

Subject: Designation of 6019 Perth Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

File Number: ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0059

Report to Built Heritage Committee on December 9, 2025

and Council January 28, 2026

Submitted on November 28, 2025 by Court Curry, Director, Right of Way, Heritage, and Urban Design Services, Planning, Development and Building Services

Contact Person: Ben Morin, Heritage Planner II, Heritage Planning Branch

613-580-2424 ext. 23172, Ben.Morin@ottawa.ca

Lauren Luchenski, Built Heritage Research Coordinator, Heritage Planning Branch

613-580-2424 ext. 21588, Lauren.Luchenski@ottawa.ca

Ward: Rideau-Jock (21)

Objet : Désignation du 6019, rue Perth, aux termes de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*

Dossier : ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0059

Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti

le 9 décembre 2025

et au Conseil le 28 janvier 2026

Soumis le 28 novembre 2025 par Court Curry, Directeur, Services des emprises, du patrimoine, et du design urbain, Direction générale des services de la planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment

Personne ressource : Ben Morin, Urbaniste du patrimoine II, Planification du patrimoine

513-580-2424, poste 23172, Ben.Morin@ottawa.ca

Lauren Luchenski, Coordonnatrice de la recherche sur le patrimoine bâti, Direction de la planification du patrimoine 613-580-2424 poste. 21588, Lauren.Luchenski@ottawa.ca

Quartier : Rideau-Jock (21)

REPORT RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council:

1. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate 6019 Perth Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 4
2. Issue a Heritage Permit under Section 34 of the Ontario Heritage Act for demolition of the cottage on the property as shown in Document 2, Photo D after the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate 6019 Perth Street.

RECOMMANDATION(S) DU RAPPORT

Que le Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande ce qui suit au Conseil :

1. Que le Conseil publie un avis d'intention de désigner la propriété au 6019, rue Perth, aux termes de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, conformément à la déclaration de valeur patrimoniale faisant l'objet du document 4 ci-joint.
2. Que le Conseil délivre un permis patrimonial aux termes de l'article 34 de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, permettant la démolition du chalet illustré dans le document 2, photo D, après la publication de l'avis d'intention de désigner la propriété au 6019, rue Perth.

BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared because designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) must be approved by City Council. The property is located in the Richmond Cultural Heritage Character Area on the north side of Perth Street in the village of Richmond.

The Stewart/Hartin House at 6019 Perth Street is a two-storey stone residential building located in Richmond. Constructed circa 1897, the property is a representative example of a rural Gothic Revival style house. The house was constructed by James Stewart, a prosperous undertaker, tradesman, and well-known member of the 19th century Richmond community. He constructed the house for his family and used the surrounding land to support his business as an undertaker.

The property's second owner, Dr. Kenneth Hartin, worked as a veterinarian, practicing from the house Dr. Hartin is a descendent of David Hartin—a well-known farmer and

businessman in 19th century Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area. The property, with its deep setback and location on Perth Street contributes to the mixed rural character of the village of Richmond.

This property was listed on the City's Heritage Register in 2012 through the Richmond Village Community Design Plan and establishment of the Richmond Cultural Heritage Character Area. Changes to the *OHA* through Bill 23 (2023) and Bill 200 (2024) will result in the removal of this property from the City's Heritage Register if Council does not issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property by January 1, 2027. Further, Council will not be able to relist the property for five years after this date. Heritage staff completed a review of all non-designated properties listed on the City's Heritage Register in response to Bill 23 in Spring of 2023 and this property was identified as a potential candidate for designation.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative, and contextual values and meets six of the nine criteria for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

DISCUSSION

Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate 6019 Perth Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 4

The Official Plan, Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), and the *OHA* all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the *OHA*.

Official Plan

The Official Plan has policies related to cultural heritage in Section 4.5, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. Section 4.5.1(3) states: "Individual buildings, structures, and sites shall be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*."

Provincial Planning Statement (2024)

Section 4.6 of the Provincial Planning Statement (2024) includes the following policy regarding the conservation of cultural heritage resources:

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:
 - b. proactive strategies for conserving built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Policies within the City's Official Plan, as set out above, direct the designation of significant properties and comply with this policy.

Should City Council designate the subject property it would be considered a "protected heritage property" for the purposes of the PPS 2024. The PPS includes the following policy related to protected heritage property:

1. Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.

Ontario Heritage Act

Part IV of the *OHA* provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 of the *OHA* sets out the process for the designation of individual buildings. It requires:

- that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee, and
- that the official Notice of Intention to Designate served on the owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust contain a description of the property and its heritage attributes, as well as a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a statement that a notice of objection may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper.

Per by-law 2002-522, as amended, the Notice of Intention to Designate will be published online on the City's website in both official languages. Document 4 contains the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for this property.

Ontario Regulation 9/06

Regulation 9/06 (see Document 3) establishes criteria to determine if a property is of cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *OHA* if it meets two or more of the nine criteria set out in the regulation. Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that the property at 6019 Perth Street meets six of the nine criteria. Detailed research and analysis are outlined in the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (see Document 5), and a brief analysis of each of the applicable criteria is provided below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

The Stewart/Hartin House has design value as a representative example of a rural

Gothic Revival style house. It exemplifies the Gothic Revival style through its steeply pitched gables with decorative bargeboard and kingposts, finials, carved porch columns, and use of rusticated stone.

The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

The property also has design value because it displays a high degree of artistic merit through its stone construction and carved wooden detailing. The elevated design of the house reflects Stewart's success and prosperity as a farmer and tradesman in the late

The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

The property at 6019 Perth Street, known as the Stewart/Hartin House, has historical value for its association with the Stewart and Hartin families, both prominent and well-known families in the village of Richmond. James Stewart purchased Perth Park Lots 8 and 9 in 1879. Stewart constructed the existing stone house circa 1897 for his family and used the surrounding land to support his business as an undertaker. Stewart was a respected member of Richmond, holding numerous community leadership roles including Reeve of Richmond, elder and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and member of the Goodwood Masonic Lodge.

In the 1950s, Dr. Kenneth Hartin and his wife, Kathleen, purchased the property. Dr. Hartin worked as a veterinarian in Richmond, practicing out of the property at 6019 Perth Street. Like Stewart, Dr. Hartin was a well-known member of the Richmond community. He was an elder of the St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, former village councillor, and the first President of the Richmond Lions Club. Dr. Hartin was also a descendent of David Hartin—a prominent 19th century farmer and businessman in Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area. The Hartin family maintained a significant presence in the Goulbourn, Richmond, and Stittsville areas well into the 20th century.

The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

The Stewart/Hartin House has historical value for its potential to yield information about the role of undertakers and the evolution of death and funeral practices in 19th century rural communities. During the 19th century, funeral responsibilities shifted from families to undertakers. In rural communities, undertakers like Stewart were multi-faceted

tradesmen who prepared bodies for burial, supplied coffins, farmed, crafted furniture, maintained carriages and horses, and organized funeral services. Further research into the property could reveal more about the role of undertakers and death practices in 19th century rural communities.

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

The property has contextual value because it is important in maintaining the mixed character of the village of Richmond. Much of the original village of Richmond can be defined by its built form as a 19th century rural village, while Perth Street is defined by its mix of historic and contemporary residential and commercial buildings. Constructed circa 1897, the Stewart/Hartin House maintains the late 19th century character of Perth Street and Richmond.

The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

The house is historically linked to its original lot on Perth Street and the village of Richmond. Stewart purchased Park Lots on Perth Street in 1879, likely for their large size—ideal for supporting his undertaking business—and its proximity to village core and transportation routes to nearby communities. With its village setting, the property is visually linked to other 19th century commercial and residential buildings on Perth Street. As well, the property is physically linked to its surroundings, as local history records indicate that the building was constructed using local limestone and sandstone from nearby village of Black's Corners.

1. Direct staff to issue a Heritage Permit for demolition of the cottage on the property as shown in Document 2, Photo D.

The property at 6019 Perth Street is listed on the City of Ottawa Heritage Register as a non-designated listed property. The property includes the stone house proposed for designation as well as a smaller, wooden cottage. The property owner has indicated their intent to demolish the cottage on the property to the east of the stone house under Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The owner provided the required 60-day notice under the *Ontario Heritage Act* on November 19, 2025. The notice period expires on January 18, 2026.

Section 30 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* states:

If a notice of intention to designate a property as property of cultural heritage value or interest is given under section 29, any permit that allowed for the alteration or demolition of the property and that was issued by the municipality

under any *Act*, including a building permit, before the day the notice was served on the owner of the property and on the Trust and published in a newspaper is void as of the day the notice of intention is given in accordance with subsection 29 (3). 2005, c. 6, s. 18.

Section 30(2) of the *OHA* provides interim control and notes that once a NOID is issued, a heritage permit is required as if the property is already designated.

Heritage Planning Staff have no concerns with the proposed demolition, the cottage is in poor condition is not recommended for designation. The cottage has been excluded from the list of heritage attributes in the proposed Statement of Cultural Heritage Value. This recommendation has been included to ensure that the property owner does not have to submit a new application that would require Council approval for the demolition of this building once the Notice of Intention to Designate is issued.

Conclusion

The property at 6019 Perth Street meets six of the nine criteria for designation outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for designation under Part IV of the *OHA*. Staff recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property under Part IV of the *OHA*.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no legal implications associated with implementing the report recommendations.

COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR(S)

The Ward Councillor is aware of the recommendations in this report.

CONSULTATION

The property owner was notified by email regarding the proposed designation of their property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on September 29, 2025. Staff offered to meet with the property owner to address any questions or concerns and provided information on heritage designation.

A second email was sent to the property on November 4, 2025, regarding additional details on the property's cultural heritage value, and on how the owner could participate in the Built Heritage Committee meeting.

Staff have met with the owner and had ongoing correspondence about the proposed designation and the owner has not raised any objections.

ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS

The designation of this property under the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not impact physical fabric of the building. While alterations to designated properties, including renovations to remove barriers for people with disabilities, require a heritage permit, the fees for these permits are waived and staff work with property owners to allow for accessibility retrofits.

ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no asset management implications resulting from the recommendations in this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk management implications.

RURAL IMPLICATIONS

The designation of the Stewart/Hartin House recognizes its historical significance within the village of Richmond, the oldest settlement in Carleton County. Located on Perth Street, a key transportation corridor and boundary of the historic village core, the property reflects the 19th-century rural character of Richmond.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Document 4 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Document 5 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

DISPOSITION

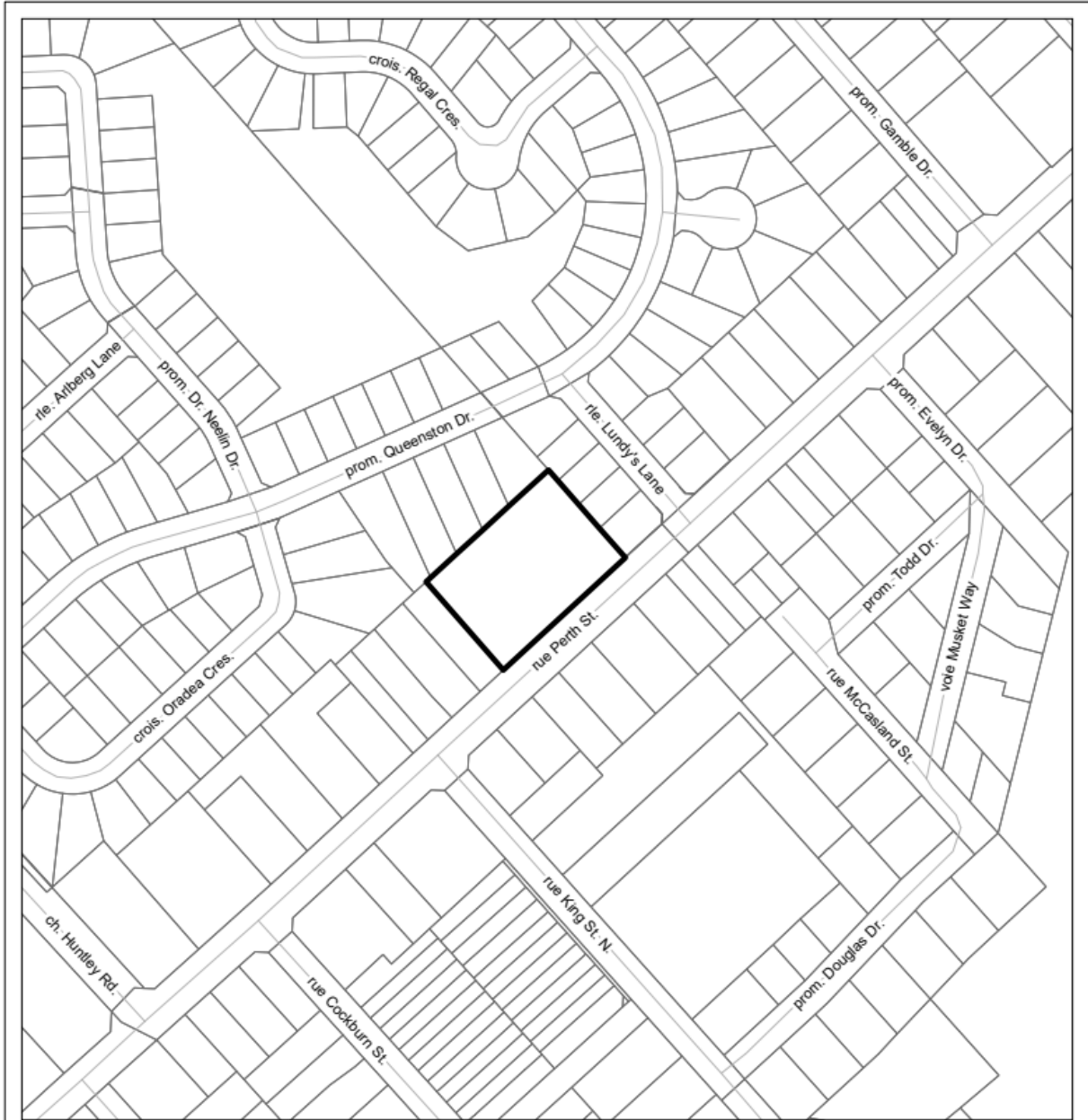
Recommendation 1


If Council does not carry the recommendation, no further steps are required. If Council proceeds with the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property located at 6019 Perth Street, several actions must be taken:

- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, to prepare the Notice of Intention to Designate. Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of Council's decision to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property at 6019 Perth Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 2) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate according to the requirements of Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) If the City Clerk receives a Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department is to prepare a report regarding the objection for consideration by Council within 90 days after conclusion of the objection period, according to Section 29 (6) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) If the City Clerk does not receive any Notice of Objection under Section 29 (5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, or if City Council decides not to withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property after an objection has been served, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, is to prepare the designation by-law, under the authority of the approval of this report and Legal Services to submit to City Council for enactment within 120 days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate as prescribed in Section 29(8) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 5) Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to cause a copy of the by-law together with a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property, to be served on the owner of the property and on the Trust according to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the notice of the by-law in the newspaper according to the requirements Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 6) Recommendation 2


Staff in Heritage Planning Branch and Office of the City Clerk to implement this recommendation.

Document 1 – Location Map



	
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REVISION / RÉVISION - 2025 / 11 / 03	

LOCATION MAP / PLAN DE LOCALISATION
HERITAGE / PATRIMOINE

 6019 rue Perth St.



NOT TO SCALE

Document 2 – Photos



Photo A: Southeast Corner (Source: City of Ottawa, 2025.)



Photo B: South (front) façade (Source: City of Ottawa, 2025.)



Photo C: Southwest corner (Source: City of Ottawa, 2025.)



Photo D: Workman's cottage at 6003 Perth Street, just to the east of the Stewart/Hartin House. Photo: City of Ottawa, 2025.



Photo E: Aerial photo showing the Stewart/Hartin House outlined in red, and the workman's cottage outlined in blue (Source: City of Ottawa, 2023).

Document 3 – Ontario Regulation 9/06**CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

Consolidation Period: From January 1, 2023 to the [e-Laws currency date](#).

Last amendment: [569/22](#).

This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.

Criteria, s. 27 (3) (b) of the Act

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 27 (3) (b) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Property that has not been designated under Part IV of the *Act* may be included in the register referred to in subsection 27 (1) of the *Act* on and after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if the property 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 is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) For clarity, subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a property that has not been designated under Part IV but was included in the register as of the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 29 (1) (a) of the Act

2. (1) The criteria set out in subsections (2) and (3) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Section 1, as it read immediately before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, continues to apply in respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* after January 24, 2006 and before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) In respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it is given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, the property may be designated under section 29 of the *Act* if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 of subsection 1 (2). O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 41 (1) (b) of the Act

3. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 41 (1) (b) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, a municipality or any defined area or areas of it may be designated by such a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* if the municipality or the defined area or areas of it meets the following criteria:

1. At least 25 per cent of the properties within the municipality or defined area or areas satisfy two or more of the following:

2. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
3. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
4. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
5. The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
6. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
7. The properties have historical value or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
8. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
9. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
10. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if a notice of a public meeting required to be held for the purposes of the by-law under subsection 41.1 (7) of the *Act* was given before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(4) For clarity, the requirement set out in subsection 41.1 (5.1) of the *Act*,

(a) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* that is passed before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force; and

(b) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41.1 (2) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Document 4 – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property

The property at 6019 Perth Street is a two-storey stone house, constructed circa 1897 on the north side of Perth Street in the village of Richmond in west Ottawa.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property at 6019 Perth Street, known as the Stewart/Hartin House, has historical value for its association with the Stewart and Hartin families, both prominent and well-known families in the village of Richmond. James Stewart purchased Perth Park Lots 8 and 9 in 1879. Stewart constructed the existing stone house circa 1897 for his family and used the surrounding land to support his business as an undertaker. Stewart was a respected member of Richmond, holding numerous community leadership roles including Reeve of Richmond, elder and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and member of the Goodwood Masonic Lodge.

In the 1950s, Dr. Kenneth Hartin and his wife, Kathleen, purchased the property. Dr. Hartin worked as a veterinarian in Richmond, practicing out of the property at 6019 Perth Street. Like Stewart, Dr. Hartin was a well-known member of the Richmond community. He was an elder of the St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, former village councillor, and the first President of the Richmond Lions Club. Dr. Hartin was also a descendent of David Hartin—a well-known 19th century farmer and businessman in Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area. The Hartin family maintained a significant presence in the Goulbourn, Richmond, and Stittsville areas well into the 20th century.

The Stewart/Hartin House has design value as a representative example of a rural Gothic Revival style house. It exemplifies the Gothic Revival style through its steeply pitched gables with decorative bargeboard and kingposts, finials, carved porch columns, and use of rusticated stone. The property also has design value because it displays a high degree of artistic merit through its stone construction and carved wooden detailing. The elevated design of the house reflects Stewart's success and prosperity as a farmer and tradesman in the late 19th century.

The Stewart/Hartin House has historical value for its potential to yield information about the role of undertakers and the evolution of death and funeral practices in 19th-century rural communities. During the 19th century, funeral responsibilities shifted from families to undertakers. In rural communities, undertakers like Stewart were multi-faceted tradesmen who prepared bodies for burial, supplied coffins, farmed, crafted furniture, maintained carriages and horses, and organized funeral services. Stewart worked as an

undertaker from the property while also farming, maintaining horses, and building carriages and coffins to support his trade. Further research into the property could reveal more about the role of undertakers and death practices in 19th century rural communities.

The property has contextual value because it is important in maintaining the mixed character of the village of Richmond. Much of the original village of Richmond can be defined by its built form as a 19th century rural village, while Perth Street is defined by its mix of historic and contemporary residential and commercial buildings. Constructed circa 1897, the Stewart/Hartin House maintains the late 19th century character of Perth Street and Richmond.

The house is historically linked to its original lot on Perth Street and the village of Richmond. Stewart purchased Park Lots on Perth Street in 1879, likely for their large size—ideal for supporting his undertaking business—and its proximity to village core and transportation routes to nearby communities. With its village setting, the property is visually linked to other 19th century commercial and residential buildings on Perth Street. As well, the property is physically linked to its surroundings, as local history records indicate that the building was constructed using local limestone and sandstone from nearby village of Black's Corners.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that contribute to the design value of 6019 Perth Street:

- The building's rural Gothic Revival style including the following elements:
 - Stone construction in with rusticated ashlar outer wythe
 - Symmetrical principal façade featuring:
 - Two projecting gabled bays
 - One central bay with steeply pitched gable and projecting single-storey porch
 - Evenly spaced window openings
 - Brown sandstone quoins, voussoirs and keystones
 - Rusticated stone sills
 - Side gable roof including red brick chimneys

- Single storey porch with stone piers, gable roof and decorative wooden bargeboard with kingpost and turned columns
- Decorative wooden bargeboard trim with kingposts and finials in gable ends

Key exterior attributes that reflect the associative and contextual value of 6019 Perth Street:

- East and west entrance openings off the porch
- Village setting including deep setback and orientation facing Perth Street

The interior of the building and any outbuildings have not been identified as heritage attributes of the property are excluded from this designation.

Document 5 – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Ontario Regulation 9/06 Assessment

6019 Perth Street

August 2025

Prepared by: Heritage Staff



Executive Summary

The property at 6019 Perth Street, known as the Stewart/Hartin House, is a two-storey stone Gothic Revival house located on the north side of Perth Street in Richmond. The building was constructed by James Stewart circa 1897. Stewart was an undertaker, tradesman, and well-known member of the Richmond community. He constructed the house for his family and used the surrounding land to support his business as an undertaker. The property's second owner, Dr. Kenneth Hartin, worked as a veterinarian from the property. Dr. Hartin is a descendent of David Hartin—a well-known farmer and businessman in 19th century Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area. The Stewart/Hartin House is located on Richmond's original Perth Park Lots 8 and 9. The property was likely constructed in this location due to the large lot size and proximity to the village core and transportation routes to nearby communities.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative and contextual values. It meets six of the nine criteria for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Criterion 1	
The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
<p>The Stewart/Hartin House has design value as a representative example of a rural Gothic Revival style house. Gothic Revival architecture was massively popular in Ontario and became the most common style for religious and domestic buildings in the mid- to-late 19th century. 19th century periodicals helped spread the Gothic Revival style to rural areas, particularly the Gothic Revival Cottage, by publishing and circulating farmhouse plans and elevations. The Stewart/Hartin House exemplifies the Gothic Revival style through its steeply pitched gables with decorative bargeboard and kingposts, finials, carved porch columns, and stone construction.</p>	

Supporting Details

Description of Property

The property at 6019 Perth Street, known as the Stewart/Hartin House, is a rectangular, two-storey stone residential building constructed circa 1897 in the village of Richmond. The property is situated on the north side of Perth Street, just east of King Street North.

The building is constructed of rusticated ashlar limestone, likely locally sourced, with brown sandstone quoins, voussoirs, and keystones. Local history records indicate that the sandstone was sourced from Black's Corners.¹ The building has a side gable roof with central gables on south and north facades. On the south façade, or the principal façade, the central gable is flanked by projecting bays with steep gabled roofs. The projecting bays and central gable create a three-gable motif—a prevalent element of the Gothic Revival style in Southern Ontario.² Each of the steeply pitched gables, as well as the roof's side gables, feature decorative bargeboard trim, ornate kingposts, and finials.

The principal façade also includes a single-storey porch. The porch is covered by a gable roof with decorative wooden bargeboard with an intricate kingpost, and supported by carved columns.

¹ "Looking Back: Interview with Dr. Kenneth Hartin of 6019 Perth Street, Richmond, Ontario," *Goulbourn Township Historical Society Newsletter*, issue no. 1, 2011, 11.

² "Gothic Revival (1750-1900)," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, accessed August 2025.
<http://ontarioarchitecture.com/gothicrevival.html#Gothiccentral>

The building's window openings are framed by rusticated stone sills and arched voussoirs with protruding keystones. The building's original floorplan did not include a central entrance, rather, the east and west wings of the house had separate entrances off the front porch. The building's roof features two red brick chimneys. An addition on the west façade of the building was constructed as a summer kitchen in in the early 1900s.



Front façade of the Stewart/Hartin House showing three-gable motif. Photo: Joan Darby, *Richmond Heritage*, 2011.



Porch detailing. Photo: Fred Darby, *Richmond Heritage*, 2013.



Side gable ends with decorative bargeboard. Photo: Fred Darby, *Richmond Heritage*, 2013.



West addition. Photo: *City of Ottawa*, 2025.

Description and Analysis of Architectural Style

The Stewart/Hartin House is a representative example of a rural Gothic Revival style house. The Gothic Revival style drew inspiration from Gothic architecture, which flourished in Europe during the medieval era.³ The revival movement gained popularity in England in the 1740s and first appeared in Canada in the 1820s.⁴ Gothic Revival architecture was massively popular in Ontario and became the most common style for religious and domestic buildings in the mid- to late-19th century, and remained so until the 1950s.⁵

The emergence of the Gothic Revival style coincided with Ontario's early European settlement and reached the height of its popularity as many of the Ontario's towns and cities began to expand. 19th century periodicals, including *The Canada Farmer*, helped spread the Gothic Revival style, particularly the Gothic Revival Cottage, by publishing

³ "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>.

⁴ "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architecturl-style>.

⁵ "Gothic Revival (1830-1900)," *City of Brantford Heritage Register Project – Phase 1 Report*, City of Brantford, accessed August 2025, <https://pub-brantford.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=16991>.

"Gothic Revival (1750-1900)," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, accessed August 2025. <http://ontarioarchitecture.com/gothicrevival.html#Gothiccentral>

and circulating farmhouse plans and elevations.⁶ American landscape designer Andrew Jackson (A.J.) Downing also contributed to the style's widespread appeal through his pattern and design books—*Cottage residences* (1842) and *The architecture of country houses* (1852)—both of which featured illustrations of Gothic Revival houses. English landscape artist James C. Loudon's preceding *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture* (1833) was similarly influential in popularizing the Gothic Revival style in North America and Ontario.⁷ These publications promoted the Gothic Revival style as appropriate designs for the rural setting.



A SMALL GOTHIC COTTAGE.

Elevation for the Gothic Cottage in *The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 1, no. 2, February 1, 1864.

The most common elements of rural residential Gothic Revival architecture include steeply pitched roofs, front facing gables with decorative bargeboard and kingposts, lancet windows, hood moulds with label stops, and finials. As well, residential Gothic Revival buildings often feature porches with decorative posts or columns.⁸ These features collectively evoke a medieval, carpentered aesthetic adapted to rural domestic architecture.

Gothic Revival Cottages feature a modest expression of the Gothic Revival style, often in a rural context. They are typically one-and-a-half storeys with a central gable, pointed lancet windows, and are often constructed of vernacular materials. The Stewart/Hartin House exemplifies the Gothic Revival style through its steeply pitched gables with decorative bargeboard and kingposts, finials, carved columns, and stone construction.

Local and National Context

⁶ "Gothic Revival (1750-1900)," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, accessed August 2025.

<http://ontarioarchitecture.com/gothicrevival.html#Gothiccentral>

⁷ John Blumestone, "Gothic Revival (1830-1900)," *Ontario Architecture* (Canada: 1990), 37.

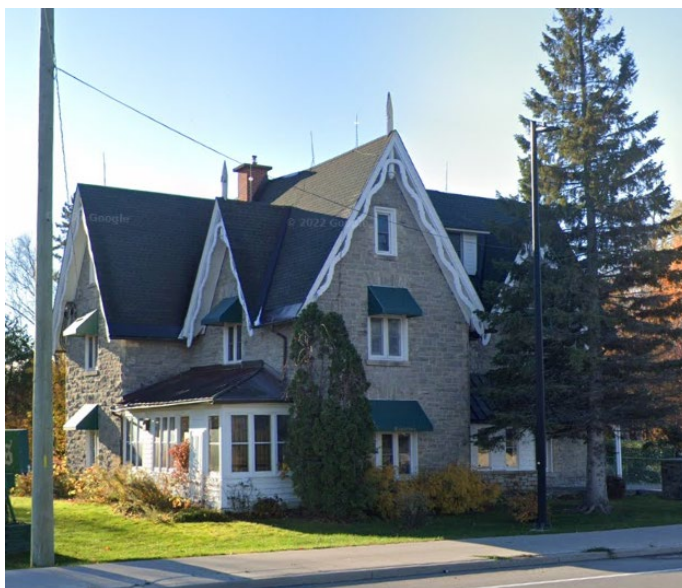
⁸ "Gothic Revival (1750-1900)," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, accessed August 2025.

<http://ontarioarchitecture.com/gothicrevival.html#Gothiccentral>

In Canada, Gothic Revival architecture was the most prominent, revolutionary, and long-lasting revival style. The style was massively popular in Ontario, most used in religious buildings, but also frequently appearing in domestic and public architecture in the mid-to late 19th century.⁹

The Gothic Revival style is a prominent in Ottawa, most notably used in the Parliament Buildings.¹⁰ The style was also used in over 80 places of worship in Ottawa, including the Christ Church Cathedral, St. Luke's Anglican Church, Southminster United Church, the First Baptist Church, and the Notre Dame Cathedral Basilica.¹¹

Other examples of rural residential Gothic Revival architecture in Ottawa include 5816 Hazeldean Road and 173 Huntmar Drive in Stittsville, and 5100 Fallowfield Road in Fallowfield. In an urban setting, the residential Gothic Revival is represented in Earnscliffe National Historic Site of Canada, constructed 1855-1857, at 160 Lisgar Road.



5816 Hazeldean Road, constructed 1868. Photo: *Google Maps*, 2020.

⁹ "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2025.

¹⁰ "Parliament Buildings National Historic Site of Canada," *Parks Canada*, accessed September 2024. https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=471&i=60436.

¹¹ "Places of Worship Inventory," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed September 2024.



5100 Fallowfield Road, constructed 1886. *City of Ottawa*, 2018.



Earnscliffe, National Historic Site of Canada, constructed 1855-1857. Photo: *Doors Open Ottawa*, accessed 2025.

While the Gothic Revival style is prominent in residential architecture in the village of Richmond, it is mostly represented through the Gothic Revival Cottage—including 3498 McBean Street, constructed circa 1846, and 3502 McBean Street, constructed circa 1895.

The Stewart/Hartin House is a grander expression of the Gothic Revival style in Richmond, which is also seen in St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church at 127 Burke Street and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at 3529 McBean Street. Modest representations of residential rural Gothic Revival are also seen in 6108 Perth Street and The Doctor's House at 6031 Perth Street.



3498 McBean Street, constructed c. 1846, and 3502 McBean Street, constructed c. 1895. Photo: *Google Maps*, 2023.



St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church at 127 Burke Street and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at 3529 McBean Street. Photos: *Google Maps*, 2020.



6108 Perth Street and 6031 Perth Street. Photos: *Google Maps*, 2024.

Criterion 2	
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
<p>The Stewart/Hartin House has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship. The property's craftsmanship is demonstrated through its stone construction and its carved wooden details including bargeboard, kingposts, finials, and porch columns. Together, these elements illustrate a high degree of craftsmanship.</p> <p>The Stewart/Hartin House's elevated Gothic Revival style elements, including stone construction and carved wooden accents, reflect the building's high degree of craftsmanship. The house is constructed of rusticated ashlar limestone with sandstone accents, creating a dichromatic effect. The property's ashlar masonry would have involved the work of skilled masons to dress stones to create with uniform mortar joints. The use of sandstone as an accent stone is further indicative of the property's craftsmanship and elevated style. Sandstone, a soft stone that was quite expensive at the time of construction, is used for decoration in the house's quoins, and voussoirs and keystones to highlight the tops of the rounded window openings.</p> <p>The property's wooden detailing and trim reflect the craftsmanship typical of other elevated Gothic Revival houses, but it is one of the few buildings in the village of Richmond with this level of intricate decoration. Each of the property's gable ends feature elaborately carved bargeboard with kingposts and finials. The wooden craftsmanship is further exemplified on the house's single-storey porch, which features turned columns supporting a gabled roof with an open pediment and decorative bargeboard. Together, these elements illustrate a high degree of craftsmanship.</p>	

Criterion 3	
The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No
Response to Criterion	
Heritage staff have reviewed primary sources for the subject building, compared the building to others of similar age or typology, and consulted relevant secondary sources including architectural history books. Staff's review concluded that the construction method for 6019 Perth Street is typical of the building's construction era and type. As such, the property does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	

Criterion 4	
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
<p>The Stewart/Hartin House has historical value for its association with the Stewart and Hartin families, both prominent and well-known Richmond families. James Stewart, who worked as an undertaker, farmer, and carriage-maker, purchased Perth Park Lots 8 and 9 in 1879 and built a wooden frame house for his home and business. After it was destroyed by fire in 1895, Stewart constructed the existing stone house c. 1897 for his family and used the surrounding land to support his business as an undertaker. The property's elevated design is representative of Stewart's success and prosperity as a farmer and tradesman in the late 19th century. Stewart was a respected member of the town of Richmond, holding numerous community leadership roles including Reeve of Richmond, elder and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and member of the Goodwood Masonic Lodge.</p> <p>In the 1950s, Dr. Kenneth Hartin and his wife, Kathleen, purchased the property. Dr. Hartin worked as a veterinarian in Richmond, practicing out of the property at 6019 Perth Street. Like Stewart, Dr. Hartin was a well-known member of the Richmond community. He was an elder of the St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, former village councillor, and the first President of the Richmond Lions Club. Dr. Hartin was also a descendent of David Hartin—a well-known farmer and businessman in 19th century Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area. The Hartin family maintained a significant presence in the Goulbourn, Richmond, and Stittsville areas well into the 20th century.</p>	

Supporting Details

The Stewart/Hartin House has historical value for its association with the Stewart and Hartin families, both prominent and well-known Richmond families.

The Stewart/Hartin House is located in the village of Richmond, the oldest settlement in Carleton County. Richmond was founded in 1818 under military authority as a supply depot and was settled by discharged soldiers of the 99th Regiment.¹² Unlike most surrounding towns, it was established fully formed, with churches, mills, a school, and businesses.

¹² "Richmond," *Goulbourn Township Historical Society*, accessed August 2025, <https://goulbournhistoricalsociety.org/history/richmond>.

Military control of the village ended in 1822, and Richmond soon lost political prominence with the rise of Bytown and the construction of the Rideau Canal. It remained economically active, serving as a commercial hub for nearby farm communities and, by the mid-19th century, as a stop on routes to Ottawa Valley lumber camps.¹³ In 1850, Richmond became Carleton County's first incorporated village.¹⁴ From 1870 until the Second World War, Richmond was a small farming village of fewer than 500 residents, but settlement began to grow more rapidly in the post-war period.¹⁵

When the village was originally laid out, the land was divided into “town” and “park” lots.



Town lots, located in grid pattern between Perth, Queen, Ottawa, and King Streets, were usually one acre each—enough for a house, outbuildings, and a garden. Surrounding these were 10-acre park lots, originally meant for wealthier settlers' estates, but in the early years they were rarely developed and often used for farming. The Stewart/Hartin House is situated on Perth Park Lots 8 and 9 on Perth Street.

James Stewart was not the original owner of the Perth Park Lots 8 and 9, but purchased the land from James Copeland in 1879.¹⁶ James Stewart was born in 1847 in Richmond to Irish parents, Samuel and Eliza Stewart, who immigrated to Canada in the 1830s.¹⁷

Stewart worked as undertaker, farmer, and carriage-maker.¹⁸ Stewart's undertaking business extended beyond

¹³ “Village of Richmond Community Design Plan,” *City of Ottawa*, 2010, 45.

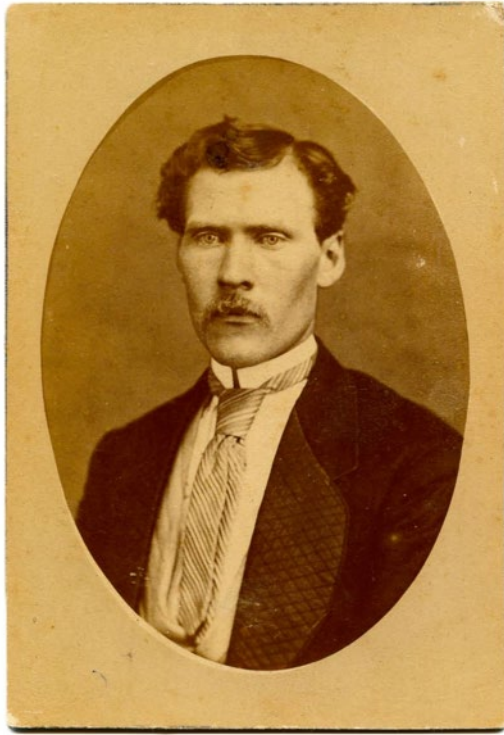
¹⁴ “Richmond,” *Goulbourn Township Historical Society*, accessed August 2025, <https://goulbournhistoricalsociety.org/history/richmond>.

¹⁵ “Village of Richmond Community Design Plan,” *City of Ottawa*, 2010, 45.

¹⁶ Ontario Land Registry, “OTTAWA-CARLETON (LRO-04),” Village of Richmond Park Lot 8, Perth St, Book A, page 325.

¹⁷ James Stewart – Death Record, *Ancestry.ca*, accessed August 2025.

¹⁸ “Village of Richmond Community Design Plan,” *City of Ottawa*, 2010.



James Stewart. "Studio portrait James Stewart," *Goulbourn Museum*, D2021.7.1.14.



Workman's cottage at 6003 Perth Street, just to the east of the Stewart/Hartin House.

Photo: *City of Ottawa*, 2025.

Richmond to Dwyer Hill, Fallowfield, and communities in between.¹⁹ He originally constructed a wooden frame house on the site for his home and business operations.²⁰

The existing stone building replaced the wooden house after it was destroyed by fire in 1895.²¹ During the 19th century, it was common to construct stone houses to replace wooden houses that had been lost to fires. Stewart constructed the stone house c. 1897 for his family, including his second wife Margaret McLean and their seven children, and to support his work. The property's elevated design is representative of Stewart's success and prosperity as a farmer and tradesman in the late 19th century.

Stewart designed and oversaw the construction of the house, which took nearly seven years to complete.²² While the stone house was being constructed, Stewart and his family lived in the workman's cottage on the property to the east of the stone house. He is also believed to have built other houses along Perth Street, including the small frame workman's cottage.²³

¹⁹ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²⁰ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²¹ "Looking Back: Interview with Dr. Kenneth Hartin of 6019 Perth Street, Richmond, Ontario," *Goulbourn Township Historical Society Newsletter*, issue no. 1, 2011, 11.

²² "An outstanding Gothic," *The Ottawa Journal*, November 17, 1973.

²³ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

The land surrounding the house supported both Stewart's family and his undertaking business. Stewart and his farmhands cultivated crops, including hay, to feed his horses, which were used to pull his hearse and carriages.²⁴ The house's interior was originally designed with a large parlour to hold wakes, however, it was seldom used as most 19th century families held wakes in their own homes.²⁵

Stewart was a respected member of the town of Richmond, holding numerous community leadership roles including Reeve of Richmond, elder and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and member of the Goodwood Masonic Lodge.²⁶ Stewart's youngest son, Sefton Stewart, was killed in action during the First World War in 1918 during the battle of Amiens.²⁷

James Stewart died in 1923, but the property stayed in the Stewart family until 1955. His widow, Margaret, continued to live in the house until 1953, after which their son George occupied it until 1955.²⁸

In 1956, Dr. Kenneth Hartin and his wife, Kathleen, purchased the property. Dr. Hartin worked as a veterinarian in Richmond, practicing out of the property at 6019 Perth Street, specifically in the west addition.²⁹ Like Stewart, Dr. Hartin was a well-known member of the Richmond community. He was an elder of the St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, former village councillor, and the first President of the Richmond Lions Club.³⁰

Dr. Hartin was also the great-grandson of David Hartin and Sarah Malcolmson. David Hartin was the second son of Patrick and Mary Hartin—Irish settlers who settled in the Goulbourn area as early as 1810.³¹ He was a well-known farmer and businessman in 19th century Goulbourn Township, owning several properties in the area.³² The Hartin family maintained a significant presence in the Goulbourn, Richmond, and Stittsville areas well into the 20th century.

Dr. Hartin proudly maintained the stone house at 6019 Perth Street, as well as collected, displayed, and donated artifacts found on the property including carriage

²⁴ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²⁵ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²⁶ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²⁷ "Pte. S.J. Stewart Killed in Action," *The Ottawa Journal*, August, 27, 1918.

²⁸ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

²⁹ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

³⁰ M. Scott, "The Stewart/Hartin House," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025, <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/the-stewarthartin-house/>

³¹ Stittsville Women's Institute, *Farms and Families*, Tweedsmuir History Committee (Stittsville, Ontario: 1979), 116.

³² Hartin Hotel report

wheels, horseshoes, and other agricultural instruments.³³ The property stayed in the Hartin family until 2012.



"Christmas card Stewart House," *Goulbourn Museum*, D2021.7.1.20

Criterion 5	
The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The Stewart/Hartin House has potential to yield information about rural 19 th century death and funeral practices. The original owner of the house, James Stewart, conducted his work as an undertaker from the property, as well as other work that supported his industry including a farm, horses, and carriage and coffin making. During the 19 th century, funeral responsibilities shifted from families to undertakers. Rural undertakers like Stewart were considered multi-faceted tradesmen who prepared bodies and supplied coffins but also farmed, crafted furniture, maintained carriages and horses, and organized funeral services. Further research into the property could reveal information on the role of undertakers and death practices in 19 th century rural communities.	

Supporting Details

The Stewart/Hartin House has potential to yield information about rural 19th century death and funeral practices. The original owner of the house, James Stewart, conducted his work as an undertaker from the property, as well as other work that supported his industry including a farm, horses, and carriage and coffin making.

³³ "Looking Back: Interview with Dr. Kenneth Hartin of 6019 Perth Street, Richmond, Ontario," *Goulbourn Township Historical Society Newsletter*, issue no. 1, 2011, 11.

The undertaker profession arose as the funeral and death industry transformed in the 19th century. In 19th century rural Ontario, funeral responsibilities that had once been handled by families and neighbours increasingly shifted to undertakers due to a mix of practical and cultural changes.³⁴ Ontario's harsh winters also made burials difficult, and undertakers provided access to storage vaults and organized delayed interments.³⁵ By the late 19th century, new practices like embalming required skills and equipment beyond family's means, further encouraging reliance on professionals.³⁶ As well, as cemeteries and burial sites were increasingly established outside of town limits, horse-drawn funeral carriages became required for transporting coffins.³⁷

Throughout the 19th century, rural undertakers were thought of as tradesmen who practiced several trades to support their business.³⁸ Many undertakers also crafted and sold coffins and other furniture, maintained their own carriages and horses, as well as other tasks like farming and blacksmithing. Aside from preparing the body and supplying the casket, undertakers were also often responsible for funeral services, processions, and church arrangements. The undertaker was the precursor to the modern-day funeral director.³⁹

As James Stewart constructed his house and used his land with the intention of supporting his business as an undertaker, further research could reveal more about the daily life, practices, and role of 19th century rural undertakers in death and funerals.

³⁴ "A History of Dying in the Gatineau Valley," *Gatineau Valley Historical Society*, 2019. Accessed August 2025, <https://www.gvhs.ca/publications/utga-history-of-dying.html#tf>.

³⁵ Susan Smart, *A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-century Ontario*, Dundurn/Ontario Genealogical Society (Toronto: 2011).

³⁶ "A History of Dying in the Gatineau Valley," *Gatineau Valley Historical Society*, 2019. Accessed August 2025, <https://www.gvhs.ca/publications/utga-history-of-dying.html#tf>.

³⁷ Susan Smart, *A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-century Ontario*, Dundurn/Ontario Genealogical Society (Toronto: 2011).

³⁸ Susan Smart, *A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-century Ontario*, Dundurn/Ontario Genealogical Society (Toronto: 2011).

³⁹ Brash et al., *Life and Death at Woodland Cemetery*, Archaeology eBook Collection. 2. 2019.



James Stewart driving a horse drawn funeral hearse, likely on the property at 6019 Perth Street. "James Stewart and horse drawn hearse," *Goulbourn Museum*, D2021.7.1.19.

Criterion 6	
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	No
Response to Criterion	
While the property was likely designed by its original owner, James Stewart. Stewart was a licensed and trained undertaker, and was not a builder, designer, or architect by trade. As such, it is not representative of his body of work as a builder or architect. The property does not meet this criterion.	

Criterion 7	
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The Stewart/Hartin House is important in maintaining the mixed character of the village of Richmond and Perth Street. Much of the original village of Richmond, particularly McBean Street, can be defined by its built form as a 19 th century rural village. Perth Street has a mixed character with contemporary and historic residential and commercial buildings. This mixed character exemplifies the later development of lots on Perth Street, that were reserved for wealthier settlers and used for farming. As one of the earliest properties remaining, the Stewart/Hartin House is important in maintaining the late 19 th century character of Perth Street and Richmond.	

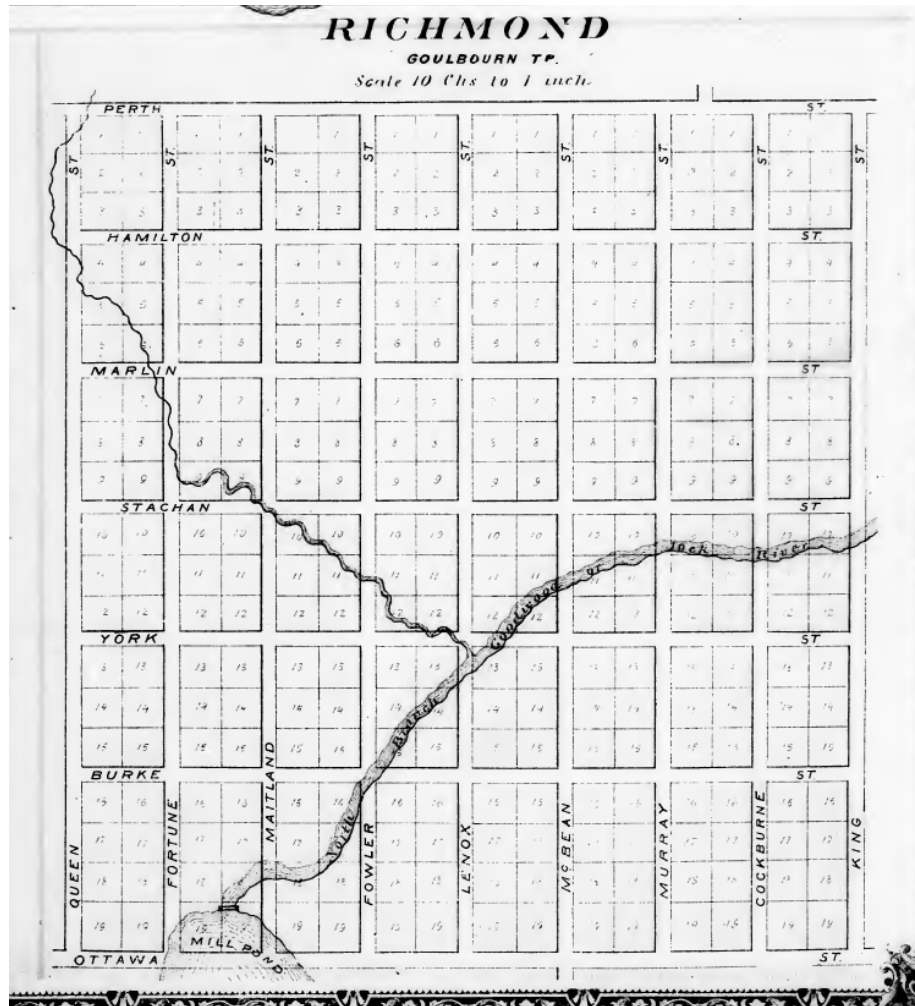
Supporting Details

The property is important in maintaining the mixed character of the village of Richmond and Perth Street. The Stewart/Hartin House is located within the village of Richmond,

which is in the southwestern end of rural Ottawa, south of Kanata and Stittsville, and straddling the Jock River. The property is situated on the north side of Perth Street, one of Richmond's historic and contemporary main roads. Perth Street is one of the historic boundaries of the village of Richmond and was a key transportation corridor, connecting Ottawa to nearby Perth and other villages. The property's location on Perth Street places it on the edge of the historic village core.

Much of the original village of Richmond, specifically grid-like streets comprised of the original town lots, can be defined as by its built form as a 19th century rural village. The existing 19th century commercial and residential buildings on Richmond and Perth Street are typically smaller-scale, low-rise buildings with wood, brick, or stone construction or cladding, and often feature elements of the Gothic Revival or Italianate styles.

Perth Street is defined by its mixed character with contemporary and historical residential and commercial buildings. This mixed character exemplifies the later development of lots on Perth Street, that were reserved for wealthier settlers and used for farming. As one of the earliest properties remaining, the Stewart/Hartin House is important in maintaining the late 19th century character of Perth Street.



“Richmond,” *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Count of Carleton including Ottawa*, H.Belden & Co., 1879, 26.

Criterion 8	
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The house is historically linked to its original lot on Perth Street and the village of Richmond. James Stewart purchased park lots on Perth Street in 1879, likely for their large size—ideal for supporting his undertaking business—and its proximity to village core and transportation routes to nearby communities. The property is visually linked to other 19 th century commercial and residential buildings on Perth Street. As well, the property physically linked to its surroundings, as local history records indicate that the building was constructed using local limestone and sandstone from nearby village Black’s Corners.	

Supporting Details

The Stewart/Hartin House is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings.

The property is historically linked to its original lot on Perth Street and the village of Richmond. On the streets bordering the grid, namely Perth, Queen, Ottawa, and King Streets, 10-acre lots were divided for wealthier settlers to have larger estate lots. However, unlike the village core which was developed in the early 19th century, these

were seldom developed and were often used for farming instead.⁴⁰ When Stewart bought one of the original park lots in 1879, he likely chose it due to its large size, which would have been ideal for running and supporting his undertaking business, and for its proximity to a populated village.

As well, the lot's location on Perth Street placed the property directly on a transportation corridor to surrounding villages, like Dwyer Hill and Fallowfield, where Stewart provided his services as an undertaker. The property's location on Perth Street also provided proximity to the Richmond fairgrounds, of which James Stewart was involved as a director.⁴¹

The property is visually connected to other 19th century commercial and residential buildings on Perth Street including: the Rielly House Hotel, at constructed 1857 at 6092 Perth Street, the Old Town Hall at 6107 Perth Street, constructed in the 1850s and moved to its current location in the late 19th century, The Doctor's House at 6108 Perth Street, constructed circa 1890, and the residential property at 6031 Perth Street constructed circa 1871.

The property is also physically linked to its surroundings, as local history records indicate that the building was constructed using local limestone and sandstone from Black's Corners.⁴²



Former Rielly House Hotel at 6092 Perth Street. Photo: *City of Ottawa*, 2025.

⁴⁰ M. Scott, "Richmond 200 – Factoids #1 – #5," *Richmond Heritage*, accessed August 2025. <http://www.richmondheritage.ca/index.php/richmond-200-factoid-1/>.

⁴¹ "Richmond Fair," *The Ottawa Journal*, August 17, 1906.

⁴² "Looking Back: Interview with Dr. Kenneth Hartin of 6019 Perth Street, Richmond, Ontario," *Goulbourn Township Historical Society Newsletter*, issue no. 1, 2011, 11.



The Old Town Hall on the Richmond Fairgrounds at 6107 Perth Street. Photo: *City of Ottawa*, 2025.

Criterion 9	
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	No
Response to Criterion	
Although the Stewart/Hartin House is visually striking due to its strong design, it is not a landmark. The property's deep setback and proximity to other distinguishable landmarks, including the former Reilly House Hotel and the Old Town Hall/Dining on Perth Street, obscure the property on its streetscape. The property does not meet this criterion.	

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