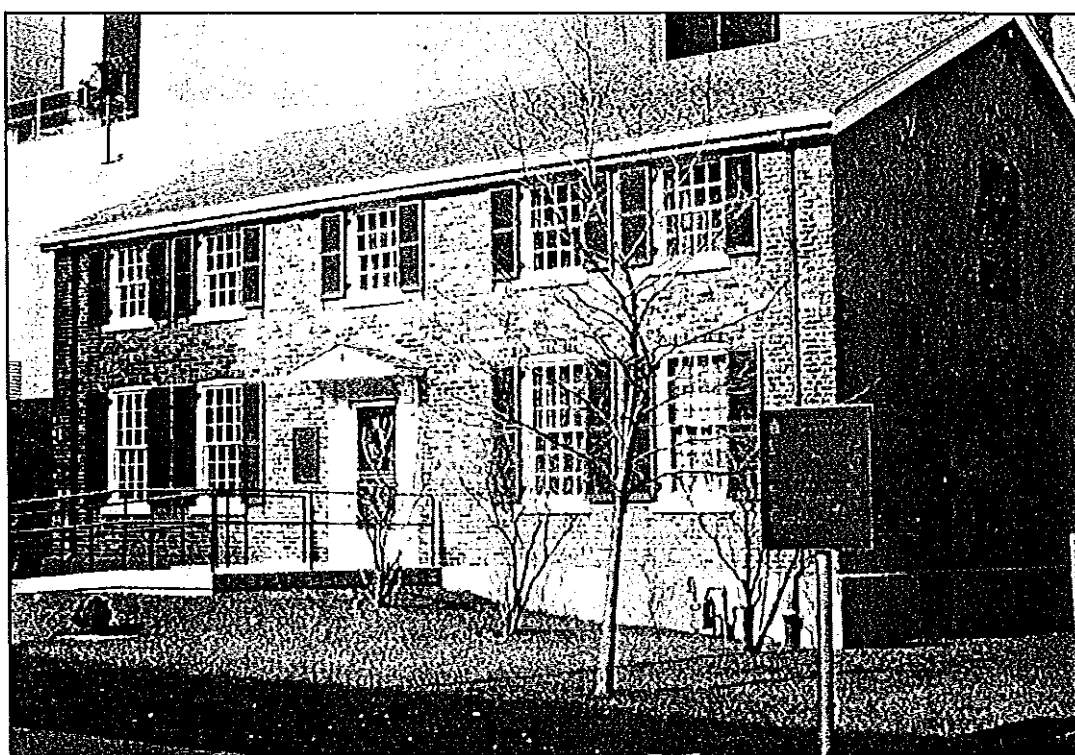




FRANCOIS BABY HOUSE

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Commemorative Integrity Statement



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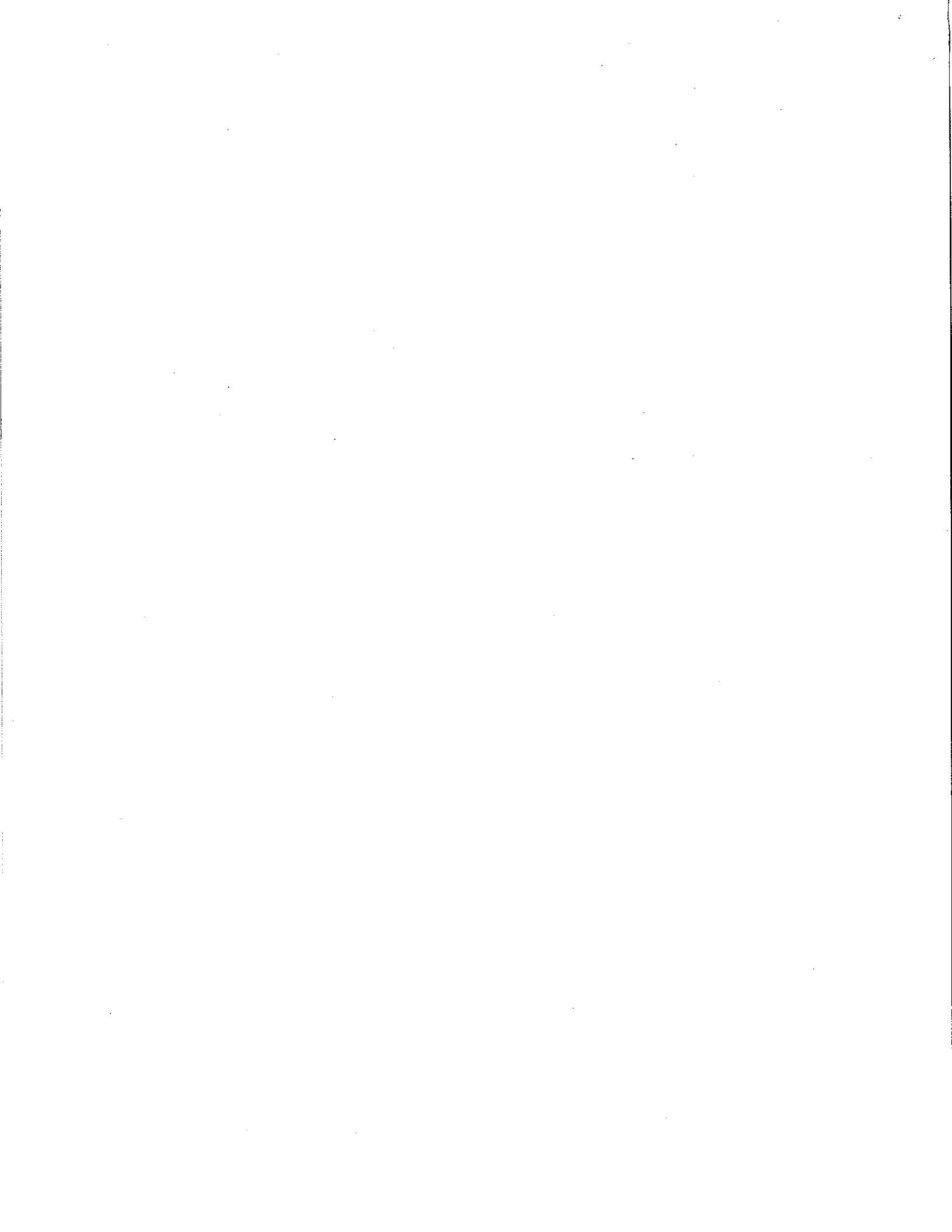
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Commemorative Integrity Statement

January, 2003



FRANCIS BABY HOUSE
National Historic Site of Canada

Commemorative Integrity Statement

Approved:

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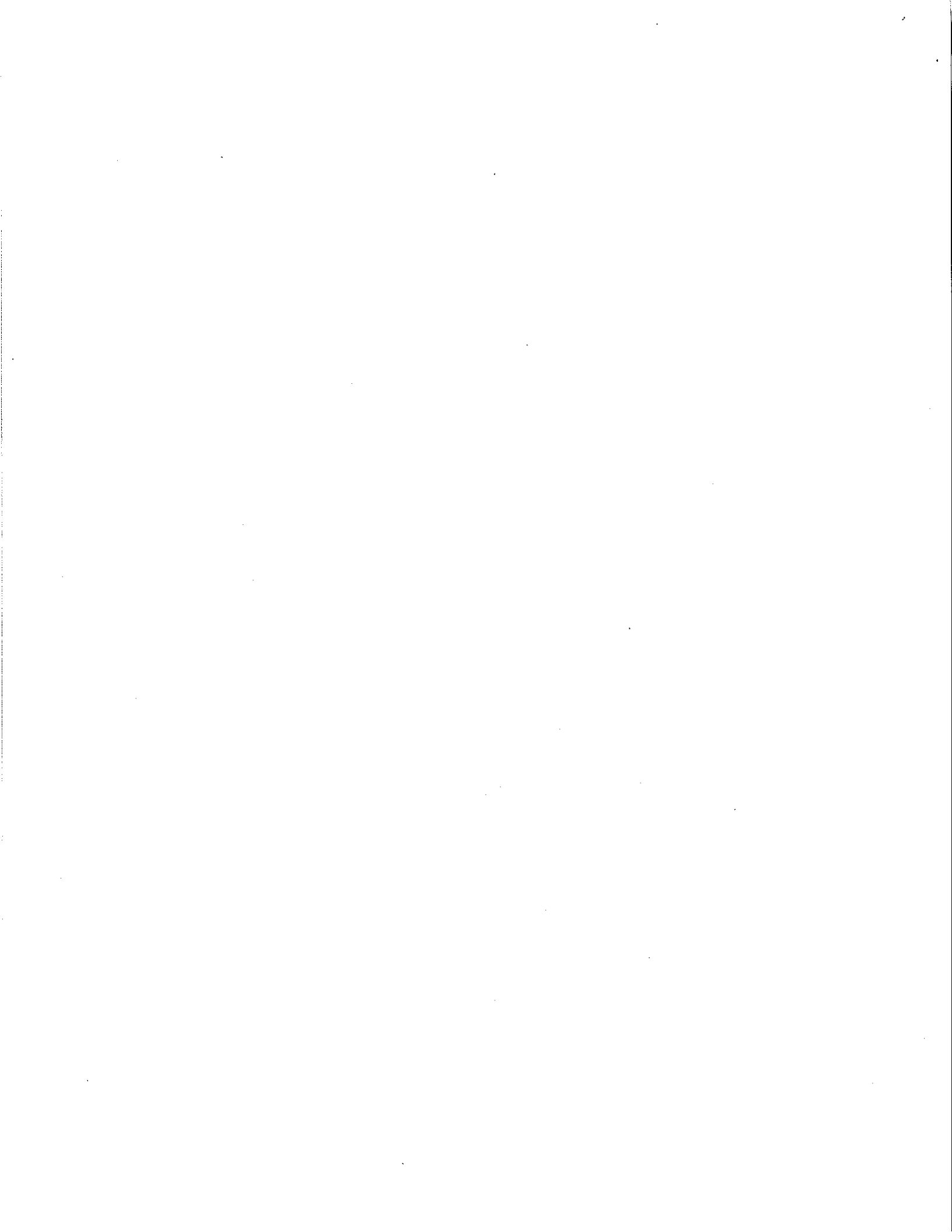


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Francois Baby House is located on 254 Pitt Street West in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The house and immediate surrounding property was designated by the HSMBC in 1950 because of the prominent role the house and grounds played during the War of 1812. The residence was used by Brigadier General William Hull as headquarters of the invading American army from July 12th to August 8th, 1812. The property was subsequently used by Major General Isaac Brock to mount a gun battery that contributed to the American surrender of Detroit on August 16th, 1812. Today, the Windsor Historic Sites Association owns the house. The building houses Windsor's Community Museum, which is administered by the Windsor Public Library Board.

1.2 National Historic Sites Program Objectives

The National Historic Site Program Objectives are the objectives of the Government of Canada for the national historic sites program:

- 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**.
- To encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

1.3 Commemorative Integrity

1.3.1 Definition of 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.

Resources directly related to the reasons for the site's designation are Level I resources as defined in Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Resources that are not related to the reasons for the site's designation but which have historic value are defined as Level II in the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

1.3.2 Definition and Purpose of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document which identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating, reporting and taking remedial action.

The document is divided into six parts:

1. *Introduction*

2. *Designation and Context*

3. *Resources Directly Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*

This section of the Commemorative Integrity Statement identifies the resources that relate directly to the reasons for the site's designation. It also describes the historic values of these resources, which can be physical as well as associative or symbolic. These values must be safeguarded and communicated. The Commemorative Integrity Statement 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 Commemorative Integrity Statement identifies the reasons for designation as a national historic site, 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. *Resources, Values and Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*

This section of the Commemorative Integrity Statement covers resources, messages and values that are not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site. Objectives provide guidance on the management of these.

6. *Appendices*

1.3.3, Uses of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement guides site management by:

- identifying what is most important about a site relative to the national historic designation and, for Parks Canada sites, ensuring that matters relating to national significance, including resources and messaging, are the highest management priority.
- ensuring that there is a focus on the "whole", and not just the individual resources.
- providing the fundamental document to guide management planning and preparation of a conservation and presentation plan (for the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program), which detail specific actions to be carried out.
- enunciating a set of heritage values and objectives which can be used in analysing and evaluating the impact of development and adaptive re-use proposals on a site or nearby property.
- 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 marketing plans and programs,

- providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

1.4 Cultural Resource Management Policy

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.

Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* defines cultural resources as 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 related but which possess historic value.

The *Policy* is the basis for management of cultural resources by Parks Canada. Other owners of national historic sites are encouraged to apply the principles and practice from the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

1. an up-to-date inventory of resources;
2. an evaluation of resources to determine which are to be considered as cultural resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value;
3. consideration of historic value in actions affecting conservation and presentation. Most, if not all, **operational activities have an impact on conservation or presentation;**
4. monitoring and review to ensure that conservation and presentation objectives continue to be met effectively.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement sets out the results of the first two points above in order to facilitate the third and fourth.

The objectives in a Commemorative Integrity Statement specify that the site should be managed in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. In addition to the principles and practice noted above, management under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* means:

- cultural resources and their values are inventoried and evaluated, and these records are kept up to date;
- there are no uses or threats that reduce the potential for long-term conservation and future understanding and appreciation of the cultural resources;
- any modification to the site or its cultural resources is based on sound knowledge and respect for the historic values of the resources and is preceded by adequate research, recording, and **investigation;**
- conservation measures are based on direct, rather than indirect evidence, follow the path of least intrusive action, and are clearly recorded;
- any new work at or adjacent to the site is sensitive in form and scale to the site and its **associated resources;**

- monitoring and review systems are in place to ensure the continued survival of the cultural **resources with minimum deterioration**;
- reproductions and reconstructions are marked in such a way as not to be confused with the originals they are intended to represent;
- the historic value of the resources is fully considered and integrated into the planning, conservation, presentation and operational programs.

2.0 DESIGNATION AND CONTEXT

2.1 Designation

Designation refers to the establishment of a national historic site. It occurs when the Minister approves a recommendation for national historic significance from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The designation of Francois Baby House as a national historic site is based on the HSMBC minutes and plaque texts. The Statement of Commemorative Intent and Designated Place were derived from the text of all of the HSMBC's recommendations and the plaque inscription. (See 6.1 Appendix "A")

2.2 Commemorative Intent

2.2.1 Definition

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 Commemorative Integrity Statement contains a *Statement of Commemorative Intent* which 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?"

2.2.2 Statement of Commemorative Intent for Francois Baby House National Historic Site of Canada

Francois Baby House was designated a national historic site in 1950. The reasons for designation, as derived from the 1958 plaque text, are:

- this house was the headquarters of Brig. Gen. William Hull when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to General Isaac Brock, 16th August, 1812;
- a gun located on this site and four guns somewhat to the eastward fired on Fort Detroit during Brock's advance.

2.3 Designated Place

2.3.1 Definition

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 as shown in 6.3 Appendix "B", Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular historic site is drawn from the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

2.3.2 Description of Designated Place

The Designated Place is defined as the existing François Baby house on its legally defined property (as of May 1950) and presently located at 254 Pitt Street West in Windsor, Ontario.

2.4 Historic and Geographic Context

2.4.1 Historic Context

François Baby, a member of a prominent French Canadian family from Essex County and a noted political and administrative figure, commenced construction of a substantial brick residence on the southern bank of the Detroit River in the spring of 1812. Following the declaration of War in June 1812 Brigadier General William Hull crossed over with his army to the Canadian side of the Detroit River, occupied the strategically located Baby residence as his headquarters and commenced construction of an earthen redoubt (Fort Cowie) nearby. (see historic map following this section) The Baby residence and adjacent redoubt were covered by the artillery mounted at Fort Detroit and thus served as an outwork to the American post. Following several reverses, Hull retreated back across the river.

The British forces based at Amherstburg advanced to Sandwich while Major General Isaac Brock occupied Baby's residence and prepared for an assault on Fort Detroit. He ordered Captain Dixon to construct an artillery battery for one 18 pounder, two 12 pounders and two 5 ½ inch mortars near Baby's wuinished home. On August 15 the British batteries opened a devastating fire on the fort after an American refusal to surrender. The following day, the British crossed over, with the intent of attacking Fort Detroit but the Americans reconsidered and Hull surrendered the fort to Brock.

François completed construction of his house later that year. In October 1813, following the British defeat at the Battle of Lake Erie, he abandoned his residence and accompanied the British army's retreat to Moravian town. The British Right Division was defeated at the Battle of the Thames and for the remainder of the war; Baby's property remained under American control.

With the return of peace in 1815 Baby resumed occupancy of his home. A successful entrepreneur, he developed his waterfront property with the addition of wharves, taverns, stores and residences. During the Rebellion period of 1837-1838 the Detroit River area was exposed to border attacks by Canadian rebels and their American sympathizers. In December 1838 these self-styled "Patriots" fought a pitched battle with the local militia in the orchard behind Baby's property. The "Battle of Windsor" was the last armed incursion into Upper Canada by the Patriots during the border troubles of 1838.

The property subsequently went through several structural modifications. In the 1830s, Baby added a full-length veranda to the front entrance facing the river. In 1850 fire struck, likely caused by a faulty stovepipe and caused extensive damage. The subsequent renovations dramatically altered the building with new window openings, a new entrance and porch and an external covering of stucco scored to represent ashlar masonry. By the end of the nineteenth century, the building had undergone further alternations, most notably the reorientation of the entrance to the south side looking out on Pitt Street rather than towards the river.

Two projecting bays and a new porch on the south side completed the transformation of the building from an elegant Classical Revival residence to a Victorian Eclectic office and residence. When the Windsor Historic Sites Association commenced the restoration of the François Baby House in the 1940s, the building was a derelict abandoned structure suffering from the

indignities of vandals who stripped off items of value. Through the efforts of the heritage community in Windsor, the building was saved from demolition and achieved its present configuration and appearance.

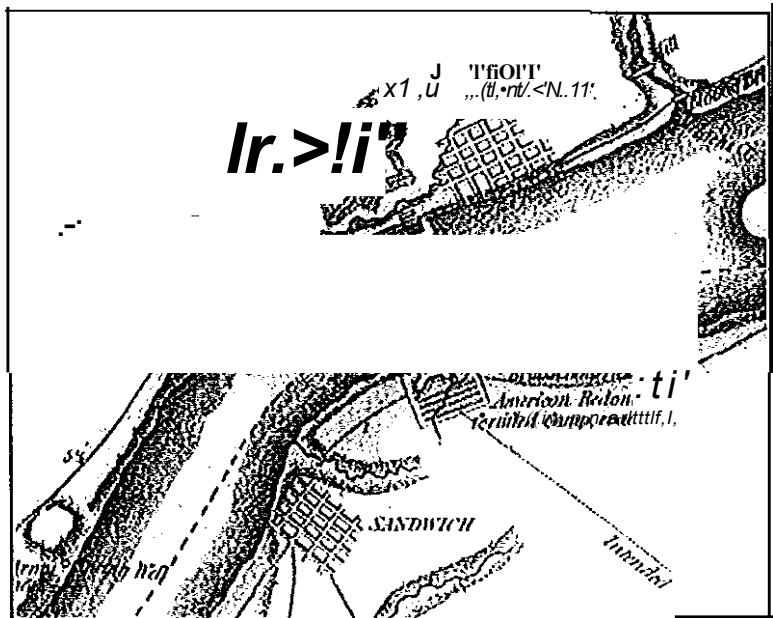
In 1948 the Windsor Historic Sites Association commenced an ambitious rehabilitation project on the house, which was completed ten years later. In 1950, through the efforts of G.F. Macdonald and F. Landon, the Francois Baby House was declared to be of "national historic importance." In 1980 the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its important historical associations with the development of Windsor. Today the house is operated by the Windsor Public Library as a community museum.

2.4.2 Geographic Context

The Francois Baby House is situated on the original foundation of the residence constructed in 1812. The surrounding property owned by the Baby family has been encroached upon over the past two centuries by urban development, obliterating the American earthen redoubt (Fort Gowie) and the direct visual association with Detroit. The orchards to the rear of the Baby house where the Battle of Windsor was fought have also disappeared. Despite these changes, there still exists a modest view towards the river and the surviving property



North elevation of the Francois Baby House, which faces toward the Detroit River



Historic map shows the location of the Village of Sandwich and Fort Detroit. It is thought that the Francois Baby House was built in the vicinity of where the artillery batteries are noted just to the northeast of where the American redoubt (Fort Gowie) is shown.

Illustration is part of: Map of the Detroit River and Adjacent Country, from an original drawing by a British Engineer. H.S. Tanner Sc. Philadelphia: Published by John Melish, Chestnut Street, 2 August 1813. Entered as the Acts Direct.

remains the only original resource in Windsor associated with the critical events of the War of 1812.

Francis' brother James, owned a distinguished residence further south along the river in Sandwich, called the Duff-Baby House, which still survives and has recently been restored with the support of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. While a significant residence from the period of the war, the building did not have the direct association with the surrender of Detroit that is reflected in the Francis Baby residence. The location of the artillery batteries that played a crucial role in the capture of Detroit were located near the Francis Baby House, although the precise location and extent of surviving archaeological remains is unknown.

3.0 RESOURCES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

This section contains details on the resources - the whole and the parts of the whole - which are directly related to the reasons for designation.

3.1 Designated Place

3.1.1 Description

The Designated Place for the Francis Baby House incorporates the building and property immediately surrounding the house as defined in the map and legal description in 6.2 Appendix "B".

3.1.2 Historic Values:

The Francis Baby House as a designated place is valued for:

- The strategic importance that this property held in the War of 1812 and the fact that it alone, remains relatively undisturbed from the extensive military outpost constructed by the Americans and the artillery battery constructed nearby under orders by Brock.
- The association of the property with the waterfront and the opposite shore remain important attributes of the property and reflect its strategic location at the outbreak of war in 1812.

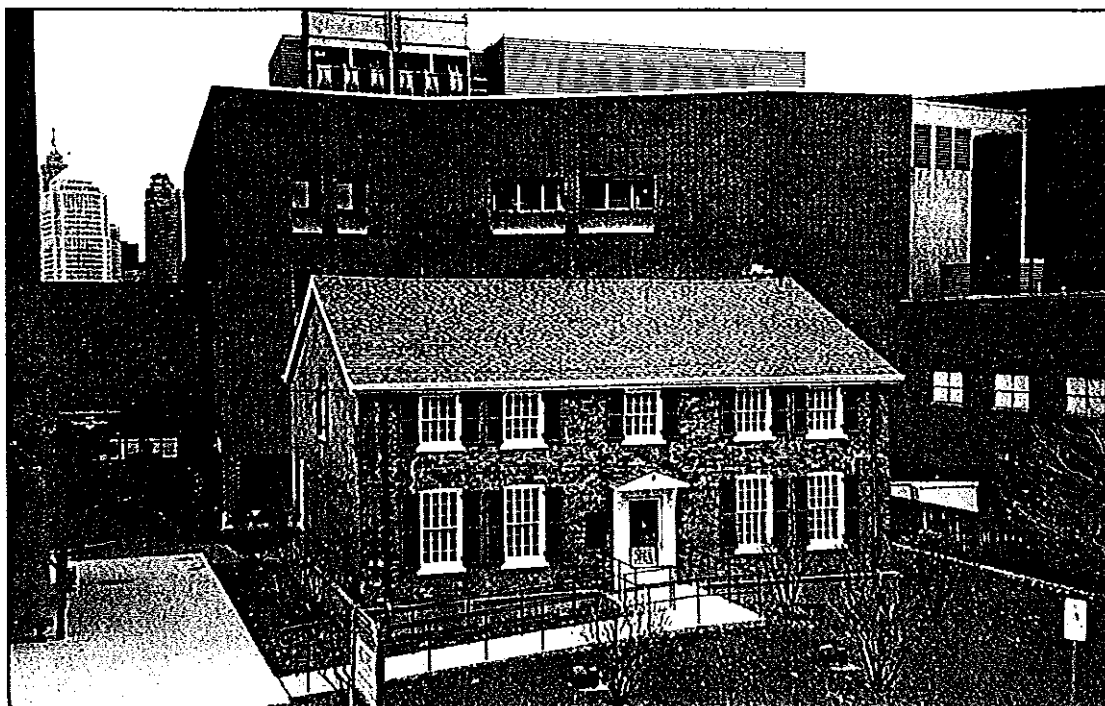
3.2 Landscapes and Landscape Features

3.2.1 Description:

The house and property, despite the surrounding intensive urban development, remain a small urban house lot similar to the scale of lot on which the house was first built.

3.2.2 Historic Values:

- The surviving small urban lot with the house still in its original location in the landscape is valued for its tangible connection to the original strategic location of the Baby house and property utilized by both the American and British armies to achieve their objectives.
- The surviving view from original north side of the property, albeit through the glazed corridor between two buildings, to the Detroit river is vital to an understanding of the site's connection with the river and its strategic location at the outbreak of the War of 1812.



Shows the south elevation of the house and the surviving view through the glazed corridor between two buildings, to the Detroit River and the city of Detroit beyond.

3.3 Buildings and Structures

3.3.1 Description

- While much of the house has undergone substantial rehabilitation, the building footprint remains intact. Resources include the surviving original physical remains including but not limited to the rubble foundation, the remains of the north entrance foundation, the back of fireplace in the basement, the visible brick remains of the two end walls and the majority of the north brick wall, as well as the supporting wooden timber under the south entrance. Surviving interior architectural features include but are not limited to: in situ remnants of plaster, wooden railing blocks for interior mouldings and in situ samples of original paint.

3.3.2 Historic Values

- The value of the surviving original features of the house relate to the key role the residence played as headquarters for both Hull and Brock where they planned their strategy for the opening moves of the war.

3.4 Archaeological Sites

3.4.1 Description

There is no inventory of known archaeological resources. There is some potential for finding such features as gun batteries and evidence of the builder's trench around the building foundation.

3.4.2 Historic values

The value of these potential cultural resources relate to the strategic location of the Baby property during the critical early stages of the War of 1812 along the Detroit River.

3.5 Objects

3.5.1 Description

- A marked Royal Artillery hatchet, that is currently part of the museum's collection, is the only object known to be directly associated with the national historic significance of the site.

3.5.2 Historic values

- The value of this hatchet lies in its direct association the establishment of the batteries, adjacent to the Baby House, by the British commander Isaac Brock.

3.6 Objectives

The resources (designated place, landscapes and landscape features, buildings and structures, archaeological sites, 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 resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural process, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site;
- the François Baby House remains in its original location and on its original 1812 foundation.
- the property is protected from further encroachments and the relationship of the house and its viewsapes to the river and site of Fort Detroit are maintained or enhanced.
- the alignment of the original 1812 front of the François Baby House is reinforced towards the river, rather than away from the river.
- efforts are made to buffer the house and enhance presentation of the site within the larger geographic context of the military outpost built during the War of 1812.
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.
- decisions regarding physical changes and interventions affecting the designated place consider the impact of cumulative changes.
- property owners, partners and 3rd parties respect the cultural resources and the significance of place which make it a national historic site.

4.0 EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION OF THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Protection is only one part of commemorative integrity. As the *National Historic Sites Policy* states: (p.78), Protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration, since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history, and hence, to all Canadians.

4.1 Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

4.1.1 Definition

The reasons for designation as a national historic site express, in the form of messages, why this place was designated a national historic site.

4.1.2 Reasons for Designation

- This house was the headquarters of Brigadier General William Hull when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to Major General Isaac Brock 16 August 1812
- A gun located on this site and four guns somewhat to the eastward fired on Fort Detroit during Brock's advance.

4.2 Context Messages

4.2.1 Definition of Context Messages

Context messages are those messages that are essential to understanding the reasons for designation of the site. While context messages are essential to understanding the reasons for designation, they are not reasons for national significance.

4.2.2 Context Messages

- Francois Baby House is a national historic site, a place designated by the Government of Canada as a site of importance to all Canadians because of its national historic significance.
- Francois Baby was a member of prominent French family that rose to power and influence in the Western District (i.e. what would become Essex, Kent and Lambton Counties) after the British conquest (i.e. the capture of Quebec in 1759). In spring 1812, Francois built a prestigious brick residence on his ancestral lands on southern bank of the river opposite to Detroit.
- The Americans declared war in June 1812 with the intent of invading Upper Canada via the Detroit and Niagara Rivers with the objective of marching on the capital at York.
- Francois Baby's residence was strategically located and seized by the invading American force as a secure base for their planned assault on Fort Amherstburg.
- The American troops constructed an earthen redoubt (Fort Gowie) as a secure base of operations, while Brigadier General William Hull established his headquarters in the Francois Baby House. The substantial residence was an attractive location for General Hull and his staff because it was near to Fort Gowie, it was within view of Fort Detroit and it was a newly built structure, quite suitable for officers.
- Reinforcement of the British fort at Amherstburg and severance of General Hull's supply line prompted him to abandon his base and retreat back to the American side of the river.
- The British seized the advantage and occupied the Francois Baby property where Major General Isaac Brock ordered an artillery battery constructed.
- Devastating fire from the British battery unnerved the senior American officer and prompted him to surrender his post and troops when the British attacked Fort Detroit.
- Francois Baby re-occupied his residence until he was forced to flee once again after the British abandoned the Detroit frontier in the fall of 1813 and remained away until the return of peace in 1815.

4.3 Objectives

The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- Visitors and the site stewards understand the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- 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*.
- visitors will have an understanding of the strategic importance of the François Baby property at the outbreak of the War of 1812 and the role his house played in the opening stages of the conflict as both American and British forces utilized the site to achieve their military objectives.

5.0 RESOURCES, VALUES AND MESSAGES NOT RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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

In applying the first element of commemorative integrity, emphasis is clearly on resources directly relate to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their values. However, the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* applies to all cultural resources, as well as significant ecosystem features.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is developed to assist managers or owners in managing all the resources for which they have responsibility. The overall stewardship of a national historic site is called into question and commemorative integrity is threatened if resources not related to the reasons for designation are not managed in accordance with the Cultural Resource Management Policy.

5.1 Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

5.1.1 Landscapes and Landscape Features

5.1.1.1 Description

- The François Baby property is a remnant green space within an intensely developed urban **environment**.

5.1.1.2 Historic values

- The property was once the centre of one of the earliest urban development projects on the Canadian side of the Detroit River. It is now one of the few remaining pieces of urban green space in this intensely developed part of the city.

5.1.2 Buildings and Structures

5.1.2.1 Description

- The neoclassical style and the use of English bond pattern for the exterior brickwork speak of the British cultural milieu of wealthy merchants in these pioneer territories.

- The residence has undergone substantial alterations over the nineteenth and twentieth century and was the focus of an intense local preservation effort in the 1940s and 1950s to save the building and restore it.

5.1.2,2 Historic Values

- The building is valued locally as a tangible symbol of a prominent French Canadian family who played an important role in the history of the Western District; the residence is also linked to the home of Jacques Baby (an older brother of Fran<;ois), which has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and restored by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- The evolutionary character of the house and property reflect the changing history of the waterfront and community associated with this property. Each of the different phases of the building's architectural evolution reflects the changing occupancy, purpose and function of the structure.
- The present building reflects the restoration philosophy and techniques that were employed during the 1940's and 1950's.

5.1.3 Archaeological Sites

5.1.3.1 Description

- Archaeological resources associated with the post War of 1812 occupation of the house and the restoration efforts of the 1940s and 1950s are potential indicators of period plantings, pathways and other external features of the property. As opportunity permits, the extent of these resources will be investigated.

5.1.3,2 Historic values

- The archaeological resources are valued for their inherent physical value and ability to elucidate aspects of the site's evolution.

5.1.4 Objects

5.1.4.1 Description

- The museum has an extensive collection of artefacts, both in secure storage and on display throughout the building, that reflect the rich history of Windsor; such objects include pictures, furniture, artwork, tools, machinery and an extensive documentary collection originally assembled by G.F. Macdonald.

5.1.4.2 Historic values

- The objects are valued for their intrinsic historical qualities as well as for the history they reveal about the development of the community.

5.2 Values Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

- The Fran,ois Baby House presently serves as a community museum owned by the Windsor Historic Sites Association.
- The orchard, which once stood to the rear of the Frarn;ois Baby residence, was the scene of the Battle of Windsor, an event of national historic importance, which is to be commemorated by a plaque placed on the Baby property.

5.3 Objectives for Resources and Values

The resources (designated place, landscapes and landscape features, buildings and structures, archaeological sites, 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 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 resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site; and
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.
- decisions regarding physical changes and interventions affecting the designated place consider the impact of cumulative changes.
- property owners, partners and 3rd parties respect the cultural resources and the significance of place, which make it a national historic site.

5.4 Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

- The subsequent use and modifications of the house up to and including its restoration as a community museum are important messages that give a fuller understanding of the property and the role it played in Windsor's development. The development of the François Baby House as a municipal museum over the past half century in the face of adversity and the challenges that continue to engage the heritage community in commemorating Windsor's heritage.
- The history and contribution of the Baby family, as prominent French Canadians in the Western District, to the development of the district.
- The Battle of Windsor, while not related to the national historic significance of the François Baby House, is an event of national historic significance and is to be commemorated by means of an HSMBC plaque appropriately displayed at the site.
- The Battle of Windsor is also commemorated by means of a Province of Ontario plaque that is currently located on the François Baby site.
- The François Baby House is part of a family of national historic sites that together celebrate the richness and diversity of Canada's culture and history.
- The François Baby House is thematically linked to other sites of national historic significance in the region, such as Fort Malden, a 19th Century border fortification, Belle Vue, a 1816-19 military residence in palladian style and Arnherstburg Naval Yard, the site of a British Naval Yard, 1795-1813.

5.5 Objectives for Messages

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

- visitors will have an understanding of the subsequent history of the Baby residence and the development of the community museum in the building.
- visitors will have an appreciation of the contribution of the Baby family to the development of the Western District and City of Windsor.
- visitors will have an understanding of the national importance of the Battle of Windsor and the fighting which took place in Baby's orchard to the rear of the house.
- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national historic significance.
- visitors understand the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- 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*.

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix "A" Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Minutes and Plaque Texts
Ottawa, 31st May, 1950.

FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

Mr. Don F. Brown, M.P., Mr. George F. MacDonald, and Mr. Fuller appeared before the Board and placed representations in connection with their request that the Baby House be declared a site of national historic importance.

Professor Landon thanked Mr. Brown, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Fuller for coming before the Board and told them that their representations would receive attention. The delegation then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Gregory,

Seconded by Professor Long.

That the François Baby House and immediate vicinity be declared a site of national historic importance and that a standard tablet be affixed to the house.

Carried

It was agreed that Professor Landon would submit an inscription for consideration at the next general meeting of the Board.

Ottawa, 7th June, 1954.

THE FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Moved by Professor Landon,

Seconded by Mr. Innes.

That the following inscription for the proposed standard tablet be confirmed:

THE FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE

Built in 1812 by François Baby, pioneer Windsor businessman, legislator and soldier, this house was the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. William Hull when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to General Isaac Brock, 16th August, 1812. François Baby, born within the stockade of Detroit, 17th December, 1768, died at Windsor, 28th August, 1852.

Carried

Ottawa, 12th December, 1955.

L:

FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Moved by Professor Landon

Seconded by Judge Campbell

That it be recommended that when a definite policy has been established by the Department with respect to the preservation of old buildings of architectural or historical interest, consideration should be given to the Baby house at Windsor.

Carried

OTTAWA, June 3rd to June 7th, 1957.

FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Moved by Professor Landon

Seconded by Dr. Bailey.

That the proposed change in the inscription be approved and that the revised inscription as a whole be adopted.

Revised Inscription

THE FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE

Built in 1812, this house was the headquarters of Brig. Gen. William Hull when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to General Isaac Brock, 16th August, 1812. A gun located on this site and four guns somewhat to the Eastward fired on Fort Detroit during Brock's advance.

François Baby, pioneer Windsor businessman, legislator and soldier, born within the British stockade of Detroit, 16th December, 1768, lived in this house for many years and died here 28th August, 1852.

Carried.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NOVEMBER 15-17, 1979

FRANÇOIS BABY HOUSE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

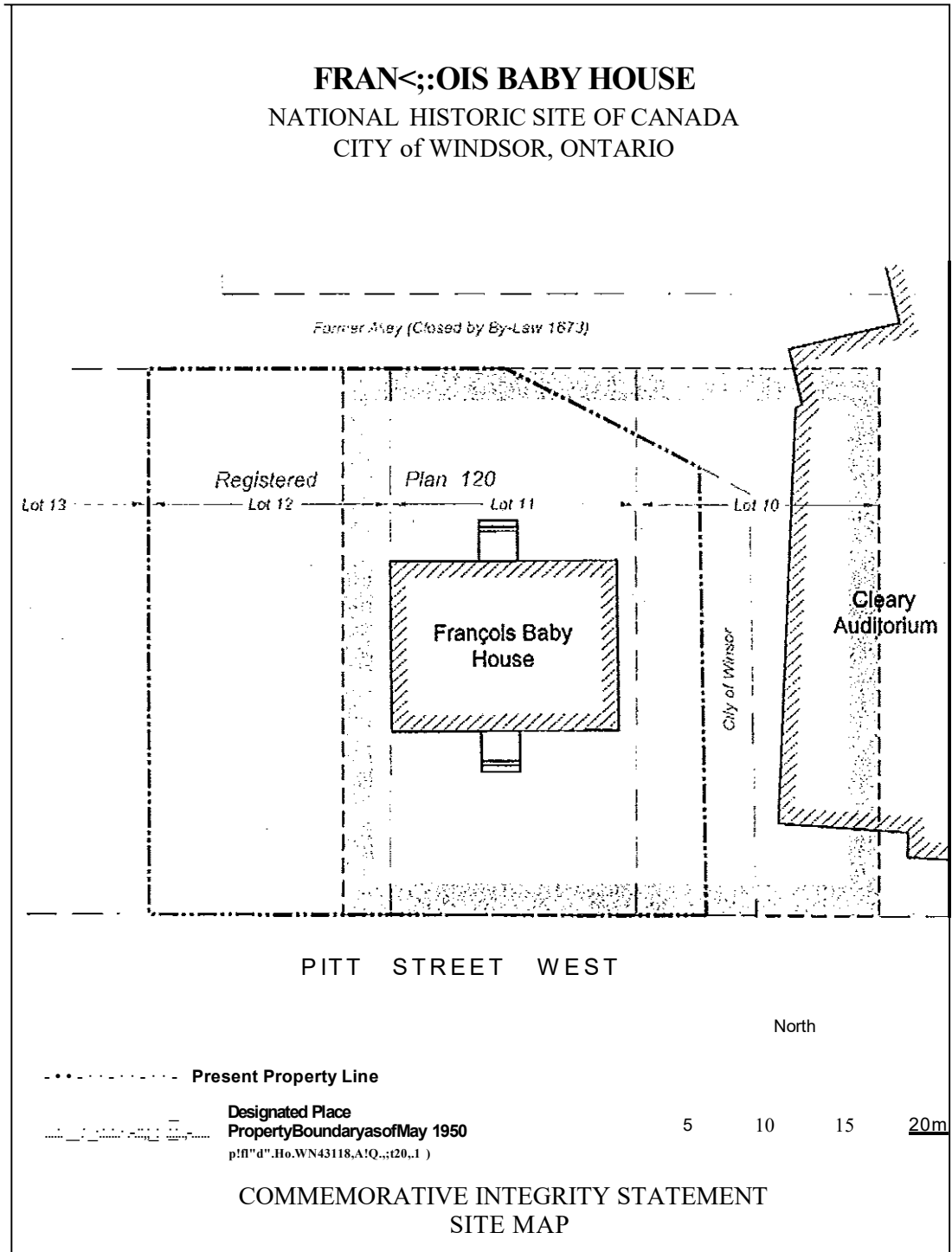
On May of 1950 the Board recommended:

that the François Baby House and immediate vicinity be declared of national historic importance and that a standard tablet be affixed to the house.

In August of 1979, Mr. **Alantp**, Douglas, Curator of the Hiram Walker Historical Museum had written to the Secretariat expressing his concern that the proposed expansion of the Cleary Auditorium and Conventioj Hall in Windsor would compromise the integrity of the Fran,ois Baby House. Dr. Careless brought Mr. Douglas' concerns to the attention of the Board and requested that it consider th\ matter in light of its previous recommendation.

The Board, following discmj.lion, reaffirmed its recommendation of May 1950, and further recommended that the ChaiJ'man write, on its behalf, to the Mayor and members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Windsor putting fonvard this reaffirmation. In considering proposals which may be brought before it for the development of the lands to the north of the Baby house, the City shoukJ,I;e urged to make every effort to preserve the existing view planes and the vital relationship of the house to !he Detroit River and the Site of Fort Detroit opposite.

6.2 Appendix "13"



6.3 Appendix "C" List of Commemorative Integrity Statement Team Members

On February 26, 2002, the following team members gather in the pleasant hall, adjacent to the Duff-Baby House in Sandwich, to develop a commemorative integrity statement for the Fran<;ois Baby House National Historic Site. The daylong workshop, complete with a delicious lunch, was generously hosted by the Windsor Historic Sites Association.

ComtmihJ

Janet Cobban - Curator, Windsor's Community Museum

Alan Douglas - Curator Emeritus, Windsor's Community Museum

Nancy Morand - City of Windsor Heritage Planner

Leisha Nazarewich - President, Windsor Historic Sites Association

Kathleen Shreve-Dunn - Director, Windsor Historic Sites Association

Hugh Barrett - Education and Volunteer Coordinator, Windsor's Community Museum

Evelyn McLean - Director, Windsor Historic Sites Association

Parks Canada

Peter Pouge! - Fort Malden Site Manager

Bob Garcia - Fort Malden Curator

John Towndrow - Heritage Planner and Facilitator

Dennis Carter-Edwards - Historian and Facilitator