MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE

# HERITAGE DESIGNATION

## Address: 38 Barrett Street

**Known as**: Barrett's Terrace

**Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival

**Date Built:** Circa 1860

**Date Designated:** July 25, 1983 to By-Law No. 40/83, SCHEDULE B-8

**Lot Description:** TOWN PLOT PT LOT 35



## Architectural Description

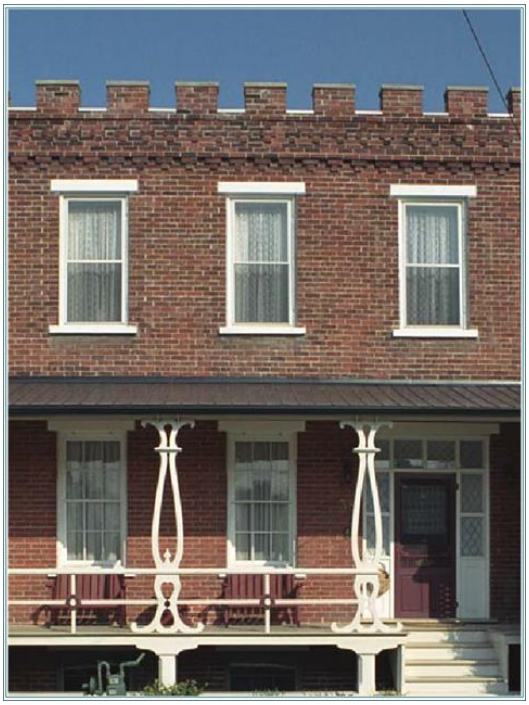
38 Barrett Street is a section of the row housing built by local mill owner William Barrett in the mid 1860's. The row of terrace housing is notable for its disciplined and ordered facade. The battlemented facade is missing on this section (RESTORED) but the door case and sash are original. The verandah with lyre supports is also original.

## Historical Abstract

Along with adjacent mills and the nearby Octagon House, Barrett's Terrace is part of the legacy of William Barrett and his family, a prominent miller and entrepreneur in Port Hope in the last half of the 19th century. William Barrett Jr. built Barrett's Terrace in the early 1860's to provide accommodations for the English labourers and their families brought to Canada to work in his nearby mill. In 1856, Barrett built his residence, Port Hope's unique example of an Octagon House, located directly north of Barrett's Terrace on Martha Street.

William Barrett (1784-1861) left Bathpoole, Cornwall, England in 1831 to launch a milling operation in Canada. In England, his family owned an established milling enterprise. He made the journey to Canada along with his wife Elizabeth and children. Barrett built two factories, one on either side of the river at Barrett Street. The mills included a sawmill, and wagon and carriage making business with a blacksmith shop, and grist and flour mills. There was a bedstead and chair factory, and carding and cloth-dressing establishment. Mr. Barrett also leased workshops to other business enterprises. The descendants of William Barrett carried on the operation of the mills into the early 1900's. William Barrett Jr. (1817-1875) operated the mills with his father, and then his son, Harold (1858-1908) succeeded him.

While the row houses were originally built to house Barrett's mill workers, the terrace later became a desirable residence for young families. In Katherine Eaton Cannell's memoirs, Jam Yesterday , life in Barrett's Terrace in the 1890's and early part of the 1900's is vividly described. The terrace is the largest and the grandest of the town's several examples of row housing, and remains a dominant landmark in the neighbourhood. Individual units in Barrett's Terrace were sold in 1909.



**Architectural Detail**

The battlemented facade has been restored.