

Research and Evaluation Report



EHS17851 (2007)

The Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop
12438 Kirkpatrick Lane, Limehouse, Town of Halton Hills

May 2021

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1.0 Property Description

12438 Kirkpatrick Lane –The Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 23, CON 5 ESQ, AS IN 784901; PT LT 23, CON 5 ESQ, PART 1, 20R10705; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
Construction Date	Ford House – 1862 Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop – c.1860s
Original Use	Residential / Blacksmith
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Robert Ford (House & Blacksmith Shop)
Architectural Style	Regency (House)
Additions/Alterations	Ford House – 1930s: dormer addition, interior alterations to expand rooms on the first floor; original kitchen wing extended to add upstairs bath and bedroom Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop – west addition to the original shop, date of construction unknown
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney, Senior Heritage Planner Mark Rowe, Heritage Halton Hills Committee
Report Date	May 2021

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane in Limehouse, Ontario. The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the Province of Ontario in the 2005 amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.2 Historical Background

Limehouse

The following overview of the history of the Village of Limehouse is summarized from “The Historic Village of Limehouse” pamphlet written by Jean Ruddell for the Esquesing Historical Society:

The community of Limehouse is located midway between Acton and Georgetown. First occupied by the Mississaugas of the Credit, European settlement began in the early nineteenth century following the survey of Esquesing Township in 1818. Limehouse was established on the west portion of John Meredith’s 200-acre property (Lot 23, Concession 6). In 1832, a graveyard was established on Meredith’s property following the sale of two acres to the Presbyterian congregation, although a church was not constructed in this location until 1861. A Methodist church was also constructed in 1876, and although it closed in the 1930s it later re-opened as Limehouse Memorial Hall. The community was named “Fountain Green” around 1840 by a Mr. Clendenning.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the lime industry was established in the community. Although growth in Limehouse was slow, soon there were many lime kilns in the area in addition to a water lime mill, woolen mill (Empire Blanket Company), sawmill, hotels, stores, and fireproof paint factory. The first school was built in 1845, later replaced by a stone building in 1862 which operated until 1962 when the present-day Limehouse School was opened in the community. In 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway was constructed through the village, and in 1857, the first Post Office was opened, and Fountain Green was renamed “Limehouse”. By 1876, 4,130 tons of lime and lumber were shipped out of Limehouse.

In October 1893, a fire broke out in the woollen mill that spread to the paint factory, lumber mill and water lime mill, resulting in a blow to the local economy. In 1917, both lime operation and blasting for quarrying in the Village ceased. The Toronto Suburban Electric Railway opened a station called “The Radial” on Fifth Line, however it ceased operations in 1931. Following these events, most industry in Limehouse ended and the area remains a quiet community.

12438 Kirkpatrick Lane – The Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop

The Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop are located at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane, Limehouse, Halton Hills, being part of the east half of Lot 23, Concession 5, Esquesing Township. The property is legally known as PT LT 23, CON 5 ESQ, AS IN 784901; PT LT 23, CON 5 ESQ, PART 1, 20R10705; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING (Figure 1).

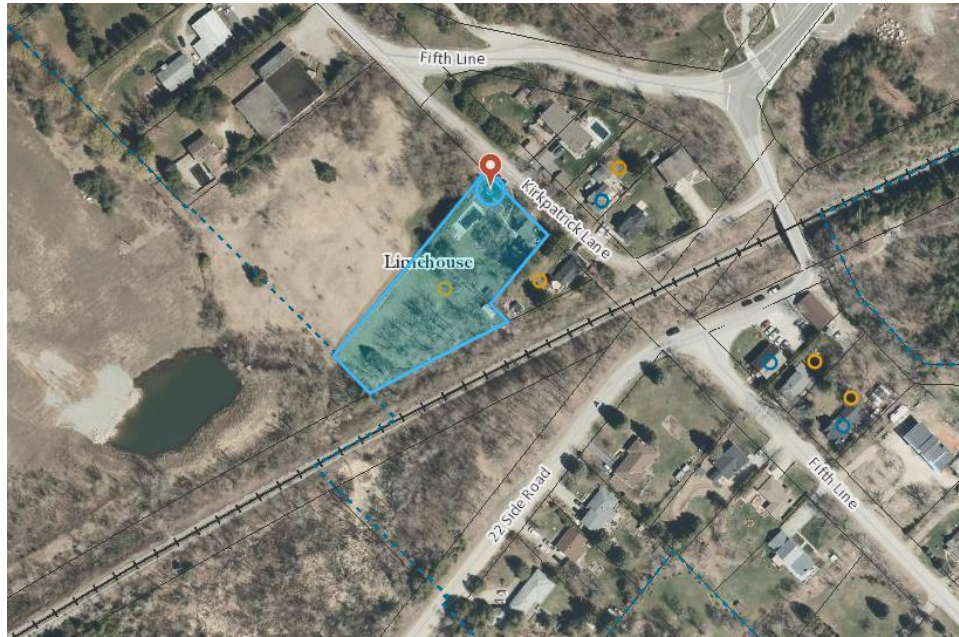


Figure 1: 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane (Maplinks 2019 Aerial View)

Kirkpatrick Lane is the original Fifth Line that was later truncated by the railway embankment. Although the Township of Esquesing opened for settlement in 1819, those receiving land were required to clear half the concession road that fronted their property, plant crops, and construct a house. However, as Lot 23 was quite stony, the patent was not immediately issued by the Crown. The Crown finally granted the patent for the east half of Lot 23 to John Meredith on 23 July 1836, following payment of the registration fee. Meredith owned other properties in the area, including the lot across the road in Concession 6 which he obtained in 1822.

In 1840, Lot 22, Concession 6 was sold to a Mr. Clendenning. Clendenning established a sawmill on the Black Creek and named the area Fountain Green. This business prompted Ninian Lindsay to build a lime kiln nearby in 1841.

The Fifth Line level crossing was used by travelers exclusively until an iron bridge was put in place, about 1892. The crossing was eventually supplanted entirely, and this section of the Fifth Line became an overgrown gravel laneway. In 1989, the Esquesing Historical Society suggested naming the road Kirkpatrick Lane, after an opinion was sought by Town of Halton Hills Deputy Clerk Delmar French. Council subsequently adopted the name (Figure 2).

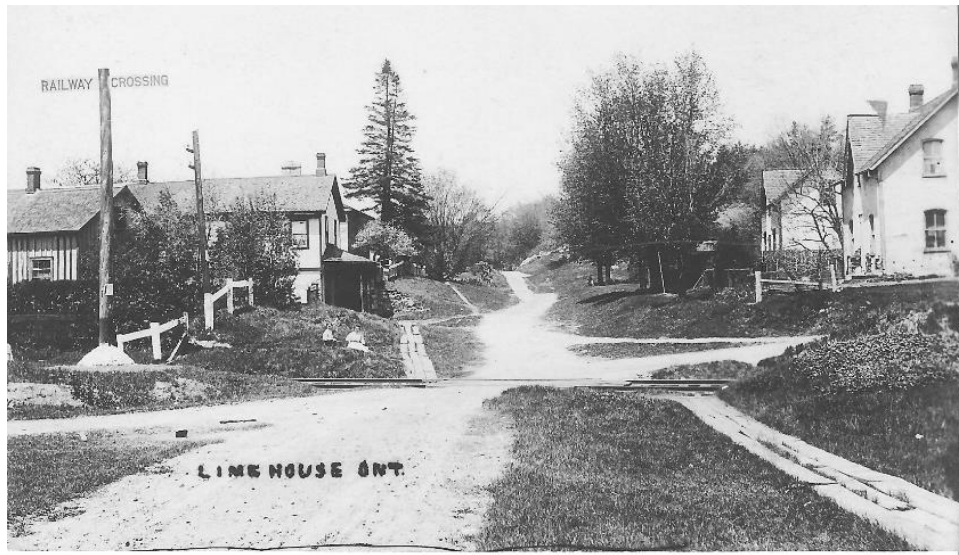


Figure 2: Looking west along Kirkpatrick Lane (EHS10297 c. 1912)

By 1845, Lot 23, Concession 5 had been sold in an undocumented transaction to David Coventry. In 1845, Coventry sold the lot to John Chisholm, who sold the land in 1852 to William Shanks following the railway announcement.

In 1852, the Toronto to Guelph Railway Company selected a railway route that cut across this land. Following this decision, the area was flooded with railway workers who blasted their way through the rock to lay the tracks for the Grand Trunk Railway which opened in 1856. The area soon became known as “Rockdale” (Figure 3).

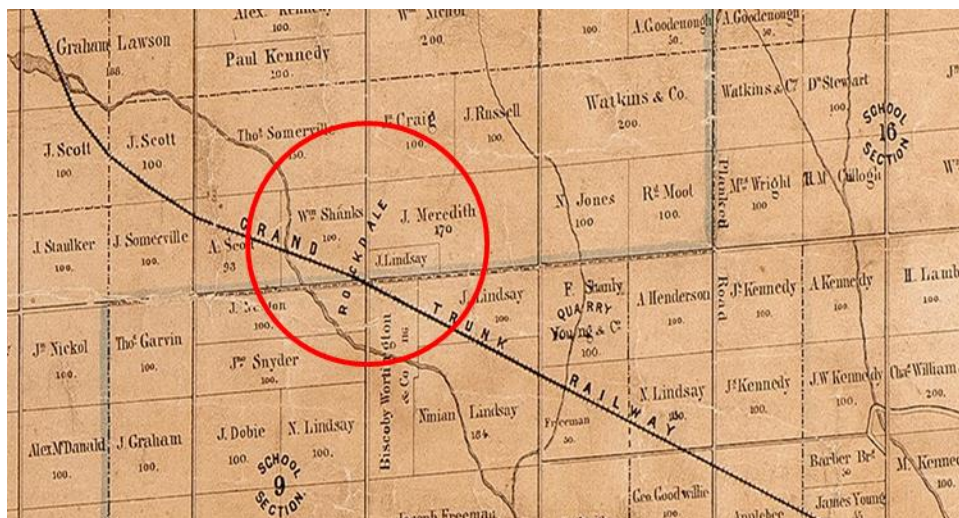


Figure 3: “Rockdale” identified on 1856 Map showing school sections in Esquesing Township, outlined in red (Esquesing Historical Society)

Following the completion of the railway, the blasted limestone allowed for an expanded lime industry that was soon booming. This industry and significant growth were followed by the establishment of a post office, named by the government as “Limehouse”, in 1857.

On January 1, 1857, William Shanks sold 2/5 of an acre to Robert Ford, an immigrant from Scotland. The 1858 Tremaine map identifies William Shanks as the owner of the subject lands within Lot 23 (Figure 4).



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1858 Tremaine Map of Halton County (Tremaine 1858)

Robert Ford, presumably a trained blacksmith prior to his emigration from Scotland, is identified on the 1861 Census along with his wife Ellen and young children Mary, John, and Robert. They are identified as living in a one-and-a-half storey frame house and as members of the Limehouse Presbyterian Church. On January 8, 1862, Ford took out a mortgage on the property to build the existing one-and-a-half-storey limestone Regency residential structure. It is likely that the blacksmith shop was constructed sometime between Ford's purchase of the property in 1857 and 1866, as in the *1866 Fuller's Counties of Peel and Halton Directory for 1866 & 1867*, Ford is identified as a "blacksmith and horse shoer" (Figure 5), however given that Ford identifies himself as a blacksmith on the 1861 census, it was likely constructed between 1857 and 1861. By 1871, Robert's family had grown to include two more daughters, Margaret and Ann.

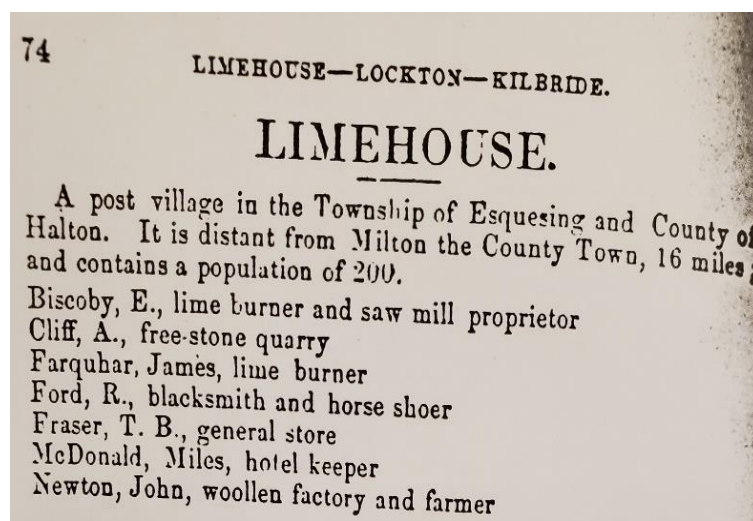


Figure 5: Fuller's Counties of Peel and Halton Directory for 1866 & 1867

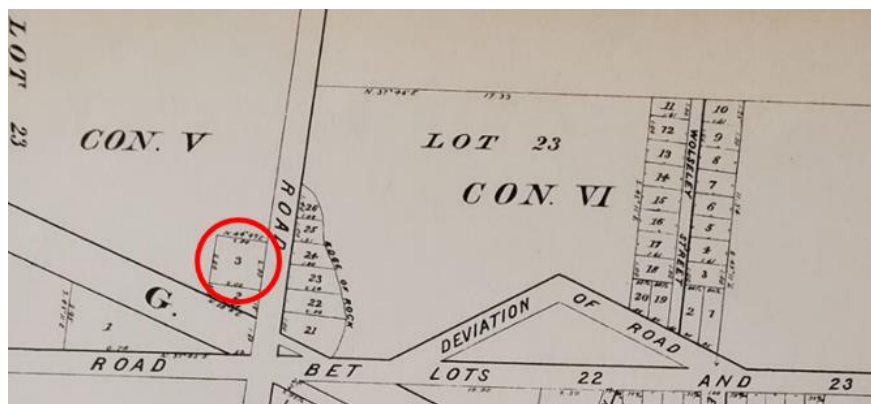


Figure 6: 1877 Plan for Limehouse. The location of the subject property is circled in red.

In 1878, after 20 years of living in Limehouse, Robert and Ellen Ford sold the property to Peter Mallaby. The Ford family then moved to Moore Township in Lambton County where they took up farming.

Peter Mallaby (Jr.), whose father Peter Mallaby (Sr.) was a blacksmith from York County, purchased the property at age 23. While living in Limehouse, Mallaby Jr. married and had a daughter. In 1880, ahead of the birth of their second child, Mallaby sold the property to William Hogg and returned to York County.

William Hogg emigrated to Limehouse in 1880. In the 1881 census, the 29-year-old then bachelor shared his residence with 19-year-old John Irwin, also a blacksmith and a 50-year-old labourer. According to an article in the *Acton Free Press* in 1889, Hogg was described as a straightforward businessman and was well thought of by his neighbours, and at some point during his time in Limehouse was married to his wife Jessie. About 1887, he contracted what was then referred to as 'consumption', or what is now referred to as pulmonary tuberculosis. Following a severe hemorrhage from his lungs in January 1889, William Hogg died.

Following Hogg's death, his widow continued to live in the stone house and leased out the blacksmith shop. The 1891 census identifies that Jessie Hogg shared the house with blacksmith George Wise, however in 1894, the house and business were sold to Andrew Dobbie, grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth Dobbie of Limehouse.

In 1901, Andrew and Emily Dobbie lived in the stone blacksmith's house with children William, Thomas, Sarah, Ernest, Margaret, and Angus. Tragically, their second son, Thomas, was killed after being struck by a train in June 1910. The 1911 census shows Sarah, Margaret and Angus still living at home, while the eldest son, William James, married Olive Ostrander of Brampton in 1912.

According to the 1901 census, Charles Kirkpatrick and Phoebe Kirkpatrick (née Dobbie), married in 1856, resided in Limehouse with Sydney Moffat (later Kirkpatrick), their adopted son. Sydney, born in 1891, was one of the Home Children sent from Britain to Canada between 1869 and 1932 through assisted juvenile emigration. Following Charles Kirkpatrick's death and burial in Limehouse in December 1907, Sydney Kirkpatrick apprenticed as a blacksmith with the O'Neill Carriage Works in Georgetown. In 1913, the blacksmith property was sold by Andrew Dobbie to his aunt Phoebe Kirkpatrick, who then moved into the stone house and later died in 1929. The 1913 National Topographic Map shows a structure in the location of the house with "F" identifying the presence of the blacksmith shop with lime kilns to the east (Figure 9).



Figure 7: Neighbours to the Kirkpatrick family, the Marshall children stand in their front garden with the Kirkpatrick house across the road in 1917 (EHS 13731.03 1917)



Figure 8: Promissory Note to Phoebe Kirkpatrick by W.W. Scott (EHS Archives Scott Collection MG1 B2 8.21)

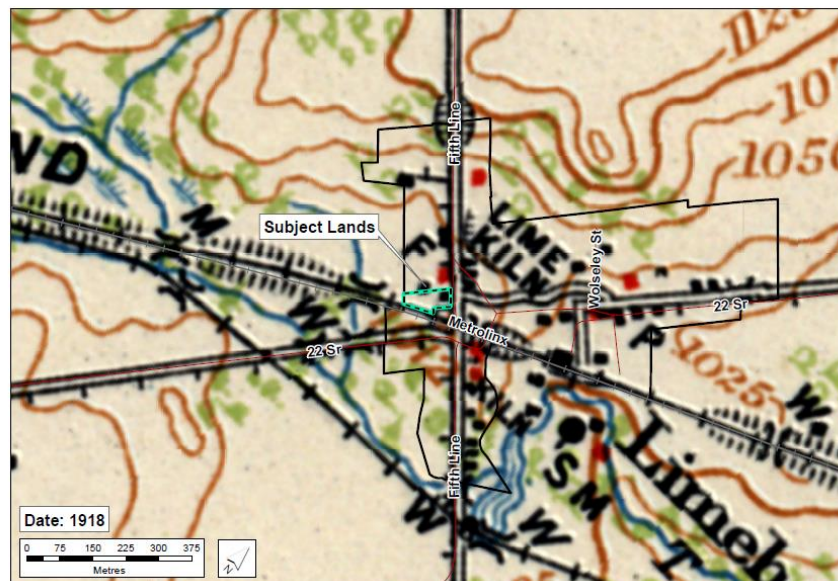


Figure 9: 1913 National Topographic Map (Department of Militia and Defence 1913)

On 31 October 1923, Sydney (elsewhere “Sidney”) Kirkpatrick married Caroline Standish and then settled in Limehouse. The couple had six children born in Limehouse, including James Sydney, Mary Caroline, Margaret Jane, Charles, Kathleen Beatrice, and Dorothy Sarah.

As a blacksmith, Kirkpatrick serviced the horses at Dolly Varden (where they quarried limestone) and repaired wheels, wagons, and other farm equipment during harvest season (Figure 10). Following Kirkpatrick’s retirement in 1949, Jack Noble rented the shop to operate a car repair service. Kirkpatrick worked at Provincial Paper in Georgetown until 1956. He was then caretaker of the Limehouse Public School until 1963 and volunteered as caretaker of the Limehouse Memorial Community Hall.

STATEMENT		
January 10 1921		
Mr William Scott		
Limehouse Ont		
In apt With Sidney Kirkpatrick Dr.		
TERMS		
Oct 6	4 new shoes	2 00
Feb 12	2 shoes set	1 00
May 18	2 shoes set	30
		3 30
May 18 paid in full		
Sidney Kirkpatrick		

Figure 10: 1921 Receipt for Kirkpatrick's Services (EHS Scott Collection MG1 B2 #11.17 1921)

The Kirkpatrick family hosted many community events over the years, including euchre games and dances in their home during the winter months. They were both active members of Limehouse Presbyterian Church, as Sydney was a member of the Board and Caroline supported the Women’s Missionary Society. Caroline was also a member of the Limehouse Women’s Institute. Glenda Benton, a current supporter of the Women’s Institute, boarded with the Kirkpatrick’s from September 1956 as a new teacher, for two years.

Sydney Kirkpatrick died on 19 October 1969 in Limehouse and was buried in the Limehouse Presbyterian Cemetery. Following his death, Caroline sold the house and blacksmith shop in 1973 to Brian Foster and moved to Durham, Ontario, where she died in 1978.

In 1975, Foster sold the property to Bill and Margot Martin. In 1982, the Martins sold the property to Brian and Susan Cox who are the current property owners as of the finalization of this report. The Cox family undertook several changes to the property while owners, including the re-roofing and re-cladding of the blacksmith shop and a significant rear addition to the main house (Figure 11 through Figure 18).



Figure 11: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Northeast Corner (Cox 1982)



Figure 12: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Partial Rear (South) Elevation (Cox 1982)



Figure 13: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Partial East Elevation (Cox 1982)



Figure 14: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Partial North Elevation (Cox 1987)



Figure 15: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Partial North Elevation (Cox 1992)



Figure 16: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Exterior Detail on the South Elevation (Cox 1992)



Figure 17: Ford House, North Elevation) (Cox 2007)



Figure 18: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Interior (Cox 2007)

2.3 Property & Architectural Description

The property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane is located in the community of Limehouse in the Town of Halton Hills, on the southwest side of Kirkpatrick Lane (Figure 19 through Figure 21). The property is an irregularly shaped parcel extending south to the west of the adjacent property at 12428 Kirkpatrick, while the rear property line abuts the Acton Quarry property to the west. For ease of description, the front elevation facing Kirkpatrick Lane will be described as the north elevation throughout the report.



Figure 19: Looking southwest towards the property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 20: Looking northwest towards the property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The existing 1862 residential structure on the property, known as the Ford House, is a one-and-a-half storey structure constructed of Credit Valley Stone in a Regency vernacular style (Figure 21). The house is constructed on a rise above street level behind a stone retaining wall with soft landscaping between the retaining wall and the front elevation, with access from the street provided by a flight of shallow stone stairs. The gable roof of the original building features symmetrical chimneys on the east and west ends of the roof and a central gable on the front (north) elevation.



Figure 21: 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The limestone front elevation (Figure 22) contains a central-entrance with flat-headed door opening with a stone lintel, and two symmetrically placed flat headed window openings with wooden shutters on either side of the entrance, also with stone lintels and sills. Centered beneath the gable is a segmentally arched window opening with stone sill.



Figure 22: 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane, Front Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The side (west) elevation (Figure 23) is covered with stucco and features returning eaves and three flat-headed window openings: one on the first storey with stone sill, and two symmetrically placed windows at the second storey. A flat-headed window opening is also located at the basement level.



Figure 23: Ford House, Partial Side (West) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

At the rear of the original structure is a gable-roofed addition that extends from one-and-a-half storeys to two-storeys and then to one storey at the rear (Figure 24 and Figure 25). The stuccoed rear elevation of the original building is mostly obscured by the rear addition. The addition, accessed by a flight of stone steps extending to a stone patio, is clad with board-and-batten siding and includes a covered porch on the west elevation. It is understood by the current owner that the first floor of the one-and-a-half storeys addition is the original kitchen wing, modified with the later addition of a second storey.



Figure 24: Ford House, Partial Side (West) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 25: Ford House, Rear (South) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The east elevation of the 1862 structure is also stuccoed with returning eaves, and like the west elevation, features a window at the basement level, one flat-headed window at the first storey and two symmetrically placed, flat-headed window openings at the second storey beneath the gable (Figure 26).



Figure 26: Ford House, Northeast Corner looking west (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 27: Ford House, detail of quoining at front elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The interior of the original two-storey building has been modified, including the replacement of the original floors, replacement of walls and ceilings with drywall, and removal of a wall in the main room (Figure 28 through Figure 31). Additionally, the original staircase has been replaced. The original mouldings, trim, baseboard, fireplace woodwork and wainscoting within the main floor are still extant within the first-floor rooms, and on the second floor, despite new wiring, insulation and drywall, the current owners indicate that there are many original features remaining.



Figure 28: Ford House, looking at the east interior wall and showing restored fireplace (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 29: Ford House, looking north towards the main entrance (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 30: Ford House, looking west within the first floor showing restored original trim (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 31: Ford House, looking west within the first floor showing restored original trim and modified fireplace (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop is located to the west of the Ford House and is also oriented towards Kirkpatrick Lane (north) (Figure 32). The mid-nineteenth-century, one-storey structure with gable roof has been overclad with board-and-batten siding that extends over the original blacksmith shop (east end) and later addition (west end). The front elevation contains a horizontal window opening with centre mullion and three garage door openings. The easternmost opening, which has been modified, is the original opening for the blacksmith shop. The side (west) elevation is also clad in board-and-batten siding (Figure 33 and Figure 34). The concrete foundation is visible beneath the cladding. The elevation features two symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings at ground level and a small horizontal window opening centered beneath the gable roof.



Figure 32: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Front (North) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 33: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Side (West) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The east elevation of the blacksmith shop features a horizontal window opening with centre mullion and a smaller window opening on the north side of the elevation. The entrance is located on the south end of the east elevation (Figure 35 and Figure 36). The rear (south) elevation features three paired flat-headed window openings with a small shed addition within the pool area to the south (Figure 37).



Figure 34: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Southwest Corner (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 35: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Northeast Corner (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 36: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Side (East) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 37: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, Rear (South) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The interior of the blacksmith shop is divided into two spaces: the original blacksmith shop is located at the east end while a later addition is located at the west end. The interior of the original blacksmith shop (Figure 38 through Figure 45) contains many original features, including the original forge and interior portion of the chimney, stone floors, wooden beams, roof boards, and whitewashed wood walls. Some alterations have been made over time to improve the structural integrity of the building, including additional roof support.



Figure 41: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop - Interior looking east (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 38: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop - Interior looking north (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 39: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, door opening looking north (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 40: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, window opening looking south (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 42: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, original forge, and chimney (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 43: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, original forge, and chimney (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 44: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, looking up at the rafters (Town of Halton Hills 2021)



Figure 45: Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, stone anvil (Town of Halton Hills 2021)

The west portion of the Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, accessed via a step up from the original building, does not contain any significant features.

3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

The following evaluation checklist applies to Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The criteria are prescribed for municipal designation of Heritage Properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The evaluation tables utilize an 'X' to signify applicable criteria and 'N/A' to signify criteria that is not applicable for this property.

Design or Physical Value	
Is rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method	X
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	N/A
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane has physical and design value for the two existing structures on the property locally known as the Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop.

The Ford House

The Ford House is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century Regency residential building. The one-and-a-half storey Regency residential building is constructed of limestone with a stone foundation. The building features a gable roof with symmetrically placed chimneys and returning eaves on the east and west elevations. The front elevation includes a central entrance with a flat-headed door opening and stone lintel, symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings on either side of the central entrance with stone sills and lintels with wooden shutters, and segmentally arched window openings above the central entrance beneath the central gable. While the east and west elevations are clad with stucco, the front elevation features cut limestone blocks. The east and west elevations also feature symmetrically placed window openings at the first and second storeys with stone sills.

The rear additions to the Ford House are not identified as significant heritage attributes.

The Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop

The Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop. The attributes of the blacksmith shop include its setback, placement, and orientation along Kirkpatrick Lane; the scale, form, and massing of the one-storey building; the materials, including white-washed wooden interior walls, stone floors, original roof boards, and wooden rafters supporting the roof; and the forge with interior portion of the chimney.

The west addition to the Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop is not identified as a significant heritage attribute.

Historical or Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	X

Historical or Associative Value	
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

The property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane has historical and associative value due to its association with Sidney Kirkpatrick, a local blacksmith in Limehouse with significant connections and involvement within the community. Kirkpatrick operated as a blacksmith at the property following his marriage to Caroline in 1923 until his retirement in 1949. During this time, Kirkpatrick serviced the horses at Dolly Varden, where they quarried limestone, and repaired wheels, wagons, and other farm equipment during harvest season.

Contextual Value	
Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	X
Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	X
Is a landmark	N/A

The property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane has contextual value as one of the early structures in the historic community of Limehouse. Located along the south side of Kirkpatrick Lane, the subject property's two main structures, the Ford House and Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop, are highly visible from the right-of-way and are important in supporting the character of the area in their original locations.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. The property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane has physical and design value for the nineteenth-century Ford House, a representative example of a Regency residential building, and the Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop as a representative example of a nineteenth-century blacksmith shop. The property is significant for its association with Sidney Kirkpatrick, a local blacksmith in Limehouse with significant connections and involvement within the community. The Ford House and Kirkpatrick Shop are valued contextually as early and prominent structures within the community of Limehouse and support the character of the surrounding area in their original locations.

The heritage attributes of the property at 12438 Kirkpatrick Lane are identified as follows:

The Ford House

- The setback, placement, and orientation of the nineteenth century building on the south side of Kirkpatrick Lane in the community of Limehouse;

- The scale, form, and massing of the 1862, one-and-a-half storey Regency limestone residential building with stone foundation;
- The gable roof with symmetrically placed chimneys and returning eaves on the east and west elevations;
- On the front (north) elevation:
 - Central entrance with flat-headed door opening and stone lintel
 - Symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings on either side of the central entrance with stone sills and lintels
 - Segmentally arched window openings above the central entrance beneath the central gable
 - Limestone block construction with stone quoining at each corner
- On the east and west elevations, the symmetrically placed window openings at the first and second storeys with stone sills

The Kirkpatrick Blacksmith Shop

- The setback, placement, and orientation of the east portion of the blacksmith shop on the south side of Kirkpatrick Lane in the community of Limehouse;
- The scale, form, and massing of the mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop
- The materials, including white-washed wooden interior walls, stone floors, roof boards, and wooden rafters supporting the roof; and,
- The forge with interior portion of the chimney.

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