

Heritage Oshawa Historic Building Plaque Program

The Heritage Oshawa Historic Building Plaque Program identifies and showcases architecturally and historically significant resources in our community. The Oshawa properties with these historic plaques are showcased below.

Alger Building

35-37 King Street East, 7-11 Celina Street

The Alger building was built in 1928 by the Alger family to house the offices of the Alger Press Company. Architect Norman A. Armstrong was hired to draw up the plans for the four story building.

Mr. Armstrong was both an engineer and architect, and was known to use the latest techniques when designing buildings. The Alger building was built with structural steel and reinforced concrete, and used high speed elevators during construction. The building's design makes the Alger building a truly unique structure like no other.



Alger Building

Cedardale United Church

824 Simcoe Street South

Plans for building a school in Cedardale were announced in the Oshawa Vindicator on February 20, 1867. With the arrival of the railway station to the north of Cedardale and with the population of Cedardale increasing, there was a need for a local school. The plans for the new school were drawn up by local architect Hiram Barber.

The new school was eventually purchased by George McLaughlin and donated in 1927 to be used as a church for the surrounding community.



Cedardale United Church

Columbus United Church

3265 Simcoe Street North

The Columbus Presbyterian Church (now known as the Columbus United Church) opened on March 16, 1873. The Columbus Presbyterian Church was the third Presbyterian church built in the Columbus area.

The Oshawa Vindicator described this church as "very fine and unsurpassed in this section of country for strength, neatness of workmanship, and beauty of design."



Columbus United Church

Dayman House

1231 Harmony Road North

In 1856 Lewellin Dayman bought a 45 acre parcel of land on what would become Harmony Road. By the mid-1860s the land was valued at \$2,000 and the Dayman family was living in a one and a half storey house, known as the Dayman house. The Dayman house was built in the Gothic Revival style and this particular form is known as Ontario Gothic.



Dayman House

Oshawa House Hotel

62-70 King Street West, 10-12B Centre Street North

Built in 1838 by local merchant Richard Woon, the Oshawa House Hotel was described in 1844 as the best tavern between Toronto and Kingston. The Oshawa House Hotel was a social hub for many years. The rear wing of the building housed a large meeting hall on the second floor where local meetings or travelling commercial troupes would entertain the local crowds.

In the 1920s there was a shortage of housing in Oshawa and the Oshawa House Hotel was converted to apartments with commercial stores and businesses on the first floor. In recent years, we have seen the Oshawa House Hotel being transformed again into apartments and retail stores on the first floor.



Oshawa House Hotel

Pinewood Centre

300 Centre Street South

Originally known as the Children's Shelter, it was determined in the late 1920s that there was a need to build a better children's home in Oshawa. By 1929 a committee was formed and in early 1929 J. D. Storie announced that he was donating land to the Children's Aid Society for a new children's shelter. Local architect C.C. Stenhouse was chosen as the architect for the shelter and the shelter included bedrooms, living rooms, facilities, recreation space, kitchen and dining-room facilities, administration and housing requirements for the staff, and a hospital wing.

Since 1993, the building has been home to the Pinewood Centre of Lakeridge Health Oshawa.



Pinewood Centre

Second Empire Cottage

191 Centre Street South

Built in 1905, this second empire style home is one of the few that remain in Oshawa. The second empire style dates back to the 1850s when Oshawa boasted a number of fine homes built in this style. The original Queens Hotel, Prospect Park, the William Thomas residence and the Thornton-Dundee school all were built in the second empire style.



Second Empire Cottage

South Field #10 Building: RCAFA 420 Wing

1000 Stevenson Road North

The RCAFA 420 Wing was originally known as the Number 10 building of the 20 Elementary Flight Training School. This building was built in 1941 and used as a repair shop when the Oshawa airport was a flight training facility during the Second World War. This building is one of the few remaining buildings of the former training school.



South Field #10 Building: RCAFA 420 Wing

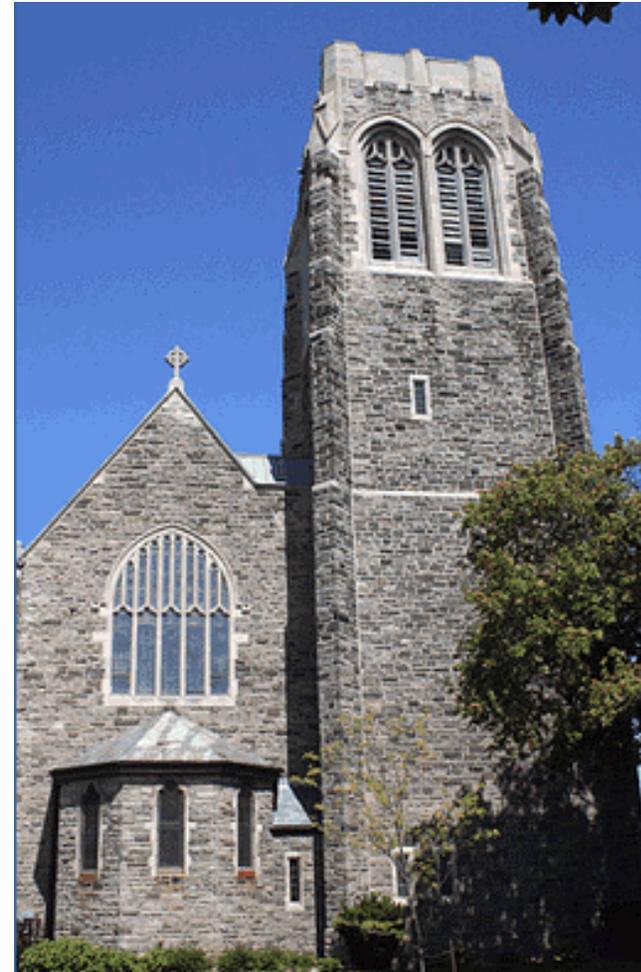
St. George's Memorial Anglican Church

51 Centre Street South

St. George's Memorial Anglican Church was built in 1922. The architect for the church was Eden Smith. Smith was a creative architect designing close to 2,500 houses and many churches in his 33 years of practice.

St. George's Memorial Anglican Church is the third church to service this congregation. It is built of credit valley sandstone in the gothic revival style. A parchment in memory of the soldiers who fought in the war was placed under the cornerstone. The stain glass windows were donated in memory of the rectors, wardens and families who built the church.

St. George's Memorial Anglican Church has remained a testament to the dedication of its congregation.



St. George's Memorial Anglican Church

Union Cemetery

760 King Street West

Union Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the pioneers and prominent individuals who significantly shaped Oshawa, its surrounding area and beyond. The remains of former Premier of Ontario, the Honourable Gordon Conant, rest in the Mausoleum. There are also private mausoleums belonging to the McLaughlin and Pedlar families in the cemetery.



Union Cemetery

Wm. Rundle House

103 Park Road South

Wm. Rundle House was originally owned by Joseph Burk in the 1830s. The design of the house is typical of a Regency Cottage with its low-hipped roof, geometric facades and large first floor windows. This house is an excellent demonstration of how a grand style was adapted to the more modest demands of settlers. Unfortunately, the large evergreen trees that surround the house block much of the view of this beautiful home. Currently, the house functions as a private residence.



Wm. Rundle House