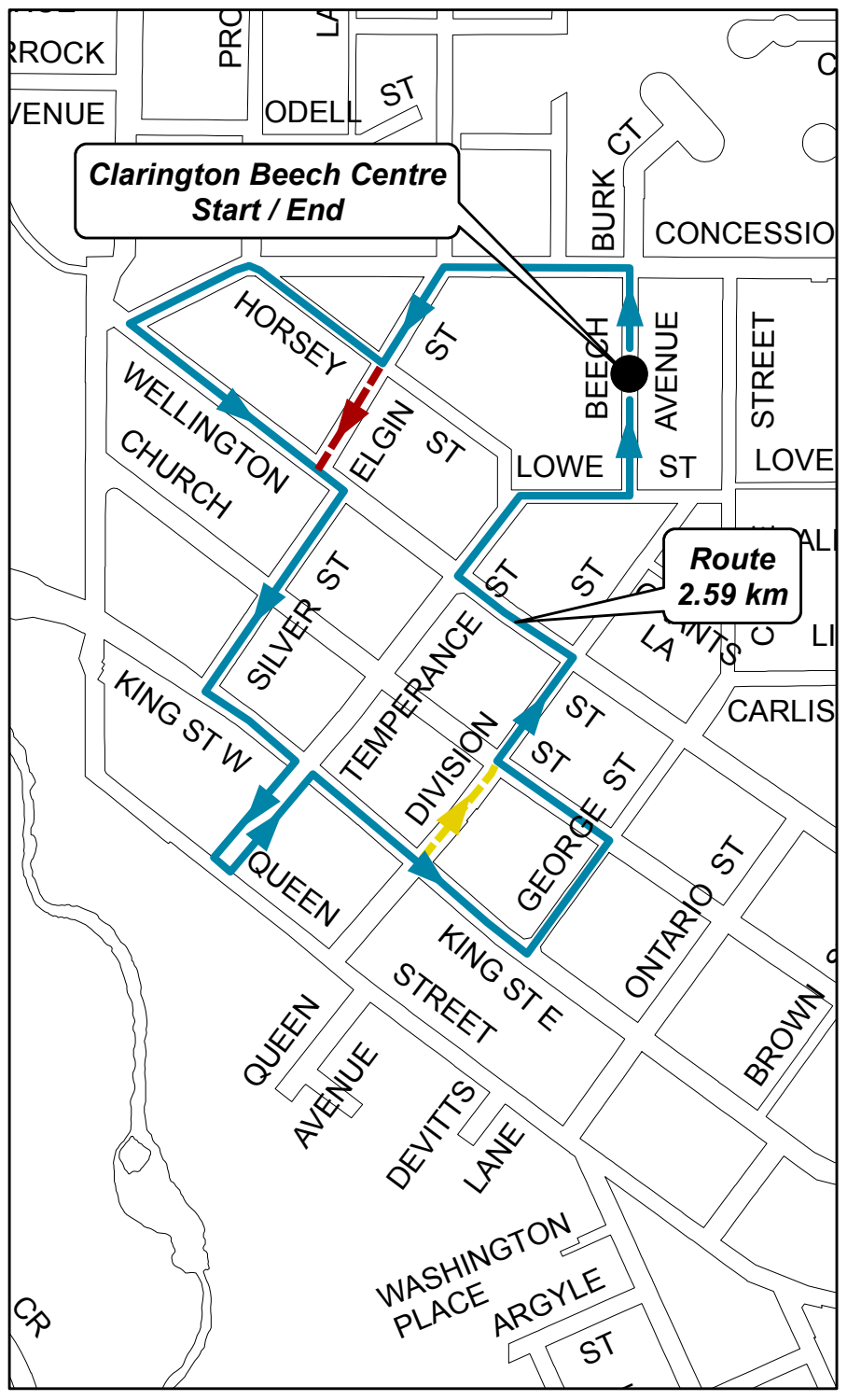


**Clarington Beech Centre  
Start / End**

**Route  
2.59 km**



# An Historic Architectural Stroll Through Beautiful Old Bowmanville

## Introduction to Bowmanville

Welcome to our short Foundation Walk through historic old Bowmanville. The town we now call Bowmanville was first settled by John Burk, Roger Conant, John Trull, and their families in 1794. In the early 1800s John Burk built both a saw mill (1808) and a grist mill (1812) on Barber's Creek (now Bowmanville Creek) on the land along the west bank of the creek south of Highway #2. This area, which the long Foundation Walk will pass through, became known as Darlington Mills. In 1820, John Burk returned to the United States and about 1824 Montreal businessman Charles Bowman bought John Burk's property and mills from Toronto merchant William Allen and local merchant Lewis Lewis and began to acquire other land in the immediate area. By improving the mills and selling small lots, Bowman encouraged settlement in the hamlet. The development of Port Darlington Harbour circa 1837 by John Simpson, Charles Bowman's manager, and an influx of British immigrants during the 1830s increased the population of the area. In 1853 when Darlington Mills achieved a population greater than 1000 inhabitants and became eligible for incorporation as a village, the name Bowmanville was chosen because of the prominence of Charles Bowman's mill. Bowmanville was incorporated as a town in 1858 and celebrated its sesquicentennial in 2008. There are two curious facts related to Charles Bowman, Bowmanville's namesake. First, although Charles Bowman purchased a great deal of land in what is now Bowmanville, he never actually lived here and second, no likeness (photograph, painting, or sketch) of Charles Bowman is known to exist.

## Our Walk

Our route, in combination with this guide and map, is designed to lead you on a leisurely stroll through our beautiful town and to point out some of the more unique and architecturally significant historic homes and buildings. Each site is identified by a number and its street address in this guide. **Your walking directions are in bold type.** As you follow the walking directions from one point to another, you will pass the historic and architecturally significant buildings highlighted in this guide. We have also included a few hidden and little known aspects of our town's heritage. These are identified as "*Hidden Historical Treasures*" in your guide.

The full BLUE walk is 2.6 km long. Should you not wish to complete the full distance, two shortcuts are provided. Each shortcut is identified by a separate colour (RED and YELLOW) and the distance eliminated from the full BLUE walk is indicated. Taking both shortcuts removes 0.8 km, seven properties, and two Hidden Historical Treasures from the walk.

Let's begin with our present location.

1. 26 Beech Avenue (Rathskamory) – This once stately Regency Villa sat on ten beautiful acres of gardens and woodlands. Built in 1843 for surgeon Dr. George H. Low and his wife, the home was the setting for many lavish parties. Circa 1874 the home was purchased from the Low estate by Dr. James W. McLaughlin who sold off all but about four acres of the estate. Dr. McLaughlin was a member of the Ontario Assembly and the younger brother of Robert McLaughlin, founder of The McLaughlin Motor Car Company (later General Motors of Canada). During World War II while the Boys Training School on Concession Street East was serving as a prisoner of war camp, Rathskamory was home to some of the boys from the school. Following the War, the property was acquired by The Bowmanville Lions Club which operated a community centre and day care centre on the premises. In 1997 Rathskamory was purchased by the Municipality of Clarington as a home for the Clarington Older Adult Association.

**Walk out to Beech Avenue, cross the street, and proceed north (left) up the street toward Concession Street.**

2. 27 Beech Avenue (The William Allen House) – The land on the east side of Beech Avenue was once part of the Rathskamory estate until Dr. McLaughlin began to sell it off. This house, known as Drumralla, was constructed in Italianate architectural style circa 1878. Note the low-pitched slate roof, the wide overhanging eaves with their prominent eaves brackets, and the typical, arched, tall, narrow, two-over-two windows. Also of note are the projecting central bay and the wide veranda with its brick pillars. Drumralla was the first house built on the east side of Beech Avenue. The two large beech trees out front are the only ones remaining of the Copper Beech trees that once fully lined the street and gave it its name.
3. 40 Beech Avenue (The Rathskamory Gatehouse) – This quaint Regency cottage was once one of two gate houses for the Rathskamory estate.

**Cross Concession Street to the north side.**

4. 52 Concession Street (The Heal/Clayton House)) – This unique home was built in the 1920s in the American Craftsman style popular in the United States in the early 1900s. The American Craftsman style had its roots in the British Arts and Crafts movement. Note several of the classic architectural design features of this style including the low-pitched gabled roof line, the deeply overhanging eaves, the large decorative brackets under the eaves, and the 6-over-1 double hung windows. The front porch with tapered, square columns supporting its roof is another feature of the Craftsman style. It is the only house of its kind in Bowmanville.

**Continue west along the north side of Concession Street toward Elgin Street.**

5. 62 Concession Street (The McArthur House) – This grand Victorian house was built in 1879 by Francis McArthur, manager of the Upper Canada Furniture Company that was located in Bowmanville. It is a beautiful example of High Victorian design.

6. 74 Concession Street (Avoca Cottage) – Likely built circa 1850, this house is a classic example of the saltbox style of house common in New England. Note the six-over-six windows and the long low-pitched roof that slopes down to the back allowing for a two story house at the front but only a single story at the back. Saltbox houses normally have a flat front so it is likely that the front porch was a later addition. It is speculated that the builder was a late United Empire Loyalist.

**From the intersection of Concession and Elgin Streets, cross Concession Street and continue down the east side of Elgin Street to Horsey Street.**

7. 39 Elgin Street (The Fairbairn House) – This house was once part of the Bowman estate and was built in the Italianate style circa 1880. Note the difference in the second story windows compared to the first floor. The upper windows are arched while the lower ones are rectangular with the exception of the unusual arched window at the main west entrance. All windows have key stones. Other features include the carved paired brackets under the eaves of the low-pitched roof, the low belvedere with its multiple oval windows, and the original gingerbread on the porch.
8. 26 Elgin Street (Marnwood) – Now a Lifecare Centre, Marnwood was once one of the finest Italianate houses in Bowmanville. Unfortunately, very little of the beautiful original house is now visible from the street.

**Cross Horsey Street to the south-east corner of Elgin and Horsey Streets. Pause for a moment and look east along Horsey Street to the first house. You may wish to take a short detour to see it.**

9. 20 Horsey Street (The Thomas Creeper House) – This recently designated historic house, built circa 1876, is an exquisite example of a Regency/Ontario Cottage. The single story structure with its low-pitch roofline has 10 foot ceilings. Note the fine example of Bowmanville brick, the fieldstone foundation with its large corner quoins, the lead grills in the arched window headers, and the original window shutters.

**You now have the option of continuing with the BLUE route or taking the RED shortcut.**

**To continue with the BLUE route, cross Elgin Street and continue west along Horsey Street toward Concession Street (Horsey runs on an angle to meet Concession).**

**The RED shortcut will cut 0.5 km, four properties, and two Hidden Historical Treasures from your walk. To take the RED shortcut, continue south along Elgin Street to the intersection of Elgin Street and Wellington Street. Pause on the north-east corner and skip to # 14 in your guide.**

10. 29 Horsey Street (The Cryderman House) – Built in the late 1800s, this unusually deep Regency-ish cottage has several distinctive features. Note the unique corner entrance protected by the interesting veranda with its Doric pillars and conical roof. Also note the shallow triple bay window featuring Regency glazing.

***Hidden Historical Treasure #1:*** The Prospect Street Bridge was constructed circa 1915 when the Canadian Pacific railway was relocated through Bowmanville. Several homes had to be moved to accommodate the right of way. This unique wood and steel structure is one of the last surviving bridges of its kind in Clarington. It had fallen into disrepair when, in 2002, residents in the neighbourhood became concerned that it would be torn down and a part of our history would be gone forever. They lobbied hard for its preservation and in 2004/2005 the bridge was restored by CPR which owns the structure.

**Now continue south-west down Concession Street toward Wellington Street then turn east (left) onto Wellington Street. Continue along Wellington toward the intersection of Wellington and Elgin Streets.**

11. 146 Wellington Street (The Caverley House) – Built in the early 1880s, this house is one of the finest and best preserved examples of Italianate design popular at that time. Note the louvered shutters on the arched windows and the unique circular window above the two windows in the central gable. The red brick laid in stretcher courses and accented by buff quoins add to the grandeur of the house. The beautiful veranda with its ornate double pillars and the intricate gingerbread are highlights of this home.
12. 151 Wellington Street (The Railway Freight Shed) – Originally built for the Canadian Pacific Railway, this is the last remaining railway shed in Bowmanville. Until it was clad with red aluminum siding to cover the original weatherboards, one could see four high bays spaced a freight car apart on the north side and six lower bays on the south side for loading and unloading trucks. Also note the boomtown facades at either end of the building.

***Hidden Historical Treasure #2:*** This interesting treasure can be found in the east gravel parking lot of 151 Wellington Street. Cross Wellington Street and walk into the parking lot until you are even with the back of the building. Now, look down along an east/west line in the gravel. You will find the remains of iron rails from the railway tracks.

13. 132 Wellington Street (The Hazelwood House) – It is not known exactly when or by whom this grand house was built but it likely dates to circa 1850. Over the years the house has undergone extensive renovations which have altered the façade significantly. Through the years Hazelwood House has been home to several local physicians
14. 120 Wellington Street (Central Public School) – This beautiful old school, constructed in 1889, is still in use as a public school. It has Richardsonian Romanesque style to its architecture. A square eighty foot bell tower topped with a cupola once rose above the west entrance to the school. In 1976 the bell was removed from its tower, restored, and given a home on the front lawn. High on the front of the building note the dentils, the beautiful pressed terracotta spirals on the ornamental brickwork, and the narrow pilasters with their capitals.

**Hidden Historical Treasure #3:** Those of you who are a little older will recognize this treasure. Look above the west entrance of the school. When we were kids we did not have unisex entrances and this one was the BOYS entrance. The GIRLS entrance was on the east side but the stone was covered by an addition built in 1926.

**Cross Wellington Street to the east side of Silver Street and continue down Silver Street toward Church Street.**

15. 37 Silver Street (Waverley Place) – Now the home of The Bowmanville Museum, this house began as a Regency Cottage in 1847. The multi-paned sidelights and transom light surrounding the front door attest to this. In 1861 the second story and windowed belvedere were added giving the home an Italianate look. Note the simple brackets under the roof. The wide veranda with its unpretentious Tuscan columns and beautiful balcony railing was added in 1901. The elegant conservatory on the south side of the house, off the dining room, was added in 1930. Those of you who watched the CBC series “Wind at My Back” (1996-2001) may recognize this house as the home of May Bailey, the character played by Shirley Douglas.
16. 30 Silver Street (The Simpson House) – This unique house features Queen Anne architecture that has been added to a house that was originally built in the Italianate style sometime in the 1870s. The Italianate features include the stretcher course brickwork, the arched windows, and projecting central bay. The most notable Queen Anne addition is the overhanging third story with its two shingled gables and windows recessed behind an unusual balcony-like structure. The brick portico also offers several unique architectural features.
17. 178 Church Street (Saint Paul’s United Church) – Built in 1871, Saint Paul’s is the newest and best preserved of the three Gothic revival churches in Bowmanville. Note the beautiful carved mouldings over the arched windows and the use of buff brick for contrast and highlight. Saint Paul’s once had a steeple but it was severely damaged in a storm in 1929 and had to be removed.

**Hidden Historical Treasure #4:** You should now be standing on the north-east corner of Silver Street and Church Street. Church Street is aptly named for at one time six churches lined this street. Three remain. Note the buttresses that help support the high walls of Saint Paul’s church. Now turn to your left and look carefully at the single story building just across the parking lot. Do you see the four buttresses (painted brownish-red)? They are fakes! But why are they there? To find out, take a short detour along Church Street to the east side of the building (160 Church Street) and walk about 15 paces into the east parking area. The very prominent buttresses you see here are not fakes. They are all that remain of Trinity Congregational Church. Now make your way back to the corner of Silver and Church and look west down Church Street and pick out the Violet Door Bookstore. It was originally the Disciples Church (circa 1850).

**Carefully cross Church Street and continue south down Silver Street to King Street. Pause on the north-east corner of King and Silver Streets for a moment.**

Every building in downtown Bowmanville has an interesting history and unique stories related to it. It is impossible to provide detail on each and every one in this guide and so only a small selection will be highlighted. Note that odd numbered buildings are on the south side of the street and even numbers are on the north side.

### **Look across King Street.**

18. 47-53 King Street West (The Prower Block) – Built in the early 1880s, this two story brick building was constructed in Italianate style. Note the arched windows with keystones surrounded by yellow brick arches, the five irregularly placed pilasters with birdhouse motifs crowning the wood pilasters, and the unique yellow brick band across the building. The brickwork on the cornice is also very unique.
19. 39-43 King Street West (The Buckler Block) – Constructed in Italianate style in the early 1880s, this building has been beautifully restored to closely resemble a photograph taken in the 1890s. Note the unique mouldings above the upper windows and the bracketed cornice with its geometric fretwork above. Missing is the parapet with its pediment which have been removed from the roof.

### **Now turn east (left) and continue toward the corner of King and Temperance Streets.**

20. 38 King Street West (The Jury Jubilee Building) – This unique structure, built during the depression (circa 1932) by druggist John Jury to celebrate 50 years in business, is a mix of Spanish Revival and Art Moderne architecture. Note how the lower floor is set back behind an arcade fronted by two wide basket-handle arches supported by layered pillars with bands of quasi-geometric detailing. The roof once featured a crenellated parapet that has been removed.
21. 32-36 King Street West (The Royal Theatre) – The first dedicated movie theatres in Toronto were built in 1917. Unfortunately you cannot read the date on the pediment of the old Royal Theatre from this side of the street (please do not try). If you could, you would see 1914. Yes, Bowmanville had its first dedicated movie theatre three years before Toronto. Although little of its original glory remains at street level, note the beautiful Beaux Arts upper facade with its scrolled volutes atop the pilasters, the barely visible decorative friezes above the upper windows, and the row of floral medallions below the dentils on the cornice. The Royal closed as a movie theatre in 1969. The theatre seats now serve the congregation of Maple Grove United Church.
22. 11-15 King Street West (The McClung Block) – Re-built in 1869 following a fire, this beautiful Italianate building features the typical arched windows of this style but are unusual in their four versus three asymmetry.
23. 1 King Street West (The Sutton Building) – This building represents one of the few structures featuring Georgian architecture in downtown Bowmanville. Unfortunately, the red brick has been stuccoed over. Note the classical Georgian

features of the entrance and lower windows. Also note the interesting rounded corner and the birdhouse motifs on the bracketed cornice.

**Cross Temperance Street with the light and pause on the north-east corner of King and Temperance Streets. Turn north and take a short detour about half way up Temperance Street toward Church Street.**

24. 40 Temperance Street (Bowmanville Town Hall) – Designed by prominent Toronto architect A. R. Denison in Beaux Arts style and constructed in 1904, the Bowmanville town hall is an impressive building. Note the symmetry of the front façade with its intricate brickwork and beautiful central entrance slightly recessed behind the projecting bays on either side of the building. Also note the three larger upper windows tucked between pilasters, the central arch in the slate roof, the large rectangular dentils, and the interesting octagonal cupola.

**Return to the north-east corner of King and Temperance Streets.**

25. 3-7 King Street East (The Wellington Buildings) – Built in 1894 (note the date on the pediment) in Richardsonian Romanesque style, this handsome building features arched upper windows with beautiful mouldings that feature both recessed and projecting brickwork. The building originally had a tower on the north-west corner which was removed in the mid-1950s.

***Hidden Historical Treasure #5:*** While you are admiring the Wellington Buildings, note the pediment just below the upper window on the right of the structure. It was above the entrance to the Bowmanville branch of the Standard Bank which occupied the corner section of the building where the convenience store is now located. On May 12, 1899 the bank was the scene of a daring robbery. The night watchman was knocked unconscious and tied up by six thieves who broke into the bank, blew open the safe, and made off with \$11,000. The robbers hide the money in a boathouse near Bowmanville Creek expecting to return for it. Unfortunately for the thieves, the money was found by two boys who returned it to the bank for a reward. The thieves were never caught. If you look carefully, you will see the tops of four letters peeking above the sign for the convenience store. The letters are **B \* A \* N \* K**.

**Cross King Street with the light and make your way south along Temperance Street to Rotary Park. You will note the Colville Clock Tower as you approach the park. Carefully cross Queen Street and enter Rotary Park. Washroom facilities are available in Rotary Park.**

Rotary Park – A plaque to the left as you enter Rotary park provides a history of the park. To the right is a plaque dedicating the Colville Clock Tower to brothers Bill, Alec, and Sandy Colville who were killed in action while serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II.

**After visiting Rotary Park, carefully re-cross Queen Street and return to the north-east corner of King and Temperance Streets. Then continue east until you arrive at the north-east corner of King and Division Streets.**



***Hidden Historical Treasure #6:*** The lawn to the south of the church (St. John's Anglican) you approach as you begin walking up Temperance Street was at one time the church cemetery. In the mid-1920s most of the headstones were moved to the newly opened Bowmanville cemetery east of town. However, those laid to rest here still remain here. One of the remaining headstones can be seen lying flat in the lawn just to the south of the church. Although the inscription is weathered and difficult to read, the stone commemorates Sergeant Edward Pethick, a decorated veteran of the Napoleonic Wars.

26. 11 Temperance Street (St. John's Anglican Church) – Constructed in 1856 on land donated by Charles Bowman, St. John's is the oldest church in Bowmanville. The Gothic Revival architecture is very austere. Note the buttresses common to many larger churches and the beautiful sharply arched entrance and lancet windows. The tower once had a spire which was removed following damage by a storm in 1929. A historic plaque to the left of the church entrance provides more detail.
27. 9-21 King Street East (The Bleakley Block) – This large and impressive block of buildings was constructed in the late 1870s. Note the fourteen arched upper windows across the three sections of the block and the eight ornate dormers on the west portion. The dormers are what remain of the original fourteen. The east section has been restored and closely resembles how the block originally looked. Also note the paneled door with the unusually high transom light and the attractive display windows with recessed entrances.

***Hidden Historical Treasure #7:*** Pause across the street from 37-43 King Street East. Between the second and third story windows of the west section is a concrete panel. Can you make out the wording that has been painted over? It reads L. MORRIS & SON FURNITURE. Levi Morris Jr., a carpenter and furniture maker, arrived in Bowmanville in the early 1850s and built up a business with his son Frank making and selling sash and door frames, furniture, and coffins. He also offered an undertaking service. In 1884, Levi Morris attended and graduated from the Rochester School of Embalming. From 1885 the Morris family ran both a funeral and a furniture business from this building until the furniture business was sold in 1959 and the funeral business moved just around the corner onto Division Street. The Morris Funeral Chapel is the oldest family-run business in Bowmanville.

28. 54 King Street East (The Balmoral Hotel) – Constructed in Victorian Romanesque style circa 1891, this strikingly handsome building has undergone extensive restoration. Although, many of the original features, such as the grand entrance, have disappeared over time, many outstanding features remain. Note the imposing corner tower and slate roof, the combination of arched and rectangular windows, and the lovely gabled dormers. It is unfortunate that the upper half of the building's beautiful red brick was stuccoed over in the late 1960s.

**You now have the option of continuing with the BLUE route or taking the YELLOW shortcut.**

To continue with the **BLUE** route, proceed east along **King Street** to **George Street** and then turn left and walk one block north to the intersection of **Church** and **George Streets**. Cross **Church Street** to the north-east corner.

The **YELLOW shortcut** will cut 0.3 km, three properties, and one donut shop (a restroom break?) from your walk. To take the **YELLOW shortcut**, proceed north along **Division Street** to the intersection of **Division Street** and **Church Street**. Cross **Church Street** and pause on the north-east corner. Skip to # 32 in your guide.

29. 94 Church Street (Ashurst Cottage) – Built circa 1850, Ashurst Cottage is the last early Italianate frame house remaining in Bowmanville. Note the hipped roof with the detailed paired brackets under the eaves and the arched upper yet rectangular lower windows. The bay window on the east side of the house features an intricate cast iron cresting.

**Continue west by crossing George Street and walking toward the north-east corner of Church and Division Streets**

30. 98 Church Street (Cherry Cottage) – The unique feature of this interesting Italianate house, constructed entirely of buff brick in 1877, is the three high-gabled bays each facing a different direction. Note the four arched windows with fan mouldings on the second story of each bay and the simple eaves brackets. The original entrance was beneath the lower gable on the bay facing Church Street where you now see two arched windows.
31. 99 Church Street (The Bleakley House) – The east half of this masculine looking home is a Georgian townhouse built circa 1850 while the west addition, constructed in 1872, is Italianate in style. Note the red brick laid in Flemish bond, the low-pitched hipped roof with the height change to account for the higher ceilings in the Italianate addition, the large original chimneys, the simple design of the eaves, the louvred shutters, and the rectangular two-over-two windows on the Georgian half versus the larger arched two-over-two windows on the Italianate half. The lower windows are original while the upper ones have been replaced. The front entrance originally had an imposing portico that was removed in the mid-1960s.
32. 116 Church Street (Trinity United Church) – Trinity United is by far the most imposing church in Bowmanville. Its unique architecture is owed to its expansion from a simple Gothic Revival structure to its present impressive form circa 1890. An engraved stone in the west wall of the church (visible from Division Street) provides a history of its congregations and conceals a time capsule placed in 1988.

**Continue north up the east side of Division Street toward the intersection of Division and Wellington Streets.**

33. 49 Division Street (Waltham Cottage) – Waltham Cottage, constructed circa 1857, is a unique and beautiful example of a Regency house. As you approach the house from the south note the tin-roofed bay window, with its leaded glass arched window,

tucked behind the hedge. From the front, note the low profile of the structure with its low pitched hipped roof and simple cornice. The veranda, with its elaborate gingerbread, once surrounded three sides of the house and had French doors, now restructured as multi-paned windows, leading onto it. The front entrance, with its rectangular sidelights and transom light, contains a vestibule that opens to the recessed main front door.

34. 48 Division Street (The Octagon House) – This very unique house was constructed in 1864 as a parsonage for the Congregational Church and was considered to be an efficient spatial design. Note the low-pitched roof with its square belvedere and deep eaves. Also note the rectangular sidelights and transom light and the six-over-six windows which originally had shutters. The stucco finish of the outside walls was originally lined to imitate cut stone.

**Cross Wellington Street to the north-east corner then turn to the west and carefully cross Division Street. Continue along Wellington Street to the north-east corner of Wellington and Temperance Streets.**

35. 86 Wellington Street (The Prower House) – Originally constructed circa 1858 as a one-and-a-half story home facing Division Street, this distinctive property underwent significant changes in the early 1880s when it was renovated into a house with an unusual mix of architectural elements fronting on Wellington Street. Features to note include the beautiful bay window, the central tower with its exceptional mouldings over the gently arched upper windows, the sharply pointed gables with their shuttered windows and delicate gingerbread, the ornate eaves brackets, and the Doric pillared veranda.

***Hidden Historical Treasure #8:*** 95 Wellington Street was once the site of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company which manufactured exceptional quality organs and pianos. In 1873 the Oshawa Organ and Melodeon Manufacturing Company relocated from Oshawa to Bowmanville and in 1875 was renamed the Dominion Organ Company. In 1876 a 19-stop Dominion organ with 12 sets of reeds won an international medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition and prizes in Paris, London, and Chicago soon followed. In 1879 the company added a piano factory. The Dominion Organ and Piano Company was a major exporter of organs and pianos and prior to World War I it maintained offices in Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies. The company closed in 1936.

**Turn right (north) onto Temperance Street and proceed to the north-east corner of Temperance, Horsey, and Lowe Streets.**

36. 68 Temperance Street (The Spear/Jury House) – This Gothic style house has changed little since its construction circa 1876. Features of note include the red brick laid in Flemish bond, the gable roofline with its central gable protecting a small balcony, and its exquisite original storm porch. Note the exceptional detail in the balcony railing and cornice mouldings and the ten unique double-paned, arched windows of the porch. The arched house windows with their brick fan mouldings hint at an Italianate influence.

37. 72 Temperance Street (The Bryant/Bonnycastle House) – This beautiful Italianate house, constructed circa 1877, has a number of interesting and unique features. Note the hipped roof and red brick, laid in Flemish bond, with buff quoins and buff fan mouldings above the shuttered, two-over-two, arched windows. The buff three brick row below the eaves adds unusual detail to the structure. Another distinctive feature is the location of the entrance to the side of the house which is more in keeping with a Georgian townhouse than with Italianate architecture. The brick storm porch and beautiful L-shaped veranda were likely added in the early 1900s.
38. 73 Temperance Street (The Thomas Bassett House) – Built in the early 1870s this interesting L-shaped home offers hints of Gothic Revival architecture. Notable features include the unique windows with their angular peaks, the two beautiful bay windows (one to the south and one to the west), and the veranda with its delicate basket arches. The storm porch tucked beneath the veranda is also quite notable as is the red brick laid in Flemish bond.

**Continue along the north side of Lowe Street to the north-east corner of Lowe Street and Beech Avenue. Turn left and continue north up Beech Avenue and back to Rathskamory (26 Beech Avenue).**

39. 5 Beech Avenue (The King/Rehder House) – Originally built in the late 1870s in Italianate style, this house was renovated and transformed into its impressive Queen Anne style circa 1887. Features of note include the unusual roofline with a gambrel roof over the high, imbricate shingled front gable, the beautiful delicately detailed windows in the gable, the simple brackets and dentil under the eaves, and the second story bay window complimented by the rounded portion of the unique second story balcony, both featuring imbricate shingles. Also note the veranda with its paired square pillars, dentils, and decorative pediment above the entrance. The brickwork is laid in Flemish Bond.

**Hidden Historical Treasure #9:** Lying on the boulevard in front of 5 Beech Avenue is a rectangular concrete block with the name “KING” imprinted into it. The house was built by W. C. King, a cabinet maker at the Dominion Organ and Piano Company and later the Postmaster in Bowmanville from 1912 to 1921. The stone was a step to assist with climbing into a carriage.

40. 8 Beech Avenue (Ravenscraig) – This stately home, built circa 1886, is an exceptional example of Queen Anne Revival architecture. Note the steeply pitched irregular roofline with its multiple gables and tall decorative chimneys, the exceptionally detailed brickwork of the home, the magnificent octagonal turret, and the striking front bay with its imbricate shingled gable and striking detail including the beautiful stained glass in the arch of the lower window. The large front veranda with its elegant and intricate woodwork also deserves special attention.

This is the end of your short walk through our beautiful village. Although we have only been able to show you just a very few of the dozens of our beautiful and unique homes,

we hope you have enjoyed yourself. Ontario villages like Bowmanville have a great deal to offer in architectural heritage and are well worth preserving.

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