paris. The hotel was the centre of many important occasions including a farewell gathering chaired by Mayor J.P. McCammon when the first group of Paris soldiers were sent overseas in 1940.</p>	<p>The exterior of the large addition is made of brick predominantly. The surface of the original structure is mainly stucco. At street level there are seven arches supported by five reddy brown marble columns.</p>
Hiram Capron Homestead	Designated	8 Homestead Road	1831	76-91	1991	Miss Robert Gerald	<p>Built in 1831 by Hiram Capron, the founder of Paris. Built on the site of the William Holme's log cabin, exterior is little changed from the time of Capron.</p>	<p>Windows: six over six panes. Hand made doors and sturdy latches that likely came from Normandale Forge, including a front door knocker made of solid brass with a mirror image tooled inscription "Hiram Capron." Living room fireplace, basement support for the keeping room fireplace made of fieldstone. Main floor and second storey is laid tongue and groove flooring. Logs with bark still on form the beams of the house, exterior is made of Plaster of Paris.</p>

King's Ward Park	Designated	King's Ward Park	-	12-93	1993	Dawn Marie Wilkinson, Reginald Peter Wilkinson	Hiram Capron, the founder of Paris, was known as "King" Capron, hence King's Ward Park. Hiram Capron, in his foresight, left to us this lovely spot and it is a fitting reminder of his largess. In the Town's beginning, circa 1830, Capron had plans in place for what was later known as King's Park that was to be used as a centre for business and community affairs. Records indicate that in the 1850's the Park hosted a market building. Since local merchants were more interested in locating along the banks of the Grand River, King's Park gradually became transformed into an idyllic setting much as it is today. In earlier days, Parisians were entertained with rousing music from the long since departed bandshell which in those days was manned through the efforts of area musicians. It is one of the few remaining landmarks bearing a personal touch of the Capron era. It is a fitting monument to be retained through designation in its current unblemished state to the man who built Paris, Hiram "King" Capron.	Siting and location of the park on land that once belonged to Hiram "king" Capron, plaque commemorating Capron with minimal landscaping.
Burford Armoury	Designated	150 King Street	1906	95-10G	1995	Louise Chiasson	Known as the Burford Armoury, this large building has a central tower with a Roman arched window and Gothic detail. At the top of the tower is a parapet with an uneven roof line. The double front doors have a stained glass transom with a soldier course brick lintel. The second storey windows are paired with cut stone sills. There are two large chimneys flanking the steeply pitched side gable roof. The building was once used by the 1st Cavalry 2nd 10th Brant Dragoons for training and recreation. It also served as a hospital during the flu epidemic of 1918 and a temporary high school in 1921. During the war of 1812-14, Burford became an important post, being located midpoint between Ancaster and Detroit. The military parade ground was located on this property and occupied most of what is now the residential block between William Street and Jarvis Street.	N/A
Hamilton Place	Designated	165 Grand River Street North	1839 – 1844	163-01	2001	Regan Devin, Jean Sonmor	Hamilton Place built between 1839 and 1844 for Norman Hamilton, a wealthy local industrialist, miller, and brewer. Designed by the American Architect, Andrew J. Minny, in the Greek Revival (Doric) Style. The builder was Levi Boughton who's son-in-law, Paul Giovanni Wickson, that is most strongly associated with the house. Wickson was an artist who specialized in animals and rural scenes. His paintings were widely shown and he was commissioned by the Canadian government to produce works to showcase Canadian life. He is the best known artist to have lived in Paris and his association with the house where he and his descendants lived for many years also makes the house worthy of designation.	Three-storey house that embodies all the features of Greek Revival at the height of its expression in eastern North America. Deep cornice above the square pillars of the porch, triple hung windows, paneled interior shutters on first floor, monumental Doric vernacular trim, entrance hall, cobblestone exterior.
Bryning Manse (O'Byrne Residence)	Designated	676 Mount Pleasant Road	1840	58-02	2002	Michael Francis O'Byrne, Delia Mae O'Byrne	This residence is one of the oldest surviving residential building in the community, with important links to the architectural, religious, and social history of Mount Pleasant. The original house was built in 1840 by the Presbyterian Reverend John Bryning and his wife Nancy Lee Bryning, comprising the centre and north wing of the current residence, is a fine early example of the Gothic vernacular or carpenter Gothic style popularized through the writing and work of the American architect and landscape planner Andrew Jackson Downing, who in turn drew on the earlier work of Alexander Jackson Davis. Reverend John Bryning was a colourful, important, and very active teacher, spiritual advisor and ordained minister in Canada West from his arrival in the 1820's until his death in 1853. Described as a man "of decided piety, mighty in the scriptures, and of marked ability as a public speaker," he conducted religious services in Forestville, Normandale, Scotland, Oakland, Burford and Mount Pleasant. He was formally ordained as a pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Mount Pleasant and Simcoe on November 3, 1830. In later life, "becoming unable to travel from the infirmities of age, Reverend Bryning continued to preach from his own home". Reverend Bryning settled on an 8 56/100 acre plot for a home on Lot 6 in the First Range East of the Mount Pleasant Road (Port Dover Road) prior to 1830, and received his quit-claim deed to the property long after the fact from land speculator Absalom Shade in 1850. His settlement date raises the possibility that the house is earlier than the c1840 date assigned to it.	As befitting a Presbyterian manse in a rural pioneer community, the Bryning residence is a restrained almost austere, one and a half storey version of the Gothic vernacular, but nevertheless exhibits the essential pure elements of the evolving style: post and firt framing; vertical pine tongue and groove siding with bevelled battens; steeply pitched roof; gothic windows as focal points in the principal front facing gables; and front porch with a bell-curved roof and somewhat whimsical trim featuring a spades motif on the wide and flattened arches between the columns. It reflects the design principles of proportion, unity, simplicity, and symmetry, with the six over six window pattern. The most significant changes to the house have been the addition of the south wing (1968), and a tail wing (1992), both architect designed to be compatible with the original manse in proportion and scale, and through repetition of gables, siding, sash and millwork, thus protecting its historical architectural integrity. Interior is not the subject of the designation but does contain many original features. The designation shall apply to the exterior of the centre and north wing of this residence.
Charles & Margaret O'Neil Residence	Designated	899 Keg Lane	1861	180-06	2006	Terrence Donald Hunter, Nadia Genoveffa Bedin-Hunter	Born in 1834, Charles O'Neil was the eldest son of Daniel O'Neil and Eleanor Davidson, both of whom emigrated as pioneers from Ireland and married in 1833. Daniel O'Neil was the first president of the Paris Agricultural Society and Charles was the president in 1870 and 1880. Charles married Margaret Urquhart and built this home in 1861. The family was also instrumental in having the Sacred Heart Church constructed in 1857.	The house is one and a half stories with the following features; all four walls are cobblestone which were very costly to build and most cobblestone houses have only 2 or 3 sides cobblestone; Regency style with hipped roof; centre door with sidelights and transom; roughly dressed corner quoins; and, elongated cobblestone header course above the windows.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Designated	703 Mount Pleasant Road	1802	179-06	2006	County of Brant	<p>The Mount Pleasant Cemetery lies within the Grand River Tract, which was granted to the Six Nations under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant, in 1784, as part of the Haldimand Deed. In 1880, Joseph Brant ordered a survey of the 5000-acre Mount Pleasant Tract, making it the first organized settlement, within the Grant River Tract. Land for the public cemetery was granted in 1802 and the first recorded burial took place the same year. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the area's pioneer families. It was the only cemetery in the area, until a second one was established, in 1845. The people buried in the Cemetery are significant to the history of the County of Brant because of the roles they and their descendants played in the social, economic, institutional and political development of the area. Among the buried are Herbert Biggar, the first M.P.P. for the South Brant Riding; Reverend John Bryning, who was instrumental in building the social order of the community through his ministry; and Esther Phelps, the wife of Epaphras Lord Phelps, Joseph Brant's secretary. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is an important representation of the community's history and is recognized by a cemetery dedication, decoration and memorial service that is organized annually by the local churches. The oldest gravestones in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery are in the western section of the cemetery. Most of the markers are creamy marble with intricate designs. Children's markers are small and often adorned with images of lambs and doves. The burial sites of adults and prominent individuals are larger and display draped urns-of-life and hands pointing heavenward. The most common image is of a Weeping Willow, which is a standard expression of sorrow. Biblical inscriptions which appear on the headstones represent the religious affirmation of the early settlement period.</p>	Gravestones which commemorate Mount Pleasant pioneers, original marble graveston monuments with their surviving inscriptions, gravestones with a variety of intricate designs including lambs, doves, urns-of-life, hands point heavenward and weeping willows and biblical inscriptions.
Brant Bowstring Bridge	Designated	Colborne Street East at Fairchild's Creek	1931	198-06	2006	County of Brant	<p>The bridge represents the only bowstring bridge in the County of Brant. It serves as a gateway marker entering into the County of Brant and the City of Brantford. The bridge was retined during the twinning of Colborne Street. The bowstring bridge was first developed in the 1860s and early 1870s. They became popular in the 1930s as they required a minimum of material, were simple to install and could easily accommodate automobiles. The Brant Bowstring Bridge is an excellent example of this widely popular design.</p>	N/A
Mayhill Villa (Cope Residence)	Designated	380 Branchton Road	1867	111-07	2007	Scott Cameron, Sara Cameron	<p>The Lewis Cope House was built, in circa 1867, by Lewis Cope, the great-grandson of William Cope, a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Canada from New York State, in 1785, with his wife and five sons. The Copes were the original settlers of Copetown, and are the family for whom the town is named. Lewis Cope is notable for having conveyed 8.57 acres of the land, on which the Lewis Cope House is situated, to the Great Western Railway in 1852, which allowed for the construction of a rail line from Harrisburg to Galt. This rail line facilitated trade within the Province and with the United States, as well as opening up new land for settlement. The Lewis Cope House is a fine example of the Italiante Villa building style that was popular in Ontario in the 19th century.</p>	The house features paired decorative roof brackets, a two-storey bay window, decorative brick hood moulds and twin split chimneys. Other architectural features of note include the buff brick construction, a wooden four-panel door, highlighted by red stained glass sidelights and transom, which displays an etching of the words "Mayhill Villa" over the front entrance.
Black Walnut Tree	Designated	160 Jerseyville Road	-	57-12	2012	Liberty for Youth	<p>The identified black walnut tree (<i>Juglans Nigra</i>) is a significant tree worthy of designation because of its physiology. The tree, believed to be at least 100 years old, is above average in size with a height of approximately 65 feet, a trunk of 5.41 feet, a trunk circumference of 17 feet and a crown spread of 110 ft in diameter</p>	N/A
Copper Beech Tree	Designated	631 Mount Pleasant Road	1860's	56-12	2012	Kenneth Wayne Rayner, Elizabeth Jane Rayner	<p>The identified copper beech tree (<i>Fagus sylvatica cuprea</i>) is a significant tree worthy of designation because of its physiology. The tree is believed to have been planted in the 1860's and is approximately 60 feet in height with a trunk diameter of 4.51 ft., a trunk circumference of 14 ft., 2 inches and a crown spread of 81 ft. in diameter.</p>	N/A

Camperdown Elm	Designated	19 Beverly Street East	-	164-15	2015	Nicholas Peter Hamstra, Sarah Elizabeth Hamstra	<p>The identified Camperdown Elm tree (<i>Ulmus glabra camperdownii</i>) is a rare example of a cultivar (a race or variety of a plant that has been created or selected intentionally and maintained through cultivation) and can only be created or selected together and cannot reproduce from seed. Although more common now, trees of this age, which is believed to be in excess of 145 years, are thought to have come from the original seedlings developed by the head forester David Taylor at Camperdown House near Dundee Scotland in the 1800's. Taylor discovered a mutant contorted branch growing along the ground in the forest at Camperdown House. Taylor grafted part of the branch to the trunk of a Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) although Dutch Elm, Siberian Elm and English Elm can also be used. Of the original 1,000 trees, a few made their way to the North American continent via sailing ships bringing immigrants from the United Kingdom. Because of Dutch Elm disease, which decimated the species in mid-century, many of them did not survive to reach this age.</p>	N/A
Onondoga Community Hall	Designated	42 Brantford Street	1874	29-16	2016	County of Brant	<p>The building was designed by John Turner, a well-known Architect who created large impressive buildings throughout Southwestern Ontario. The building served as a school for 2 years for students of S.S. #5 Onondaga Township who were waiting for the new Onondaga school to be finished. The Onondaga Hall has served as a focal point and the hive of activity in the community. Built in 1874, this building served as a Council Chamber until 1976.</p>	<p>Built in the Italiane style, this buff coloured brick structure has a front entry with a fanlight transom with brick arches above. Distinctive linear patterns in the brick work which surround the building and under the eaves which all add to the fine design and workmanship. The courses of brick on the front facade are laid in a Flemish Bond pattern. Decorative wooden brackets under the eaves add to the symmetry of the building. The bell tower, although now closed, graces the front of the building. Two later additions on the side and rear, do somewhat detract from the hall and are not to be considered to be part of the designation.</p>
Paris Old Town Hall (Bawcutt Centre)	Designated	13 Burwell Street	1854	168-16	2016	County of Brant	<p>The Council of the Village of Paris formed a committee on February 7, 1853 to commission an architect to design a hall suitable for a number of uses for the growing village. The hall, designed by John Maxwell, was completed in 1854 at a cost of \$12,000.00 served the Village as the Town Hall, Council Chamber, Office of the Magistrate, prisoners' jail cell and indoor farmers market. In 1900 after the great fire and the regrowth in what is now Paris' downtown core, it was decided to move the town's Municipal Offices to gain a more central location. The Bawcutt Centre served many more uses after the Municipal Offices and Council meetings were moved to the lower town such as a residence, an Opera House, served a role during First World War, a home for Mary Maxim and most recently an auction house.</p>	<p>Exterior: Conservation of as much of the original exterior brick structures as possible, the brick section of the bell tower, exterior elements over the doors including the skylight and transom over the west facing door and brick tracery above the windows, angle buttresses with finials, octagonal brick buttresses, stencil writing on the brick exterior. Interior: Integrity of the upper hall including the exposed beams and cross bracings. If the beams are unsalavageable then replicate beams must be used. Wide plank wooden flooring, gothic style lancet entry ways and windows, interior brick and wooden beams on the main floor, stone walls and features such as lantern alcove and at least 1 of the 2 jail cells in the basement.</p>
James Barker House	Designated	24 Barker Street (Paris)	-	29-18	2018	Sue Ann Anthony	<p>Built for James Barker by Levi Boughton, who was a renowned builder of cobblestone homes and churches in the 1800's, this home is one of the 13 remaining cobblestone structures in the Paris area. Many of these buildings are now historic landmarks, and are maintained with great pride by Paris residents.</p>	<p>Cobblestone walls, cut stone sills and lintels, the fieldstone foundation and the stone retaining wall at the rear (north side) of the property.</p>
McAllister Homestead	Designated	240 Bethel Road	1839	157-19	2019	Leah Sondra Freitas, Rui Pedro Freitas	<p>The site may have been occupied as early as late 1820's before Lewis Burwell first surveyed the area with Joseph Brant. In 1839 Anthony and Susanna McAllister acquired 50 acres and built their first home. They acquired another 50 acres to complete their farm and build a second home, which is the remaining structure. The McAllister's and their farm had a strong influence on the Bethel Community, also operating a blacksmith shop on the north east corner of the site. The property remained in the McAllister family for five generations, only being sold in the last few years.</p>	<p>Exterior façade of the stone home complete with the slate roof, chimneys, wood soffits/fascia, front porch, window and door lintels and sills. All upper and lower rooms, all trim features, recent rear addition, and the stone root cellar. Remaining ruins of the ice house, two barns, and the remaining unknown ruins at the rear of the property and the lands on which they lie.</p>
Kilton Cottage	Designated	33 Oak Avenue	1855	75-91, 16-92	1991 (Amended 1992)	Dwight Donald Miles Lander, Edith Mary Lander	<p>Built in 1855 by newlyweds David Patten and Matilda Killips and named "Kilton Cottage" (derived from the family names). David Patten was an apprentice painter and owned a hardware store with his brother John - Patten Bros. Hardware in downtown Paris beside Whitlaw's Flour Mill on Grand River St. N. - The business was destroyed in the fire of 1900. David Patten also held a controlling interest in the Brantford and Paris Plank and Gravel Toll Rpad which was taken over by the Provincial Government in 1918 and is now part of Highway No. 2.</p>	<p>Cobblestone masonry on front and side of this two storey home with fieldstone on rear walls, decorative gingerbread work adorns the eaves, eyebrow designs above the windows, pine flooring on both floors, antique iron fireplace in main floor dining room.</p>

McPherson School, S.S. #10	Designated	283 McPherson School Road (formerly 485 Scenic Drive)	1869	81-91, 153-13	1991 (Amended 2013)	Paul Stouffer, Suzanne Seward	Built in 1869, the McPherson School S.S. #10 served the educational and community needs of the families in the Blue Lake area of the Township of South Dumfries for 92 years. Built of St. George buff brick and situated on land purchased from Daniel McPherson, the school was built by J. and B. Bonham at a cost of \$812. Besides its day-to-day education function, the school was the site of Literary Society activities, spelling matches, debates, Christmas concerts and many community functions, not to mention a later connection to Paris by students becoming one of the participating schools in the Keg Lane School Fair held at Paris Fairgrounds. Architecturally, McPherson School is important for its Neo-Classic style, constructed of local St. George buff brick over a rubble stone foundation.	Building: two 9/9 windows and masonry on the east side (originally the front of the school), front entrance door facing McPherson School Road, having an elliptical fanlight over the transom, two 9/9 windows and masonry on the south wall, many bricks in this wall contain former student names etched by the students themselves, rubble fieldstone foundation, wooden belfry located on the gable roof, elliptical fanlight in the west side gable. Property: school bell secured in a stand, located in the southwest corner of the property.
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Farrington House	Designated	306 Highway 53	1883	178-06	2006 (Amended 2018)	Glen Hunter Keam, Heather Anne Keam	The house was built by the entrepreneurial Farrington family in 1883 in the Italianate style, who made their wealth in California. They constructed a private lake and airstrip, also owning horses. The family was very community oriented, holding many public events including garden parties and dances. The youngest son fought with the Royal Flying Corps in WWI and with the Royal Canadian Air Force in WWII. The house is part of the historic district of Highway 53 and is part of the grand River Historic Watershed in the area of Whiteman and Kenny Creeks.	The house was built on a fieldstone foundation and constructed in buff bricks, it has contrasting polychrome quoining. The welsh slate roof is supported by brackets and has decorative drops. The porch maintains the original front work and includes a conservatory. Three of the original chimneys are double and two are single. The upper storey windows are deep-arched while the lower storey windows are shallow arched. The front door is double with a fanlight window above. The exterior alterations are appropriately sympathetic to the original, keeping the integrity using original bricks, windows, and doors. The interior of the house remains original for the most part. Features to include: ten to eleven foot ceilings, woodwork, moulding, flooring, lathen plaster, Italian marble fireplace, tri-fold parlour doors, panelled doors, plaster-cast ceiling medallions, the staircase and the transom on the bedroom doors. The interior walls from the basement to the attic are brick, giving the house multiple firewalls. The designation includes outbuildings on the property which pre-date the house. The main barn has an English style roof and a 14in square hand-hewn centre beam. The barn boards have never been painted. The drive barn is board and batton on three sides and horizontal lathes on the other. Both are excellent examples of early pioneer construction methods. The family outhouse remains intact and in good condition, but is no longer functional. The horse barn has been torn down, leaving a wall of stone and the remains of a side wall. The area has been maintained and landscaped as a park. Maple trees and the lane complete the original setting of the property.
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Howell Block (St. George Community Memorial Hall)	Designated	34-36 Main Street South	1891	64-16, 78-91	2016 (Amended 1991)	South Dumfries Historical Society	Replacing the earlier frame structures of Howell Block, the present stone building was built in 1891 by Jonah Howell as a mercantile establishment of dry goods and a drug store. In 1924 the building was purchased by Lousie Kitchen with the purpose of donating the building to the community to honour the service of local citizens who served in WW1. With the support of the community, the building was remodeled into a community hall. On the 20th day of August 1925, The Hon. Harry Cockshutt, Lieut-Governor of Ontario (1921- 1927) dedicated the building as a "Memorial to those who fought in the Great War." At the same time a bronze plaque acknowledging this dedication with the names of those from the area who served was unveiled: "This building was presented in memory of Salem Griswold Kitchen by his wife was remodeled by the citizens of the community and is a memorial to the soldiers who fought in the Great War." The building was then placed into the hands of a board of trustees of which the longest serving trustee was the Hon. Harry Nixon (MPP 1919-1961 - Premier of Ontario 1943). The building has also served the community as a Post Office, Library and space for numerous community groups. In 2006 a second bronze plaque was added to the building. This plaque, unveiled July 1, 2006, recognizes those from the St. George and South Dumfries area that served in World War 11 and Korea. This plaque was added to the Veteran Affairs Canada national inventory of Canadian War Memorials (35007-002) on January 11, 2016. On January 11, 2016 Veteran Affairs Canada officially recognized the building by adding the St. George Community Memorial Hall to its national inventory of Canadian War Memorials (35007- 001 ).	N/A
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