

Municipally Registered Heritage Properties

CONTENTS

1	219 Main St. (Kirk Place).....	1
2	43 Hawthorne St.	2
3	94 Church St. (St. Paul’s Anglican Church)	2
4	164 Main St.	2
5	274 Main St. (Town Hall).....	2
6	“River Bank” (93 Church St.).....	3
7	109 Church St.....	3
8	75 Church St.....	3
9	91 Church St.....	3
10	“Frank’s Villa” (105 Church St.).....	3
11	23 Court St.....	4
12	83 Court St.....	4
13	121 St. Ninian St. (St. Ninian’s Cathedral).....	4
14	Courthouse 172 Main.....	4
15	Heritage Museum.....	5

1 219 MAIN ST. (KIRK PLACE)

Built in 1883, this three-storey Italianate brick structure features a stucco covered exterior, symmetrical facade, and round arched windows. The facade is divided into three sections by block pillars; each featuring three windows highlighted with segmented brick arches. The design was typical of late 19th century commercial architecture that appeared in early Canadian downtowns,

but was one of the first on Antigonish's Main Street. Other store fronts of the time primarily featured rustic milled lumber facades with gable roofs.

Duncan G. Kirk purchased this property in 1881 from William Thompson. His son Adam constructed the building in 1883, and the two men formed A. Kirk and Co.. Kirk Place became the location of a hardware store, a dry goods and grocery store, and the Merchants Bank of Halifax. In 1989 Kirk Place was designated a Municipal Heritage Building and in 1988 it was designated a Provincial Heritage Building.

2 43 HAWTHORNE ST.

This Greek Revival structure was originally built in 1884 as a Baptist Parsonage on the site of the Old Baptist church and burial grounds. When the local congregation was disbanded in the 1930's due to falling numbers it was given the name "The Hedges" and turned into a tourist home. The facade features an enclosed entrance porch with a shallow hipped roof and 2/2 windows. A 1 ½ storey addition was added to the front of the home after its original construction. In 1988 this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

3 94 CHURCH ST. (ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH)

Gustavus Bernasconi, a Swiss-born civil engineer for the Nova Scotia government, designed this Gothic Revival cruciform church. The site was originally intended to be a cemetery and it still contains some of the town's oldest graves. Due to a shift in population, a church was built on this lot in 1842. In the 1890's, the original church was destroyed by a fire and was replaced in 1898 by the structure currently present on the site.

The church has a four-bay nave and a two-bay chancel. It is sided with light gray clapboard above, and red shingles below. Large stained glass windows with gothic arches appear on both ends of the church. In 1988 the St.. Paul's Anglican Church was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

4 164 MAIN ST.

This one-and-a-half storey Maritime Vernacular home was built in 1840 to house the first Anglican Rectors. Since then it has belonged to many prominent community members. It exhibits elements of Greek Revival in its extended hipped roof, which features a portico supported by round pillars over the entrance. Since its original construction an extension has been added to the front of the structure. This home was designated as a Municipal Heritage Building in 1988.

5 274 MAIN ST. (TOWN HALL)

This building was constructed in 1905 as a Federally operated Post Office, which also housed a Customs Office and the janitor's living quarters. In 1972, the building was purchased by the Town and became the site of Town Hall. The building is deemed to belong in the Beaux Arts style of

architecture, but also contains elements of Tudor Revival, Second Empire and Chateau style architecture. The square brick tower, the most predominant feature of the structure, is the defining element of its Second Empire influenced design. In 1989 Town Hall was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

6 “RIVER BANK” (93 CHURCH ST.)

John McMillan built this grand merchant class home along Church Street, referred to as the “River Bank”, as a two-storey home featuring both Gothic Revival and Classical elements. The home was constructed in 1875 and features a clapboard exterior, with a steeply pitched front wall dormer and a tall ogee-shaped window. The symmetrical three-bay facade has a triangular pediment over the entrance porch, which is characteristic of Gothic Revival architecture. In 1989 this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

7 109 CHURCH ST.

This Italianate style house built in 1889, with elements of Modified Gothic, is another example of a building originally constructed by the Cunningham family, a prominent merchant class family in Antigonish. The house features 2/2 windows and an attractive gothic style window on the facade gable end. In 1989 this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

8 75 CHURCH ST.

Built by the Cunningham family in 1890, this one-and-a-half storey Greek Revival house has a steeply pitched gable roof and a two bay facade with a centrally located chimney and a gabled wall dormer on the south side. The facade eaves feature ornamental details. This house is typical of those built along the lower end of Church Street around the turn of the century. In 1989 this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

9 91 CHURCH ST.

This two-storey Four Square home has a hipped roof and dormers at the front and rear. It contains a three-bay facade with clapboard siding, and a veranda on the southeast corner with round pillars. Built in 1915 by Rob R. Griffin, a former Town Mayor and Crown Prosecutor, this was probably the last “grand” house of its period constructed in Antigonish. This home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building in 1989.

10 “FRANK’S VILLA” (105 CHURCH ST.)

Built in 1869, this house, known as “Frank’s Villa”, is a simplified example of Second Empire architecture. It features a steeply pitched mansard roof with one huge chimney. The facade has a front portico and 2/2 windows. The top halves of the windows are stained glass. Gable dormers and bay windows are situated on all sides of the house.. F. S. Cunningham, a well known builder

who constructed The Cunningham Hotel on Main Street, acquired the land to construct this home in 1867. In 1989 this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

11 23 COURT ST.

Built in 1914, it is probably one of the first of its type in Antigonish. This Four Square home is a full two-story dwelling with a hipped roof and two bay facade. A large eyebrow dormer can be seen on the roof and there is a bay window on the ground floor as well as a veranda. On the south facing side, there are bay windows on the ground and second floors surmounted by a gable dormer. Colin J. MacDonald, a clerk for the Intercolonial Railway, had this house constructed around 1914 and it was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1989.

12 83 COURT ST.

Built in 1922, this Craftsmen style home was influenced a great deal by the British Arts and Crafts Movement of the early 20th century. The style emerged in this period as a reaction to the increasing use of industrialized material production. Oriental wooden architecture also influenced the Craftsmen movement and dark stained wood was often used for paneling and trim, evoking Japanese building practices. This beautifully detailed home was built as a gift to Dr. J. J. Cameron's daughter, Mona, on the occasion of her marriage to Major Robert MacLeod. In _____ this home was designated a Municipal Heritage Building.

13 121 ST. NINIAN ST. (ST. NINIAN'S CATHEDRAL)

Bishop Colin F. MacKinnon envisaged a stone structure here, in Antigonish, like the Renaissance basilicas of Italy. With the help of the architect A. Levesque and many hardworking parishioners, his dream became a reality. The cornerstone was laid in June of 1867 and by 1874, seven years later, the majestic cathedral had materialized. This stunning building features Romanesque arches, roundel windows, and a double colonnade of pillars with Corinthian capitals. Its 30-ft high Romanesque windows with 150 stained-glass panes also emphasized the cathedral's grandeur. St. Ninian's Cathedral was designated as both a Municipal and Provincial Heritage Building in 2002.

Other Notable Buildings

14 COURTHOUSE 172 MAIN

Built in 1855 by Alexander MacDonald, the Antigonish Courthouse was originally used as both a courthouse and a jail for the County. The lot was purchased from John Randall in 1854. Before the construction of the Courthouse the lot previously held the County Poor House, as well as the residence of C.B. Whitten.

The building was constructed by Sandy “Carpenter” MacDonald in Greek Revival style architecture. The 2 ½ storey building, with its five-172 Maibay symmetrical facade, has a portico with a triangular pediment supported by four prominent columns. The building also contains 6/6 mullioned windows. The structure has clapboard siding and a steeply pitched gable roof. This property was designated a National Heritage Building in 1984.

15 HERITAGE MUSEUM

The Antigonish Heritage Museum building was constructed in 1908 and was a CN rail station until 1989. It currently functions as a community museum which promotes the local heritage of the Antigonish area. For more information see: <http://www.heritageantigonish.ca/>

For more information, contact our Planning and Building Service Department