



Frontenac Heritage Foundation

2019 Heritage Conservation Awards

Presented

November 19, 2019

at

The Renaissance Event Venue

285 Queen Street, Kingston

Karen Pagratis

Chair, Awards Committee

Frontenac Heritage Committee, PO Box 27, Kingston, ON K7L 4V6

www.frontenacheritage.ca

Frontenac Heritage Foundation

Founded in 1972, the Frontenac Heritage Foundation is an incorporated, non-profit organization created to promote the preservation of buildings that contribute to the heritage of Kingston, Frontenac County, Loyalist Township, Gananoque, and Leeds and Thousand Islands Township. Managed by a voluntary Board of Directors elected by the members at an annual meeting, it is financed by membership fees and investments from property sales, as well as tax- deductible bequests and financial contributions. New members are always welcome. The Foundation has acquired and restored a number of historic properties over the past forty-five years; it presently owns an early commercial building in downtown Kingston. Its work includes the sponsorship of public talks and seminars, hosting workshops on practical aspects of heritage conservation, and assistance with the publication of books and articles on the heritage structures built in the region. It also presents awards each year for heritage conservation in Kingston, Frontenac County, Loyalist Township, Gananoque, and Leeds and Thousand Islands Township.

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**Special thanks to Paul Fortier for his generous contribution of
providing the venue and refreshments for this event**

Compiled, designed and edited by the Awards Committee, Karen Pagratis, Kristine Hebert & Malcolm Norwood; Penny Sharman, Executive Director and Shirley Bailey, President

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Awards Committee Report

Since 1982, the Frontenac Heritage Foundation (FHF) has been actively encouraging the preservation and retention of our local built structures by providing heritage conservation awards to owners, designers and builders. Many significant buildings and some lesser- known projects within the boundaries of Kingston, the County of Frontenac, Loyalist Township, Gananoque, and Leeds and the Thousand Islands Township have been recognized in this fashion over the past 36 years.

Each year, aided by interested FHF members, the Awards Committee reviews nominated restorations, renovations and repairs to heritage sites with the intent of identifying those that it considers worthy of recognition. "Certificates of Commendation" are prepared and presented to the property owners or initiators who are primarily responsible for the concept, implementation and financing of the conservation effort. "Certificates of Appreciation" are presented to those designers, consultants, and builders who have applied their time and skills in conserving the selected buildings.

The Committee considers a variety of criteria including architectural design and the physical value of a structure; whether it is a rare or unique example of a style or type of construction; and whether it exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship. Associations with historical events and people are considered, as are the contextual value of the structure and its contribution to defining, maintaining or supporting the historic character of an area. At the end of this brochure, we include the names and contact information for those designers, consultants, and builders awarded tonight.

We would also like to thank members of the municipal heritage committees in these communities for their dedicated work in helping to conserve built heritage. They have often shared expert information and valuable ideas about sympathetic repairs. We recommend that property owners access this free source of advice in those jurisdictions that make it available.

Awards

In 2019, Heritage Conservation Awards are being presented to the following groups and individuals.

Elizabeth Cottage

251 Brock St.



Certificate of Commendation: Chabad Student Centre of Kingston, Owner as represented by Co-directors Rabbi Surly Simon and Mrs. Esther Simon

Certificate of Appreciation: Ecclesiastical Refinishing Group Inc.

The award is in recognition of significant wood restoration to the front (Brock St.) wall. The repair and re-painting, in the existing colour, of all exterior wood trim and architectural details and windows.

Elizabeth Cottage, as it has been known for generations, was built between the years of 1841 and 1843. This delightful pink villa with its peaked gables and elaborate gingerbread trim was designed to be a comfortable family residence, and not to make a powerful architectural statement. "Its lively silhouette, irregular plan Gothic decorative details, and the pleasing interrelationship between the house and grounds, create a picturesque composition that defines the mid-19th-century villa." Set well back



from the street, it allows for a garden setting and the integration of interior and exterior spaces is achieved through the use of French doors, bays, balconies and a veranda.



The house, of which only the eastern section is original, is said to have been designed after the architect's (Edward Horsey) family home in Sherborne, Dorset, England. Edward Horsey is also credited with the designs of the Kingston Penitentiary and the Frontenac County Court House. His daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Dr. Fyfe Fowler were the second occupants of the house. They had five children, none of whom married.

At the passing in 1954 of Louisa Fowler, the only remaining member of the family, the house was converted into a residence for elderly ladies, "gentlewomen of modest means" as had been stipulated in her will. It was also requested that the home be called "Elizabeth Cottage" after her mother. The residence, which was opened in 1955, was furnished with the belongings left by the Fowler family.

Elizabeth Cottage has often been called "a charming example of the romanticism of a Regency Gothic style". Originally the main section of the house on the east was joined by a high stone wall to a carriage house and stable on the west. These were both demolished to make way for a smaller house which was adapted in the style of the original structure and eventually joined to it. Light grey stucco covers the original red brick building. There is a basic symmetry to the overall u-shaped design, but numerous additions have been made to the building. The use of gothic motifs along the eaves and on the windows and doors, especially across the main facade unites the addition with the older structure while adding interest and variety. The three chimneys are modern brick structures randomly placed on the roof which slopes toward the back of the house and out of sight from the front. The main facade, with a view towards Brock St. has been given the most attention. It is divided into three sections with two gabled and projecting wings on the east and west sides and a section with a smaller gable in the centre. All the gables are decorated by delicately designed barge-boards.

This handsome house is rich in Gothic Revival decorative details, including pointed-arch door and window openings, label mouldings, buttresses, quatrefoils, traceries, crenellations, crockets, pendants and finials, oriel windows and a rose window. It possesses an irregular roofline with steep stucco, laid over brick and scored to resemble stone, and many gothic decorations in wood.

In 2014, after almost 60 years as a quaint retirement residence for elderly ladies, Elizabeth Cottage began its new life as the Chabad Student Centre of Kingston. Now a

family residence once again, the emissary Simon family direct and care for the house and the Centre which dedicates itself to the “welfare of Jewish people worldwide”.

Submitted by: Karen Pagratis

Cluny Coach House

948 Highway 2, north of Highway 2 East.

The Restoration of 'The Cedar Roof of the Coach House ('Cluny House' property)



Certificate of Commendation: Dr. James McKeen and Shelley Pilon McKeen

Certificate of Appreciation: Kerr's Roofing

Description of the Structure and Setting



Cluny House is a rectangular one and a half storey farmhouse built between 1817 and 1820. The property is wooded and segmented into various areas, gardens and functions by dry stone walls. The front façade of the house is of squared and coursed limestone rubble. The exposed basement at the front gives the impression of an additional storey. The Carriage House is to the north east of the house and blends into the overall complex in materials, design and aspect. The one storey end gabled structure is finished in random coursed limestone rubble. The south end of the west façade has a large segmental headed opening. There is a single chimney

at the north end of the medium pitched end gable roof. The walls are thick with one small window per side.

History and Cultural Significance

The Cluny House is considered important as it is one of the best maintained of the early stone houses in the former Pittsburgh Township and is a good example of a Scottish gentleman's farmhouse. The first owner, being a retired officer in the British Army, was Lt. Col. Donald MacPherson, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. He named his homestead 'Cluny' (from the Gaelic "Cluanigh" meaning meadow) after the home of the MacPherson Clan Chief in Scotland.

Mr. MacPherson's second wife, Ann Shaw, was the half sister of Sir John A Macdonald's mother Helen Shaw. Macdonald was a frequent visitor to his Aunt's country home in his youth.

The heritage award is being given for the restoration of the cedar shingle roof as it completes the restoration of the coach house and fits in with the overall limestone farmhouse complex



Submitted by: Kristine Hebert

The Restoration of 'The Vault' at Milton Cemetery

1401 Highway 2, south of Highway 2 East, along the St. Lawrence River.



Certificates of Commendation: City of Kingston; Milton Cemetery Board of Management

Certificates of Appreciation: Shoalts and Zaback Architects; KB Homes (roofing); Miles Acres Farm Family (subcontractors/carpenters and other works to refurbish)

Description of the Structure and Setting

The Vault, constructed in 1877, is a simple masonry structure measuring about 16' East to West and about 14'-6" North to South. The South façade, facing the St. Lawrence River, contains a wooden door which is the only opening of any kind. The roof ridge runs North-South and the slope is about 2.5/12. The walls are slightly more than 6' high. Both the South and North façades are gabled, the Northern portion of the structure largely built into the earthen bank. The walls are constructed of local limestone and are 2' thick, the floor is earth. The door is a double plank door with two forged strap hinges and a keyed rim lock. The rafters are sawn, measure about 3" wide by 5" deep, and are spaced at about 2' on center. The roof boards are rough sawn, and the roofing material is cedar shingles. There are simple wood fascias and verge boards, only the door and frame are painted.



Milton Cemetery contains approximately 100 burial plots, commemorated by various monuments and decorative fencing, and a limestone former storage vault, originally built in 1877. Despite active repairs in 1980, in 2017/2018 Shoalts & Zaback Architects Limited, Structural Engineer Michael Dent, and Heritage Consultant Craig Sims examined the condition of the vault and determined that it was in an advanced state of disrepair, particularly with respect to the foundation (wet soil), north wall and roof structure.



A Heritage permit was approved in 2018 to repair and stabilize the former vault, including the option to disassemble the entire building, and construct a new concrete foundation and reassemble the building in its same location, form and profile. The masonry team used as much of the existing limestone as possible, new matching limestone as necessary and historic mortars and procedures. The new cedar shingle roof was rebuilt

at the same profile as existing with similar cedar shingles. The door to the vault was repaired and reinstalled.

Some pointing is still required and will be done in the spring of 2020.

While the subject property is not highly visible or easily accessible to the public, it remains a valuable heritage resource that reflects the history of burial practices in the 19th century and contains the remains of many prominent citizens of the former Pittsburgh Township. The limestone storage vault not only reflects the historic practice of storing bodies over the winter, but it is also the only building on the subject property. Vaults of this type were commonplace in early Ontario cemeteries because if deaths occurred in winter, and the ground was frozen, the grave could not be dug until the ground thawed. Though simple structures, vaults were built in a very secure manner because of concerns that corpses could be illegally procured by medical students for study.

The restoration team of architects, historians, engineers, roofers and masons are being honoured for restoring this structure using historic procedures and materials. The Vault is nestled into the rear hillside and the entire cemetery is in a beautiful and tranquil dell surrounded by majestic oaks and pine trees on an escarpment adjacent to the St Lawrence River.

Submitted by: Kristine Hebert

The Chimneys at 45 King Street East



Certificate of Commendation:

Dr. Romy Nitsch and Dr. Doug McKay, Bowen Residence

Certificate of Appreciation:

Patrick Jenkins, Enoch's Hammer Inc.



The Old Sydenham Heritage District Plan was approved by the city in 2015. It is a remarkable heritage district covering more than 500 properties. Volume V of what are called the Blue Books, "Buildings of Architectural and Historic Significance", published in 1980, described many of the buildings in what was known as Sydenham Ward. Margaret Angus, in her Editor's Foreword stated:

"The work of Kingston's best 19th century architects is on view in Sydenham Ward. Many of the buildings have been carefully tended over the years. Some have been restored, some renovated, some converted to new uses. The best protection for this area of living history is the continued good use of these buildings."

Within the district, is the corridor of distinguished structures along King Street East. At what is now 45 King St. E., Captain William Bowen, a steamboat proprietor, commissioned John Power to design his residence in 1853. It was completed the next year. This two-storey, three bay limestone house has a one storey, hip-roofed frame veranda across the front façade, complete with French windows on the ground floor. Volume V also states: "The west wall has a large central chimney breast which rises through the hipped roof to a wide brick double chimney with decorated panels below the cap and slender chimney pots. An identical chimney is on the east wall, which is regularly fenestrated and has a one-storey, flat-roofed addition towards the rear with an entrance to the north side..." *Buildings of Architectural and Historic Significance, V* (Kingston, 1980)

The owners wanted to restore the two double chimneys to a style that is more historically appropriate, rather than using the chimney pots as was the case previously. Patrick Jenkins receives a Certificate of Appreciation, not only for his work in rebuilding two double chimneys in a style that compares favourably with others in the area, but also for the detailed analysis and historical review of the information available as part of this submission to the City's Heritage Kingston (municipal heritage) Committee. His meticulous work shows much thought and great attention to detail. In his work, Patrick always wants to 'get it right'.



The Foundation wishes to congratulate the owners of this home, Drs. Romy Nitsch and Doug McKay for their dedication to restoring their home. The Foundation also thanks

Patrick Jenkins of Enoch's Hammer for his caring and thoughtful approach to restoring the two double chimneys on this stone house.

Submitted by: Shirley Bailey

Ham House

353 Main Street Bath, Loyalist Township



Certificate of Commendation:

Bonnie Crook and Ron Tasker

Certificates of Appreciation:

Contractor (Windows): David White

Contractor: Bonnie Crook and Ron Tasker

Windows and milling (including copied east frontispiece) by David White

Ham House is a two storey timber frame rectangular building with a gable roof. In a classical American Colonial style, it has a 5 bay by 2 bay north façade delineated by neoclassical details of the American Federal Architectural Period. The east end is in 3 bays and is in the form of a Roman Temple. These faces of the building are each divided by 4 pilasters. A broad friezeboard includes fan-shaped motifs between windows and pilasters, themselves divided by triglyphs. The decoration is a 'carpenters' rendition developed in the late 18th century US, and is characterized by tapered and reeded pilasters, drilled-hole mutules of the Doric Order of architecture in the soffits, and includes a vernacular interpretation of guttae with 7 'drops' beneath the triglyphs

rather than the normal 6. The façade pattern is repeated in a broad frontispiece, and lights are found in the top 2 panels of a wide 6-panel front door.

The west end of the building is in a simple 2 bay configuration with the kitchen window moved outward to accommodate the cook fireplace, while the south façade was originally in 5 symmetric bays but was interrupted by an addition on the west half of the building.

As a property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, Loyalist Township Council had been receiving complaints about the poor state of the building in 2010, and as a 'solution' was moving to remove the property's heritage designation which apparently the previous owner supported. Bonnie and Ron quietly purchased the property in that year and formally opposed de-designation which put an end to the matter before the Conservation Review Board.

It seems construction of Ham House was begun by the Farmer's store in 1816 and the unfinished building transferred to George Ham and his brother Peter by 1818.

The door at the centre of the east end of the building facing Church Street to the water provided access to a store, inaccessible from the rest of the building. The interior store walls are finished with beaded planks and exposed and dressed



heavy joists supporting the 2nd floor, the underside of the 2nd floorboards being beaded. Trap doors for moving goods up and down are found in the 1st and 2nd level flooring. Marks on the wall planks show the outline of shelving and a u-shaped counter spanning three walls of the room. There is graffiti on the wall from the Upper Canada Rebellion in 1838.

The door at the centre of the north façade facing Main Street provides access to the centre hall of the residence where the first room on the right is a dining room, typical of Loyalist houses. Straight ahead a hallway leads to a kitchen with a corner cook fireplace and horizontally-laid wainscoting. To the back of the centre hallway is a scullery as a slip-room from the kitchen. On the left side of the centre hallway is a door opening to 2nd floor stairs. Above the dining room is the master bedroom with narrow interwoven floorboards. To the south and above the kitchen is the drawing room with a corner heating fireplace. Over the entrance foyer is a nursery as a slip room to the master bedroom. Accessible from the 2nd floor hallway is the upstairs of the store, finished in



courser beaded planks than the store and with exposed rough-hewn attic floor joists overhead, the underside of attic rough-sawn flooring forming the ceiling.

The building possesses a full basement with a 2' thick foundation made from large blocks of fieldstone. The heavy barred windows are of note, as are the complete oak tree 'sleepers', bark still on, supporting the 1st floor with only 1 side flattened.

A preliminary survey of the building in 2010 found that the east end was in very poor condition. Both gable uprights were no longer bearing weight and the east bent beam was broken in 3 places. It seems the store wall planks were holding up that end of the building. Also, all but the west squared 8x10 white oak timber sill plates were rotten causing the bottom of the walls to splay outward. For timbers requiring replacement, Douglas Fir was used, copying the original pine timbers, and inserted back into the building as it was lifted onto new sill plates.

A useful feature in restoration of the building is that it was constructed with hand-made rot iron rose head nails. All subsequent alterations were made with cut nails.

The windows and shiplap siding of the building of 2010 were installed in 1896 when, except for the millwork and mutules in the rake of the gable, the entablature and decoration of the east end were stripped off, including the door to the store. Under this siding was found the original clapboard siding, reinstalled as sheathing, and brackets for the east façade entablature were still lying in the attic. Also, under the 2010 siding and above the entablature of the east gable was the original tongue and groove sheathing, still in its original installation, with a large attic oval ventilation hole at its centre. It was clear from the condition of the bare and weathered original siding that much of the damage to the building occurred in the late 19th century. An inconsistent feature of the façade was overhanging eaves with soffit brackets. These appear to have been added in the mid 19th century with re-roofing to 'Victorianize' the building. Directly beneath the brackets were surviving guttae and marks in the paint suggested triglyphs of the Doric Order of Architecture that had been removed with installation of the brackets. The millwork of east-end soffit returns matched those in the gable rake and was presumably that of the original cornice mouldings.

The original siding and millwork were copied in the full restoration of the original façade. The only compromise came with the fact the new siding was strapped out from wall sheathing – the original siding had no under-sheathing. A cove moulding was added to the plain south and west window casings to cover the ends of the raised siding boards. The more decorated window casings facing the streets were already proud enough to cover the siding ends. Mutules of the non-raking eave were shortened to accommodate the reduced eave projection from the face of the frieze board. Driving rain proved to allow significant water into the east end of the attic so the oval attic ventilation hole was glazed.

Given a renovation in 1956 that converted the house into 4 apartments, expectation was that little of the original interior had survived. However, all renovations to the house

had reused wood meaning that by lining up nail holes, along with some reasonable deduction, and after removal of more than 40 tons of modern plywood and drywall, it was possible to completely restore the original interior of the building. Extensive evidence for millwork was required as it was different in every room – Regency Period Upper Canada was a class society and the rooms in a house had status.

The only compromises in the restoration of the interior was the use of fire rated drywall to meet building code (though heavily skimmed to appear as plaster), the installation of steel I-beams in the store to support the 2nd floor joists whose spans were excessive, and the installation of a sound and fire separation in the ceiling of the store as the ground floor is to be a pub/restaurant and upstairs a residence. The only guess in the authentic restoration of the interior was the dining room chair rail of which only shadows of its profile survived in the corner covers.

In an effort to restore the Regency Period feel of the building, the original paint finishes have been reproduced, including extensive use of fantasy faux finishes, typical of colonial America.

Both the interior and exterior are now extensively protected by Ontario Heritage Act easements on the property.

Submitted by: Ron Tasker

Pedestrian Bridge at Jones Falls



Lower Locks from Hotel Kennev, Jones Falls, Ontario.

Certificate of Commendation: Parks Canada

Certificate of Appreciation: WSP Global Inc.

The Jones Falls Locks and Dam is considered one of the greatest engineering feats in the construction of the Rideau Canal around 1830. A large stone arch dam was constructed to stay the falls to elevate water levels enough to make a navigable waterway through what is now Whitefish Lake through to Sand Lake of the Rideau system. Much of the stone used in the dam and locks was quarried nearby, and the historic bridge connected the old village to the construction site of the dam and locks.



The bridge was used to transport construction materials to the lock and dam sites respectively. An original bridge had existed since 1830 but was replaced with a timber frame and plank bridge in approximately 1883 and has since served a connector from the historic Hotel Kenney to the Jones Falls Lock and Stone Arch Dam.

The reconstruction undertaken by Parks Canada represents how challenging engineering projects can still be sympathetic to the historical design and construction methods of the original design of the timber bridge. Although much of the superstructure of the bridge was required to be replaced with galvanized steel due to modern load requirements, the frame bridge was covered in a timber decking that closely matches an original decking design. Upgrades allowed for the railings to match the original up-sized form and allowed for the perimeter wood stringers and corbel beams to match the original appearance. The reconstruction maintained the original close stringer placement, and all necessary upgrades to the frame were kept at a certain elevation under wooden cladding to maintain historical sightlines of the bridge. The reconstruction preserved the six-span design from previous iterations of the bridge along with saving the original pyramidal rock filled cribs. The reconstruction found some steel cribs foundations all of which were preserved.



The rebuild of the historic Timber Bridge at Jones Falls is an example of how modern engineering can be used to preserve the bridge's built heritage. This is important to reflect on in a world where much of the built heritage is in need of repair and this project demonstrates that modern engineering and design can be used to reinforce our built heritage and not necessarily overtake it.

Submitted by: Malcolm Norwood

Honourable Mention: 74 Gore Street



Certificate of Commendation:

Susanne Langlois and Michael Preston

Certificates of Appreciation:

Designer & Interior Contractor: Michael Preston

Contractor: Michael Maas of John Maas Builder Ltd



Although not a heritage building eligible for the FHF Awards, we would like to honour a new house in the Old Sydenham Ward Heritage District located at 74 Gore Street. Within the heritage district, there are very limited opportunities for lot creation, but in this situation a residential lot was severed from 76-78 Gore Street in 2011, with the provision that it would continue to have a Part IV status under the heritage legislation.

Careful consideration was given to the placement of the house on the lot. Ultimately, it was designed to meet the same setback as 76-78 Gore Street 'parent' structure in order to provide the continuity of the street frontage. The 76 Gore Street house, designed by William Coverdale, is one of three double homes on Gore Street between King Street E. and Wellington Street. Michael Preston and Susanne Langlois purchased this parent property in 2007, and Michael acted as designer for the project.

Creating a new structure in a heritage district is always a challenge. One of the principal tenets of new construction is not to copy the old, but to have a structure that is complementary to those in the area. Old Sydenham is known for both its mix of beautiful stone and brick buildings throughout the district of about 550 buildings; the addition of a new red brick executed in a clean modern way, but with traditional forms and massing, is a good complement to the existing building fabric of the district.

In consultation with the city's Heritage Kingston committee, the new house involved the construction of a two and a half storey dwelling, with a maximum height of 10 metres to the ridgeline of the gable roof, including:

- A side gable roof on the front portion of the dwelling, clad in metal;
- A flat roof on the rear portion of the dwelling;
- Brick cladding (i.e. red/brown colouring, of a traditional size) on the first storey and second storey walls;
- An offset front entranceway with wood trim surround;
- A second storey wall of rectangular windows on the façade, with multiple lights with a single return window on each side elevation; vi. Horizontal wood siding on the facade under the side gable roof;
- Windows and doors comprised of solid wood with metal cladding;
- Lintels above the windows and doors with a simple soldier course of brick, as well as a more elaborate soldier course above the first storey front façade window; and
- Sills to be stone or precast concrete.

Michael Preston Design is an architectural design firm since 1996 and is based in Kingston. Our congratulations to Michael for undertaking the construction of a home which fits well on the street and shows great sensitivity in respecting the heritage character of the street. Bill Maas of John Maas Builder Ltd. receives a certificate for his work on the exterior on the house.

Submitted by: Shirley Bailey

Margaret Angus Award for Heritage Conservation



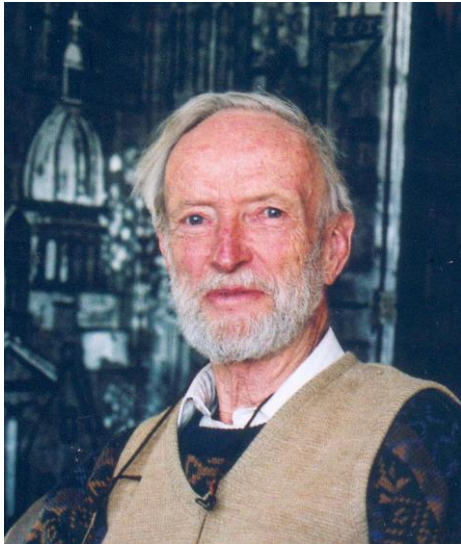
The ethic of heritage conservation now shared in the greater Kingston area sprang largely out of the work undertaken by Dr. Margaret Sharp Angus on behalf of the heritage movement over a period of more than six decades. An unparalleled champion of history and culture, she spearheaded countless architectural heritage initiatives, began the heritage clothing collection at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre and documented exhaustively local heritage.

Her most popular work, *The Old Stones of Kingston*, is just one of several significant publications that continue to connect us to our past. "Peg", as friends knew her, was a principal co-founder of the Frontenac Heritage Foundation, as well as a past president, and a director.

The Margaret Angus Award for heritage conservation was created to recognize these outstanding accomplishments. It also serves to commend local citizens who maintain pride in our heritage in a manner that she wished to instill. Dr. Angus was the first recipient of this award, which was presented on December 9, 2007. Dr. Angus passed away on February 15, 2008.

2019 Recipient is Wilfred Sorensen

Born in Denmark, Wilfred Sorensen has been a resident of Kingston since 1941. Having graduated from McGill's School of Architecture, he maintained a private practice for 35 years. During this time, he either worked with, or helped train, some of Kingston's most renowned architects like Lily Inglis and Bruce Downey, (last year's Margaret Angus award recipient).



One of the early examples of Wilfred Sorensen's design work is the church hall of Glenburnie. To quote the website of Kingston City Hall: "The former Glenburnie Methodist Church is a good example of a mid-19th century limestone church, built in 1857, with a well-designed modernist hall addition, built in 1956-57. The property is associated with the history of the Methodist church in the area, and with well-known local architect Wilfred Sorensen, who designed the addition. The building's architecture makes it a landmark on Unity Road."

Wilf has enjoyed a long and illustrious career. In 1965 he designed a large addition to the north side of the former S & R Building, along Ontario St. During that decade he also

designed a truly innovative and ingenious way to repair and secure large stained glass windows. Chalmers United Church on Barrie St. largely owes the continued magnificence of their stained glass to this man.

The Town of Napanee also owes this man a debt of gratitude as he was the architect responsible for the renovation of the lovely Napanee Town Hall. In addition, the old County Jail in Napanee which had been used as the town police lockup until 1974 was due for a make-over. That year Wilf Sorensen, Kingston's "renovation architect", oversaw the transformation of the jail to a County Museum and Archives which opened in 1976.

Perhaps the project for which he is best known is the redesign of the central library downtown. A new brick building for the central branch of the Kingston Frontenac Public Library was constructed in 1976-78. It is connected to the former Bishop's House. The Bishop's House (or Parish House) at the corner of Johnson and Bagot streets was originally built in the early 1800's. Extensions that had been built onto the original house were demolished in 1972, but the shell of the original building remained and was acquired by the City of Kingston. The mansard roof, original entrance and windows were restored, and the Bishop's House was incorporated into the new library design by architects Lily Inglis and Wilfred Sorensen. The library branch opened in the current facility in 1978.

The French Catholic Church, L'Eglise de St. Francois on Frontenac St. is a building of which Wilfred is particularly proud. Due to the narrowness of the available plot of land, the design was both structurally and spatially challenging

The former Victoria & Gray building on the corner of Brock and Wellington Streets originally designed by George Brown was also a bit of a challenge. Two out of three of the stone columns had been removed probably in the 1930's in order to install large store front glass. Wilfred's design restored the missing columns. There is a stone inscription on the building near the corner crediting both George Brown and Wilfred Sorensen.

A man of many skills and visions, Wilf is also an inventor and in recent years has dedicated himself to solar water heating systems. Specifically, he is the founder and president of Bubble Action Pumps Ltd., which is a non-electric, self-controlling pump for downward transport of heat.

As both an architect and supporter of heritage, and now as an Eco-warrior, the Frontenac Heritage Foundation is proud to recognize and applaud Wilfred Sorensen's lifetime of achievement.

Congratulations!

Heritage Award Recipients

Elizabeth Cottage Certificate of Commendation

Owner	Chabad Student Centre of Kingston, Owner as represented by Co-directors Rabbi Sruy Simon and Mrs. Esther Simon
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Certificate Appreciation

Contractor	Ecclesiastical Refinishing Group Inc.
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Cluny Coach House Certificate of Commendation

Owners	Dr. James McKeen & Shelley Pilon McKeen
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Certificate Appreciation

Contractor	Kerr's Roofing
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The Vault at Milton Cemetery Certificates of Commendation

Owner	City of Kingston
Owner	Milton Cemetery Board of Management

Certificates Appreciation

Contractor	Shoalts and Zaback
Roofing	KB Homes
Sub-contractors/carpenters & other works to refurbish	Miles Acres Farm Family

45 King Street East Certificate of Commendation

Owners	Dr. Romy Nitsch and Dr. Doug McKay
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Certificate Appreciation

Contractor	Patrick Jenkins, Enoch's Hammer
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**Ham House
Certificate of Commendation**

Owners	Bonnie Crook & Ron Tasker
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Certificates Appreciation

Contractor (Windows)	David White
Contractors	Bonnie Crook & Ron Tasker

**Jones Falls Pedestrian Bridge
Certificate of Commendation**

Owner	Parks Canada
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Certificate Appreciation

Engineering Consultant	WSP Global Inc
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**74 Gore Street – Honourable Mention
Certificate of Commendation**

Owners	Susanne Langlois & Michael Preston
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Certificate Appreciation

Designer & Interior Contractor	Michael Preston
Contractor	Michael Maas of John Maas Builder Ltd

Photo Credits:

Elizabeth Cottage
Cluny Coach House
The Vault
45 King Street East
Ham House
Ron Tasker
Jones Falls Bridge
Hon. Mention-Gore St

Karen Pagratis
Kristine Hebert
Kristine Hebert
Shirley Bailey
David White

Kristine Hebert
Shirley Bailey