

1864

1.0 History

This cottage was originally built by, or for, Joseph Chambers in 1864, where he resided from the time it was built to 1883. For a living, he was known to be a blacksmith (1) and mason (2) for the Village of Grimsby. Figure 1 is a photo of Grimsby showing some of the early structures of the village prior to 1879.

Originally, it seems, the cottage was used as a private school (3) as well as a home. It served as a school until a two room public school was built on Elm Street near Oak Street in 1867(4). Here, at the cottage, Thomas Rome taught until he became the first teacher of School Section 2 Grimsby Public School on Elm and Oak Street when it opened for classes in 1867.

Early in Thomas Rome's career, aside from being a teacher, he was an avid cricketer. Later he became more prominent as part owner (6) of the John H. Grout Foundry. This company made many of the essential agricultural implements for the growing and increasingly important farming sector of Grimsby's economy.

Perhaps the most notable Grimsby resident to have lived at 16 Mountain Street is Mrs. Bessie Kinzie Moore, who resided there from 1920 to her death in 1946. She was very active in community social affairs, as well as personal business matters.

One of her noteworthy accomplishments includes being owner and manager of Moore's Theatre on Main Street East. She operated this theatre for many years after her husband's death in 1917. Because of her determination to keep the theatre open, this theatre served as a focus of entertainment in the community for many years.

In recognition of her other services to the community, Grimsby honored her with many distinctions. Amongst these honors is the Lions Club Good Citizenship Medal awarded to any citizen "who in the past year or years has performed a duty or many duties for the general benefit of the Town, Township and the residents"(7) of Grimsby. Probably the greatest honor bestowed to Mrs. Moore was to become the first woman to receive an honorary membership from the Canadian Legion for service on the home front during both World Wars (8).

fig.1-1E MOUNTAIN ST. prior to 1879



Mountain St.

John H. Grout Foundry razed in 1879

STILL EXISTING

TODAY

2.0 Architectural Description

2.1 General Description

This single storey dwelling is situated on the south-west corner of Mountain and Elm Street, and is known municipally as 16 Mountain Street.

Although altered from its original form both cosmetically and by the construction of extensions, the main unit has retained the characteristics of a Classical Regency Cottage. The major elements that qualify this house as a Classical Regency Cottage is its low pitched hipped roof and the original building square plan. Also a distinctive feature is the unpretentious and balanced features of the outside walls. This is exemplified by the facade as seen from Mountain Street.

2.2 Details of the Three Bay Facade (East Side)

2.2.1 Windows

The upper portion, or head, of the structural window opening is flat with a moulded trim. The trim along the sides of the structural opening is plain and not moulded. The window sill is of a plain slip variety, with the horizontal member being somewhat flush with the vertical sides of the window.

Windows on the facade have three divisions, having two sashes each separated by plain mullions. The sashes are double hung, with a 9 over 1 pane arrangement. The double hung windows have storm windows in place.

The window unit is entirely constructed of wood. Two of these window units are on the facade symmetrically arranged on either side of the main entrance.

These windows are typical of the entire house; with the sides (north and south side of the house) generally having two divisions, and the extension having either one or two divisions. Please refer to Photo 1 for an example of a typical window on this facade.

2.2.2 Porch

The open porch is centrally located on the facade, and has a gable roof with a pediment ornamenting the gable end.

Six plain pillars support the forward section of the porch roof; three pillars are at each corner of the entablature. The square pillar supports are plain, and have moulded capitals and bases.

Open handrails complete the decorative features of the porch. Please refer to Photo 2.

2.2.3 Main Entrance

The main entrance is centrally located on the facade.

The top structural opening has horizontal paneled trim, also the side opening has a moulded panel trim. The entire frame is of wood construction.

There is a single door to the main entrance. The most prominent decorative feature is the fifteen bevelled glass panes on the door.

Sidelights are on either side of the door. The sidelights may be described as having three bevelled glass panes arranged vertically with each pane being framed on the top and bottom by three smaller bevelled glass panes. Please refer to Photo 3.

2.3.4 Roof Trim

The cornice, both fascia and soffit, is plain without any moulding. There is, however, a moulded strip between the soffit and frieze. The frieze, or band around the upper exterior wall, is also plain. This roof trim is typical of the entire house. Please refer to Photo 4.

2.3.5 Sidin

The more modern siding has been recently removed to expose the wood clip board siding, of which the entire house is constructed.

2.3.6 Foundation Wall

The exterior foundation wall is concrete, with a simulated random ashlar effect. This effect is found on all sides of the house. Please refer to Photo 5.

3.0 The Extension. Alterations and Other Details

3.1 Extension - West Portion of Cottage

The materials, details and trim of the extension is in keeping with the main unit of the cottage. One difference, however, is the roof type. The main unit is hipped, while the extension has a gable roof. Along with the gable is the pediment, which is somewhat similar in appearance to the pediment located on the front porch. Please refer to Photo 6.

3.2 Evidence of Alterations

Since the siding has been recently removed, it has exposed some features that were once prominent on the cottage.

For instance, there is evidence in the siding that the windows on the facade and sides of the cottage were once narrower. As the photograph illustrates, two boards of siding patch the previous opening of the window, indicating it was much narrower than the current window units. Please refer to Photo 7. There is also evidence of a former shed dormer on the front portion of the roof (9).

3.3 Other Details

3.3.1 Chimney

There is one exterior side brick chimney on the left hand side of the cottage as one faces the facade. The top of the stack is corbelled, this corbel is three courses of brick high.

END NOTES

1. Assessment Roll, Village of Grimsby, 1878
2. Property Abstract, 16 Mountain Street
3. Historical Itinerary of Grimsby, Grimsby Historical Society, P• 5
4. Ada Bromley and Jean Powell Compilers, Once Upon a Little Town ' ' Grimsby: 1876-1976 (Printed in Canada: Rannie Publications, 1979) P• 82.
- 5• Ibid•, pp• 82-83
6. Assessment Roll, Village of Grimsby, 1877
7. Grimsby Independent, 1944 - no date
8. Grimsby Historical Society
9. Heritage Resource Inventory, Town of Grimsby, Planning Department

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

BASE - the lower portion of a pillar, column, etc.

BAY - a structural opening in the wall containing a door(s) or a window(s).

CAPITAL - the crowning feature of a pillar, column, etc.

CLAPBOARD - a wood cladding of horizontally applied overlapping boards.

CORBEL - horizontal projections on the face of a wall formed by more than one course of masonry projecting beyond the course below.

CORNICE - a projection at the top of a wall forming a roof edge.

COURSE - continuous row of masonry at one level.

DOUBLE HUNG - a sash which moves vertically along a tongue or track.

ENTABLATURE - detail of Classic order; a wide and important horizontal moulded band on major structures.

FACADE - the front of a building.

FASCIA - a board covering the ends of the rafters.

FLAT - implies horizontal.

FRIEZE - a wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall.

GABLE - the triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof.

LOW PITCHED HIP ROOF - a roof which has four sloping surfaces that are joined at the top by a horizontal ridge; the pitch rises less than thirty-five degrees.

MULLION - a vertical bar dividing lights between window divisions.

PEDIMENT - a low triangle ornamenting the front or gable end of a building.

SASH - a window division

SLIP SILL - a horizontal member, on the lower portion of a window frame, which is flush with the vertical sides of the frame.

SOFFIT - the under surface of the eaves.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bromley, Ada, Powell, Jean, Compilers; Once Upon A Little Town ••, Grimsby; 1876-1976 (Printed in Canada: Rannie Publications, 1979).

Grimsby Historical Society

Grimsby Historical Society - Itinerary

Grimsby Independent, 1944 - no specific date

Property Abstract, 16 Mountain Street

Village of Grimsby, Assessment Roll, 1877-1878

Heritage Resource Inventory, Town of Grimsby, Planning Department

- Photographic Section- Referred in Text

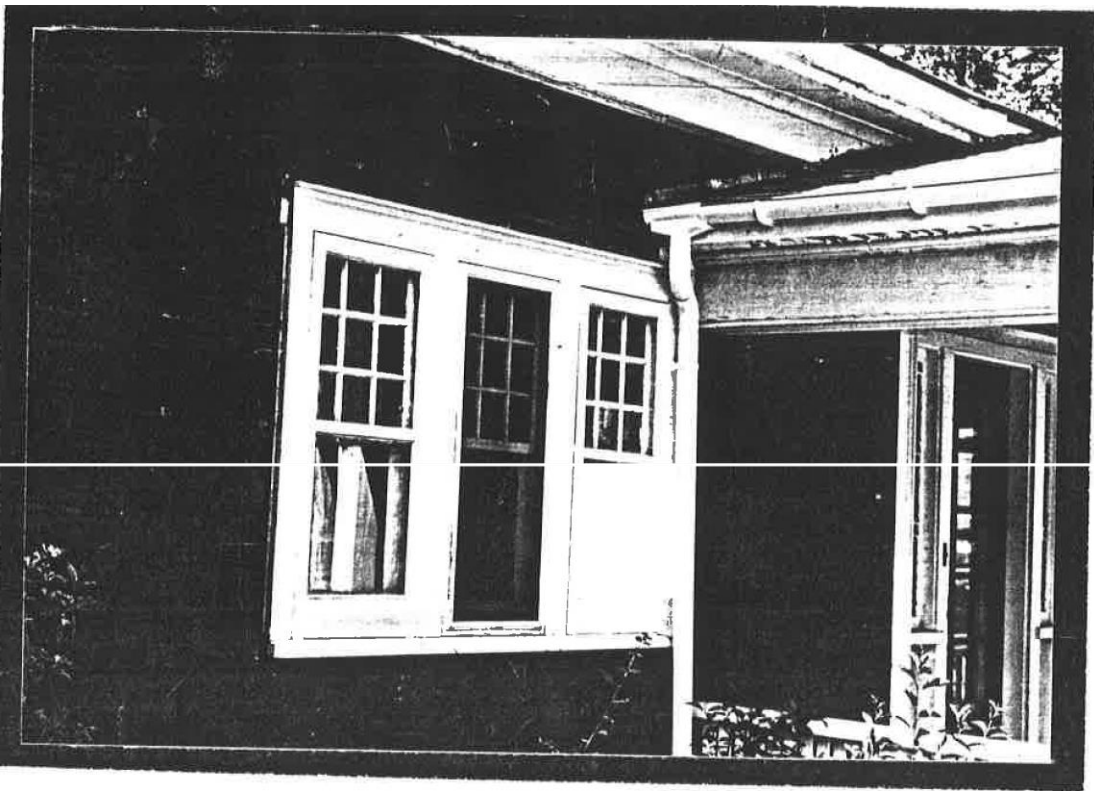


PHOTO 1 This is a typical window on the Facade (east side) of 16 Mountain Street; the window design is characteristic of the entire house.

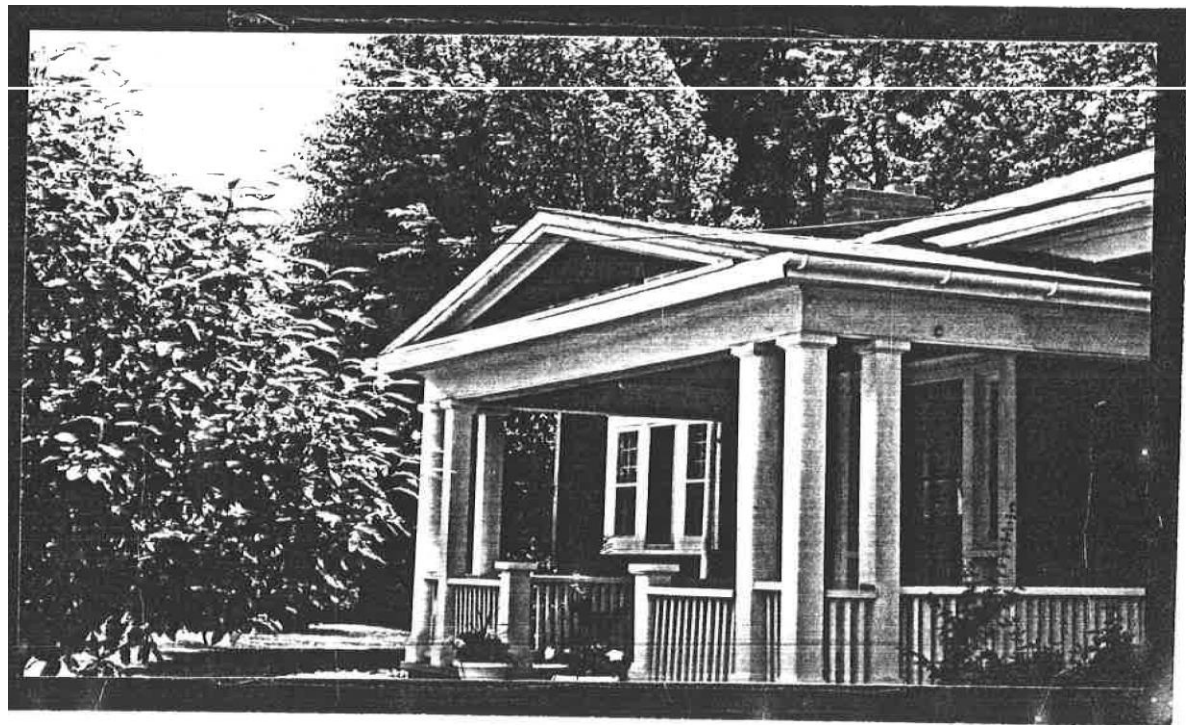


PHOTO 2 Details of the porch (east side).

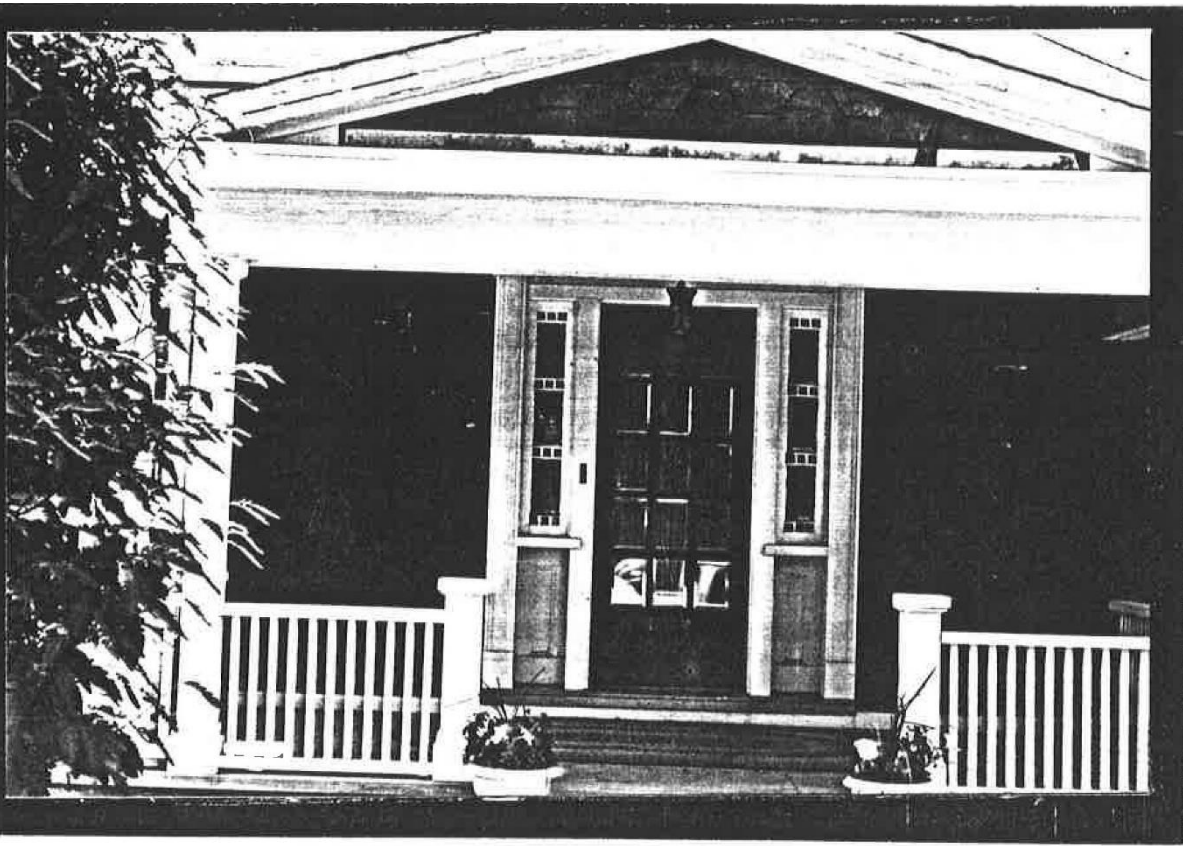


PHOTO 3 The details of the main entrance of 16 Mountain Street from the east side.

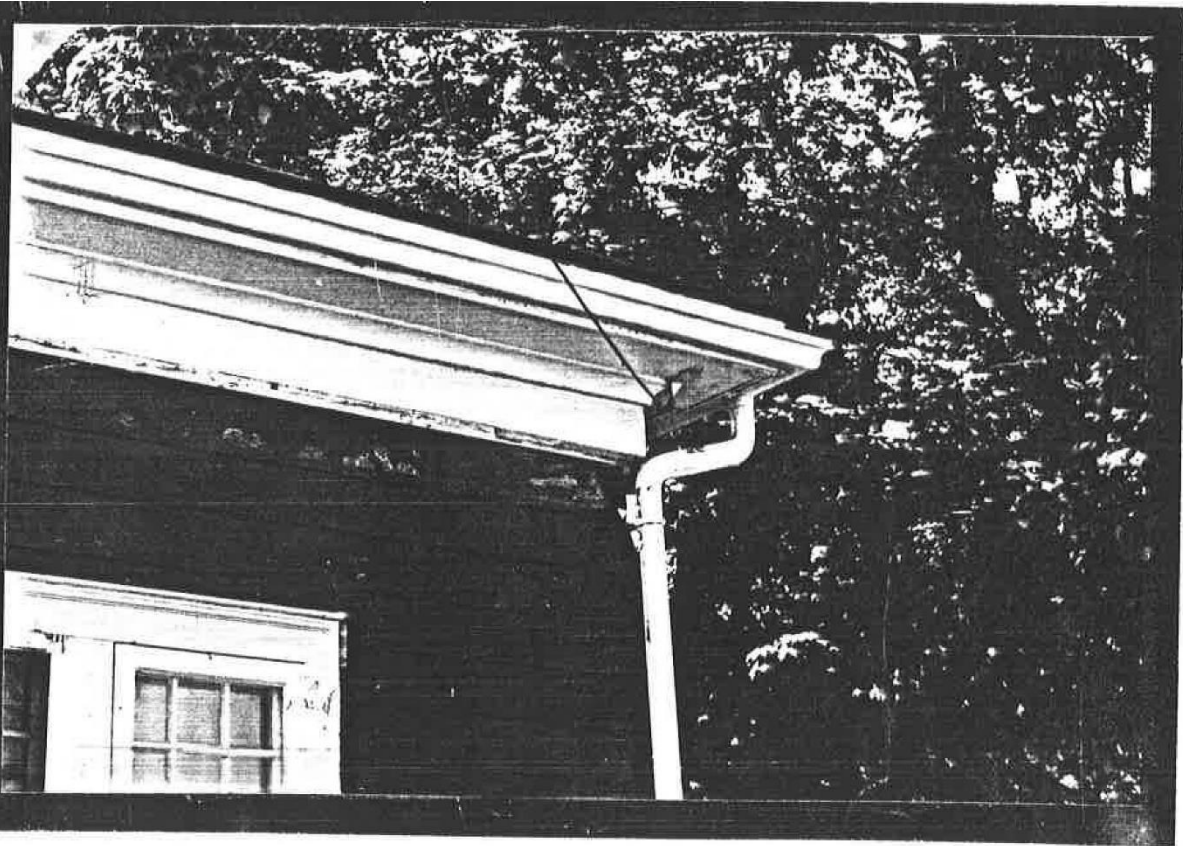


PHOTO 4 The type of roof trim characteristic of the entire structure (This shot is the north-east corner of the main portion of the cottage).

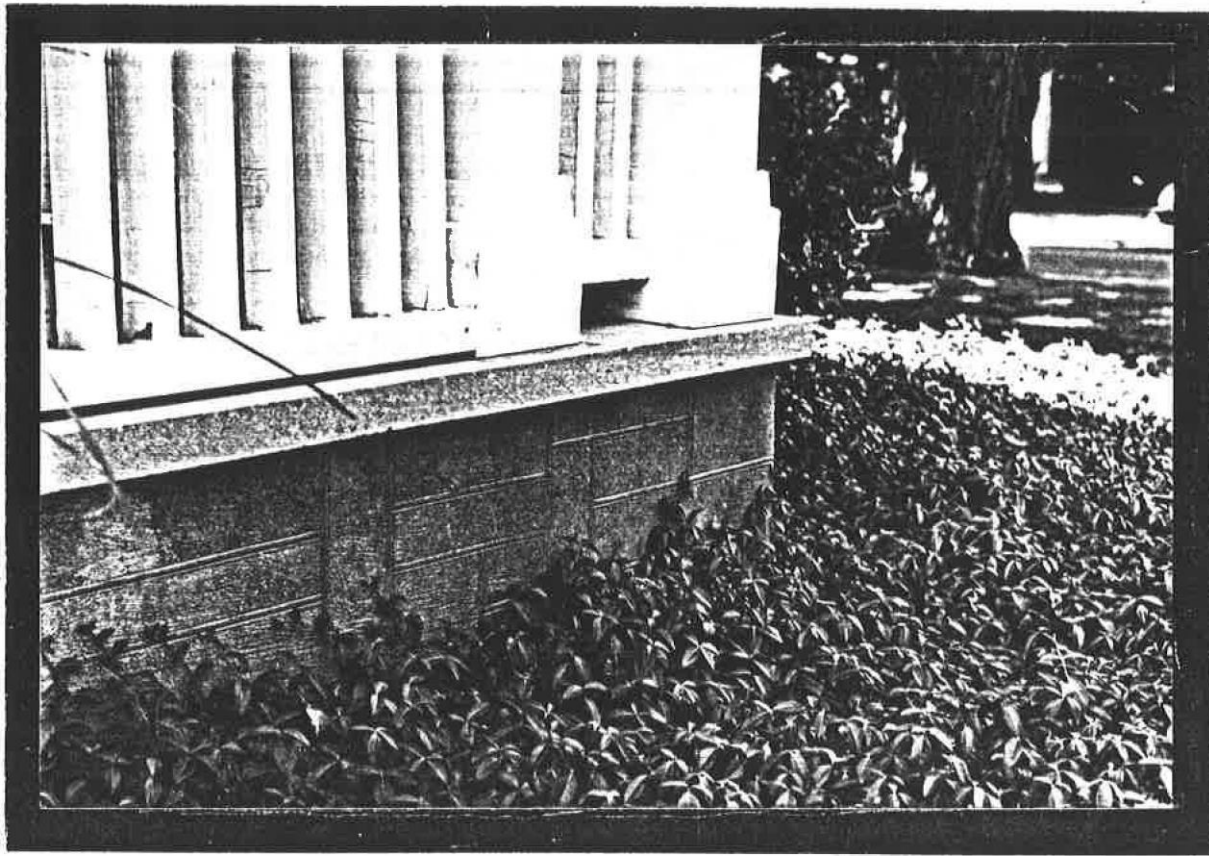


PHOTO 5 The foundation, which is typical of the entire structure, showing the simulated ashlar effecting concrete (This is a shot of the north-east corner of the porch, which is located on the east side).

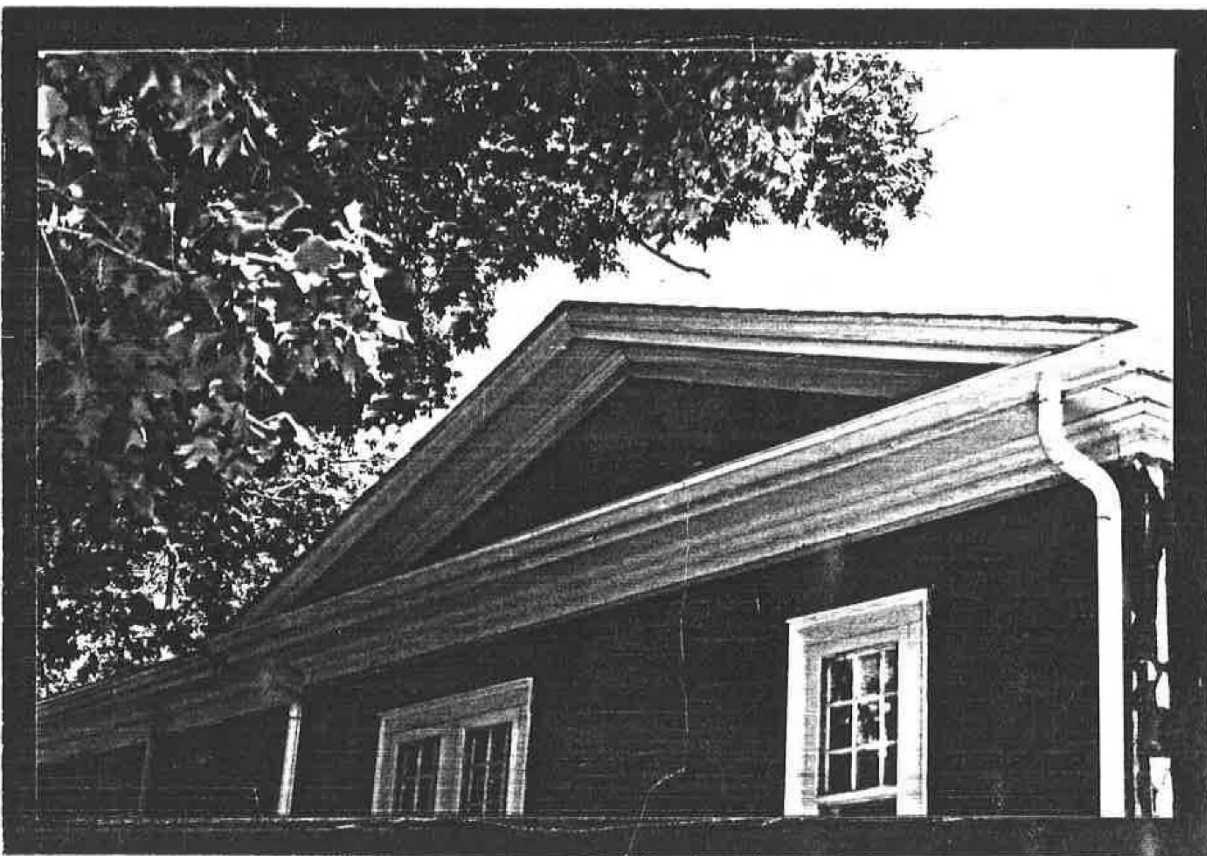


PHOTO 6 This is the north side of the extension (the extension is now essentially the western portion of the cottage), detailing the type of roof trim of this gabled end.

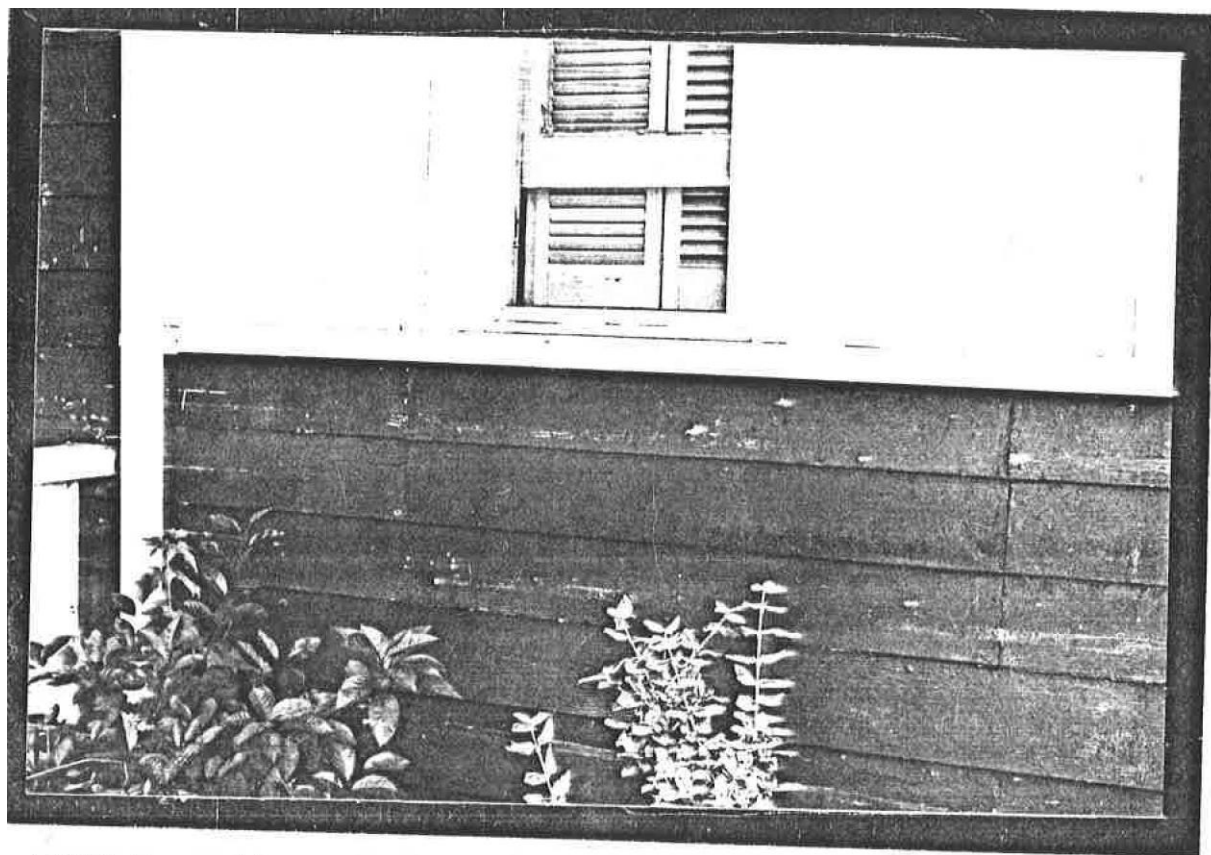
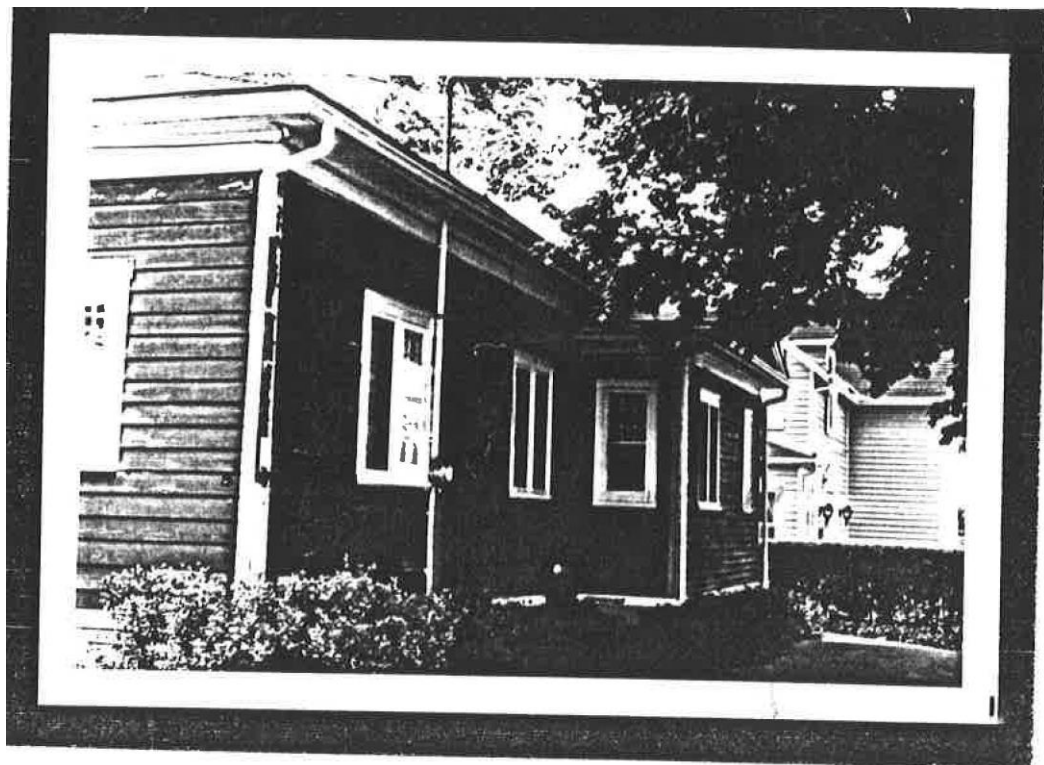


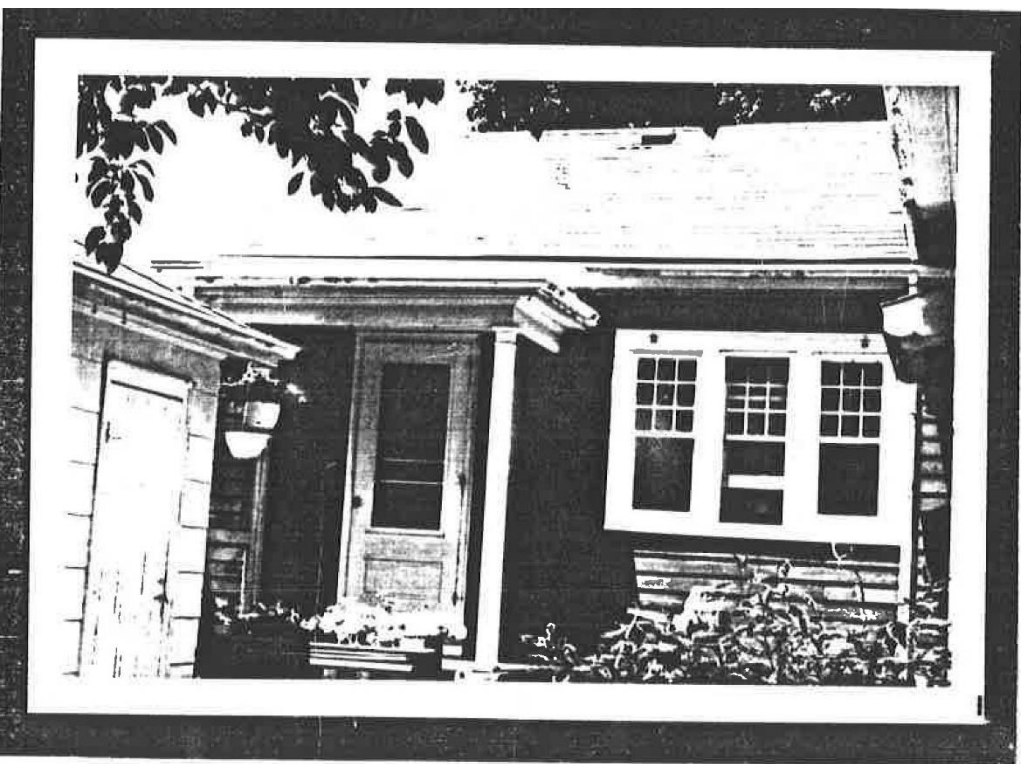
PHOTO 7 Evidence of Alterations. This shot shows the two boards of siding that patches a previous and narrower window opening. (The location of where this photograph was taken is on the east side of the main portion and is the window to the right of the main entrance).

• ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

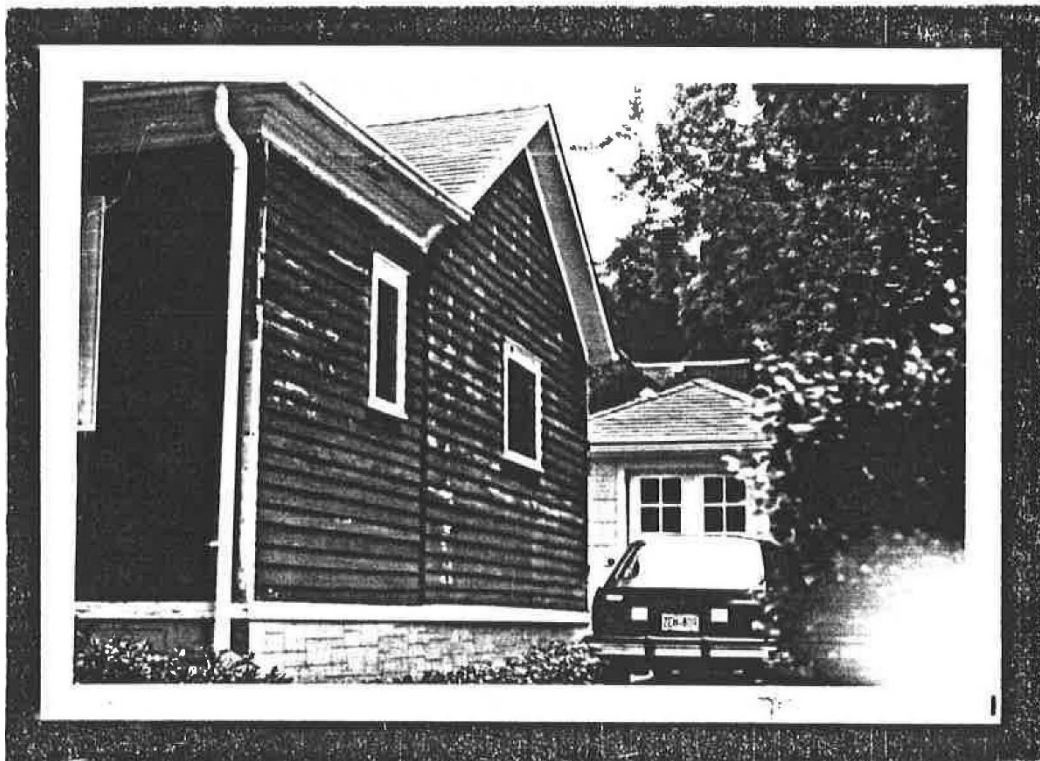
To illustrate the general architectural detail of the various elevations of 16 Mountain Street.



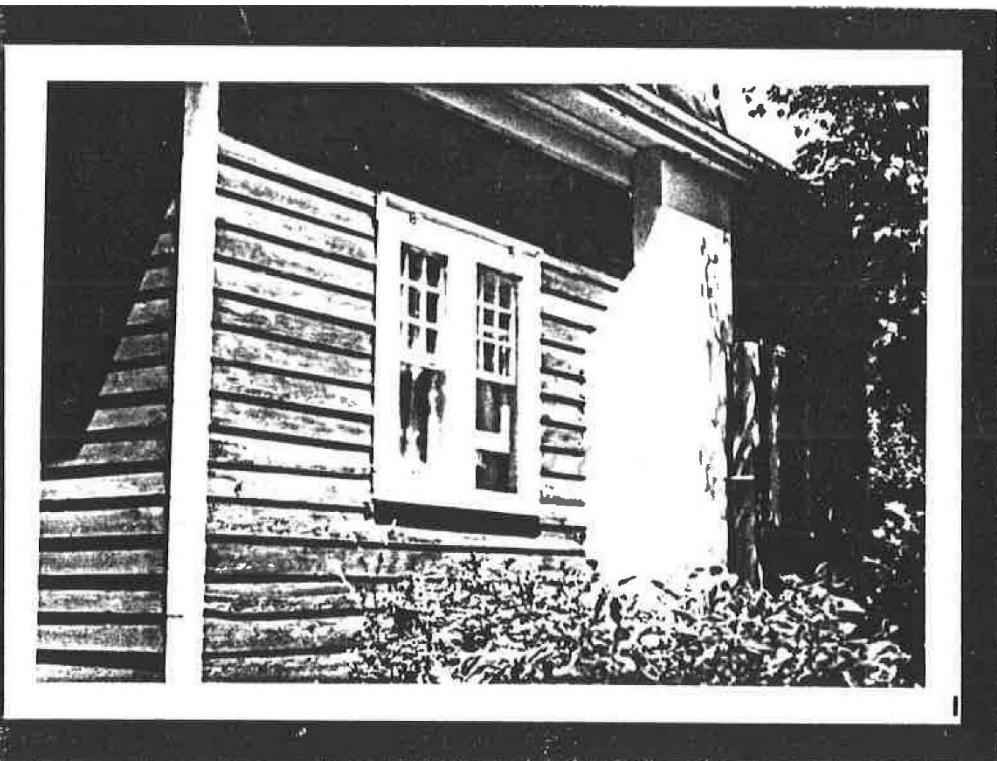
This additional photo shows the north side of the main portion of the cottage and the extension.



This is a shot of the south side of the extension detailing the entranceway and porch and windows.



This is a shot of the west side of the extension.



This is a shot of the north side of the main structure.

Building Evaluation Sheet

Name Chambers House, J. & W. Watt
Location 16 Mountain Street
Reference Number 007

A Architecture		Evaluation
1 Style	Good style	Very Good
2 Construction	Notable example of early construction	Very Good
3 Age	1864	Good
4 Architect / Builder	Unknown	Fair/Poor
5 Design	Good craftsmanship	Good
6 Interior	N/A	
B History		
7 Person	Chamber/Bessy Moore - locally prominent	Very Good
8 Event		Fair/Poor
9 Context		Good
C Environment		
10 Continuity		Very Good
11 Setting		Very good
12 Landmark	Neighborhood conspicuous	Good
D Usability		
13 Compatibility	May become commercial	Very Good
14 Adaptability		Good
15 Public	N/A	
16 Services		Very Good
17 Cost		Excellent
E Integrity		
18 Site	Original site/smaller lot size	Excellent
19 Alterations	Brackets removed/widows walk disproportionate	Very Good
20 Condition	Needs some repair porch altered	Excellent

Evaluated by Grimsby LACAC
 Recommendation Designate pursuant to Section IV

Date August 12, 1987