



LAKEVIEW PARK HERITAGE RESEARCH REPORT

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this heritage research report is to describe and evaluate the heritage significance of Lakeview Park (the “Subject Property”), a 30-hectare property at the terminus of Simcoe Street South that contains a large public park with picnic areas, sports fields, an extensive Lake Ontario shoreline that includes a sandy beach, three designated historical buildings (the Oshawa Museum), a dance pavilion/assembly hall and a cemetery.

More specifically, the report:

- (a) updates a previous research report prepared in 2003 by Su Murdoch Historical Consulting; and,
- (b) examines the Subject Property in the context of Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value and interest; and,
- (c) notes which criteria are applicable to the Subject Property; and,
- (d) makes a recommendation on whether the Subject Property merits protection through designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.0 Description of the Subject Property

2.1 General Overview and Defining Characteristics

Lakeview Park consists of a number of distinct components, running generally from west to east, as follows:

- Pioneer Cemetery, located at the northeast corner of Birchcliffe Avenue and Kluane Avenue;
- Several active recreational facilities, including soccer fields, a rugby pitch and baseball diamonds located between Lakeview Park Avenue and Valley Drive;
- The central passive recreational area between Kluane Avenue and the beachfront, which includes the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail, picnic tables, a bandstand, a gazebo, and the Little Lady of the Lake fountain;
- Jubilee Pavilion, a historic dance hall/community events venue located alongside Lakeview Park Avenue central to the Subject Property;
- Henry House, Guy House and Robinson House, representing three types of historical buildings – brick, stone and wood frame – otherwise known as the Oshawa Museum;
- The Lakeview Park Beach at the east end of the park.

Lakeview Park is intersected by or adjacent to several important historic, natural, and recreational areas, including the Scugog Carrying Place, the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail, the Joseph Kolodzie Oshawa Creek Bike Path, the Oshawa Harbour operated by the Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority (HOPA), Lakewoods Park, the provincially significant

Second Marsh, Pumphouse Marsh and Gold Point wetlands, and the McLaughlin Bay Wildlife Reserve, as well as the new Ed Broadbent Waterfront Park.

2.2 Legal Description of the Subject Property

The Subject Property is legally described as:

LOTS C8 TO C19, PT LOT 20, SHEET 25, REGISTERED PLAN 335, AND PT LOT C3, PT LOT C10, LOTS C11 TO C15, PT LOT C16, SHEET 27, REGISTERED PLAN 335, CITY OF OSHAWA.

3.0 Historical and Cultural Significance of the Subject Property

3.1 Early History of Oshawa

The north shore of Lake Ontario was the seasonal home to Indigenous people for many thousands of years, and the shoreline was the first area of Upper Canada to be settled by Europeans. The area near today's Oshawa Harbour operated by the Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority was recognized by early surveyors and mapmakers, as well as fur traders, as marking the southern end of the Scugog Carrying Place Trail ("the Trail"), a portage route connecting lake trade with the resource-rich northern interior.

On orders from the surveyor general of Upper Canada, Augustus Jones surveyed Whitby Township in 1795, mapping the Trail, which begins slightly east of Oshawa Harbour and Lakeview Park. In his field notes, Jones records "Wilson's" to mark the land belonging to the area's first European settler, now known as Gifford Hill, and notes that the area where the Oshawa and Farewell Creeks emptied into the lake was called by the First Nations people *Min-ce-nan-quash*.

After the French were defeated in the Seven Years' War in 1763 and most of *Nouvelle-France* in North America was turned over to the British, they began preparing for an influx of migrants to Upper Canada from the United Kingdom as well for the arrival of United Empire Loyalists and other Americans after the U.S. Revolutionary War. Near the southern terminus of the Trail, one of these, Captain Benjamin Wilson, Oshawa's first recorded settler, built a home and barn on Gifford Hill, within sight of what would become Lakeview Park. On this same land, the first interments of the area's settlers took place, in what is now known as the Port Oshawa Pioneer Cemetery, relocated in 1975 to the west end of Lakeview Park.

Wilson, originally from Massachusetts, likely arrived at Gifford Hill and the terminus of the Trail around 1793, once Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe had founded York (now Toronto) and began assisting immigrants. Wilson received a grant of 200 acres from the Crown, and within a few years, other pioneers had joined him in the area, including Roger Conant and Charles Annis, who settled nearby.

By the early 1800s, a gradual increase in settlers led to the construction of saw and grist mills and to a viable shipping and shipbuilding infrastructure for exporting local products

—including the salmon Roger Conant shipped to the U.S.—all centred around the harbour area. The construction of what would become Simcoe Street in 1822 provided improved access to the northern interior and an additional route for goods to reach Oshawa Harbour.

By 1836, the settlement of Skae's Corners had grown up around the intersection of Simcoe Street and the "Danforth Road" (now Highway 2/King Street). The settlement's name was changed to "Oshawa" in 1842, and in 1850, the village of Oshawa was incorporated. In 1879, the community, now an industrial centre and the new home of the McLaughlin Carriage Company, became a town, and on March 8, 1924, it was granted city status.

3.2 Lakeview Park and Oshawa-on-the-Lake

In Su Murdoch's original heritage research report of 2003, she describes how Lakeview Park became an asset of the City of Oshawa:

General Motors complete[d] the day, July 16, 1920, by selling the two lots and rights of way to the Town of Oshawa for a dollar. The condition was that the lands "shall hereafter be held by the Grantees their successors and assigns for the purposes of park lands only, and shall not hereafter be conveyed by the Grantees their successors and assigns for any purpose whatsoever other than for park purposes." Robert and George McLaughlin added a donation of \$3000 to prepare the land for a park.

In 1920, Alexandra Park was the only other public park in Oshawa, and the McLaughlin brothers recognized the importance of the area as a summer resort.

The land that now includes Lakeview Park was originally transferred via Crown Grants to worthy pioneers for their service to the British Crown or their labour in settling the land. For example, an 1815 deed in the collection of the Oshawa Museum, one of five covering the park area, transfers 200 acres of Broken Front (B.F.) Lot Number 7 from Eleazer Lockwood to John Henry (originally "Hanary"). Lockwood was Benjamin Wilson's stepson, and arrived in the area as part of Wilson's original group in the mid-1790s. The timing of the sale is odd, as Lockwood had only received the land through a Crown Grant three years earlier, after petitioning the Crown for it for many years.

Another Crown Grant, to Charles Annis, gave him B.F. Lot Number 6 in 1821. He subsequently sold the land to the Guy family, and James Guy sold it to William Northcott in 1884, who sold it to Arthur David Henry (son of Thomas Henry and grandson of John Henry) in 1913, and he in turn sold it to the Barnharts (Harold and Viola), in 1920, the same year Lakeview Park was gifted to the City by the McLaughlin brothers. Harold had worked at the McLaughlin Carriage Company, after which the couple lived in Detroit for a time, eventually returning to Oshawa and opening a candy store in the downtown.

When the lease ran out on the store, they purchased the land at the lakefront, and set about building and renting cottages and cabins to summer tourists. The Subject Property included boats, boathouses, and an ice-cream counter, and a dance hall

pavilion where the Barnharts hosted large public dances, concerts, games, and other activities. The “Barnhart’s barns” were successful enough to survive the Depression years and into the 1950s, but after Harold died in 1954, Viola sold the cottages and part of the land to the City in 1968, and all the cottages and buildings were demolished in the years following.

The eastern section of present-day Lakeview Park and the beach became known as “Oshawa-on-the-Lake,” and featured many attractions such as a zoo containing buffalo and the Ocean Wave and Tilt-a-Whirl rides. The beach was a popular spot all summer and easily accessed, as on weekends and holidays the Oshawa Railway ran a continuous service to and from Lakeview Park along Simcoe Street, as far north as present-day Rossland Road. It was also the location for the giant annual General Motors picnic each summer. As described by Oshawa Museum curator Melissa Cole in the Museum’s *Sea Shanty Exhibit* e-book:

“Lakeview Park was a popular location for the citizens of Oshawa to spend a summer’s day. Many families would come and relax along the sandy beach and others rented cottages during the summer months. A lot of people who rented these cottages made them their homes year round and they formed part of the community that lived along the lakefront and many referred to the area as Oshawa-on-the-Lake. Other landmarks in the area included Barnhart’s, where canoes and rowboats were rented, the Ocean Wave, the Buffalo, the Jube, and the many concession stands that were open along the beach.”

3.3 Components of Lakeview Park

3.3.1 Oshawa Harbour

Although the Oshawa Harbour, operated by the Hamilton Oshawa Port Authority (“the Harbour”) is not actually within the boundary of Lakeview Park, the Harbour’s location immediately adjacent to the Park has had an important influence on its historical development.

In his manuscript known as the *Pedlar Papers*, Samuel Pedlar relates that the Harbour, known then as Port Sydenham for Lord Sydenham, governor general of Upper Canada at the time, was the site of a booming shipbuilding industry, with several well-known Oshawa pioneer families, including the Conant, Farewell and Annis families, contracting “large schooners” in the 1830s. Some also captained their ships, including Daniel Conant, and James and Abram Farewell. One of the chief exports was the flour being produced by local mills, as well as lumber from the clearing of the forests to the north.

Wishing to build on these successes, local businessmen, including Skae, Annis, and Henry, petitioned Parliament for a charter for a company to be called “The Sydenham Harbour Company” in 1841. The new facilities were to include a wharf, piers, a breakwater, and storehouse. The first harbourmaster was George Mothersill, followed in 1849 by Joseph Wood. Unfortunately, both men died of cholera contracted in 1849 while assisting infected immigrants who had been dropped at Port Sydenham. The Post Oshawa Pioneer

Cemetery in the west end of the Subject Property contains their remains, as well as those of many other individuals lost to the epidemic that year.

Wood was succeeded by Thomas (Elder) Henry from 1849–1854, one of the founders and a president of the company, who lived at Henry House just west of the harbour in what is now Lakeview Park. Following Elder Henry, James Guy took over as harbourmaster, holding the position for about 37 years, until 1892. Guy was the owner of Guy House, the heritage home near Henry House. In fact, all three designated heritage homes that now make up the Oshawa Museum, including Robinson House, were constructed during this boom time for the harbour.

The *Pedlar Papers* contain reports that the harbour did a bustling business for the next several years, importing coal and goods and exporting local products and raw materials. Pedlar quotes “The *Gazetteer* published by Smith of Toronto” in 1846 describing the town as “a place of considerable business having a good farming country behind it” and lists that year’s exports as follows:

Flour	18,690 barrels	Wheat	11,314 bushels
Pork	599 “	Oats	2,715 “
Ashes	544 “	Grass seed	148 “
Oatmeal	819 “	Potatoes	521 “
Whiskey	377 “	Lumber	145,000 feet

Several lake ports did brisk business with Sydenham Harbour in those years, including Oswego, Rochester, and Buffalo on the American side, all of which offered connections to the lucrative Erie Canal, which opened in 1825. On the Canadian side, Kingston and Hamilton were also valuable import-export partners. Business declined, however, following the 1856 arrival of the railway in Oshawa, when coal and other supplies could then be imported by rail, rather than ship.

In 1878, The Sydenham Harbour Company was changed to “The Oshawa Harbour Company”; the harbour is now known as the Port of Oshawa, and is operated by the Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority. Extensive modernization and dredging of the harbour took place in 1963 and 1967, and a 228-slip marina was built in 1975, but closed in 2002.

In 2012, the Port of Oshawa was given its Port Authority status through the issuance of letters patent under the 1998 *Canada Marine Act*, and its previous status as a Harbour Commission under the *Harbour Commissions Act* ceased to apply. Then, on June 18, 2019, Hamilton and Oshawa port authorities amalgamated, to form the Hamilton Oshawa Port Authority.

As Oshawa Museum curator Melissa Cole put it in her 2012 *Sea Shanty Exhibit* e-book, “The Oshawa Waterfront and harbour in particular have always been, and continue to be, significant for the community of Oshawa.”

3.3.2 The Jubilee Pavilion

One of the most beloved venues in the City of Oshawa is the Jubilee Pavilion in Lakeview Park. The dance hall was built in 1927 to commemorate Canada's Diamond Jubilee, the 60th anniversary of Confederation, and officially opened on July 1 that year. Although the "Jube" as it is known in Oshawa, has undergone many alterations over the years and is now enlarged and recovered in brick, its significance to the lakeshore, to the early history of Lakeview Park, and to the history of Oshawa as a community is undeniable.

In his book *Let's Dance*, Peter Young points out that the Jube is one of only a handful of dance pavilions remaining in Ontario, and represents a rich history of showcasing all forms of music and events over its long life. The Pavilion featured some of the best dance, country and western, and rock bands of their time, including perennial favourites Little Caesar and the Consuls, and WWII Big Band performers such as Ozzie Williams, Boyd Valleau, Jack Denton, Pat Riccio, and Art Hallman, who played a regular Saturday night gig from the 1960s until his final show in 1991. Big Bands were often hired for the whole summer, playing six nights a week and staying in one of the nearby cottages.

Originally a wood-frame building on a cement foundation with a coal furnace below, the current brick building is a Class B property listed in the City of Oshawa's Inventory of Heritage Properties. Despite many alterations, it has retained much of its interior design, including the broad, 4.5-metre walkways flanking the restored "gleaming maple dance floor" surmounted by wide archways. The floor was originally surrounded by metal railings to facilitate "jitney dancing," in which entrance to the hall was free, but a ten-cent ticket was required to access the dance floor itself.

Young notes that the nearby RCAF Elementary Flying Training School (E.F.T.S.) at the South Field Airport during the Second World War provided a steady supply of young men looking for dance partners.

The Pavilion suffered a devastating fire in September 1931 after a dance known as the Midnight Frolic, but was eventually restored and re-opened. The City of Oshawa owns the building, but there have been several independent operators since the Jube opened, including Owen McCrohan, who managed the hall for nearly half a century, to the Central Lions Club from the mid-1980s, and now new managers since 2005, who continue to expand the Jube's event-space, reception, restaurant, and other lakeside services.

3.3.3 Port Oshawa Pioneer Cemetery

In 2009, Heritage Oshawa nominated the Pioneer Cemetery at the northeast corner of the intersection of Birchcliffe and Kluane Avenues as a cultural heritage resource in the City of Oshawa for cultural and historical reasons. The cemetery is Oshawa's oldest, with the first interment in the late eighteenth century, and was listed and added to the Heritage Register as a Non-Designated Property in 2009 by Oshawa City Council.

The original site of the cemetery, nearby Gifford Hill, was leased to Benjamin Wilson as part of his land, B.F. Lot 4. The interments there included those of the earliest settlers and their children, totalling around 70 in all, and including members of the Robinson, Guy, and Henry families (Nancy Henry, Thomas Henry's mother, has the earliest memorial, 1816) as well as Wilson's own in 1851.

Due to plans in the early 1970s to expand the facilities of the Oshawa Harbour, the decision was made to move the cemetery to the far west end of Lakeview Park, near Bonnie Brae Point. As a result of this move in 1975, and the loss of the cemetery records due to a fire, the names of many of those interred have been lost. Recently however, researchers have been successful at identifying some graves using coffin plates and stone memorials.

Unfortunately, one of those lost was that of Benjamin Wilson. In 1987, the Oshawa Historical Society placed a memorial stone in the new location in commemoration of Oshawa's first European settler, and museum staff continue to work to identify as many individuals as possible.

Several reports exist of immigrant victims of the 1849 cholera epidemic—some of whom may have been dropped off at Oshawa Harbour upon falling ill on board their ships—being buried in a common grave without markers in a corner of the original cemetery. It is unknown whether these interments were also transferred to the new location.

All told, 195 individuals were reinterred at the new location near Bonnie Brae Point, including John, Nancy, and Thomas Henry and his wives and several children and grandchildren, and sixty grave markers. Since 1975, ten additional burials have taken place.

The significant heritage features of this historic cultural landmark include:

- the memorial plaque for Benjamin Wilson
- the memorial cairn
- the memorials of early settlers
- the mature tree canopy
- the relationship to the nearby historic homes of the families of those interred

3.3.4 The Oshawa Museum and Archives

3.3.4.1 The Oshawa Museum — Overview

The Oshawa Museum (“the Museum”) comprises three restored 19th-century homes designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1989, commonly known as the Henry House, Guy House, and Robinson House, and the surrounding gardens. The Museum provides Oshawa residents and visitors the opportunity to explore the history of the city and promotes awareness and enjoyment of the community's stories. The Museum includes exhibits, archival services and storage, and offers educational programs, special events, and tours. It showcases artifacts representing the Henry, Guy, and Robinson

families, as well as collections of photographs and artifacts, and a reference library and reading room.

The Museum offers tours and has both temporary and permanent exhibits. Staff and volunteers also hold special events, provide educational programs, and host talks and additional events throughout the year. The Museum works in partnership with other community organizations as an agency of the City of Oshawa and is administered by the Oshawa Historical Society (O.H.S.).

The Museum buildings are in Lakeview Park in their original locations, near the harbour and Lakeview Park Beach, and feature heritage flower and herb gardens. In 2009, a new exhibit area, the Anniversary Drive Shed, was opened to mark the 50th anniversary of the Museum.

The Museum came about as a project of the Oshawa Historical Society (O.H.S.), which was founded in 1957. At the time, concern was mounting over the condition of Henry House, and the O.H.S., then called the Oshawa and District Historical Society, put forward the idea of restoring the house as a “historical museum.” The City granted permission for this use in 1959, and Henry House opened to the public in May, 1960.

Over the next few decades, the O.H.S., led by Verna Conant, raised the funds and awareness to save first Robinson House in 1963 (it opened in 1969), then Guy House in the 1970s, which was slated for demolition along with many of the original small cottages and structures in the area. The City of Oshawa agreed to preserve it in 1984, and it opened the following year.

Until 1998, the Museum was known as the “Oshawa Sydenham Museum,” reflecting the fact that the harbour area was once known as Port Sydenham, named for Lord Charles Poulett Thompson Sydenham, governor general from 1839 to 1841. According to the O.H.S. web site, “in 1998, the name of the museum was changed to the Oshawa Community Museum and Archives, and the museum underwent a final name change in 2016, [now to be] known simply as the Oshawa Museum.”

Interestingly, the O.H.S. owns the contents of all the buildings, including the museum and archival collections, while the city owns the buildings themselves.

As stated on the Museum web site, “By preserving, presenting and actively connecting people and communities with their past, history organizations make their communities more attractive places in which to work, live, and visit.”

3.3.4.2 The Oshawa Museum’s Three Designated Heritage Properties: Henry House, Robinson House, and Guy House

The following section covers the historical information, background, and description of each of these designated properties. In brief, all three homes remain on their original foundations, in their original sites, showcasing their close relationship to the development of the harbour area and to each other. Guy House (built *circa* 1846) was home to James Guy, an emigrant from Cornwall who acquired it *circa* 1865, during the period he was

harbourmaster. Robinson House, named for John Robinson, was originally built *circa* 1854. It was previously thought that it served as a hotel, but this has been disproved. Henry House was the home of not one but two harbourmasters, Joseph Wood and Thomas Henry, and was built *circa* 1840.

(a) Henry House (c. 1840)

An immigrant from Ireland, Thomas Henry (originally “Hanary”) came to Upper Canada in 1811, and served during the War of 1812 shortly after his arrival. He married twice, and had 16 children. He was a prominent elder of the Christian Church (now part of the United Church of Canada), and an active participant in the development of early Oshawa Harbour.

In the words of Samuel Pedlar in the *Pedlar Papers* manuscript:

Briefly stated, Mr. Henry in course of time became earnestly interested in religious work. ... Mr. Henry became the well-known Elder Henry. Besides devoting the most of his time to the Christian Ministry he was to be seen elsewhere as one of the foremost promoters of the Sydenham Harbour Coy. [company].

Indeed, Elder Henry was not only a church elder and harbourmaster, but was one of the founders and stockholders—and the president—of the Sydenham Harbour Company.

Henry House was built not by Rev. Thomas (Elder) Henry, for whom it is named, but by harbourmaster Joseph Wood *circa* 1840. It was originally designed as a single-storey Regency Cottage with exterior walls constructed from Kingston limestone that had been brought to Sydenham Harbour (Port Oshawa) as ballast on sailing vessels. Local trees supplied the 12" x 12" beams used to frame the house.

In a 1988 letter in support of the designation, Jerry Conlin of the Oshawa Historical Society attested that:

Joseph Wood designed and built the home from hemlock, pine, and maple trees,” and that following Wood’s death and his appointment as new harbourmaster, Thomas Henry “modified the building to suit the needs of his large family,” removing the roof and adding a frame second storey, “smaller in dimensions than the first storey, to provide three additional bedrooms...Built mainly of pine, the façade of the structure was finished with 4” clapboard. It is also estimated that about this same time, the summer kitchen was added to the rear of Henry House. This area was, of course, used for summer cooking, while the immediate rear portion of the area was a carriage house.

The design of the house is unique in that it is not found in any other part of Ontario. In addition, the use of Kingston limestone is likely unique to the Oshawa area.

Elder Thomas Henry lived in the home until his death at 81 in 1879. He was buried in the Port Oshawa Pioneer Cemetery. The subtitle of his daughter-in-law Polly’s 1880 biography of Henry is “Christian Minister, York Pioneer, Soldier of 1812.”

Henry family members continued to hold title on the property for several decades. In Thomas Henry's 1879 will, he left the southern portion of his land to his son William Thomas. The northern portion had previously been transferred to another son, Ezra, who in turn sold it to his brother, Joseph G. Henry. The 1881 census lists Thomas's widow, Lurenda, living with William and his family in the family home.

As Oshawa shifted from agriculture to heavier industries in the mid-1800s on its way to becoming "The Manchester of Canada," the first railways arrived, beginning with the Grand Trunk Railway (G.T.R.), which opened a station just south of Bloor Street in 1856. Documents between 1885 and 1890 show parcels of the Henry's property being sold to both the G.T.R. and the Rathbun Company, which would soon develop a rail line to carry goods and people from the Harbour north to Rossland Road. In August 1891, the Rathbun Company was renamed the Oshawa Railway Company.

The Henrys also began selling land to the Town of Oshawa. On May 2, 1911, Joseph G. Henry and his wife sold 142 acres to the Corporation of the Town of Oshawa for \$1000. Similar transactions between the Henrys and the Town continued through 1912.

In July 1913, William sold the 50-acre section of the lot on which Henry House stands to Charles Robson. Robson held the deed for only one year, selling the property in July 1914 to a group including George and R.S. McLaughlin.

R. S. McLaughlin and his brother George McLaughlin purchased the house and property as part of a 40-acre donation in 1920 to the (then) Town of Oshawa as a gift to the people to be used as a public park. Henry House was retained by the City.

By 1921, both William Henry and his brother Arthur had moved north from their lakeshore property and into Oshawa.

Between 1917 and the early 1920s, Henry House was rented by the Mackie family. After they moved out, the house became a functioning part of Lakeview Park. "For three or four years [in the 1920s] the local Council of Women...turned one of the front rooms into a [resting area] for mothers [visiting the park] with small children."

In the 1930s until Ned's death in 1942, Ned and Lina Smith lived at Henry House. Ned, who was also a motorman on the Oshawa Railway in the 1930s, helped plant many of the Park's trees as well as caring for the buffalo at the nearby zoo.

Another Smith family lived in Henry House after Ned and Lina. Mr. Harry Smith, employee of the Parks Board of Management, and his wife were living in the home when a fire broke out on Saturday November 29th, 1958. Though the fire caused significant damage, it cleared the way for the transformation of Henry House into a much-anticipated "museum of early Oshawa history," and following much hard work and restoration, Henry House opened as the Oshawa Sydenham Museum on May 21st, 1960.

(b) *Robinson House (c. 1854)*

Constructed *circa* 1854, Robinson House was the home of John Robinson, a Quaker from England who immigrated to Upper Canada in 1833. For his home's design, John Robinson used a variation of a Dutch Colonial design, incorporating a characteristic gambrel roof and unusual two-tiered porch. These features make Robinson House different from other homes of this vintage in Oshawa or Ontario, as this type of architecture is more commonly found in the New England states in the U.S.

Jerry Conlin's original report notes, "The house is an impressive, yellow brick structure with twin verandahs and a gambrel roof, an unusual feature in Canadian architecture." Conlin states that the home was still in the Robinson family until 1963, when the City bought the property, later adding it to the museum. Although some believe the building served at one time as a hotel, this theory is unsupported, though rooms may have been rented to boarders.

(c) Guy House (c. 1846)

James Odgers Guy did not build Guy House, but after immigrating from Cornwall with his parents in 1842, and settling first in Columbus and then Woodstock, the family returned to "Guy's Point" (now Bonnie Brae Point west of Lakeview Park) in 1854, and after marrying Rachel Luke, another Cornwall native in 1852, James purchased the house and its quarter-acre lot in 1861 for £250. The couple's six children lived with them.

James Guy was also a harbourmaster at Sydenham (now Oshawa) Harbour, impressively for almost 40 years, from 1853–1892. In 1884, he sold his lakefront property and moved into a new house at 138 King Street East between Mary and Division Streets, which he named Llewellyn Hall, likely after his fifth child, who died in 1882. By this time, Guy was a successful businessman who also held a variety of civil posts, including School Trustee, Reeve, and County Warden. He shared a coal and grain dealership with his brother and was called in the *Oshawa Vindicator* of Feb 21, 1908, "Oshawa's Grand Old Man."

James Guy died in 1909 at the age of 81 and was buried along with his wife Rachel in Union Cemetery in Oshawa.

R.S. McLaughlin of the McLaughlin Carriage Company (later General Motors of Canada) purchased Llewellyn Hall *circa* 1902 and lived there with his family until moving to Parkwood Estate. The McLaughlins gifted the home to the Oshawa General Hospital as a maternity hospital, which opened in 1917. It then was used as a home for United Church missionary children until 1948, when the Oshawa Hebrew Congregation bought it to serve as the Beth Zion Synagogue. It was torn down in 1952 to build a larger synagogue, which still stands on the site today.

Guy House formed part of the community that developed around and because of Port Sydenham. This area was at this time part of East Whitby Township and pre-dates much of the development taking place in the village to the north at the four corners (now the intersection of King and Simcoe Streets).

According to restoration architect Napier Simpson, Guy House represents a good quality Georgian Period home of the 1830–1840 period. The wood frame structure and its trim

are typical Georgian. Very few wood structures remain in Oshawa and Guy House may be the oldest of this design and of that period in existence.

Although some changes have been made throughout the years, Guy House is still a classic nineteenth-century lakefront farm home, and is a very fine example of an early Upper Canada rural home.

3.3.4.3 Design and Architectural Features of Henry House, Robinson House, and Guy House

(a) *Henry House (c. 1840):*

- The house was originally a single-storey brick Regency Cottage; it retains its three-bay façade, surmounted by a smaller second storey;
- it has a Kingston limestone-clad hipped-roof first storey and a clapboard-clad second storey;
- the foundation also appears to be limestone;
- there are twin brick chimneys and a front gable;
- it has a substantial front door surround with entablature, decorative pilasters, and side lights;
- there are two tall symmetrical 12-over-12 “French” divided light windows on the façade; three smaller 12-over-12 double-hung windows with slender wooden muntins on the north and south elevations, all with decorative stone hoods, and two still smaller 6-over-6 double-hung windows on each side of the second storey;
- the main house has decorative cornice bracketing and a plain cornice;
- the kitchen “tail” features a simplified version of the decorative brackets in the eaves of the main house, and a plainly decorated porch on the north elevation;
- the summer kitchen addition to the west is also finished in clapboard, with double-hung windows and a screen door;
- the interior features deep baseboards and door casings, and has been restored to represent a typical period family home of the mid-1800s.

(b) *Robinson House (c. 1854):*

- The house is two-and-a-half storeys, yellow brick, rectangular plan and features a Dutch Colonial design with a full-width two-storey porch on the south elevation;
- it has a gambrel roof with deep returns;
- the foundation is likely fieldstone;
- the bricks were likely locally made;
- there are seven windows on the front (east) façade:
 - two large 16-pane windows on either side of the front door;
 - three 6-over-6 double-hung windows on the second floor, which include decorative brick hoods and substantial sills; and
 - two smaller 6-over-6 double-hung windows on the top floor;

- the north elevation includes six smaller double-hung 6-over-6 windows, four on the second floor and two on the west end of the first floor.
- the south elevation has four windows: two 6-over-6 double-hung windows on both the first and second floors. The second floor also has a central door that opens onto the porch and is located directly above the first floor door. There appears to have been another window on the west end of the ground floor of this elevation; it is now bricked up;
- the west elevation has a panelled door on the first floor, a large bricked-in window on the second, and a small 6-over-6 double-hung window on the third;
- the main feature of the south elevation is the double-height porch extending the full width of the house. Slender carved pillars on the ground floor and square versions on the second support the upper level and porch roof. Graceful arches on the front and sides of the porch link the pillars on the second floor;
- the double front door features a transom that has 15 divided lights of varying sizes; a deck with railings has been added to the façade to resemble the porch railings on the south elevation;
- the space is now mainly used for rotating exhibitions for the Oshawa Museum.

(c) *Guy House (c. 1846):*

- The eldest of the three Museum properties, Guy House is a frame end-gabled farmhouse in an L-shaped plan with shallow eaves, clapboard siding and twin brick chimneys that has retained most of its original exterior design, including the deep roof returns;
- the east (front) façade includes a small porch with railings, a shed roof, slender turned columns, and two symmetrical 2-over-2 double-hung windows with small hood moulds on either side of the front door; the door casing has decorative pilasters and a small transom window with eight divided lights;
- there is a small square off-centre 2-over-2 window above the porch roof;
- the north façade features a small porch with railings and a gabled roof to match the main roof, and four 2-over-2 double-hung windows with divided lights and wooden muntins; the first floor windows are taller; the upstairs windows are more square;
- the south elevation has four symmetrically positioned 2-over-2 double-hung windows - two taller windows on the ground floor and two smaller windows on the second floor;
- the “tail” of the L-plan to the west has two 2-over-2 double-hung windows spaced far apart and of a medium size;
- the interior has been configured to serve as the Museum’s administrative centre, including office and archival space as well as a public programming area.

3.3.5 Little Lady of the Lake Statue and Conant Plaque

Also within Lakeview Park are two more significant heritage features: the “Little Lady of the Lake” statue near the Oshawa Museum, and the provincial heritage plaque for the Honourable Gordon Conant, Ontario’s twelfth premier.

The Little Lady of the Lake statue, a marble nude of a young girl, created quite a stir when it was first installed in 1959. The statue was purchased by the City in 1958, created by an unknown artist in Italy, imported by the Stafford Brothers Monumental Works in Whitby and placed in an “illuminated pool” in the south-west part of the park to commemorate G.M.’s earlier donation of the park. The pool and fountain was a new gift to the City from General Motors. By 1998, the fountain had ceased to function, however, and the pool and statue were moved in 2002 to a new position near the museum buildings.

Between Henry House and Guy House, near the Little Lady of the Lake statue and drive shed, stands the provincial plaque for Gordon Daniel Conant, 1885–1953. Born in Cedar Dale into one of Oshawa’s oldest families, Conant distinguished himself as a lawyer and public servant, serving as mayor of Oshawa in 1916–17 and member of the provincial legislature from 1937 to 1942. In 1937, he was appointed Ontario’s attorney general, and following Mitchell Hepburn’s resignation, he became the twelfth prime minister of Ontario from 1941 to 1942 (prior to Bill Davis’s administration, the leader of the provincial government was called “prime minister,” but in 1972, Davis changed the title to “premier”). Following his resignation from office in 1943, Mr. Conant became Master of the Ontario Supreme Court as well as resuming his many volunteer roles in the Oshawa community.

In 1913, Gordon Conant married Verna Smith (1888–1994), only daughter of E.D. Smith of jams and jellies fame. Verna Conant also embraced a life of public service, becoming, in the words of Oshawa Museum archivist Jennifer Weymark, a “true force in Oshawa’s history” through her work with numerous community organizations, including Oshawa General Hospital, the Girl Guides, the St. John’s Ambulance, and the Oshawa Historical Society (1957–1962). As the Historical Society’s first president, Verna Conant was instrumental in restoring Henry House—and later Robinson House and Guy House—and founding what is now known as the Oshawa Museum.

3.3.6 Natural Features

It should be noted that the natural features of Lakeview Park, including views of the lake, beach, shoreline, and nearby landmarks such as Bonnie Brae Point and Gifford Hill as well as the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail and many mature trees in Lakeview Park contribute greatly to its cultural heritage value as a community park.

As stated in Attachment No. 6 of Report DS-09-72, “Lakeview Park has a close association with the neighbouring Museum Buildings, lakefront beach and Harbour lands to the east...The memories of the time spent at the waterfront and park are an important part of community life of Oshawa.”

3.4 Archaeology

Oshawa and its environs have proven to be rich treasure-hunting grounds for student and professional archaeologists, as several digs in the area affirm. In 1967, the MacLeod site, a Lake Ontario Iroquois village dating from 1450 A.D. was discovered on the property of Howard MacLeod at the corner of Thornton and Rossland Road. It is one of the earliest known settlements in the Oshawa area.

Subsequently, in 1992, the Grandview site, near Grandview and Taunton, was discovered, unveiling a new First Nations village and yielding thousands of artifacts, many of which are now on display in the Grandview Gallery at Robinson House, helping to tell the story of the Lake Ontario Iroquois who called this area home.

More recently, the Henry House grounds have themselves become a rewarding site, offering new finds and insight into domestic life in the nineteenth century. In a partnership with Trent University, with the goal of giving archaeology students hands-on field experience and conducting research on the property, the Oshawa Museum has hosted a series of digs in Lakeview Park since the project was first proposed in 2010.

The first dig took place over two weeks in the summer of 2011 under the direction of assistant professor Dr. Helen Haines, in the area of the herb garden behind Henry House. Over 500 artifacts were unearthed, including pieces of ceramic transfer ware, large square nails, coins, raspberry glass and window glass, animal bones, and household utensils such as spoons and forks. In addition, the sites of a possible garden shed and root cellar were noted.

In 2015, the students and their professor returned, and continued their investigations, which included examining a newly discovered rock wall and additional artifacts.

3.5 Draft 2011 Oshawa Waterfront Master Plan

The Waterfront Master Plan by Brook McIlroy Inc. drafted in 2011, set out a number of issues and principles that are relevant to the proposed designation of Lakeview Park. In the plan, the authors identify seven properties under the heading “Heritage Buildings / Parks” on their map key:

1. LAKEVIEW PARK – 1500 SIMCOE ST. S. (1920) – LISTED
2. GUY HOUSE – 1450 SIMCOE ST. S. (1830s) – DESIGNATED
3. ROBINSON HOUSE – 1454 SIMCOE ST. S. (1846) – DESIGNATED
4. HENRY HOUSE – 1446 SIMCOE ST. S. (1849) – DESIGNATED
5. JUBILEE PAVILION – 55 LAKEVIEW PARK Rd. (1927) – INVENTORY CLASS B
6. PIONEER CEMETERY – LISTED
7. SECOND MARSH – LISTED

This acknowledges that these properties and features *function together* as a suite of natural- and cultural-heritage resources that can significantly contribute to a future vibrant, accessible, and sustainable waterfront in Oshawa.

Under the document’s “Guiding Principles” section, it includes the following objectives:

3.2.8 Respect Cultural Heritage

Respect for Cultural Heritage will be advanced by promoting and protecting the range of cultural heritage buildings (e.g. Guy House) and cultural heritage landscapes (e.g. Bonnie Brae Point, Pioneer Cemetery). However, in addition to protecting/enhancing

individual resources, a comprehensive plan needs to be developed to educate the public about these resources and to make them more accessible. (p. 8)

Similarly, under “Key Issues,” it states: “Conserve sites of cultural heritage and archeological significance.” (p. 9)

In the “Overview” section for Lakeview Park, the Plan states the following:

Lakeview Park is the subject of a previously approved Master Plan (which includes Lakewoods Park) and is the City’s central Waterfront Park. The Preliminary Directions and Options Report has confirmed that a new detailed Master Plan is required.

Lakeview Park is an exemplary urban, waterfront park. As such it is a “Destination” park for Oshawa residents offering facilities and attractions not found in other parks in the community.

Lakewoods Park serves two roles: a neighbourhood park and a park which serves the broader community. Any future plans should reflect this.

The importance of these two parks is such that the City should develop a detailed Master Plan based upon passive and self-directed recreational uses increasing over time. The Master Plan will also examine how the entire area can be designed to function as one space in conjunction with additional parkland proposed in the adjacent Harbour Area. The Master Plan will investigate opportunities to achieve a four-season park. The proposed implementation activities for this Precinct are contained in Section 6.

In Section 6, the implementation section, it lists the following objective:

6.2.8 Objective: Respect Cultural Heritage - Enhance opportunities to access cultural heritage resources and information to achieve and promote a better understanding and respect for the cultural heritage attributes of the waterfront.

Respect for cultural heritage will be achieved by promoting cultural heritage education, by protecting and enhancing cultural resources and by developing ways to educate the public and promote heritage issues.

As suggested in the Waterfront Master Plan, the protection and promotion of the waterfront’s—and specifically, Lakeview Park’s—cultural heritage resources forms a key part of any Master Plan for developing this area. Designating Lakeview Park under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* would greatly facilitate this process and move toward these objectives.

4.0 Evaluation of the Subject Property Against Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest, which is required in order to designate a property under the provisions of Part IV of the *Act*.

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or,
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or,
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it:
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or,
 - iii. is a landmark.

After analysing the history and heritage attributes of Lakeview Park, as described in the foregoing sections of this report, we have concluded that:

- 1(i) The Subject Property has design value in that the three historical dwellings, now part of the Oshawa Museum, are early and representative examples of 19th-century Ontario vernacular architecture;
- 1(ii) The Subject Property also has design value in its various historical monuments, including the Gordon Conant plaque, the Little Lady of the Lake statue, and the Pioneer Cemetery, which contains a memorial cairn, various memorials of early settlers, and a commemorative plaque for Benjamin Wilson, Oshawa's first European settler, who is also buried in the cemetery;
- 2(i) The Subject Property has historical and associative value in that it represents an important part of the early history of Oshawa and is associated with a number of prominent families, as well as General Motors;
- 2(ii) The Subject Property has associative value as the site of the Jubilee Pavilion (1927), a venue and focus for nearly a century of dances, celebrations, and events for Oshawa residents that holds a cherished place in the community's memory, particularly in relation to the Second World War years and the RCAF flight school.
- 2(iii) The Subject Property also has historical and associative value in representing one hundred years of active and passive recreation space for Oshawa residents and visitors, as well as a venue for various memorable events, both in the Jubilee Pavilion and on the park grounds themselves;

- 3 (i) The Subject Property has contextual value in that it is important in defining the character of south Oshawa;
- 3 (ii) The Subject Property is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, particularly the Lake Ontario shoreline and the north-south orientation of the city along the Simcoe Street corridor;
- 3 (iii) The Subject Property is a landmark.

5.0 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

5.1 Description of Subject Property

Lakeview Park is a large municipal park occupying 30 hectares at the foot of Simcoe Street on the shores of Lake Ontario.

5.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Lakeview Park is of cultural heritage value for a number of reasons. It is an excellent example of an early 20th century municipal park on Lake Ontario that comprises several historical buildings and structures, a cemetery, extensive landscaping and both active and passive recreational facilities.

More specifically, it is important for:

- its relationship to the development of the adjacent harbour;
- its relationship to the Scugog Carrying Place portage;
- its connection to General Motors, for many years the City's largest employer, as well as the McLaughlin family, which was a major benefactor to many institutions;
- its relationship to the Oshawa Museum and the Oshawa Historical Society;
- its association with prominent early settlers and city fathers, such as the Harbourmasters, the founder of the Sydenham Harbour Company and Benjamin Wilson;
- its unique architecture (housing three of the City's earliest dwellings in close proximity to one another) and its use of local building materials;
- the Pioneer Cemetery;
- the Jubilee Pavilion;
- its lakefront setting, along with the views of Lake Ontario and viewpoints along the shoreline, to the harbour in the east, and to and from Bonnie Brae Point;
- its mature trees, providing refuge within a busy city; and,
- its location on the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail.

5.3 Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes of Lakeview Park that reflect its value as an important link to the history of Oshawa include:

- The three historical dwellings (Henry House, Guy House and Robinson House) that collectively form the Oshawa Museum (whose heritage attributes are described in sections 3.3.4.2 and 3.3.4.3 of this report);
- The Pioneer Cemetery;
- The Jubilee Pavilion;
- The Little Lady of the Lake statue;
- The bandstand; and,
- The plaque commemorating the Hon. Gordon D. Conant.

5.4 Potential to Designate Lakeview Park as a Cultural Heritage Landscape

Although Report DS-20-31 addressed the question of whether a cultural heritage landscape study should be prepared as a prelude to Lakeview Park being designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (under either Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*), this approach was not selected, as City Council favoured individual property designation under Part IV. However, it would be appropriate in my view to suggest that the Park does in fact meet the criteria for designating it as a Cultural Heritage Landscape, for the following reasons:

- (a) It comprises a number of formerly separate parcels of land that were consolidated over time to form the Park as we know it today; and,
- (b) It contains a number of disparate items of heritage significance, including three historic dwellings, a dance pavilion, a bandstand, a gazebo, a statue, a cemetery, and a beach, many of which have existed for over a century.

Being mindful of the fact that Council has chosen to designate Lakeview Park as a property of cultural heritage value and significance under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* rather than undertake a Cultural Heritage Landscape Study, the preparation of such a study has not been included as a recommendation under Section 6.0 of this report.

However, on the basis of the rationale provided above, it is my opinion that in the event Council should decide to revisit this matter at some time in the future, it would be appropriate to undertake a Cultural Heritage Landscape Study for Lakeview Park as described in Section 5.5.1 of Report DS-20-31 dated January 29, 2020.

6.0 Recommendation

Having reviewed the cultural heritage significance of Lakeview Park in detail, and having regard for the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06, I would recommend that the

entire park be designated under the auspices of Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value and significance.

I would also recommend that the Oshawa Museum be asked to list any significant interior heritage features of the Henry House, the Guy House, and the Robinson House in order that they might be included in a future update of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. Martindale, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

July 6, 2020

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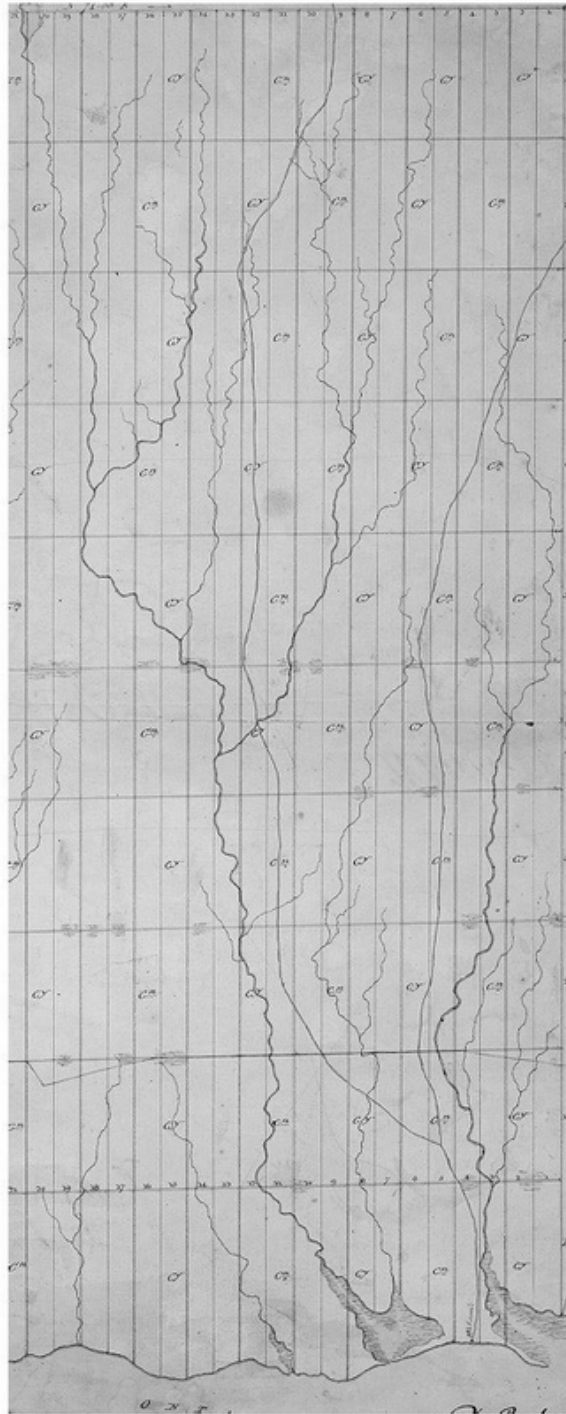
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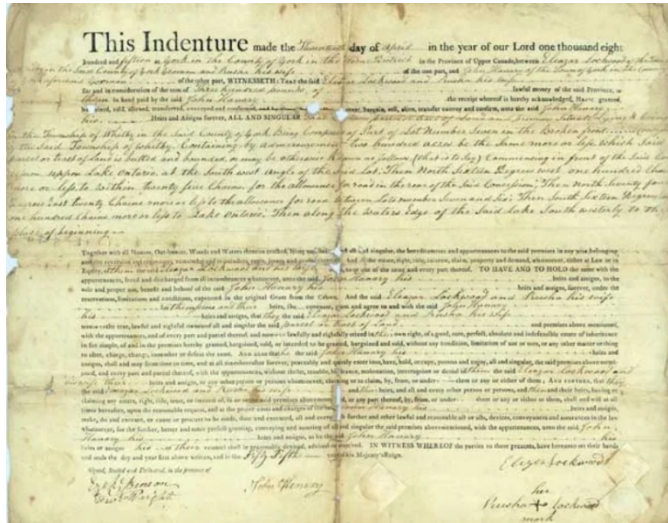
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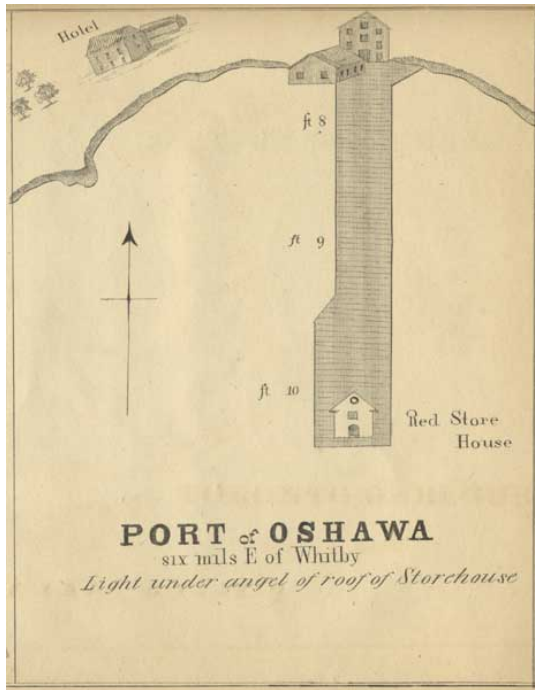
APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL IMAGES



“Whitby Township Plan C31,” Augustus Jones, 1795. This survey map also marks the Scugog Carrying Place Trail. Oshawa Public Libraries.



The 1815 deed transferring Broken Front Lot 7 from Eleazer Lockwood to John “Hanary” (later “Henry”), the father of Elder Thomas Henry. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



Drawing of the “Port of Oshawa” from Hodder’s 1857 book, *The Harbours and Ports of Lake Ontario in a Series of Charts*, showing the pier and storehouse.



“Playing at Oshawa Beach,” 1894. Looking east to the pavilion and pier. Oshawa Public Libraries.



The Henry-Barnhart Pavilion, 1900. Robert McLaughlin Gallery (R.M.G.), Thomas Bouckley Collection.



“Oshawa on the Lake,” 1910. View looking east along the beach. Visible are the coal sheds in the background, the Henry/Barnhart pavilion, the boathouse, and a dock. The trees surrounding the Harbour Pioneer Cemetery on Gifford Hill are visible behind the ensign flying from the pavilion. R.M.G., Thomas Bouckley Collection.



“Ocean Wave in Lakeview Park,” 1912. The famous ride was first located in downtown Oshawa behind a restaurant, but was later moved to the lake where the owner had a refreshment stand near Barnhart’s Pavilion. Oshawa Public Libraries.



General Motors Office Picnic at Lakeview Park, 1916. Note the Ocean Wave ride in the background. Oshawa Public Libraries.



"Tourist Camp, Lakeview Park, Oshawa, Ont." postcard, 1930. Eventually, campers built rows of summer cottages along the lakefront or rented them from residents. R.M.G., Thomas Bouckley Collection.



“Oshawa Pier – Lakeview Park,” 1909. Passengers on the pier boarding the *Argyle*, a passenger steamer. A return ticket to Toronto was 75 cents. R.M.G., Thomas Bouckley Collection.



A hand-coloured postcard showing the Jubilee Pavilion shortly after it opened in July, 1927. This building was originally built to serve as the “Red Cross Cottage” for the Rotary Club of Oshawa. It was later taken over by the city to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Canada’s Confederation, and was renamed the Jubilee Pavilion. R.M.G., Thomas Bouckley Collection.



Jubilee Pavilion staff in 1938. Thomas Bouckley is on the far right. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



Art Hallman's dance band playing at the Jubilee Pavilion in the early 1980s. Art is standing to the right. The band was active for over 45 years, and for 35 of those they played a monthly gig at the Jube. From *Let's Dance*, by Peter Young.



Verna and Gordon Conant on Simcoe St., c. 1920. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



Harbour Pioneer Cemetery, 1902, original site on Gifford Hill. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



Henry House Opening Day, 1960. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



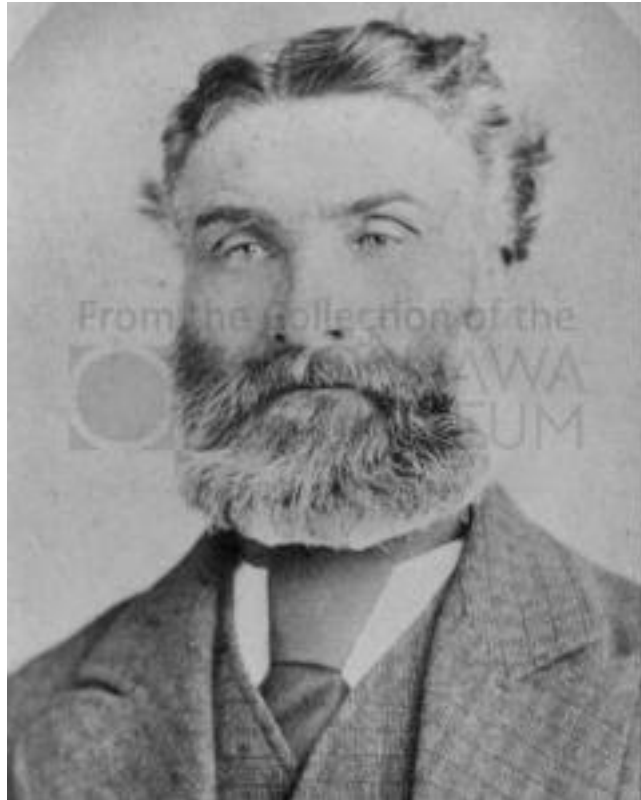
Robinson House in 1974. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



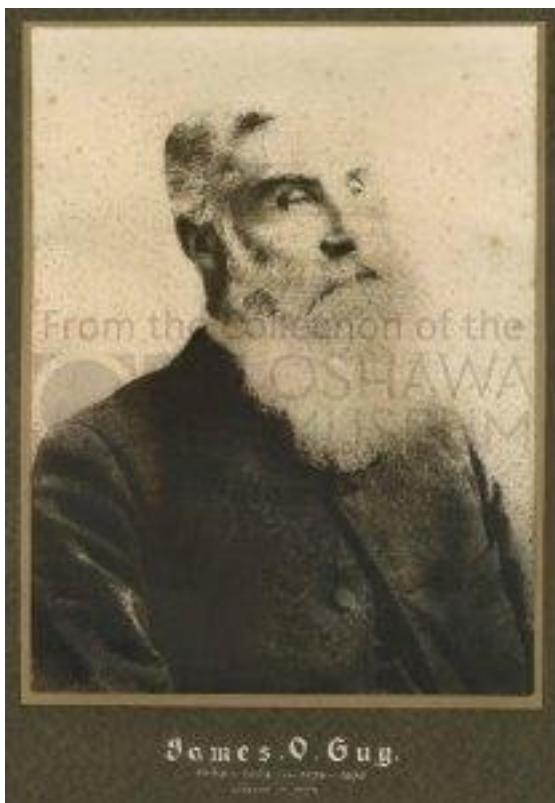
Painting of Elder Thomas Henry (1798–1879), for whom Henry House is named.
Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



John Robinson, c. 1850s. R.M.G., Thomas Bouckley Collection.



James Odgers Guy, 1828–1909. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



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Coal and Wood at Lowest Rates.

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Always in stock.

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142—With

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United Typewriter Company, Limited, Toronto.

This Indenture

made (in duplicate) the Sixteenth day of July
one thousand nine hundred and Twenty

In pursuance of the Short Forms of Conveyances Act,
Between

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED
hereinafter called the GRANTORS

OF THE FIRST PART

and

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OSHAWA
hereinafter called the GRANTEE

OF THE SECOND PART

Witnesseth, that in consideration of ONE-----

-----Dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid

THE
Daily Reformer
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1928

Second Section—Pages 13 to 16



Nearly Half of One Million People Will Visit Our Shore in 1928

MAKE OSHAWA LAKE FRONT YOUR HOLIDAY
SPOT THIS SEASON. EVERYTHING ARRANGED
FOR YOUR PERSONAL CONVENIENCE
AND ENTERTAINMENT

Lakeview Park

HERE at Lakeview Park you will find health and joy
in the pursuit of your favourite out-door activity,
whether it be tennis, boating, swimming, hiking,
horseback riding, dancing, etc. Your stimulated vacation
appetite answered simply by visiting our open lake front.

Here you will meet your friends noted for discriminating
taste—and you will be charmed with your fellow
revelers.

The Jubilee dancing pavilion is one of the big fea-
tures at Lakeview Park—in this pavilion we have perhaps
a reason to boast as it is probably one of the finest in all
Canada—think of it, right here in Oshawa—at our very
doorstep. Last year hundreds attended this dancing pa-
vilion nightly as dancing here is an every night perfor-
mance. In order to give the local visitors every opportunity
of enjoying themselves at reasonable rates season tickets
have been prepared. This ticket is being issued for the
purpose of admitting the holder to the pavilion at any
time and also providing him with dancing at any time he
or she desires. Hundreds of other privileges are also ex-
tended and the best of all is the approximate charge cover-
ing all this season's entertainment at approximately 5c
a night.

The Park opens its gates for the season of 1928 in
about a month's time, possibly May 1st. The manage-
ment of the Park have made arrangements for many im-
provements this season, such as a merry-go-round, new
sport devices, new arrangements for parking privileges
and better accommodation for picnickers, etc.

Lakeview Park Opens May 1st



(left) The indenture transferring ownership of Lakeview Park from the McLaughlin brothers to the City of Oshawa, July, 1920. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.

(right) Ad announcing the opening of the new park, *The Oshawa Daily Reformer*, April 4, 1928. Su Murdoch heritage research report, 2003.



The Park's bandstand in 1954. R.M.G. Thomas Bouckley Collection.

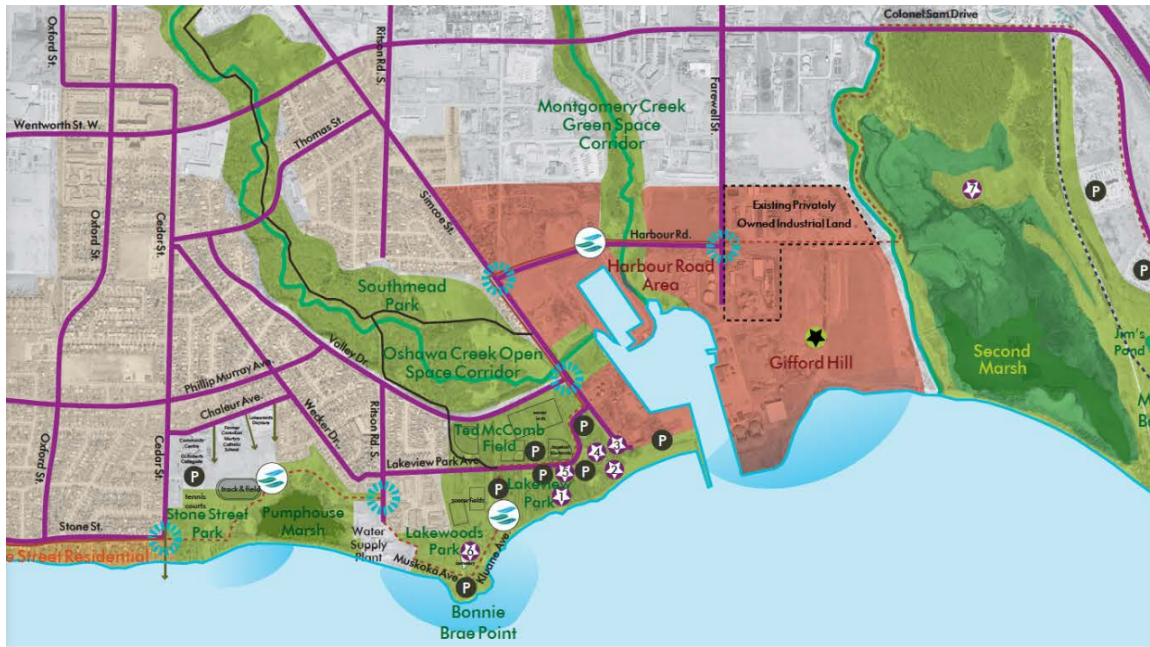


The Oshawa-on-the-Lake tennis court was directly south of Guy House. This 1930 photo shows many of the house's features have survived. Note the well hand-pump. R.M.G. Thomas Bouckley Collection.

APPENDIX C – CURRENT PHOTOS



Trent University archaeological dig at Henry House, 2015.



2011 Draft Preferred Waterfront Master Plan map. Brook McIlroy.



Current site of the Port Oshawa Pioneer Cemetery on Bonnie Brae Point.



View to the east of Gifford Hill, original pioneer cemetery site, visible from Lakeview Park.



Lakeview Park and Oshawa Harbour from Bonnie Brae Point



A section of the Joseph Kolodzie Bike Path passing through Lakeview Park



A section of the Great Lakes Waterfront Trail passing through Lakeview Park.



View of some of Lakeview Park's many mature trees.



The Jubilee Pavilion.



The "Little Lady of the Lake" statue in her location since 2002. Copyright © Oshawa Museum.



Provincial Heritage Plaque in honour of Gordon D. Conant.



View looking west along the lakefront path to Bonnie Brae Point in the distance.



Looking east along the lakefront path to Lakeview Park Beach, Oshawa Harbour, and Gifford Hill in the distance.



Henry House east façade and Drive Shed



Henry House west elevation, heritage garden, and "tail"



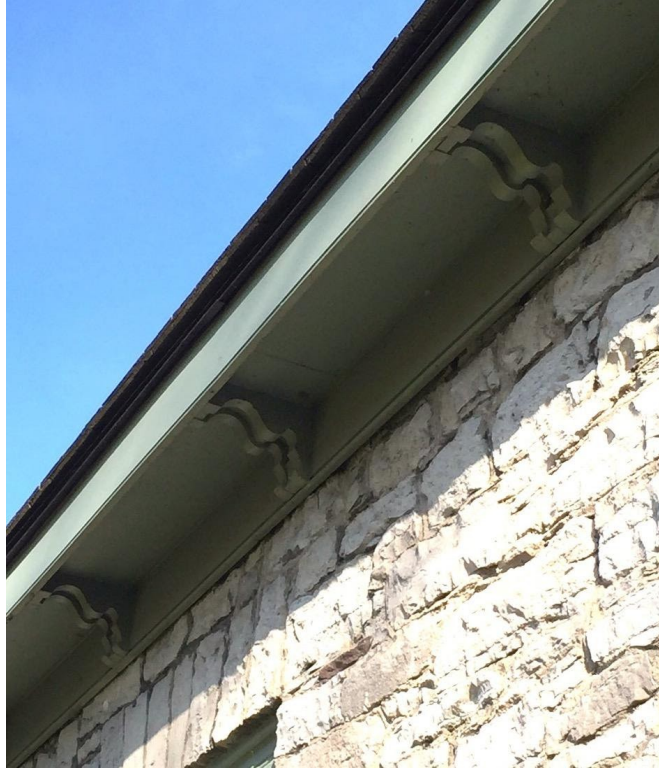
Henry House front entrance with side lights, decorative pilasters, and entablature



North and west elevations, Henry House and drive shed



View of north elevation with limestone walls and 12-over-12 first-storey windows.



Decorative cornice brackets under the first-storey roof, representative of the Regency Cottage style



The porch shed roof on the west elevation "tail" of the house, showing the simple but elegant supporting brackets.



The simpler but still decorative cornice brackets used on the "tail" of the house.



Robinson House, west and south elevations



Robinson House, south elevation



Robinson House, east (front) façade and north elevation



Robinson House (left) in relation to the two other heritage Museum properties, Guy House (centre), and Henry House (right).



Robinson House foundations, likely fieldstone



Guy House, east (front) façade and north elevation



Guy House, north elevation



Guy House, south elevation, showing original L-shaped plan.



Guy House façade with simple porch, decorative pilasters, and transom window. Note off-centre square window above the porch roof. (See details of front entrance below).





Guy House south elevation with galleried porch and turned posts



Guy House foundations, likely fieldstone



View of Henry House (left), Guy House (centre), and Robinson House (right) looking north from Lakeview Park.



Guy House, north elevation, looking south, showing its position in Lakeview Park.