



HERITAGE BUILDING INVENTORY OF THE TOWN OF SUTTON

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An architectural style can be defined as a set of rules or formal characteristics that permit the classification of buildings into categories. Buildings in a particular style are mainly recognizable by their overall volume, the roof shape (demonstrating evolving building techniques) and the ways in which ornamentation and projections reflect various architectural trends.

Initially based on French architecture, Quebec's traditional architecture was subsequently influenced by English Neoclassicism. In the 19th century, this resulted in a type of Quebec house that blended French and British influences as well as adaptations in response to the climate. Next came the Second Empire style, then American trends. The late 19th century had a particularly diverse range of stylistic influences. The Romantic movement helped introduce an eclectic architecture marked by the picturesque. In the 20th century, the architecture of cities and suburbs was primarily defined by industrial or craft-based styles, as well as international modernity. With this comingling of many cultural influences, Quebec developed a wholly original architecture uniquely suited to rural, town and resort life.

Sutton's built heritage is very rich in terms of its architecture and has a certain diversity of types despite the dominance of more traditional forms. Due to its proximity to the United States and the fluidity of social, economic and cultural exchanges across the Canada-US border well into the 2000s, a defining aspect of Sutton's architecture over the past two centuries has been the influence of American, and particularly New England, styles. Sutton's heritage buildings are thus part of a broader current that can be observed in southern Quebec municipalities, an area with greater representation of English-speaking communities.

The mix of American influence with the architectural styles in Quebec since the 18th century has given rise to a blended architecture that speaks to the province's great capacity to adapt to its sometimes rigorous living conditions, and its affinity with the American approach, whose innovative spirit has always been a source of inspiration.

Most old buildings, even when modified, can be classed among, or at least related to, the Quebec architectural types presented in this report. Note that there are few "pure" examples of any type, given that architecture is primarily a mixing of forms and materials in keeping with the individual nature of each community, the materials available and local traditions. In the province of Quebec it is more a matter of identifying stylistic influences or the use of specific elements from a certain typology. Also, often enough, some buildings have more than one style on a single façade. In such cases it is still usually possible to identify a dominant influence.

ENGLISH COLONIAL COTTAGE (1800-1850)



a) to c) The old stone section of this house at 282 chemin Draper, Sutton Junction is a good representation of English colonial-style architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Rectangular two-and-a-half-storey building built close to grade on a shallow stone foundation (1)
- Gable roof (2), originally covered with wood shingles
- Field stone (3) or log construction covered with clapboard siding
- Imposing chimneys made of clay brick (4), sometimes placed at each gable end
- Plain and spare construction with no projections (e.g. veranda, porch, balcony) from the building, or dormers on the roof
- Occasional plain frame on the longest façade to highlight the main doorway
- Relatively symmetrical arrangement of openings
- Large rectangular casement or sash windows generally divided into small panes (originally 12 squares) (5)
- Occasional pair of smaller windows in the upper part of the gable wall, providing some light in the attic space (6)
- Few ornamental elements, aside from wooden mouldings around doors and windows, cornice returns (7) and moulded cornices (8)

ENGLISH NEO-CLASSICAL HOUSE (1820-1860)



Houses inspired by English neo-classical architecture. *Above* : a) 994 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction. *Right* : b) 1772 chemin du Mont-Écho; c) 672 chemin du Mont-Écho; d) 1015 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction; e) 110 chemin Jordan.



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Rectangular one-and-a-half-storey building
- Moderately pitched gable roof, originally covered with traditional tin (1)
- Clay brick cladding (2) or clapboard siding
- Gable wall sometimes faces the main road (3)
- Roofed veranda along the main façade when the primary entrance is located on the longest façade (4)
- Occasional decorative door frame to highlight the main entrance when located on the gable wall
- Relatively symmetrical arrangement of openings and plain façades
- Large rectangular casement or sash windows generally divided into small panes (originally 12 squares) (5)
- Generally no dormers on the roof; occasional narrow windows under the cornice, in the upper part of the longest façade, providing some light in the attic space (6)
- A few classically inspired ornamental elements: brick lintel courses, cut stone lintels (7), pillars, pilasters, portico and cornice returns (8)

SETTLER HOMESTEAD (1840-1890)



Settler homestead. *Above* : a) to c) 274 chemin Dufur, Glen Sutton. *Right* : d) Example of a settler homestead in an unidentified Eastern Townships locality.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Fairly compact near-grade rectangular building
- Shallow stone foundation supporting a one-and-a-half storey building of log construction (1)
- Moderately pitched gable roof (2) originally clad in wood shingles
- Massive stone chimney in the gable wall (3)
- Asymmetrical distribution of openings, few in number, with working shutters (4)
- Few or no dormers on the roof
- Little ornamentation, except for framing around the openings (5)
- Few or no projecting volumes such as balconies or porches



Source : Norman EDSON (photographer). *The Little Log House, Eastern Townships, QC. 1910-1915.* © McCord, MP-1989.15.49.

AMERICAN VERNACULAR HOUSE (1840-1890)



American vernacular houses. *Above* : a) and b) 1377 chemin de la Vallée-Missisquoi, Glen Sutton. *Right* : c) 820 chemin de la Vallée-Missisquoi, Glen Sutton; d) 134 chemin Courser, Glen Sutton; e) Levi Olivier Godue House, 27 rue Maple.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Long, rectangular one-and-a-half-storey building
- Moderately pitched gable roof, originally covered with traditional tin (1)
- Clapboard used as primary cladding material for the building (2); occasional use of wooden shingles, in particular for a veranda with half walls (3)
- Long roofed veranda extending along the entire front façade (4)
- Possible presence of various styles of dormers (e.g. gabled (5), triangular);
- Relatively symmetrical arrangement of openings and plain façades, generally highlighted by mouldings in contrasting colours
- Rectangular casement or sash windows generally divided into four large panes (6)
- Elements of classical yet plain ornamentation: frame mouldings, corner boards (7), pillars, pilasters, cornice returns



AMERICAN VERNACULAR HOUSE INFLUENCED BY THE ENGLISH PICTURESQUE MOVEMENT (1850-1880)



American vernacular houses influenced by the English Picturesque movement. *Above* : a) 290 chemin du Mont-Écho, Sutton Junction. *Right* : b) Mudgett House, 459 chemin Mudgett; c) 1501 chemin du Mont-Écho; d) 226 chemin Élie; e) 238 chemin Eastman, Glen Sutton; f) 65 rue Principale Nord.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- L-shaped or a certain originality in the plan; one of the gable walls faces the main road (1)
- One-and-a-half- or two-and-a-half-storey structure
- Moderately pitched gable roof, originally covered with traditional tin or slate (2)
- Clay brick cladding (3) or clapboard siding (4)
- Long, roofed veranda (5), often extending over several façades (wrap-around) (6)
- Possible presence of various styles of dormers (e.g. gabled, triangular), sometimes replaced by gable dormers (7)
- Factory-built sash windows, usually with rectangular openings
- Numerous ornamental elements: frame mouldings, corner boards, corbels (8), balustrades (9), etc.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE (1840-1890)



Georgian cottages. *Above* : a) 208 chemin de North Sutton, North Sutton. *Right* : b) 954 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction; c) 1388 chemin de la Vallée-Missisquoi, Glen Sutton; d) McClarty House, 1091 chemin Alderbrooke, West Sutton; e) Olmstead House, 17 rue Maple; f) Boright & Safford Store, 15 rue Principale Nord.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Rectangular two-and-a-half-storey building built well above grade (1)
- Moderately pitched gable roof, originally covered with traditional tin (2)
- Although less common, occasional gambrel roof (3); roof profile inspired by the first homes built by Dutch immigrants on American soil, in the New England states, in the late 18th century
- Gable wall sometimes faces the main road (4)
- No dormers on the roof
- Clapboard used as the primary cladding material on the exterior walls (5); occasional use of wood shingles, in particular for the veranda (6)
- Few projecting elements; in rural areas, occasional long, roofed veranda extending around several façades (wrap-around); the veranda sometimes has half walls (7)
- Occasional portico or porch designed to highlight the main entrance (8)
- Plain façades, symmetrical in arrangement; rectangular casement or sash windows generally divided into four large panes (9)
- Various elements of classical ornamentation: frame mouldings, corner boards (10), pillars, pilasters, cornice returns



INDUSTRIAL VERNACULAR HOUSE (1880-1940)



Industrial vernacular houses. *Above* : a) 1025 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction. *Right* : b) 84A rue Principale Nord; c) community hall of St. Aidan's Anglican parish, 128 chemin du Mont-Écho, Sutton Junction; d) 1383 chemin de la Vallée-Missisquoi, Glen Sutton; e) 7 rue Pleasant.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Simplified square or rectangular shape
- Gable roof, pitch variable, often 45 degrees, originally covered with traditional tin (1)
- Occasional gable dormers (2)
- Gable wall sometimes faces the main road (3)
- Roofed veranda (4)
- Preference for lightweight cladding for original walls: clapboard siding (5), cement-asbestos shingles, plaster
- Regular arrangement of openings, generally highlighted by mouldings of contrasting colours (6)
- Factory-built doors and casement or sash windows
- Ornamental elements taken from standardized 19th-century architectural design, namely catalogues from the United States: frame mouldings, corner boards (7), pediments (8), turned posts, decorative wood trim, etc.



SECOND EMPIRE COTTAGE (1880-1940)



Second Empire cottages observable mainly in the Sutton core. *Above* : a) MacDonald House, 1 rue Pleasant. *Right* : b) and c) 30-30B rue Principale Sud.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Two- or three-storey rectangular wood-frame building, built slightly above grade
- Two- or four-sided mansard roof (1), with the lower, steeper pitch covered with slate (2) or traditional tin; the upper, shallower pitch is protected from the weather by tin
- Roofed veranda or porch (3) on one façade
- Masonry facing (generally brick) (4) or clapboard siding (5)
- Symmetrical composition of main façade
- Rectangular openings characterized by sash windows (6) or large-paned casement windows, with gable dormers in the lower roof
- Occasional box window on the main floor (7)
- Generally plain ornamentation, mainly around openings or exterior projections (framing, corner boards (8), cornices under the lower roof, wood trim on the dormers, veranda or porch)
- Depending on the owner's social status, architectural adornment may be more elaborate, drawing from styles popular in earlier centuries (eclectic influences)

ITALIAN-STYLE VILLA (1870-1910)



Italian-style villas. *Above* : a) to c) 89 rue Principale Sud. *Right* : d) Emerson Farm, 1467 chemin de la Vallée; e) Maison Georges-André Godue, 77-79 rue Principale Nord; f) Although it belongs more to the foursquare style because of its volume, the rectory of the Saint-André Catholic parish, 89 rue Principale Nord has Italian-style architectural elements.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Rectangular two-storey structure built slightly above grade; elements (oriel windows (1)) projecting from the main building (2)
- Pavilion roof (four sides), sometimes truncated, with a shallow pitch, generally covered in slate (3) or traditional tin; often there is a ridge crown or ridge crest at the top of the roof (4)
- Various dormer styles (e.g. gable (5), triangular, arched, eyebrow (rounded dormers) (6) in the lower part of the roof, designed to provide light in the attic space
- Exterior brick cladding or clapboard siding (7); in the latter case, the decorative wood corner boards highlight the building's corners (8)
- Roofed veranda on the front façade, sometimes wrapping around the sides (9); frequent second-storey balcony (10)
- Sash or awning windows, sometimes in pairs or sets of three, with rectangular openings (clapboard siding) or lowered arch openings (brick cladding); glass divided into large square panes
- Regular distribution of openings, sometimes highlighted by wood frame mouldings with overhanging moulded cornices supported by twin modillions corbels
- Presence of large moulded cornices supported by corbel pairs (11)



QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL HOUSE (1880-1920)



Queen Anne Revival-style homes observable mainly in the Sutton core. *Above* : a) to c) Tartre House, 63 rue Principale Nord, is a good representation of the Queen Anne revival style, which was very popular among the bourgeoisie in the early 1900s. *Right* : d) 4 rue Pleasant; e) 14 rue Academy; f) 12 rue Academy.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Asymmetrical plan (atypical plan), large and highly articulated two-and-a-half-storey structure; characterized by a number of complex and overlapping projecting volumes (1)
- Complex and irregularly shaped roof with gables (2) or turrets, and often dormers
- Frequent round or polygonal towers (3), verandas (4) and porches
- Original decorative roofing material made of slate, traditional tin and embossed tin, the latter often in a fish-scale pattern (5)
- Roofed and ornamented verandas and balconies; the main veranda frequently wraps around more than one side (6)
- No typical openings, variety of openings in a single building, with bay windows (bow and oriel windows) (7)
- Mix of materials and colours on a single building (e.g. brick, stone, clapboard siding, decorative wood or multi-coloured shingles) (8)
- Diverse and detailed ornamentation drawn from various styles: neoclassical pediments, ornamental woodwork, pinnacles, poles, finials (9), corbels, ridge crests, projection, etc.



FOURSQUARE HOUSE (1880-1940)



Foursquare houses were popularized by American Frank Kidder around the 1880s. *Above* : a) 61 rue Principale Nord. *Right* : b) 274 chemin Woodard; c) 1507 chemin du Mont-Écho; d) 1026 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction; e) 118 chemin Bridge, Glen Sutton; f) 14 rue Pleasant.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Cube-shaped two-storey structure built slightly above grade
- Pavilion roof (four sides), sometimes truncated, with a shallow pitch, generally covered in traditional tin (1)
- Various types of external cladding: brick, clapboard (2), cedar shingles or imitation stone (formed concrete) (3); wooden corner boards highlight the corners of the structure
- Roofed veranda on the front façade, sometimes wrapping around the sides (4); often a second-storey balcony (5)
- Possible presence of various styles of dormers (e.g. gable (6), triangular, shed, hip-end)
- Regular distribution of openings, generally highlighted by contrasting coloured wood frame mouldings (7)
- Factory-built sash or awning windows, sometimes in pairs or sets of three (8), with generally rectangular openings; glass is divided into large square panes (9)
- Ornamentation, which varies according to the owner's social status, includes mostly woodwork such as turned posts, fretwork brackets, balustrades composed of finely turned balusters and lambrequins (10), which add a touch of elegance to the overall appearance



BOOMTOWN ARCHITECTURE (1890-1940)



Boomtown-style buildings in the Sutton core. *Above* : a) The Kool Korner, 1 rue Principale Nord. *Right* : b) The former Frère-André school, at 52 rue Principale Nord; c) 14 rue Principale Sud.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Square or rectangular building with two or three storeys, slightly above grade
- Flat roof or roof that is pitched slightly toward the back (1)
- Few projections apart from a roofed porch (2), sometimes an upper storey has a balcony
- Clapboard siding (3) or clay brick facing (4)
- Regular distribution of openings, generally symmetrical composition
- Sash windows, sometimes paired (5)
- Plain in appearance, ornamentation mainly in the upper façade: cornice, parapet or brick arrangements (6)
- Other discreet ornamental elements: trim, corner boards, brick lintel courses (7), decorative wood trim on verandas, turned posts, etc.

NEO-GEORGIAN COTTAGE (1880-1960)



Neo-Georgian houses observable mainly in Sutton Junction. *Above* : a) 131 chemin du Mont-Écho, Sutton Junction. *Right* : b) 135 chemin du Mont-Écho, Sutton Junction. Note the gambrel roof profile reminiscent of homes built by Dutch immigrants in the United States in the late 18th century; c) 893 chemin de la Vallée (Highway 215), Sutton Junction; d) 573 chemin Draper, North Sutton; e) 137 chemin Bridge, Glen Sutton; f) 20 rue Pleasant.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Simplified rectangular two-and-a-half-storey structure
- Gable roof (shallow (1) or moderate pitch) or gambrel roof, originally covered with traditional tin or asphalt shingles
- Less visible, the gambrel roof profile (2) is inspired by the first homes built by Dutch immigrants on American soil, in the New England states, in the late 18th century
- Occasional dormers on moderately pitched and gambrel roofs (often continuous in the case of gambrel roofs) (3)
- Gable wall sometimes faces the main road (4)
- Various types of external cladding: clapboard, cedar shingles, asbestos shingles, masonite (5), asphalt-brick siding
- Roofed veranda on the front façade, often enclosed by a half wall, with a series of contiguous openings to create an enclosed porch (6); when open to the elements, the veranda often wraps around the sides (7)
- Regular distribution of openings (doors and windows); panelled doors and factory-built wooden sash windows, generally rectangular in shape
- Decidedly simple ornamentation where it exists



BUNGALOW (1910-1960)



Bungalows built in the first half of the 20th century, before the Second World War. *Above :* a) 15 rue Pleasant. *Right :* b) to c) 11 rue Pleasant.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- One or one-and-a-half storey building of horizontal volume
- Varied gable roofs, pitches shallow or moderate, extending beyond the walls (1)
- Gable wall sometimes faces the main road (2)
- Many and varied window treatments (corner, band, paired or triplets (3), picture window, etc.)
- Entrance porch or covered entrance (4) in the main façade
- Garage (5) or car port attached to the main building
- Generally horizontal arrangement, emphasized by the low roof profile and disposition of materials
- Early models are fairly plain, façade arrangements display a somewhat classical symmetry
- Exterior cladding of various materials: wood siding (6), asbestos-cement board, masonite, concrete blocks (7), asphalt-brick siding, etc.

A MIXED-HOUSE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS



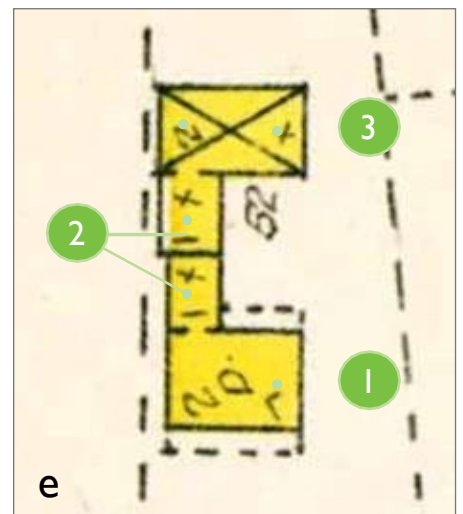
Mixed-houses in the Sutton core. *Above* : a) 44 rue Principale Sud. *Right* : b) 18 rue Maple; c) 8 rue Pleasant; d) and e) 6 rue Pleasant.



The mixed-house was common in most European countries when North America was colonized, and had a certain popularity in the 19th century in New England (United States); it was introduced by Loyalists to the Eastern Townships and Lanaudière regions after the U.S. War of Independence in 1776.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Architectural complex composed of several buildings with different functions
- The buildings, whose size depends largely on their function, are usually connected to one another in such a way as to maximize occupation of the lot
- The front part of the lot is occupied by the residence (1), to which other buildings are attached at the back (2) usually with specific utilitarian and/or farming functions (shed, outbuildings, storeroom, workshop, stable (3), cowshed, etc.)
- The passageways between the various buildings provide ease of access and protection from the weather, a definite advantage in areas with severe winters
- Architectural forms vary for both the residence (style and architectural ornamentation) and the outbuildings (sizes and functions)
- The size and number of openings in the complex depend on the use and function of each space, making it possible to clearly delineate the space allocated to the residence (with many windows) from the outbuildings and secondary buildings (fewer openings) (4)



ECLECTIC ARCHITECTURE (RURAL AREAS)



a) to d) Good Shepherd Anglican church, 1458 chemin de la Vallée-Missisquoi, Glen Sutton, now deconsecrated.



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Free use and combination of architectural forms and elements drawn from the formal attributes of previous centuries (Antiquity, Middle Ages, Renaissance)
- Brick cladding or clapboard siding (1), depending on the area, financial resources and the architectural ornamentation selected; gable roof generally covered with traditional tin (2)

Neo-Gothic influence (volumes and openings)

- Rectangular buildings with slender vertical lines; occasional spire at the top of the bell tower to further emphasize height
- Asymmetrical composition created by positioning the bell tower to one side or the other of the main façade (3)
- Use of Gothic architectural elements from the Middle Ages for decorative and non-structural purposes in the architecture of Christian and Protestant churches of the second half of the 19th century, such as ogival arches (4), rosettes, buttresses and pinnacles

Neoclassical influence (decorative elements)

- Symmetrical and plain architectural arrangement
- Classic stone ornamentation (brick cladding) or sculpted wood ornamentation (wood siding), such as cornice returns (5), pilasters (6) and corner boards (7), drawn from the architectural language of Antiquity

RATIONALIST ARCHITECTURE



a) to d) The former convent of the Soeurs de la Présentation de Marie, at 83 rue Principale Nord, built in 1911 (see d) on the right), now called the Foyer de Charité Villa Châteauneuf.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Large two- or three-storey buildings, usually rectangular
- Few projections, except for those designed to house traffic areas, such as stair enclosures (1)
- Roof is flat or gently sloped toward the back of the building (2)
- Regular and abundant distribution of openings (3), with a generally symmetrical composition
- Sash windows with large panes or no divisions
- Brick facing with plain patterns and combinations created through the use of differently coloured bricks (4)
- Discreet and spare ornamentation usually reduced to its simplest expression; where present, it is focused primarily on the upper part of the main façade to emphasize the building's monumental quality (cornice, parapet, pediment) (5)
- Occasional stringcourses (6), lintel courses and lintels made of brick or cut stone designed to emphasize various structural elements (e.g. transition between the different storeys, quoins (7), borders of openings, etc.)
- As is often the case with neoclassical architecture, elements are occasionally drawn from the formal attributes of earlier centuries (e.g., pediments (8), entablatures, quoins)

Source : © BAnQ, No. 0002630503, date undetermined.

BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTURE (1900-1940)



a) to c) CIBC Bank, built initially to house the Eastern Townships Bank, at 5 rue Principale Sud.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Mainly used for public buildings and institutions such as banks, schools, convents and monasteries
- Monumental look of the architectural composition created by spare volumes and a symmetrical plan
- Flat roof or, more rarely, a truncated hipped roof enclosed by a parapet (1) or a highly decorated balustrade
- Uniform pale brick facing (2) ornamented by cut-stone insertions and brick arrangements
- High sash windows with panes (3), very popular and common in the neoclassical architecture of the first half of the 19th century
- Numerous columns or pilasters (4), porticos (5), pediments (6), high-relief sculptures, ornamental trim and small wrought-iron balconies supported by stone consoles
- Highly ornamental elements in the top part of the façade (decorated parapet, cornice (7), balustrade, flagpole, etc.)

ART DECO ARCHITECTURE (1920-1950)



a) à d) Le bureau de Postes Canada, sis au 16, rue Principale Nord.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Used mainly for public buildings and institutions such as banks, post offices, office buildings and educational institutions;
- Practical and functional plan modulated by an amalgam of geometric volumes (cubic and rectangular) (1);
- Flat roofs with surrounding parapet (2);
- Vertical emphasis characterized by clean lines, notably with regard to projecting elements (3), large rectangular picture windows (4) and the addition of glass transoms in the upper portion of the openings (5);
- Uniform, light-toned brick facings with decorative cut-stone or moulded concrete imitation stone bas-relief (6);
- Rejection of the shapes of the past, giving way to more sober ornamentation, notably through the integration of contrasting effects (textures, materials, chromatic scales) (7) and geometric motifs;
- Presence of more lavish materials such as brass, marble, polished granite and chrome.

