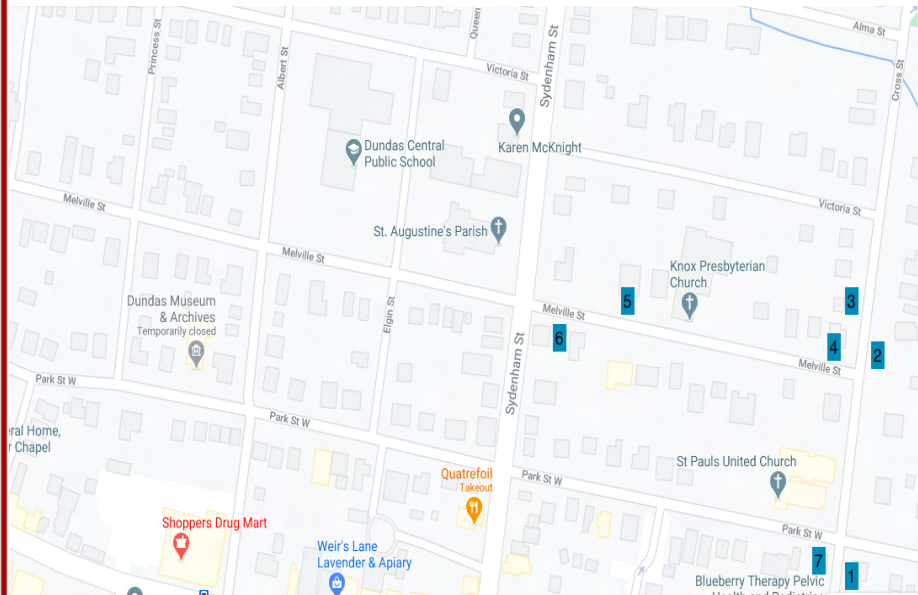


MAP OF THE TOUR AREA

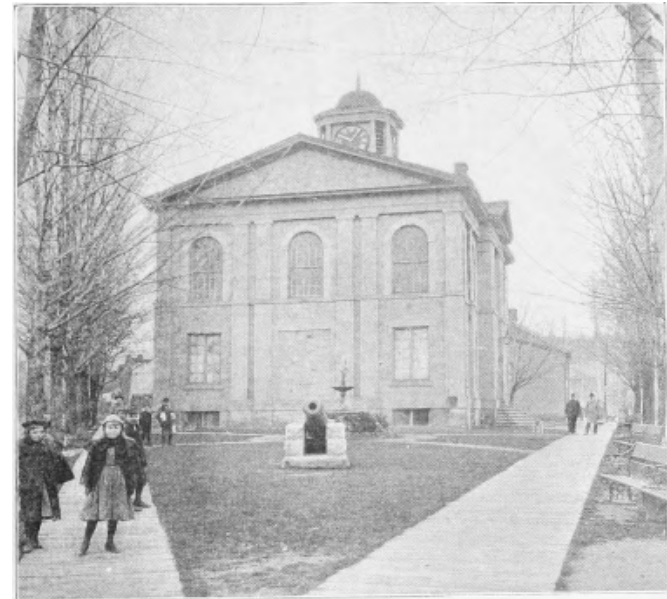


LEGEND

1. 11 CROSS STREET
2. 35 CROSS STREET
3. 40 CROSS STREET
4. 1 MELVILLE STREET
5. 35 MELVILLE STREET
6. 44 MELVILLE STREET
7. 22 CROSS STREET

Dundas Museum and Archives Presents

A WALKING TOUR OF THE CROSS-MELVILLE DISTRICT



TOWN HALL.

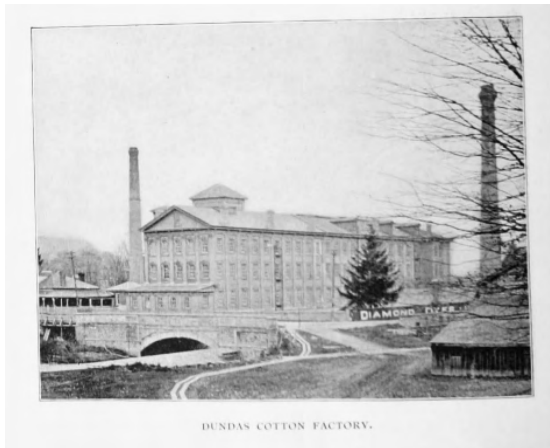


DUNDAS MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

139 Park St. West, Dundas L9H 1X8
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HISTORY OF CROSS-MELVILLE DISTRICT

Development in the Cross-Melville District began in the early to mid 19th century as Dundas became a prosperous town with a strong foundation in Industrial expansion. During the 1890's Dundas' industrial and commercial industry began to collapse, but just as one area of Dundas was failing, the Cross-Melville residential area was expanding rapidly. Aside from their unique character, a distinguishing feature to many of the Cross-Melville homes, is the initial sizing of the lots. When walking around the district, you will be able to see that various homes have a very deep frontage, some ranging up to 60 feet, and depths of one hundred and twenty feet. The district once housed many prominent members of the Dundas community, including T.H. MacKenzie, J. Coleman, W. Notman who all owned property in this area. The regal, solid and unique characteristics of the home, is reflected by those who held a significant role in the community, many of them being mayors, lawyers, Justice of the Peace, and store owners. Many of the homes discussed in this tour highlight these individuals, and their success in the prosperous town of Dundas. In 1990, the beauty and enriched history of the Cross-Melville District was recognized as it became classified as a heritage district in Ontario. Since then, these homes have been protected to ensure that the distinguishing characteristics of these heritage properties are not destroyed or altered, to maintain historical integrity. These various properties were chosen to showcase the diverse architectural elements within Dundas and the European influences that these homes carry.



GLOSSARY

Bay Window: A set of windows or a single window on the ground level of a house that projects outside of the building, creating an alcove inside the house. They might be supported by corbels or brackets. When a bay window is rounded or curved, it is called a bow window.

Cornice: A molded protrusion that crowns/finishes whatever feature it is attached to; sometimes included as the upper section of an entablature.

Dormer Windows: Projecting from a roof, this window is used to admit air and light into the attic and resembles a small, house-like structure. The roof of dormer windows typically mirror the roof of the house.

Eaves: The portion underneath a sloped roof that extends further than a building's wall.

Facade: The side of a building that faces an open space, such as a street. This is typically the front side of the building.

Gable: A feature of a pitched roof, gables are the triangle-shaped upper portion of the wall; the base of this triangle is not usually completed with a horizontal feature like a pediment would.

Pediment: The triangular space forming the gable of a low-pitched roof; can also be a triangular element found above a window, door, or porch.

Transom: Semi-circular or rectangular windows, often including stained glass decoration, found above doorways.

Verandah: A roofed open portico or gallery on a building's exterior.

Vernacular Style: Influenced but not defined by a particular style, vernacular buildings are made from easily available materials and exhibit local design characteristics.

Types of Roofs



Front Gable



Hip



Side Gable

22 CROSS STREET



22 Cross Street in 1981

Built in 1845 for Platt Nash whose occupation was that of a manufacturer and seller of hats, and gloves. This home includes elements of both Georgian and Neoclassical designs. The facade of the home is three bays wide, a distinguishing element of a Neoclassical home, as opposed to a Georgian home which is five bays wide. The hipped roof with matching symmetrical chimneys, noted on this house, can be found in both Georgian and Neoclassical designs. The Georgian elements of the house are distinguished by the centered entryway of the home. The elegant porch created by a deep recess leads to the doorway, that is decorated by a transom window and sidelights, that lead to a center-hall home.

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11 CROSS STREET



11 Cross Street in 1981

Built in the 1850's, this Barn Style home is very unique to the Cross- Melville District and one of a kind. The scale and style of this home sparks a lot of curiosity in regards to the original build of this home. It is believed that this two story home underwent extensive structural changes and was renovated from a one story home, a style more familiar to the area, to the two story Barn Style standing today. A clue of structural adaptation or adjustment comes from the existence of three other roofs that are buried under the current roof enclosing the building.

FUN FACT!
Present day, the use of this home has been converted from a home to a boutique called Terraware.

44 MELVILLE STREET



44 Melville Street in 2020

Built in 1890, this compact Ontario Cottage Style home was constructed with a low pitched side gable roof, and two 6/6 bay level windows. A noticeable feature of this home is the side-hall plan entryway to the home, that is positioned on the left side of the home as opposed to the centre of the home. The front door is slightly recessed, and not flush with the facade of the home. On the top of the door is a transom, and to the left and right of the door are rectangular sidelights. Similar to other Ontario Cottage Style homes in the Cross-Melville district, this home gives the allusion of a one story home, but the rear of the home is actually built up to two storeys tall.

35 MELVILLE STREET



35 Melville Street in 1981

Originally built in the 1850's, this English Cottage-Style house is not an original building and has undergone extensive renovations to make it the home you see today. The former house on the premises was owned by the fourth Mayor of Dundas; J. Quarry. It is believed that the major renovations to the home were orchestrated by Stuart Grafton, the son of Col. J.J. Grafton, in 1917. Notable features of the facade of the house are the two symmetrical, rectangular bay windows, and above each bay window a gable dormer that has a single diamond window. The top half of the stucco wall is decorated with timbers, and below the bay windows is a cut stone foundation. Two attractive elements of the home are the semi-circle shaped dormer window located above the front door and in the side gable roof, and the sunroom that covers the left side of the home.

35 CROSS STREET



35 Cross Street in 1981

Built circa 1846, this Regency Style home formerly known as “Wood Dale”, once housed Lieut. Col. Thomas Howard Mackenzie and his family. Mackenzie was a well known figure in Dundas during the 19th century and had a very prominent presence within his community. He was mayor of Dundas from 1859 to 1861 and was also a very successful merchant for the town. ‘Wood Dale’ is a brick home, a foundational building common to Dundas in the 19th century. Prior to recent renovations, the home had an entryway staircase that led to a one story verandah, which covered the front face of the home. The original white wooden fence that once enclosed the lot has been removed. The exterior of the home gains its regency aesthetic from the four, eight paneled windows, the estately front door that has an original stained glass window and adjacent sidelight windows. In 1876, ‘Wood Dale’ underwent renovations to build a brick ballroom at the rear of the home, the first of its kind in Dundas. Since it's initial building, ‘Wood Dale’ has undergone a series of exterior renovations to modernize, but it stays true to its historical integrity.

T.H. MacKenzie, his wife
Dinah and their 4 daughters

40 CROSS STREET



40 Cross Street in 2016

This regal red brick home was built in 1927, and resembles the architectural style of Colonial Revival buildings. Colonial Revival style homes were popular in Ontario from the early to mid 1900's. The facade of the home is well balanced due to the windows and center-halled doorway. The house gains its Colonial Revival title from its bay windows, shutters, side gable roof, recessed entryway, and the bricked columns framing the small porch. The windows found on this house are a particularly interesting part of the home's architectural style. Located on the second floor of the home and above the entryway is a beautiful oriel window with a rough stone corbel finish. A raised dormer window can also be located in the side gable roof. The protruding window adds an architectural twist to this Colonial Revival home.

1 MELVILLE STREET



1 Melville Street

Built in 1866-67, this house is considered to be a Victorian style building. Its symmetry, box-like shape, low pitched roof and eaves bracket would suggest otherwise, as those are elements of an Italianate style building. The facade of the home includes five 4-by-4 panned windows and a classical revival front porch. The entry way is supported by sidelight and a rectangular transom, providing lots of natural light at the front of the home. Since its build, this home has undergone a series of renovations. These renovations include the removal of exterior shutters, and a white decorative fence that enclosed the property. The foundation of the home was elevated and placed on a limestone foundation. It is believed that the porch at the facade of the home was also added at that time, giving it the design it has now.