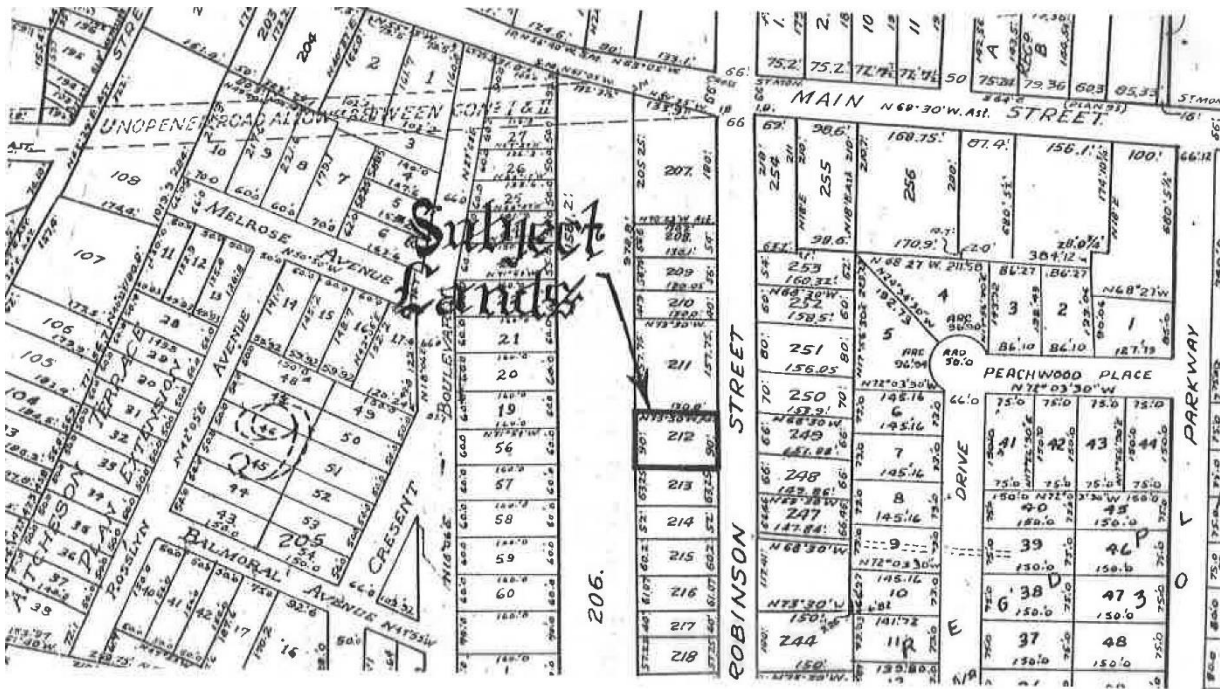


### 1.0 ISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1912, Mr. W.F. Gibson, local quarryman and builder, built the first two cement block homes in Grimsby at 14 and 16 Robinson Street South.

In 1921, Mr. Gibson completely rebuilt 14 Robinson Street South. The building was reconstructed in the classical Georgian style with its long sharply pitched roof, internal chimney, symmetrical facade and center hall layout. Plaster and stucco was then applied to the cement block.



## 2.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The east (front) facade has two double hung windows on the first floor between the ends of the house and the main entrance. The upper storey has three casement windows, one above each of the two lower windows. The third is directly over the entrance. The front entrance is dominated by the neoclassical vaulted portico.



The main floor windows are double hung sash with 18 lights over one. Each window sits atop a molded panel and is crowned with a decorative arch. Louvred shutters frame the window sides.



The second storey casement windows each contain nine lights. The eaves are lightly bracketed and appropriately adorned with traditional dentils. This decorative trim is consistent throughout the building.



The front entrance features an eight panel door with ornamental leaded glass side lights in heavy wood surrounds. The neoclassical vaulted portico, however, dominates the entrance.





The portico is supported on each side by three Tuscan type pillars topped by simple crown caps. Two fluted pilasters on either side of the front entrance add decorative support. The underside of the frieze features double paneled rails with ornamental dentils.





The North (side) facade features a four light bay light window with inset lower panels. A side entrance is topped by a neoclassical pediment supported by fluted pilasters. There are two single light over single light double hung windows equally distributed on the second floor. An architectural mold delineates the third floor which also exhibits a one over one double hung window. The neoclassical look of the north facade is completed with cornice returns.

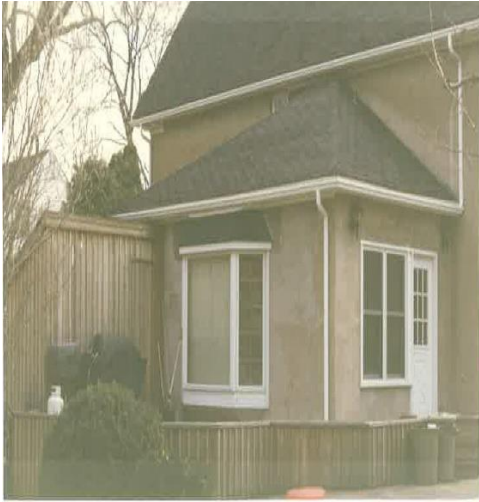


The south (side) elevation is similar to the north (side) elevation in detail. However, the south elevation has two small first floor additions designed to blend with the overall facade. The larger addition contains double casement windows with 18 pairs of leaded glass.



Image





The West (rear) facade is dominated by the summer kitchen which again was adapted to compliment the overall style of the structure. It had been converted into a garage by Miss Gibson.

3.0 **SUMMARY**

This report outlines the history of the building and a description of its architectural features. The Committee must weigh the merits of this building as outlined in the report and determine whether it is suitable for a designation. The Committee must then advise Council of such and recommend a course of action. If the Committee chooses to recommend designation, staff must be directed to prepare a designation by-law for Council's consideration.

The owner has requested that the house be named "Helen Gibson House" after the longtime owner (1921 - 1985) of the house. Ms. Gibson was the builder's daughter and a well-known teacher in the area.

4.0 **RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION**

"RESOLVED, That Report P.A. 93-48 regarding application for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act, W.F. Gibson house, 14 Robinson Street South, be received."

Prepared by,

Respectfully submitted,



Walter Basic, C.P.T.  
Planner



Keith Vogl, MCIP  
Planning Administrator

