

GLANMORE

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Commemorative Integrity Statement



GLANMORE

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Commemorative Integrity Statement

April, 2002

**GLANMORE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
OF CANADA**

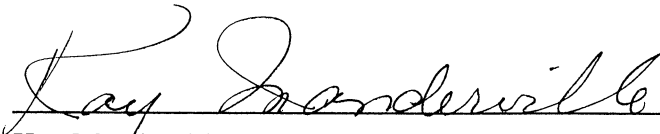
COMMEMORATIVE INTEGRITY STATEMENT

Approved:

Christina Cameron, Director General
National Historic Sites

Doug Stewart, Field Unit Superintendent
Eastern Ontario Field Unit

John Grenville, National Historic Sites Program Manager
Eastern Ontario Field Unit



Kay Manderville, Councillor
Chair, Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada Advisory Committee
Corporation of the City of Belleville



Rona Rustige, Curator
Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada is located at 257 Bridge St. East in Belleville Ontario. The site consists of an imposing Second Empire residence built in 1882-1883 and the property upon which it is situated. It was designated a national historic site in 1969 as an excellent example of a Second Empire residence. Glanmore is owned by the City of Belleville and operated as a museum to present the house, the period furnishings and the Couldery Collection of furnishings, paintings and decorative art.

1.2 National Historic Site Program Objectives

Under the national historic sites program, Parks Canada has the responsibility:

- to foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration;
- to ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources; and
- to encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

1.3 Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative Integrity describes the health and wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat;
- the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public; and
- the site's heritage values (including those not related to designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

A **Commemorative Integrity Statement** is a document that identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, reporting and taking remedial action. The document is divided into five parts and an appendix.

1. *Introduction*

2. *Designation and context*

3. *Resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site* - This section of the CIS identifies the resources that relate directly to the site's national historic significance. It also describes the historic values of these resources, which can be symbolic as well as physical. These values must be safeguarded and communicated. The CIS provides guidance, through objectives, about the meaning of "not impaired or under threat" in the context of the site.

4. *Reasons for national historic significance* - This section of the CIS conveys the reasons for the site's designation, as well as any additional essential information required to ensure their understanding. It provides guidance, through objectives, on integrity in presentation and effective communication with audiences.

5. *Heritage values* - This section of the CIS covers heritage resources messages and values that are not related to national historic significance. Objectives provide guidance on their management.

Why prepare a CIS?

A Commemorative Integrity Statement guides site management by:

- identifying what is most important about a site relative to its national designation;
- ensuring that there is a focus on the "whole" and not just the individual resources;
- enunciating a set of heritage values and objectives which can be used in analyzing and evaluating the impact of development proposals within or nearby and which may have impact on the national historic site;
- providing the basis for design guidelines for development which may take place within or nearby and which may have an impact on the national historic site;
- giving direction on heritage messages for interpretation plans and programs; and
- providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

1.4 Cultural Resource Management

Cultural resource management is an integrated and holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that affect cultural resources, including the care taken of these resources and the promotion of public understanding and enjoyment of them. The objective is to manage cultural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity.

Cultural resources are places or human works that have been determined to have historic value. Cultural resources include those directly related to the reasons for the site's national significance and those not directly related but possessing historic value.

Effective cultural resource management is based on four practices:

- an up-to-date inventory of resources
- an evaluation of resources to determine which are to be considered as cultural resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value
- consideration of historic value in actions affecting conservation and presentation
- monitoring and review to ensure that conservation and presentation objectives continue to be met effectively.

2.0 Designation and Context

2.1 Designation

The statement of commemorative intent for Glanmore identifies the nationally significant values of the site. It refers specifically to the reasons for the site's national significance as determined by the recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) as approved by the Minister.

The HSMBC first considered Glanmore in May 1969 when it recommended:

The Phillips-Faulkner House, Belleville Ontario - "That this house is of national architectural importance, as an excellent example of its type, and that steps should be taken to encourage preservation of the building and its contents."

In July 1995 the Board further recommended:

Glanmore (Hastings County Museum) 257 Bridge St. East, Belleville, Ontario - "The Board saw Glanmore as being an outstanding example of a Second Empire residence in Canada and it had no hesitation in reaffirming its predecessor's 1969 recommendation respecting its national architectural significance."

In May 1971 the Board approved the following plaque inscription:

*Glanmore
Built about 1882 for J.P.C. Phillips, a wealthy Belleville banker, this imposing house was designed by the Montreal architect Thomas Hanley. He drew his inspiration from the elaborate*

chateaux of the 18th century France. The opulence of its exterior style carries over into the interior in a profusion of ornate moldings and decoration. The house, long in the hands of the family of the first owner, remains relatively unchanged and reflects the tastes of a typical man of property in late 19th century Canada.

Glanmore

Cette grande maison fut construite vers 1882 pour J.P.C. Phillips, puissant banquier de Belleville. Elle est l'oeuvre de l'architecte montréalais Thomas Hanley, qui s'est inspiré des châteaux français du XVIIIe siècle. La décoration intérieure comporte une quantité de moulures et d'ornements de style victorien, qui témoignent de l'opulence des occupants. Ayant longtemps appartenu à la famille du premier acquéreur, la maison qui a gardé son caractère, reflète bien les goûts d'un riche propriétaire canadien de la fin du XIXe siècle.

In 1998 a revised Plaque text was approved by the Board:

Glanmore

This imposing house is a fine example of the Second Empire style, which was popular in Canada in the 1870s and 1880s. Local architect Thomas Hanley skillfully blended the characteristic Second Empire mansard roof and its ornate dormer windows with asymmetrical massing, a bracketed cornice and iron cresting to create an image of picturesque elegance. The profusion of ornate woodwork and decoration inside the house complement its stately exterior. Built in 1882-1883 for the wealthy banker and financier, J.P.C. Phillips, Glanmore reflects the tastes of the well to do in late 19th century Canada.

Glanmore

Cette imposante demeure est un très bel exemple du style Second Empire, qui fut populaire au Canada dans les années 1870 et 1880. L'architecte local Thomas Hanley a habilement combiné les formes asymétriques, la corniche à console et la crête de fer avec le toit en mansarde doté de lucarnes ornées, si caractéristique de ce style. L'abondance des boiseries et des motifs décoratifs intérieurs complète la pittoresque élégance de la maison. Construite en 1882-1883 pour le riche banquier et financier J.P.C. Phillips, Glanmore témoigne des goûts des biens nantis de la fin du XIXe siècle.

2.2 Commemorative Intent

Commemorative Intent refers to the reasons for a site's designation as a national historic site, as determined by the Ministerially-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A CIS contains a Statement of Commemorative Intent that provides the answer to the question - "When and for what reason was this site designated by the Minister responsible for the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* as a national historic site?"

2.2.1 Statement of Commemorative Intent for Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada

The 1969 Minutes state the reason for national significance as its architectural importance. The 1995 HSMBC Minutes, when recommending cost share assistance to repair the deteriorated roof system reaffirmed the national historical significance of the house. The plaque text provides further elaboration on the architectural style.

The following statement of commemorative intent captures the reason for national significance.

Glanmore was designated a national historic site in 1969. The reason for designation, as derived from the 1969 and the 1995 Board Minutes, is:

Glanmore is an excellent example of a Second Empire residence.

2.3 Designated Place

Designated place refers to the place designated by the Minister of Canadian Heritage on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular national historic site is drawn from the minutes of the Board.

The designated place consists of the house and the surrounding property upon which it is situated, located at 257 Bridge St. East in the City of Belleville.

A map of the designated place is attached as Appendix B.

2.4 Historic Context

Glanmore was built in 1882-83 for the wealthy Belleville banker, John P.C. Phillips and his wife Harriet Ann Phillips. The breakfast and card rooms were added soon afterwards and the billiard room was probably built in the 1920s. Designed by a local architect Thomas Hanley, and built by a local contractor, Francis McKay, this stately Second Empire home remained in the same family until 1971 when it was sold to the City of Belleville and Hastings County to house the Hastings County Historical Society Museum and the Couldery Collection.

Glanmore is a classic example of a Second Empire residence. The Second Empire style developed in France during the time of Emperor Napoleon III (1852-70). It was a popular style in Canada between about 1870 and 1890. Initially a style for imposing public buildings, it soon became popular as a high style design for residences. The most evident design element of the Second Empire style is the use of the mansard roof. This element is often a double sloped roof, the lower part showing the typical concave slope, and an upper roof with a shallower slope.

Glanmore, however, has a single-sloped mansard roof, which also features elaborate polychrome slate, intricate millwork and ornamental iron cresting.

A second element of the style is the rich sculptural detail, which Glanmore shows to a high degree. Its asymmetrical design, use of bays, porches and ornamental veranda; and the variety of textures and materials used - yellow brick, stone trim, wood, slate and cast iron, draws the eye around the facade. The visual appeal of the building is further enhanced by the ornately trimmed dormer windows, scalloped fascia boards, turned brackets, ornamental trim of the upper deck and the iron cresting encircling the upper roof. In addition, Glanmore's centre hall plan, rich materials and elaborate architectural embellishments extend the Second Empire style to the interior.

Glanmore remained in the hands of the same family and its descendants from its construction in 1882-83, until 1971, when it was purchased by the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings as a home for its museum. Originally on a property that stretched from Bridge Street to Dundas Street, it has shrunk over the years to a property the size of a medium to large urban lot. Much of the land which supported the household in the late 19th and early 20th centuries has been sold as Belleville expanded to the east, and this property, once a country estate in the new suburbs of Belleville, has been engulfed in the growing city boundaries. Only one tree remains on the property from the original orchard. The kitchen garden and the outbuildings were located outside the designated place.

3.0 Resources Directly Related to the Designation as a National Historic Site

3.1 The Designated Place

The historic values of the designated place are:

- that Glanmore is an excellent example of a residence in the Second Empire style;
- that the orientation of the house to the street and the approach to the house from the street reinforce the dramatic presentation of Glanmore;
- that Glanmore retains its historic siting at the corner of Bridge and Dufferin Street.

3.2 Buildings and Structures

Until the original property was subdivided, Glanmore consisted of the house and a number of outbuildings. The house is now the only extant building directly related to the designation as a national historic site.

The historic values of the building are as follows:

- Glanmore is an excellent example of a Second Empire residence;
- the exterior features of the Second Empire style as exhibited by Glanmore, are the:
 - segmented and semi-circular windows, accented with stone lintels and projecting keystones;
 - verticality of the façade;
 - ornamentation of the facade – an asymmetrical mass of projecting bays, receding walls and a turret;
 - a roof design approach which allows for more attic interior space;
 - roof features consisting of scalloped fascia boards and turned brackets, semi-circular dormer windows, and a concave single-slope mansard roof with polychrome slate topped by ornamental iron cresting;
- the interior features of the Second Empire style as exhibited by Glanmore, include:
 - a central hall plan oriented around a grand staircase;
 - the decorated ceilings in the principal rooms;
 - the elaborate mouldings of wood and plaster in the drawing room, dining room and reception room, a significant proportion of which are original, as well as the original paint finish on the ceiling of the drawing room and dining room;
- the high degree of integrity of the floor plan;
- the retention of the original function and profile of the roof system and its remaining original elements;
- the house, both interior and exterior, retains a high degree of original fabric;
- the evidence of skilled workmanship in the interior and exterior of the house.

3.3 Landscape and Landscape Features

While the Second Empire style is generally situated in the picturesque architectural tradition, there is no particular tradition of landscape that is associated with that style. However, a characteristic of the style has been said to be an awareness of setting. Glanmore is set prominently on a corner, near the street, but with enough setback to allow for a dramatic circular driveway along which to approach the public facade of the house. The circular driveway was conceived as a means of providing a dramatic entrance and presenting the architectural qualities of the house.

The historic value of the circular driveway is:

- that it provides a grand and dramatic entrance to, and view of, this Second Empire residence.

3.4 Objects

The site has custody of a number of objects related directly to the design and construction of the house. Objects of national significance are:

- archival material, consisting of original plans and specifications, and photographs of Glanmore;
- original architectural features in the Phillips-Burrows-Faulkner Collection (slate, brackets, downspout hooks, bricks, nails, dormer embellishments and representative pieces of all original roof elements) removed at various times;
- fragments of building material from archaeological excavations around the house.

The value of these objects is:

- that they are original documents and architectural pieces;
- that they provide primary information about the construction of the house, the materials used and its architectural design.

3.5 Archaeological Sites

The building trench around the foundation of the house is the only known archaeological site. Archaeological excavations revealed a number of fragments of building material, some of which are in the site collection.

3.6 Objectives for Cultural Resources

The level 1 cultural resources (designated place, building, landscape features and objects) will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the resources and their associated values are respected;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the cultural resource management policy;
- the cultural resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural processes, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site;
- the cultural resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside the site;
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to the visitors and the general public.

4.0 Reasons for National Historic Significance

4.1 Reason for National Historic Significance

The reason for designation as a national historic site is expressed as a message. It is derived from the Statement of Commemorative Intent. The following is the message of national significance:

Glanmore is an excellent example of a Second Empire residence.

4.2 Context Messages

Context messages are those messages that are essential to understanding the reason for the national significance of the site.

- Glanmore was built in 1882-3 in the Second Empire style;
- Characteristics of the Second Empire style are its distinctive mansard roof and ornamented facade;
- The siting and orientation of the residence is integral to enhancing appreciation of the Second Empire features of the house;
- Second Empire was a popular style with the emerging upper middle class in urban Canada between 1870-90;
- Evident in the construction of Glanmore is the high quality of the craftsmanship, materials and design, as well as the attention to detail shown in the profusion of ornate woodwork;
- Much of the original fabric of the house remains;
- Glanmore is a national historic site, that is, a place designated by the Government of Canada as a site of importance to all Canadians because of its national historic significance.

4.3 Objectives for Messages

The reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for the national significance of the site;
- visitors and non-visitors who experience heritage presentation, and the site stewards understand the reasons for the national historic significance of this site; and
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the CRM Policy.

5.0 Resources, Values and Messages not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

Some cultural resources are not directly related to the reasons for designation. This section on heritage values contains information on these resources, as well as messages and other values that are important but not directly related to the reasons for designation.

5.1 Resources not Related to Designation as a National Historic Site

Buildings and Structures

The interior of the billiard room was designed in an arts and crafts fashion and executed in a highly competent manner. Both the card room and breakfast room were designed to integrate with the rest of the house. The decorative elements in these rooms are original and largely intact.

The values of these rooms are:

- the integration of these additions with the Second Empire design of the original house;
- the evidence of skilled workmanship in the interior;
- the unique interior of the billiard and card rooms that speaks to their predominantly male use.

Archaeological Sites

Archaeological resources not related to designation as a national historic site include any resources that date to the occupation of the house following its construction up to 1971 when it ceased to be privately owned. There has been some archaeological work undertaken to investigate the location of stairs on the north veranda and pathway on the west side.

Documentary evidence exists for other possible archaeological resources (e.g. fence post vestiges, front gate, and flower beds) however, no investigation has been carried out to confirm the presence of these resources.

Landscape and Landscape Features

Significant landscape features on the property include:

- trees on the east side of the house along the property line, originally planted to provide a screen of coniferous and deciduous trees;
- a vestige of the orchard remains: one apple tree on the Glanmore property;
- the original locations of the spruce and mountain ash trees and the flowerbeds in front of the house are known from photographic evidence and have been restored;
- the original location of the west side walkway leading to the service entrance survives.

The values of this landscape are:

- that they relate to the occupation of the house by the Phillips family;
- that they embody the Victorian idea of the grounds complementing the house, especially as it represents the taste and values of the resident family.

Objects

The collection held by the museum contains around 40,000 units, many of the units being one distinct item, some being collections of smaller pieces (i.e. buttons). The following is a list of the major collections held by the museum.

The Couldery Collection

This collection contains furnishings, paintings, and decorative art. It was donated to the City of Belleville in 1955 along with a bequest. The Couldery family collected these items because of their antique value, and also as furnishings for their home. This collection is largely European in origin. It is of particular importance to Glanmore as the house was originally purchased in order to give this collection a home.

The collection is also important in that it provides most of the furnishings, art and decorations in many of the restored rooms. These objects can be said to be representative of the upper middle class at the end of the 19th century. This is the time period to which the house has been restored and is interpreted.

The Phillips-Burrows-Faulkner Collection

This collection contains artifacts such as furnishings, eight paintings, books and a billiard table. This collection is particularly important to Glanmore as it is made up of pieces that are original to the house, having belonged to the various families who lived here.

The Archival Collection

It consists of materials relating to the occupation of the house, as well as regional documents, photographs, and a series of letters from members of the Phillips family.

The Regional Collection

It contains a number of different kinds of items, including a textile collection, quilts, furnishings, children's toys, and archaeological items.

The Sawyer Collection

This collection consists of twelve portraits of local political figures painted between 1855-1886 by William Sawyer.

The Dr. Paul Lighting Collection

This is an important collection of about 400 lamps dating from prehistoric times to the beginning of electric lighting. It was purchased by the City of Belleville in 1967 as a Centennial project.

The heritage value of these resources is as follows:

The Couldery Collection

- has a direct relationship to the establishment of the museum and the purchase of Glanmore;
- portions of the collection have considerable artistic merit, and have national and international renown in the art world;
- part of the bequest received with this collection was used as the site's contribution to cost share agreements for the acquisition of the house and the restoration of the roof system.

The Dr. Paul Lighting Collection is said to be one of the best collections of its type in North America in terms of its variety, condition, documentation and the range of pieces.

The Phillips-Burrows-Faulkner Collection has a direct association with the occupation of the house, and gives an understanding of the wealth, social status and taste of the Phillips family.

The Archival Collection

- provides information about the Belleville area and its history;
- some archival items are associated with objects in the collection and so provide information on those artifacts;
- provides information on the history of the occupancy of the house;
- provides information on the lifestyle of the inhabitants and the functioning of the household.

The Regional Collection

- contains four items which have been declared Canadian Cultural Property - 3 paintings by Manly MacDonald and an 1844 Minute Book of the Congregational Church of Belleville;
- enables the museum to research and interpret regional history and social history.

The Sawyer Collection

William Sawyer was an important Ontario portrait artist in the mid 1800s.

5.2 Objectives for Resources and Values not Related to the Reasons for its Designation as a National Historic Site

The cultural resources will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the cultural resources and their associated values are respected;

- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of CRM policy;
- the cultural resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions;
- the cultural resources and their associated values are not lost or impaired from natural processes within or outside the site;
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and the general public.

5.3 Messages not Related to the Reasons for its Designation as a National Historic Site

Heritage messages present the values of the house that are not directly associated with the reasons for national significance.

- Glanmore was part of the elite district of Belleville. It was built on what was then the outskirts of Belleville and followed a trend already established in other parts of the province for the well-to-do members of the town to move to the “suburbs” and establish large and gracious homes away from the city core;
- John Phillips was a prominent banker in Belleville and his wife was a descendant of John Walden Meyers, the founder of Belleville;
- John Phillips, his wife Harriet, and their family were prominent members of Belleville society;
- A house and estate the size of Glanmore depended on the labour of many people, and over the years many local people were employed by the Phillips family and their successors;
- Glanmore was occupied by the Phillips family and their successors from 1883 to 1971;
- Glanmore was designed by local architect and contractor Thomas Hanley who also built several other Second Empire houses in and around Belleville;
- Francis McKay was the builder of the house;
- The site was originally a 12 acre suburban estate, extending from Bridge Street to south of Dundas Street;
- The site evolved from a single family home to a community museum and is an example of a community working with all levels of government to save a local landmark;
- Glanmore is part of the family of national historic sites commemorating places of national historic significance;
- Glanmore is one of a large number of national historic sites that commemorate architecture and design in Canada;
- Examples of the Second Empire national historic sites include: Laurier House and the Langevin Block in Ottawa, and Cox Terrace in Peterborough;
- Glanmore is one of a number of national historic sites in the area. Examples are: The Belleville Railway Station (Grand Trunk), Christ Church Royal Chapel in the Tyendinaga

Mohawk Territory, Old Hay Bay Church, near Adolphustown and the Trent-Severn-Waterway from Trenton to Port Severn;

- Glanmore is recognized as a community museum by the Province of Ontario;
- From 1973 to 1998 Glanmore served as the Hastings County Museum;
- From January 1999, the Museum has been owned and operated solely by the City of Belleville.

5.4 Objectives for Messages

The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the messages not related to national significance;
- the messages not related to national significance and their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national significance;
- both visitors and non-visitors, who receive messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site understand them;
- the effectiveness of the communication of messages not related to national significance and their understanding is monitored.

Appendix A

List of Participants at the Commemorative Integrity Workshop, November 26, 2001, held at Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada

CITY OF BELLEVILLE STAFF

Rona Rustige, Curator, Glanmore NHSC
 Mac Ellis, Custodian/Technician, Glanmore NHSC
 Doug Moses, Director, Parks and Recreation Department,
 Melissa Wakeling, Education/Marketing Co-ordinator, Glanmore NHSC
 Dennis Weagant, General Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department
 Ellen Justynski, Intern at Glanmore NHSC, Sir Sanford Fleming College, Museum Management and Curatorship Program (as an observer)

GLANMORE NHSC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Muriel Edwards, Vice Chair, Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada Advisory Committee and Friends of Glanmore NHSC
 Roberta Geneja, Friends of Glanmore NHSC
 Douglas Knutson, Hastings County Historical Society
 Mary-Lou Lyons, Friends of Glanmore NHSC
 Kay Manderville, Chair, Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada Advisory Committee and Councillor, City of Belleville
 Katharine Mills, Friends of Glanmore NHSC
 Doug Parker, Councillor, City of Belleville

PARKS CANADA

John Grenville, National Historic Sites Program Manager, Eastern Ontario Field Unit
 Ellen Manchee, Project Historian, Ontario Service Centre
 Manuel Stevens, Heritage Planner, Ontario Service Centre
 Andrew Waldron, Architectural Historian, Historical Services Branch
 John E. Zvonar, Conservation Landscape Architect, Heritage Conservation Program, Real Property Services for Parks Canada, Department of Public Works and Government Services Canada

GLANMORE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA
DESIGNATED PLACE

