

150 Mill Street

Description of Property

The McArthur Woolen Mill Site is located at 150 Mill Street on a man-made island in the Mississippi River on the east end of Mill Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The McArthur Woollen Mill was built in 1871 by Archibald McArthur. The 1870s saw considerable industrial development in the history of Carleton Place. This mill, along with other similar stone mills, derived power from the Mississippi River. The McArthur Woolen Mill produced fine worsteds and tweeds. The Mill was purchased and expanded to include a brick wing by Bates and Innes Company Limited in 1907. The Bates and Innes Mills supplied wool to the military for WWI and WWII uniforms. At their peak, in 1918, they supplied one million dollars worth of underwear and blankets to the Canadian armed forces. The OV "Ottawa Valley" label produced several products, including underwear, blankets, and knitted suits, and by 1859, the label was solely producing blankets. The Bates and Innes Mills closed in 1963.

The McArthur Woollen Mill was one of the early industries that spurred the development and expansion of the municipality and is a tangible reminder of Carleton Place's early development. McArthur Island, the island on which the mill is located, was man-made. A channel from the river was blasted through solid rock to power the mill. The original complex was a three and a half storey, seven-bay complex sitting on a high foundation, which provided a high basement floor. A four-bay, two-storey wing extended to the north and a one storey structure extended to the east with a tall chimney. When completed, the mill was five storeys and constructed of Beckwith sandstone in a rock-faced random ashlar style. Larger blocks were used for the quoins. A bell tower and bell were early features of the mill. Under the windows, string course of darker limestone wraps along the bell tower. At the top of the bell tower, there is a string course of red brick and decorative stone trim.

The mill was powered by a turbine water wheel with teak wooden teeth built outside on free-standing timbers, rather than internally. This was done to prevent the end of the mill from being shaken to pieces. The building originally had an open basement, which allowed the river to run underneath and allowed raw wool to be washed clean in the river.

While it has undergone many alterations, the building still retains its original character. The roof has been converted to a gambrel roof style and a one storey stone addition was extended to the west, originally housing an inner courtyard and features a cambered arch with two-over-two windows. A brick four storey addition in the plain style of industrial buildings of the 20th century modern movement in architecture was added in 1907.

Commented [ND1]: Confirm with Jennifer Irwin - owner suspects 1920-1922.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a 19th century mill in Carleton Place include its:

- Beckwith sandstone exterior walls
- Quoining on corners
- Rock-faced random ashlar style exterior appearance
- ~~Turbine water wheel~~
- Bell and stair tower
- Red brick chimney

- Red brick fourth storey addition
- Windows, including:
 - Rectangular windows with arched lintel and central keystone
 - Rectangular windows with flat stone lintel with central keystone
 - Rectangular windows with flat stone lintel on one storey addition
- String course of darker limestone on bell tower
- String course of red brick at top of bell tower
- Decorative stone trim at top of bell tower

The interior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a nineteenth century mill in Carleton Place include its:

- Original ~~pine~~ hardwood floors in the original sewing machine rooms

Key elements that express the value of the building as a cultural landmark that continues to define the industrial history of the town of Carleton Place include its:

- Location on McArthur Island in Mississippi River in Carleton Place

150 Rosamond Street

Description of Property

The Braydon Mill Site is located at 150 Rosamond Street and is a prime example of the types of Mill structures that were built in Central Canada throughout the 1870s. The mill is located on Rosamond Street by the Gillies Bridge.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Gillies-Braydon Mill was built in 1875 by John Gillies. Gillies is one of a group of industrialists that built Carleton Place into a prominent manufacturing community of the time. Gillies moved to Carleton Place from Lanark in 1871 and became a prominent member of the Lanark County community. The mill was built as a business venture for Gillies' son Alexander. Originally, four buildings were erected, and the two principal structures remain today. The buildings included a foundry and machine shop. Gillies' company became a leading Canadian manufacturer of heavy machinery. The company was leased under the name "John Gillies and Company." The Gillies foundry manufactured steam engines, water wheels, gearing, shafting, pulleys, and boat engines. The business was sold after Alexander died tragically at twenty-three. In 1910, Bates and Innes Limited bought the property and refitted the building to house their felt making operation. The company also owned the McArthur Mill at the time. They occupied the site until 1964. Since then, the mill has had a succession of different owners. The mill is named after Braydon Industries, which manufactured modifying components for oil burners, and owned the building at the time of designation.

The main structure is two and a half storeys and constructed of random coursed rubble limestone. It has a rectangular plan with quoining on the four corners of the symmetrical façades. The building has a roundel on the top floor of each end of the building. The doorways have arched stone lintels with projecting keystones. The second structure is to the northeast of the main building and is of similar construction to the main structure. The building's front has a large door with an arched stone lintel of voussoirs and a keystone. The side of the building has a large loading door in the loft area with a wooden lintel. It has sheds attached to the back which are sheathed in board and batten. The rubble stonework, quoining and roundel windows are all characteristic of the vernacular style of mills constructed in the late 1870s.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a nineteenth century mill in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone exterior walls
- Characteristics common to the vernacular style of mills constructed in the late 1870s in Canada that include the rubble stonework, quoining, and roundel windows
- Addition sheathed in wood board and batten
- Arched stone lintels and keystones
- Original window and door placements

Key elements that express the value of the building as a cultural landmark that continues to define the industrial history of the town of Carleton Place include its:

- Location on the bank of the Mississippi River in Carleton Place

175 Bridge Street

Description of Property

The building at 175 Bridge Street, known as the Carleton Place Town Hall, is located on Bridge Street beside the Mississippi River on the north-east corner of Bridge Street and Mill Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Carleton Place Town Hall is designated because of its cultural heritage and architectural significance. The land on which the Town Hall presently sits was originally owned by William Morphy, one of the first to settle the area, who built a house on the site c.1820. Morphy's Falls, the original name of the town, was named after William Morphy. The land was bought by the Corporation of the Town of Carleton Place in 1891 and the house was torn down in 1892 to build the Town Hall. The building is the second Town Hall built in Carleton Place, replacing the original Town hall built in 1872 on Edmund Street. When constructed, the building also included the Fire Hall, Prison Cells, and Town Library. George W. King (1836-1945), a Toronto architect, was commissioned to draw a plan for the new Town Hall. Matthew Ryan of Smiths Falls was the contractor. The Town Hall cost \$26,000 to build. Construction began in 1895 and was completed in 1897. The Carleton Place Town carries both a Provincial Heritage Designation as well as a Municipal Heritage Designation. The Ontario Heritage Trust obtained a heritage easement on the Town Hall in 1982.

The Town Hall is an excellent example of Richardson Romanesque architecture popular in the late nineteenth century. The building is constructed of Beckwith limestone. The stone is rough-dressed and laid in an uneven course throughout the building, with belt coursing, window and door arcades and lug sills of a darker, smoother, coursed stone. The front façade, on the western side of the building, faces Bridge Street. It is symmetrically built and has three bays with the side bays projecting slightly. The main door is centrally located on the front façade and is recessed. The door is double-leafed and six-panelled with rectangular windows and an elliptical fanlight window above it. Above this entrance is a wrought sign which reads "Town Hall". Window types vary between semi-circular on the first storey centre-pointed on the second storey, and decorative rectangular on the third or balcony level. The northwest corner of the building has a three-sided tower with three dormer windows on the conical roof. An elliptical bay window which extends across the basement and the first-storey levels sits on the central section of the north façade. The southeast bay of the Town Hall was originally used as the Fire Hall, which can be seen by the height of the bay. Originally, this bay was open from one side to the other and allowed fire trucks to pull in and collect water from the Mississippi River. On the southeast bay, there are two towers: the taller, square tower built for the Fire Hall and a small tower on the southeast corner. The taller tower was originally used to hang the fire hose to dry, and the equipment used remains in the interior today. A clock was added to the bell tower in 1990. The bell tower still houses the bell; however, it cannot be seen due to the cupola being boarded up in the 1940s. Decorative tin finials sit atop the roof and on top of the bell tower is a tin finial and flag.

Several interior architectural elements exist inside the town hall. The building originally contained the custodian's apartment, fire hall, municipal offices, council chamber, police headquarters, lock-up, and auditorium. Much of the original woodworking inside the Town Hall remains today. These include the wood ash main hall, with wainscoting throughout and along the staircase to the second floor. The banister of the staircase and the etched panelled wood over the vestibule doors are unique features. The Council Chamber and Courtroom were originally called the Red Chamber, most likely due to the pine woodwork with a red satin finish that can be seen in the room. The room has wainscoting with coffered panelling, ceiling beams, frieze, brackets, and trim all made of pine. The door and window

surrounds are also polished pine with an entablature and pilasters. This is consistent with all of the door and window surrounds in the building. The ceiling is decorative with pressed metal. The second-floor auditorium and stage are other architecturally significant rooms within the building. The room has a decorated pressed metal ceiling and beams and a pressed metal stage surround with a vegetative pattern on the exterior surround and a geometric pattern on the recessed interior surround. The stage is raked and has a fly tower mechanism. The wainscoting inside the room is pine surrounding the entire room and stage drop. The second-storey auditorium balcony is supported by hand painted metal columns and has a carved pine balustrade in a regular rectangular pattern. Original fire suppression equipment can also be found in the auditorium. Another historic feature of the auditorium are the early electric ceiling light fixtures and evidence of original wall paint colours. Inside the tall, square tower is the original fire hose drying equipment used when the Town Hall was still being used as a Fire Hall as well. A unique touch to the tower stairwell is the signatures of past employees, labourers, and members of the public, which act as a tangible reminder of the Town Hall's history.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a Richardson Romanesque architecture in Carleton Place include its:

- Steeply pitched, truncated hip roof of slate
- Main symmetrical west facade consisting of three bays with the side bays projecting slightly
- Elliptical fan in the main door
- Northwest bay tower with conical roof
- Two towers projecting from the southeast bay, one being the tall square tower built for the Fire Hall and the other a small tower on the southeast corner
- Elliptical bay window on the central section of the north wall facing the river

The interior exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Interior wainscoting in auditorium across wall and stage
- Black ash staircase
- Pine woodwork with a red satin finish in the Council Chamber
- Maple flooring in auditorium
- Bay window with original stained glass in the Council Chamber
- Decorative pressed-metal ceilings
- Pine wainscoting and balcony balustrade in auditorium
- Pressed metal ceiling in auditorium
- Raked stage in auditorium
- Decorative tin flags and finials on roof
- Etched windows in the door in lobby
- Fire hose drying equipment
- Fly tower mechanism in auditorium
- Signatures of past employees in tower stairwell
- Fire suppression equipment in auditorium
- Early electric ceiling light fixtures in auditorium
- Evidence of original wall paint colours in auditorium
- "L"-shaped main lobby
- Bridge Street vestibule
- Second level stair hall
- Original heating fixtures

Key elements that express the value of the building as a cultural landmark that continues to define the history of the town of Carleton Place include its:

- Location on the shore of the Mississippi River in Carleton Place
- Role as a centre of municipal politics/community events
- Past roles as Fire Hall, library, and jail

180 Moffatt Street

Description of Property

The building at 180 Moffatt Street is a two-storey residential structure made of yellow brick located on Moffatt Street at the corner of Moffatt Street and McRostie Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

180 Moffatt Street, or “the Roy Bates House” is of historical significance because Roy Bates was Mayor of Carleton Place from 1918 to 1920 and a partner in the Bates and Innes textile company. The house was built in 1883 by William Pattie for Peter C. MacGregor. Later owners included Mrs. Mary J. Chatterton, who owned and operated Chatterton House on Bridge St.

In 1903, the house was sold to David Findlay Jr., co-owner of Findlay Foundry and eldest son of Findlay Foundry founder David Findlay Sr. The Findlay Foundry was one of the town’s main industries. The business grew to become the largest and longest lasting business in Carleton Place, operating for nearly 110 years.

In 1916, Roy W. Bates took over ownership of the house and lived there until his death in 1963. Bates was a native of Lanark village and younger brother to Charles W. Bates, who founded the Bates and Innes Company in partnership with James Innes in 1907. The Bates and Innes Company manufactured textile products including wool blankets and rugs, knitted goods, and woollen felts for pulp and paper-making machinery. Roy W. Bates became a member of the firm at the same time Innes withdrew in 1915. Roy W. Bates was mayor of Carleton Place from 1918 to 1920. The Bates and Innes Company was closed the same year Bates died, in 1963.

The house is characteristic of the Second Empire architecture popular in the 19th century in Ontario. The house has a characteristic Second Empire style, slightly bell-cast mansard roof. The house has paired semi-circular windows and a dormer. The house has an asymmetrical cruciform layout, with four wings being of unequal length. The projecting front wing of the house has a porch and second storey balustrade and belvedere. The front entrance is topped with an arched two-paned transom and a single sidelight on the left. Projecting brickwork on the corners and around the windows act similarly to quoining and voussoirs. The belvedere of frame construction, which has four round-headed windows, is one of the house's most unique features.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Carleton Place include its:

- Yellow brick construction
- Bell-cast mansard roof
- Central belvedere with tombstone windows
- Semi-circular and dormer windows
- Second storey balustrade
- Asymmetrical massing, with the four wings being of unequal length

Projecting brickwork on corners and around windows

224-230 Bridge Street

Description of Property

The buildings at 224-230 Bridge Street are a three-storey commercial building and adjoining two-storey commercial building constructed of Beckwith limestone. Originally two separate buildings, 224 Bridge Street was constructed in 1840 and 230 Bridge Street was constructed in c.1863. The building is located on a merged lot the west side of Bridge Street at the corner of Bridge Street and High Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

224 Bridge Street was built in 1830 by brothers Robert and James Bell, prominent Carleton Place businessmen at the time. The hotel was known as “the Waterloo Hotel.” Napoleon Lavallée purchased the building and opened it as “the Carleton House Hotel” in 1846. Lavallée operated the hotel until 1870, excluding 1852-53 when he travelled to California and Australia. Lavallée was a prominent and multifaceted individual in Carleton Place’s history, having been a cooper, hotelier, and raconteur. During this time, the hotel was the setting of municipal council meetings in the 1840s and 50s. After selling the Carleton House Hotel, Lavallée went on to open the Mississippi Hotel at 7 Bridge Street. The hotel had a number of owners after Lavallée sold the building and was renamed to the “Leland Hotel” by Peter P. Salter in 1900. In 1954, the hotel was purchased by Victor Bennett and renovated extensively for use as commercial shops and apartments.

230 Bridge Street was built c.1863 as the British Hotel, with the name later being changed to the Revere House. William Kelly (1828-1910) owned and operated the hotel in the 1860s and 70s. The building has a red brick addition added to the rear in 1870. The hotel had a number of owners after Kelly. The next notable owner of the hotel was John A. McLaren and Patrick Faughnam in the early 1900s who operated the hotel as “the Revere House”. The hotel was sold to Forbes and Neil McGregor in 1922 and operated as an auto shop with apartments above. In 1944, Victor Bennett, owner of Bennett Motors, purchased the building as an auto showroom and repair shop, at which time the storefront windows were altered. The concrete addition on High Street was added in 1944 to be used as a repair shop. After Bennett purchased 224 Bridge Street in 1954, the two buildings functioned together as an auto showroom and repair shop.

224 Bridge Street is a three-storey commercial building constructed of Beckwith limestone in 1846. The building has a flat roof. In 1906, a white, pressed metal cornice with four decorative finials was added to the hotel. The cornice was divided into three sections, with the central section being raised above the other two. A two and a half storey addition of stone construction with a medium pitched gable roof was also added to the rear of the building at this time. The building has rectangular, double hung windows with soldier stone lintels. The first storey has two storefront windows, though the location of the original rectangular windows can be seen by remaining soldier stone lintels. Significant renovations have been made to building since its construction. The cornice and finials have been removed. The old windows were also removed at one point and windows with a smaller frame were installed. Plywood was used to fill in the space surrounding the new windows. Window openings at the basement level of the front façade were also boarded over.

230 Bridge Street is a two-storey commercial building also constructed of Beckwith limestone constructed c.1863. The building is attached to the north side of 224 Bridge Street. The building has a gable roof. The building has rectangular, double hung windows with soldier stone lintels. The first storey has two storefront windows on the front façade and one on the north façade. The soldier stone lintels from the original windows still remain. A red brick addition was constructed to the rear of the building in

1870. A large opening on the main floor level of the back wall of this addition was added and serves as a loading platform.

Significant renovations have been made to the buildings since their construction. As a result, many of the original features discussed above are no longer present on the buildings.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements of 224 Bridge Street that contribute to the heritage value nineteenth century hotel in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone exterior
- Soldier stone lintels above windows
- The symmetrically placed double hung windows

The exterior architectural elements of 230 Bridge Street that contribute to the heritage value nineteenth century hotel in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone exterior
- Soldier stone lintels above windows
- Symmetrically placed double hung windows
- Gable roof

224 William Street

Description of Property

The building at 224 William Street, or “the Hugh Williams Residence” is a one and a half storey, wood frame residential dwelling located on William Street backing on to the Mississippi River. The property was a duplex dwelling described as 222 and 224 William Street from 1964 until 1984.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

224 William Street is designated due to its cultural and architectural significance. The house was built in 1895 by lumber buyer Hugh William after he and his wife, Margaret, bought the site in 1893. The house was sold to William F. H. Brown, a miller, in 1902. Brown sold the house to Samuel Allen in 1905.

Samuel Allen was a printer and co-editor of the Carleton Place Herald. Samuel and his brother William bought the newspaper after the founder James Poole died in 1883. In 1917, two years after Samuel Allen’s death, his widow sold the house to Thomas C. Arthur, who owned the house until 1964. Arthur’s wife continued to live in the house long after his death and rented part of the home.

In 1984, the house was bought by Judith Hughes, former chairman of the Carleton Place Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC).

The house is a one and a half storey wood frame house with a steeply pitched gable roof. There are three main gable ends, one facing southwest and the other two opposite each other – one to the street and one to the river, which runs to the rear of the house. A fourth, shorter gable also faces the river. The house has an L-shaped plan on a stone foundation. There are two shed additions on the back wall.

The two main entrances to the house are on the northeast side of the house, which faces the street. A bay window on the front façade has three double-hung two-over-two windows on each face.

Beside the bay window is a classically styled glassed-in porch with elaborate woodwork. At each corner, a detailed square wooden column supports a flat roof with highly decorative, bracketed entablature.

The transom above the entrance to the porch is uniquely shaped and is glazed in a checker-board pattern. The sidelights surround the doorway and have two small rectangular panes of coloured glass, which match the transom, above a larger rectangular pane of plain glass. Also surrounding the doorway are windows which lay over the wood panels and fill the two sides of the porch. Inside it is the entrance to 224 William Street.

The former entrance to 222 William Street is a simply trimmed doorway. There is a double-hung window beside the doorway that is similar to several others around the house. The front façade of the second storey has a doorway opening to a Juliet balcony. The doorway has a glass and wood-panelled door with a rectangular transom over it.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements of former 222 William Street that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- The second floor Juliet balcony
- Double hung windows

The exterior architectural elements of 224 William Street that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- First storey bay window
- The glassed-in porch
- Detailed square wooden columns
- Bracketed entablature
- The checkered, coloured glass transom
- The decorated sidelights
- Double hung windows

233 Bridge Street

Description of Property

The building at 233 Bridge Street, or “the Bell House”, is a two-storey limestone residential structure built in the late 1830s located on Bridge Street across from the corner of Bridge Street and High Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property is associated with the Bell family, a prominent mercantile family during the early years of Carleton Place’s development. John, Robert, William, and James were among the sons of Reverend William Bell of Perth. John and Robert Bell established a successful mercantile business in Carleton Place. In 1830, John Bell acquired the land on which the house is located and built the house later in the decade. Robert Bell, who is credited as being instrumental in the industrial and civic growth of the village of Carleton Place, owned the property from 1846 to 1860. Robert Bell was a merchant, mill owner, magistrate, postmaster, and district council warden of Carleton Place. He was also elected as a member of the legislative assembly of Canada for Lanark and Renfrew Counties for fifteen years. In 1919, the Bank of Commerce bought the property, and the house was occupied by the bank's manager until 1941. Today, the building is home to multiple businesses including a real estate office.

The house is an L-shaped plan, consisting of the main section of the house and a kitchen wing at the rear. These two sections were built at separate times. This is apparent as can be observed from the two-foot-thick difference in foundation between the two sections, the visible separation line in the stone, and the lower level in the former kitchen wing. The two sections both have a bell-cast mansard roof. The original roof was most likely a gable style, and the current bell-cast mansard roof was built after a fire destroyed the original. Window types between the two sections differ. Mansard dormers with segmental windows can be seen on the second storey of the main section of the house while shed dormers with rectangular windows are on the kitchen wing, which was likely the original house. First storey windows, while flat and rectangular throughout the house, are significantly smaller on the kitchen wing when compared to the rest of the house. Flat, radiating voussoirs crown the windows and the small kitchen door. The stone is rough-dressed Beckwith limestone, quarried locally. One of the most interesting features of the house is the main door with its elliptical fanlight and sidelights. An enclosed porch with decorative pediment and engaged pilasters contains a front door and doors on either side, which presumably led to verandahs on either side of the front house.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Beckwith limestone construction
- Bell-cast mansard roof
- Front door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights
- Enclosed porch with decorative pediment, engaged pilasters and front and two side doors
- Mansard dormers with segmental windows on the main section of the house
- Shed dormers with rectangular windows on the kitchen wing
- Single chimney

267 Edmund Street

Description of Property

The building at 267 Edmund Street, or “The Old Town Hall” is a two-storey limestone building located on the corner of Edmund Street and George Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

267 Edmund Street, or “The Old Town Hall” is of cultural significance because the building served as the town’s first Town Hall and Lockup. Built in 1872, the building served as the Carleton Place Town Hall until 1879, when it was converted into a school. The building of the Old Town Hall was put into motion by the first Carleton Place Council, with Councillor John Graham, William Kelly, and Dr. William Wilson as a building committee. The committee obtained plans for the building and called for tenders for the construction of the Town Hall and Lockup. After some debate over the location of the Town Hall on the north or south side of the Town, including two opposing petitions and a ratepayer’s vote, the location on Edmund Street was selected. The Town Hall was used for several purposes. The ground floor included the Council Chamber, a jail, and living quarters for the caretaker. The second storey served as a hall for public gatherings, such as penny readings which were extremely popular. In 1879, to meet the demand for school space in Carleton Place, part of the building was converted into classroom space. This would be known as “Town Hall School” and “the Victoria School”. The building would go on to serve as a public school until 1969.

The Old Town Hall is a two-storey building constructed of Beckwith limestone with a two-storey protruding central vestibule on the west façade. The vestibule has a central gable roof with a slight overhang and projecting wooden eaves. The gable rises independently from the eaves line. A simple wood cornice with wide returns tops the stone walls and frames the roof line. An inscription stone that reads “Town Hall” and “1872” can be seen under the central gable on the front façade. The building is symmetrical, save for the single-stacked chimney which is offset to the left of the central gable. The stonework consists of roughly dressed blocks set in irregular or broken courses, with quoins at the corners and larger blocks around the perimeter of the base of the building. The central protruding entrance houses double entrance doors tipped with a large segmented arched transom light. Separated sidelights surround the door and are mimicked on the second storey around the central window opening. The windows on the front façade are outlined with stone sills, and three stone arches with voussoirs and a central keystone. The windows on the north and south-facing walls were originally double hung single windows. These were replaced when the windows were altered in the 1920s. Today, the windows are larger, square windows with decorative tin motif panels connecting the first and second storey windows. Protruding wooden hoods over the top of the second storey windows and stone lintels at the base of the first storey windows also adorn the four sets of windows. A set of fire escapes were added to the rear façade of the building sometime between 1919 and 1950.

Interior elements of architectural significance include the decorative, pressed metal ceilings.

Outside on the buildings grounds are several unique heritage elements. These include the gates, which were originally located at the Old Post Office at 81 Bridge Street. After the Post Office closed in 1970, the gates were removed from the alleyway in 1974 and installed at this location in 1991. The fencing along the far south side of the grounds date back to when the building was used as the Victoria School, fencing in the playground.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Beckwith limestone construction
- Symmetrical facades
- Inscription stone that reads “Town Hall” and “1872”
- Projecting vestibule in centre of the west façade
- Transom and sidelights
- Large central second storey window flanked by rectangular sidelights
- Segmented arched windows with voussoirs and a central keystone
- Windows on north and south facades united by pressed metal panels
- Quoining
- Hip roof
- Fire escapes

Interior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Pressed metal ceilings

Landscape elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Old playground fence and post
- Post office gates

344 Bridge Street

Description of Property

The building at 344 Bridge Street, or “the Hugh McMillan House” is a one and a half storey residential dwelling built c.1830 by Hugh McMillan. The house is located on the north end of Bridge Street between Townline Road East and Mailey Drive.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

344 Bridge Street is designated due to its cultural and architectural significance. The house was originally a settler’s cabin, built c.1830. Though the land was deeded by the Crown to Hugh McMillan in 1837, it is likely the house was built before this date. McMillan and his wife and two daughters came to Canada from Scotland as part of a group emigration of Lanarkshire weavers.

The house is a one and a half storey building built in a rectangular plan. The main body of the house is of log construction with dove-tailing corners. There is a one storey, wood frame addition to both the north-west and southwest sides of the house. These additions are sheathed with vinyl horizontal siding. The roof is a medium slope with gable ends. A first storey verandah on the southeast façade runs the full length of that side and around the corner to the side entrance on the southwest façade. The windows are mostly double-hung with a two-over-two pattern but are not original to the house.

A centrally located enclosed sun porch dated approx. 1900 extends from the second-floor level over the main entrance. The roof of the sunporch is half semi-elliptical in form with decorative bargeboard attached to the underside of the eave windows on this porch. A rectangular stained-glass window with the image of flowers and a vine runs the length of the upper part of the porch’s front façade.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a nineteenth century log house in Carleton Place include its:

- Log construction
- First storey wooden verandah
- Sun porch
- Rectangular stained-glass window on the sun porch
- Decorative bargeboard

384 Lake Avenue West

Description of Property

The building at 384 Lake Avenue West or the “Willis Farmhouse” as it is known locally, is a one and a half storey log residential dwelling located on the west end of Lake Avenue West.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

384 Lake Avenue West is of cultural and architectural significance because it is the oldest remaining residence in use in Carleton Place. The Willis family was one of the first families to settle in the Carleton Place area. The house was built in 1821 by the George Willis family with the upper portions of the structure being added to the original dwelling later in the century. The Willis family came to Morphy Falls from Ireland. George Willis Jr. succeeded his father on the farm. He was granted half of the original 100-acre land grant in 1841 and the rest in 1853. In 1871, most of the farmland apart from the house and two acres was sold off.

The Willis family was a prominent family in Carleton Place and through marriage, were related to other early families. The Morphy family, for whom the town was originally named for, and the Willis family became tied soon after settling. Sarah Willis, a daughter of George Willis, and Mary Willis, a daughter of Thomas Willis, were both married to William and John Morphy respectively around 1820. George Willis Sr. was the great-grandfather of William, Duncan, and Robert McDiarmid, prominent merchants in the town.

The Willis family home was the site of many important cultural activities. For many years, the home was the headquarters of the Orange Parade on the 12th of July, with the Willis boys of the third generation being prominent performers in the bands. The Willis men worked as river men and would tow log booms from the Caldwell Sawmill located on present-day Riverside Park. The family also owned and operated “the Commodore”, the last steamboat to run on the Mississippi River.

The Willis family cemetery was originally located across the road from the house in what is now Riverside Park. A memorial stone was erected to mark the original location of the cemetery. The Willis family remains were removed and reinterred at United Cemetery in Beckwith in the mid 1960s.

The exterior of the house consists of horizontal logs joined at the corners by dovetailing. Originally, lime mortar chinking sealed the joints. It is constructed with a centre gable with a double hung window made of twelve panes on the front façade. The front door is plain with a wood surround. On either side of the door is a window; both of which are small double-hung windows made up of twelve panes. The second level has two windows in each of the end gables. This house has undergone several transformations throughout its lifetime, including being covered in clapboard. However, the clapboard has since been removed, exposing the original logs.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a nineteenth century log house in Carleton Place include its:

- Exterior log construction
- Centre gable
- Plain central entrance
- Double hung windows

111 Town Line Road E

Description of Property

The building at 111 Town Line Road E, or “the James Dunlop House”, is a two and a half storey frame house located on Townline Road between Edmund Street and Lanark Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

111 Town Line Rd. E was built in 1853 after James Dunlop arrived in Carleton Place from Ramsay Township that year. Dunlop built the home himself and later built the frame workshop that still stands behind the house. Dunlop was a carpenter and built coffins out of his home, and later his workshop. He lived in the house with his wife and seven children until his death in 1887, at which point the house was bequeathed to his wife Ann. After her death, the house was bequeathed to the couple’s son, James Fitz Charles who lived in the home until 1941.

James Dunlop’s sons, James Jr. and Adam Dunlop, were both born and raised in the home. Both brothers were millwrights and boat builders, working in the workshop built by their father. James Jr. was later employed by the Gillies Boat Works, a branch of Gillies Machine Works which began operating in the 1880s. Gillies Boat Works produced boat engines and marine craft for national distribution. Adam Dunlop was the leading builder of skiffs and other small boats in Carleton Place, beginning in the 1870s and continued his craftsmanship for fifty years.

The house is architecturally significant as it is the only house in Carleton Place built in a similar style to the Southern Colonial style. The house’s unique features differ significantly from the typical stone and brick residences found in Carleton Place.

The home is a two-storey frame house of clapboard construction. One unique feature of the house is its shed roof with decorative brackets along the frieze of the front and sides. The roof projects over the house and four columns support it on each level. A balustrade runs along the second-floor balcony. The front façade is symmetrical with twelve paned French windows on either side of the centrally located doors on the first and second storey. The first storey door has a four-paned transom and rectangular sidelights. The windows and doors have moulded trim surrounds. Three flat rectangular windows on the attic level add a unique look to the front façade. The clapboard on the front of the house is tongue-in-groove construction, while the sides and back are regular clapboard. The back of the house has a gable roof and shed roof addition.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as a unique building similar to the Southern Colonial style in Carleton Place include its:

- The tongue-in-groove clapboard siding on the front of the house
- The clapboard siding on the sides and back of the house
- The house’s shed roof
- The decorative brackets along front and side frieze
- The symmetrically planned twelve paned French windows on the front façade
- The centrally located doors on the first and second storeys
- The main door with the four paned transom and rectangular sidelights
- The three flat rectangular windows on the attic level
- The second-floor balustrade

105 Bell Street

Description of Property

The building at 105 Bell Street, or “the Doctor William House”, is a one and a half storey, natural set stone residential dwelling located on the north side of Bell Street between Baines Street and St Paul Streets.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

This property was the home of Dr. William Wilson. Dr. Wilson came to Carleton Place from Scotland in the early 1840s and remained until he died in 1887. Dr. Wilson served the community as a surgeon and coroner for over forty years. A graduate of Glasgow University, in 1841 Dr. Wilson began a medical practice in Carleton Place. The house was probably built soon after Dr. Wilson purchased the land in 1845. In January 1871, Dr. Wilson served as councillor of the newly incorporated Village of Carleton Place. His services to the community were varied. He served on the building committee for the proposed building of the Town Hall and Lock-up which was built in 1872. In 1874 while a council member, he was instrumental in the passing of a by-law prohibiting Billiards and Pool Halls in public places. Then, in 1879 Dr. Wilson was a member of the Carleton Place School Board during the conflict surrounding the building of the High School on High Street. Dr. Wilson’s granddaughter, Evelyn Wilson, served as a nursing sister in WWI and was one of four women to be awarded the Bar to the Royal Red Cross.

The house is an excellent example of Georgian architecture typical of nineteenth century homes in Ontario. The home has a gable roof with returning eaves, two symmetrical chimneys, and a centre front gable. The windows are placed symmetrically across the front façade, which was typical of Georgian homes. They are topped with flat arch voussoirs. A moulded fascia roof trim in wood accents lines the eaves.

Central to the house is a wide, elaborate Palladian style doorway with an elliptical fan. Intricate decorative sidelights with lozenge pattern detailing, a fan-shaped transom frame the doorway, and panelled reveals which compliment the Cross and Bible door. The recessed doorway opens onto a stone stoop with two steps.

The house consists of three different sections. The original section of the house has a large cooking hearth. A later addition to the house was a wood frame summer kitchen. The larger portion of the house, as it stands today, was built on the south side soon after the building of the original section.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone construction
- Symmetrically placed rectangular windows
- Gable roof with return eaves and centre front gable
- Two symmetrically placed chimneys
- Flat arch voussoir above windows
- Recessed Palladian style doorway
- Sidelights, transom, and panelled reveals
- Cross and Bible door
- Kitchen hearth

58 John Street

Description of Property

The building at 58 John Street or “Tuttle Residence” is a one and a half storey, wood frame residential dwelling built in 1887 by William Thomas.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The quarter-acre property on which the house was built was originally owned by Margaret McDonald, wife of Allan McDonald, prominent Carleton Place woollens manufacturer.

The land was sold to William Thomas in 1885, who proceeded to build the frame home over the next two years, completing it in 1887. Thomas was a printer and machinist.

The home has been owned by several people over its lifetime. Later residents include James Scott, a carriage and wagon maker. Roger and Madeleine Tuttle, for whom the house is named, bought the house in 1984.

58 John Street is a one and a half storey wood frame home completed in 1887. The home sits on a rubble stone foundation and has a rectangular plan. There are three sections to the house. The first is the large main unit facing the street. The second and third are one storey additions added onto the rear.

The house has a gable roof and a shed dormer on the right-hand side of the roof. There is a medium slope to the gable-ended roof with the gable facing the street. The house is sheathed in wood clapboard siding and the corners have vertical trim.

A porch wraps around the left and front sides of the house and has a shed roof. The porch roof is supported by five columns that are placed symmetrically along the porch. One of the most interesting attributes of this home is the scaled gingerbread trim and moulding that runs along the porch roof. The porch also sports decorative skirting made of vertical wooden strips and the handrail has decorative saw cut balusters.

The first storey of the house has one double-hung window on the front façade, and two on the left and right sides. Two double-hung windows can be seen on the front façade of the second storey. The primary entrance on the front façade with a rectangular transom that faces the street. A secondary entrance is located on the left extension and faces the street. Both entrances are accessible via the porch.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage in Carleton Place include its:

- Gable roof, including the shed dormer and bargeboard
- Wrap around porch with shed roof
- Scaled gingerbread trim and molding
- Decorative skirting and handrail
- Double entrances
- Clapboard

56 Front Street

Description of Property

The building at 56 Front Street or the “Joseph Yuill House” as it is known locally, is a one and a half storey stone residential dwelling located near the corner of Front Street and Charles Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The house was built c.1872 by Joseph Yuill. Joseph Yuill was a prizewinning farmer and educator. Joseph Yuill and his wife, Margaret, would regularly lecture at Farmers’ Institutes, the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union and the Dairymen’s Association of Eastern Ontario on topics including milk handling, butter making, raising calves and chickens, and winter care of fowl. In addition, Joseph Yuill also authored articles in agricultural journals. He was the President of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders’ Association from 1891 to 1893. A devout Presbyterian, Yuill served as a member and elder of St Andrew’s Church in Carleton Place later in his life. Margaret Yuill helped establish the first Women’s Institute organization in the district and served as the first president of the Carleton Place branch.

This house is an excellent example of a vernacular stone homes of the nineteenth century in Lanark County. The house is a mixture of many different architectural styles, including Regency, Gothic Revival, and Loyalist architecture. As such, it is important that heritage features remain characteristic of their respective architectural styles. Key features include the Regency portico, the high-quality stone workmanship, and the home’s Gothic Revival appearance. The patterned stonework in the house is a prime example of the work of Scottish stonemasons in the 19th century. The symmetrical design of balanced windows, trim, and chimneys is demonstrative of the Loyalist architecture.

The house has an intricately decorated gothic revival roofline framing the central gable. The central gable has a double-hung window made of four panes on the front façade. Two symmetrical chimneys sit at the end of either gable. The second level has two windows in each of the end gables.

The entrance is a centred, single door with a segmented transom with four glass panes and sidelights with three glass panes. A verandah portico which opens to two stone steps is located at the entrance. This feature is of significant interest as this feature is more associated with larger stone estate houses and is a Regency feature found on few stone houses in Eastern Ontario.

A side entrance is located on the right side of the home. On either side of the door is a window, both of which are small double-hung windows made up of four panes.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone construction
- Patterned stonework
- Decorative roofline in central gable
- Entrance and sidelights
- Portico
- Side entrance
- Features demonstrating Loyalist architecture, including
 - Balanced windows
 - Balanced trim

- Balanced chimneys

45-49 Mill Street

Description of Property

The buildings at 45-49 Mill Street or “the Boulton Brown Mill”, is of Beckwith limestone construction. The earliest building was constructed in 1823 with additions constructed in 1869 and 1885. The building is located on the north side of Mill Street across from the corner of Mill and Judson Streets.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Boulton-Brown Mill is culturally and architecturally significant as it is the site of Hugh Boulton’s original grist mill, which was the first manufacturing business in Carleton Place and played a key role in the industrial development of the town. The mill is associated with other key industrialists in Carleton Place, Robert Bell and James Rosamond, who financed the construction of the mill. The mill is located on the south shore of the Mississippi River and used water power to power the mill. The land on which it is located was originally deeded to William Morphy. The land was purchased by Mr. Coleman from the Morphy family in 1820. Hugh Boulton purchased it in 1822 and completed the construction of the original mill building. The mill was later deeded to Henry Bredin in 1866 from Hugh Boulton Jr. The two-storey section known as “Brown’s Grist Mill” was constructed under Bredin’s ownership the following year.

Horace Brown purchased and expanded the mill in 1885. Together with his sons, he operated the five-storey roller mill, the first in Lanark County. James Morton Brown succeeded his father in running the mill. James Morton Brown, like his father, would be a prominent figure in the development of Carleton Place. He introduced several improvements to Carleton Place’s infrastructure, including improved electric lighting to Carleton Place in 1892 and undertook the construction of a hydroelectric plant in 1910. James Morton Brown built the Brown Electric Power Company, across the river from the mill, which generated electricity from the river and provided power to the mill and homeowners in Carleton Place until 1970. James Morton Brown’s eldest son was Captain Arthur Roy Brown, who served as an air pilot in WWI and was credited with shooting down the Baron von Richthofen or the “Red Baron”, in 1918. The business was sold to Ritchie Feed and Seed Company in 1955. In 1970, the five-storey grain elevator was destroyed in a fire and as a result, the mill ceased to operate as a grist mill.

The Boulton-Brown Mill originally consisted of five buildings situated on Mill Street on the south shore of the Mississippi River at the site of the falls. Today, the building consists of two sections: the two-and-a-half-storey stone mill built in 1869 and the adjoining five-storey stone mill built in 1885-1886. The two-and-a-half-storey stone mill built was the site of the grist and oat mill built by Henry Bredin to replace the Boulton grist mill. This section was used by Brown as a flour and grist mill. Attached to this was the five-storey wood frame grain elevator constructed in 1885-1886. In 1970, the grain elevator was destroyed by a fire. Today, this section of the building is two and a half storeys high. An adjoining five-storey roller process mill sits at the east end of the building. The building is built of Beckwith limestone, which was quarried from the back of the Boulton-Brown House and a quarry in Beckwith Township. The head stonemason was William Stewart, and the senior millwright was William A. Oliver. Both sections of the mill have gable roofs. A stone chimney sits on the west end of both roofs. The two-and-a-half-storey section of the mill has three dormer windows. Rectangular windows with darker stone window sills and lintels are placed symmetrically across both sections of the building. Windows on the five-storey section also have darker stone quoining around them. The corners of the two buildings are accented with darker stone quoining.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as a nineteenth-century mill in Carleton Place include its:

- Beckwith limestone construction
- Plain gable roof
- Darker limestone quoining on building corners and around windows
- Regularly placed rectangular, double hung windows
- Dormer windows

Key elements that express the value of the building as a cultural landmark that continues to define the industrial history of the town of Carleton Place include its:

- Location on the south shore of the Mississippi River on Mill Street

37 Bell Street

Description of Property

The building at 37 Bell Street, or “The Rosamond House”, is a two and a half storey residential structure made of Beckwith limestone located on the north side of Bell Street at the corner of Bell and James Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

37 Bell Street, known locally as “The Rosamond House”, was built in 1832 and owned by James Rosamond, one of Carleton Place’s first industrial developers. James Rosamond emigrated from Ireland in 1827. He became one of the community’s first industrial developers. Together with Robert Bell he financed construction of the first grist mill on the river. This was also the location of James Rosamond’s woolen mill, built in 1838 – the first water powered textile mill in Eastern Ontario. In 1846 he expanded to include spinning and weaving machines. Following a dispute over water rights with Peter McLaren, Rosamond left Carleton Place in 1857 and re-established his woolen industry in Almonte. After leaving Carleton Place, Rosamond’s daughter, Rosalind, and her husband, Dr. William Hurd, resided in the house until Dr. Hurd died in 1870.

The house itself is one of the oldest in Carleton Place and is a fine example of the Georgian architecture that was popular in Upper Canada in the early nineteenth century. The original section of the house is two and a half storeys constructed of Beckwith limestone. A two-storey wood-frame addition was added to the rear of the house in 1901. The house has symmetrical, rectangular windows topped by flat, radiating voussoirs. The roof is a shingled, hipped gable roof with return eaves and two matching chimneys. Two square windows with stained glass sit under either gable. The porch on the east facade of the house was originally two storeys. The second storey of the porch was removed at some point and the remaining one storey porch is original.

In 1900, the original front door was converted to a bay window which remains today. The entrance was moved to the east side of the house. The bay window at the front of the house has entablature, dentils, and panelled windows. Additionally, a wood frame kitchen wing was added in 1901. A portico covers the back entrance on the west façade.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value in Carleton Place include its:

- Limestone construction
- Symmetrical, rectangular windows with flat, radiating voussoirs
- Hipped gable roof with return eaves
- Two matching chimneys
- Portico
- Stained glass windows

20 Bridge Street

Description of Property

The building at 20 Bridge Street, or the “The Levine Store”, is a one and a half-storey commercial building on the block bounded by College St and Lake Avenue West.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

20 Bridge Street, or “The Levine Store” was built not long after the initial settlement of Carleton Place. A fire destroyed the building in 1986 and it was rebuilt following the original design of the building. The original centre section of the home was built c.1850 and the original storefront was added c.1870.

The store has had a long list of owners throughout the years. Throughout the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the store was occupied by a paint and wallpaper shop, a barbershop, and dry goods store. In 1921, George Burgess, former mayor of Carleton Place, bought the building and rented it to Phillip Levine and wife, who operated the Levine Store for many years.

The Levines rented the building from 1921 to 1926, at which point the couple bought the building. The Levines were one of the few Jewish families in Carleton Place. The Levine Store began as a dry goods store, but later evolved into a used goods store as metal proved more profitable. The store was later passed down to Levine's daughter, Shirley, and was run by her until 1983.

20 Bridge Street is a one and half-storey wood-frame building with a boomtown style false front façade originally built in 1860 and 1870. The building was rebuilt after a fire using the original blueprints. The structure consists of three sections: the main (c.1860), the rear and the storefront (c. 1870). The main section was one and a half storeys and rectangular in plan. It has a medium slope gable roof with a boomtown style false front that rises above the gable roof's central peak.

The building was originally sheathed with horizontal clapboard, though this has been replaced. The upper storey is now sheathed with a mixture of horizontal clapboard and the bottom storey is covered with stone veneer siding.

The front of the building is built in a storefront commercial style. A recessed doorway is located centrally on the front façade with four rectangular windows sit on either side of the door.

Three windows are located on the second storey of the front façade. Two double hung, rectangular windows sit beside a square central window. The square window is slightly lower than the other two and has a half round window made of stained glass atop it. The half round, multi-coloured stained-glass window is the only surviving remnant of the original store. The green, dark mauve, red- and cobalt-coloured pieces are flash glass that rests in antique Cathedral glass. These panels of glass are hand spun. On the north and south façades there are double hung, rectangular windows on both the first and second storeys.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of a Boomtown style commercial building in Carleton Place include its:

- Boomtown style false front
- Rectangular windows and their placement
- Half rounded stained-glass window

- Gable roof

15 High Street

Description of Property

The building at 15 High Street, or the “John Bell House” is a one and a half storey stone residential dwelling located on the west side of High Street between Thomas Street and Bridge Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The house was built c.1830 for John Bell, the son of Reverend William Bell of Perth who was the first Presbyterian minister in Perth in 1817, by Mr. Henry Wilson. The home has been owned by several notable families in Carleton Place’s history. The Bells were a prominent family of businesspeople in Carleton Place. Brothers John and Robert Bell ran their business in Carleton Place association with the business his brothers James and William Bell operated in Perth. The home was then passed into the hands of Mrs. Stuart B. Houston, the third child of Bryce McNeely who owned and operated the Tannery. The house then became the property of Leita Andison, a noted schoolteacher, and her mother Mrs. Norma Andison.

15 High Street is an excellent example of a 19th century Scottish Georgian residence. The house is constructed of rough-hewn stone. It is constructed with a gable roof and two symmetrically placed stone chimneys at either end of the roof. The roofline, soffit, and fascia are all original to the home. On the second level, two double-hung windows made up for six panes sit under the gable on either side of the house. The entrance is a centred, single door with semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights and a second entrance, a coffin door, is located on the side of the home. On either side of the front entrance is a window; both of which are small double-hung windows made up of six panes. Two jagged stone fences sit on the south and east sides of the property. The house is a fine example of Scottish Georgian architecture.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Georgian style in Carleton Place include its:

- Rough-hewn stone exterior
- Jagged stone fence
- Two stone chimneys
- Roofline
- Soffit
- Fascia
- Coffin door on west façade
- Double hung windows
- Front entrance with the elliptical fanlight and sidelights

132 Coleman Street

Description of Property

The building at 132 Coleman Street (formerly 132 Miguel Street), known as the former Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) Station in Carleton Place, is located near the west end of Coleman Street between Queen Street and Franktown Road.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The former CPR Station was constructed in 1921 and designed by Montreal architect Edward Maxwell (1867-1923), who designed the stations in Pembroke, Arnprior, Almonte and Renfrew. The Carleton Place station is the last surviving station of those built in the Ottawa Valley between 1897 and 1922. The railway line was installed in 1859 by the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Company, primarily for the transport of lumber. In 1881, the Canada Central Railway (CCR) opened a line from Carleton Place to LeBreton Flats, Ottawa. In 1881, the CCR and CPR merged. The CPR subsequently built a new stone structure, which is currently the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, to be their roundhouse and repair shop.

An earlier wood frame train station was built in 1882 near the CPR roundhouse, at Carleton Junction. The stone CPR station was built to replace it and the wooden station was destroyed around 1922. This improved Carleton Place CPR station was built in response to a competing railroad company, the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR), building a station in Smiths Falls in 1913. The construction of the new Carleton Place station, though delayed by the war, was completed in 1922 and served as a point of civic pride for residents of Carleton Place.

At its peak, the station would serve up to 150 customers per day and employed five telegraph operators, one ticket clerk, three or four people on express, and 100-200 people in its repair shops.

Passenger service was interrupted in the early 1970s and discontinued in 1989. The train tracks were removed in 1990. The CPR Station and the Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers building at 142 Franktown Road, are the only two surviving buildings in Carleton Place connected to the historic railway.

The CPR Station is a one storey limestone building. The building's exterior is made up of long, low stone walls and deep-set openings beneath a distinctive broad hip roof with broadly flared eaves. The roof has a dominant central hip, offset brick chimney, smaller west extension, and detailing of the deep eaves with tongue-and-groove soffits and elegant shallow brackets. The masonry is dressed and coursed limestone with contrasting darker stone for the base courses and the window quoins. The horizontal effect is reinforced by projecting drip courses defining the base, and by the deepness of the window and door recesses with their continuous lintel heights. At some point, the original slate roof with copper flashings and ridge rolls was replaced by asphalt shingles. The north façade of the building facing Miguel Street, which used to be the front, has three doors which were originally used as baggage doors and a passenger door. The south façade of the building has two doors. Originally, the south façade of the building had several freight doors, a public entrance, and long passenger platforms on either side of the tracks.

The train tracks were removed in 1990 and replaced by Coleman Street following the discontinuation of train service to Carleton Place. Coleman Street was named after Carleton Place native D'Alton Coleman, (July 9, 1879 – October 17, 1956) who was President of the CPR from 1942 to 1947.

Description Of Heritage Attributes

The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of a twentieth century train station in the Ottawa Valley include its:

- Broad hip roof with deep eaves
- Tongue-in-groove soffits
- Masonry constructed of dressed and coursed light-coloured limestone
- Dark coloured limestone detailing on base courses and window quoins
- Front and back doorway

Key elements that express the value of the building as a cultural landmark that continues to define the history of the town of Carleton Place include its:

- Location in proximity to Coleman Street, which has replaced the original railway line, and Miguel Street, the building's original street address.