



## HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE AGENDA

**Date:** Wednesday, September 18, 2024, 3:00 p.m.  
**Location:** Esquesing Room - Halton Hills Town Hall  
1 Halton Hills Drive  
**Members:** Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, Councillor J. Racinsky, C. Donaldson, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, R. Denny, A. Walker, T. Brown

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST
3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
  - a. Heritage Strategy Workshop
  - b. Research and Evaluation Report - 12 Chapel Street (Georgetown)
  - c. Research and Evaluation Report - 93 Bower Street (Acton)
  - d. Research and Evaluation Report - 33 Queen Street (Georgetown)
  - e. Research and Evaluation Report - 7593 Campbellville Road (Esquesing)
  - f. Research and Evaluation Report - 9296 Dublin Line (Esquesing)
  - g. Research and Evaluation Report - 16 Albert Street (Georgetown)
  - h. Research and Evaluation Report - 23 Young Street (Acton)
  - i. Properties for Additional Consideration
  - j. Southeast Georgetown Secondary Plan Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment
5. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING
6. ADJOURNMENT

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

**Koyle-McCumber House**  
12 Chapel Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

August 2024

**Project Personnel**

<b>Report Authors</b>	Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP Manager of Heritage Planning
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<b>Field Review</b>	Laura Loney
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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>12 Chapel Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	LT 33, PL 32, AKA MORRIS KENNEDY'S SURVEY, S OF MORRIS ST, EXCEPT 805134; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1850s
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Built for Reverend Ephraim L. Koyle
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Gothic Revival
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear Addition; Rear Detached Garage
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	August 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 12 Chapel Street in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

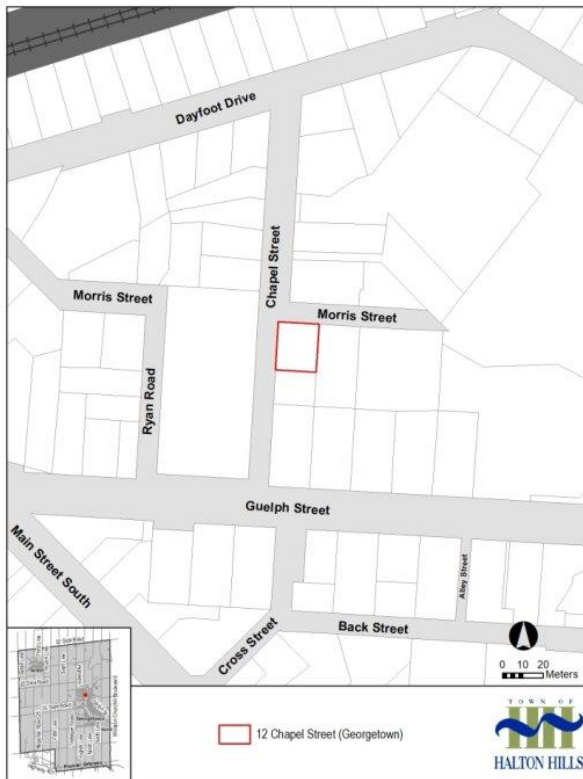


Figure 1: Location Map – 12 Chapel Street

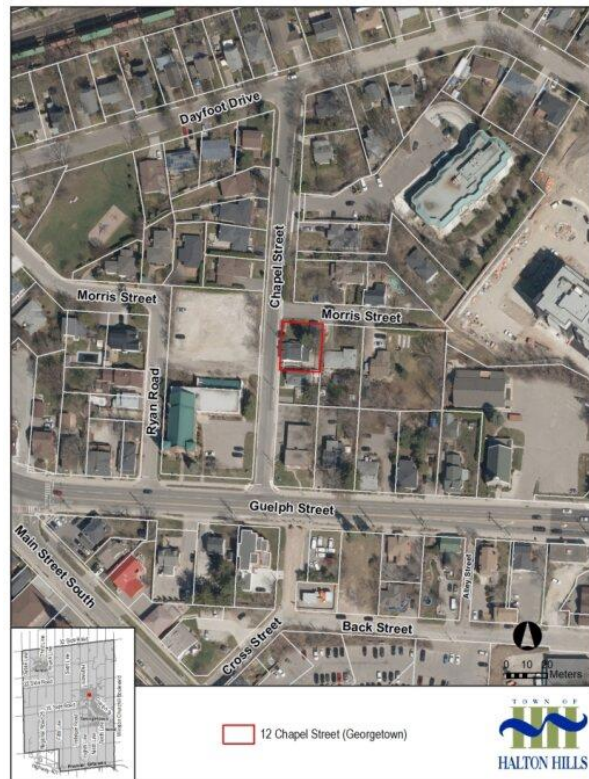


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 12 Chapel Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

### *Early Settlement & Church History*

In 1831, the Crown granted the 100 acres of the east half of Lot 19, Concession 9 of Esquesing Township to Matthew Smith, who sold the property in 1834 to Morris Kennedy. Morris Kennedy (1794-1870) was an Episcopal Methodist minister; he helped build and was the first minister for the Glen Williams Church in 1840. Kennedy and his wife Sarah (nee Traver (1795-1874) had eleven children. In 1846, Kennedy

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

deeded part of this land to the Trustees of the Episcopal Methodist Church and laid out this plan of subdivision, Plan 32



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

After settlers came to the Georgetown area in the early 1800s their spiritual needs were met by itinerant (saddlebag, or circuit rider) ministers. These itinerant ministers travelled long distances on horseback and met with individual families or groups that were called together on their arrival. For this reason, congregations usually preceded actual buildings by a few years. These travelling preachers often stayed with congregation members during their travels and this hospitality was welcomed.

By 1840, both Wesleyan Methodists and Methodist Episcopal groups had formed in Georgetown. The Wesleyan Methodists were the first congregation to build a frame building on Wesleyan Street. Following the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Methodist Episcopal group built their own frame structure in 1846 at the present site of St. John's United at 11 Guelph Street. Prior to the use of this frame building, services were held in a hotel. In the following twenty years, both Methodist Churches in Georgetown saw continued increase in membership. This was likely part of the decision to replace their original frame structures with brick edifices (1876 for the Wesleyan Methodist Group and 1880 for the Methodist Episcopal Church).

Between 1830 and 1874 the Methodists' groups were known as Wesleyan Methodists, Episcopal Methodists, Union of British Wesleyans, New Connexion Church, and Primitive Methodist though not all groups had practicing congregations within Georgetown. However, in 1884, following the trend of other Methodist groups, the Wesleyan Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal joined to form the Methodist Church in Canada. As such, the Wesleyan Methodists joined the Episcopalians in their church at 11 Guelph Street and the church was renamed the Methodist Church. This is not the only union of congregations to happen, as in 1910 and 1925 respectively, two more unions occurred.

In 1894, the Church sold a portion of the eastern half of the property to the Public-School Board for the purposes of erecting a school for local children. The school board paid the price of \$175 at the time. Prior to their purchase the site was used as a cemetery before the cemetery was moved to another location. This school became known as the Chapel Street school.

A dissolution of the Congregational Church in Georgetown occurred in 1910, with membership splitting into two groups. Roughly a third of the membership joined the Presbyterian Church and the rest joined the Methodist Church.

#### *Koyle Family*

Lot 33, north of the “Norval Road”, was sold on July 3, 1850, by William Morris to Ephraim Lillie Koyle (also Kayl or Koyl) (1814-1880) and wife Frances Koyle (nee Culp) (1823-1887). Rev. Ephraim L. Koyle was an Episcopal Methodist minister who had emigrated to Ontario from the United States where he was born. Koyle was the son of Ephraim Koyle (1781-1864) and Elizabeth Betsey Lillie (1788-1869) and was born in Leeds County. Koyle was identified in writings of the Methodist Church as having a respectable commercial education and that he was a well-informed and hard-working minister for his congregations.

The Koyle family did not stay in Georgetown long; only remaining in Town for 7 years. However, the existing house was likely constructed during his ownership as it is shown on the January 1854 survey of Georgetown. Following his time in Georgetown, Koyle served as a minister for many congregations throughout Ontario, including, but not limited to, Salem Church (as its first minister) in Cramahe Township, Northumberland County (1852-1853), Grace United Church (1867-1869), a church in Camden, Ontario (1871), Bethesda South United Church in Hamilton Township, Northumberland County (1876-1878), and Trinity United Church in Cobourg (1892-1893). Koyle died suddenly while seated in church in Cobourg at the age of 66 years old. His cause of death is recorded as apoplexy.

#### *Dolson and Bailey*

Although the Koyle family was living in Huron County by 1857, the property was not sold until 1866 to John Henry Dolson, a Trustee of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Georgetown and owner of an iron foundry in Georgetown. In 1871, the property was sold to Thomas Bailey (or Bayley) (1827-1915). Bailey was a Trustee of the Methodist Church in 1893. According 1871 census records, Bailey was a painter, married to wife Margaret (1830-1874). Following his first wife’s death, Bailey was remarried in 1875 to Charlotte J. Davis (1831-1923), a long-time resident of Georgetown and member of the Methodist Church.

#### *Standish*

In September 1884, the property was purchased by Margaret Standish (1843-1927), daughter of John Standish (1805-1879) and Margaret Bell (1817-1886). Margaret was involved with the Georgetown Branch Bible Society. The 1911 census identifies Margaret as living on Chapel Street with her sister Sarah Ellen Prentice (1852-1931), both unmarried and working as weavers inside their home.

The 1909 *National Topographic Map* (Figure 6) shows the existing frame house along Chapel Street and along Guelph Street the brick church building that is now known as St. John’s United Church. The 1922 *Fire Insurance Plan of Georgetown* (Figure 7) shows the existing two-storey frame home with one-storey addition. St. John’s United Church is shown along Guelph Street with a frame house and driveshed at the corner of Guelph Street and Chapel Street. The red brick Chapel Street Public School is identified further to the north.





Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Halton, Canada West*



Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1922 Fire Insurance Plan of Georgetown

### *Mulholland*

The property was purchased by Alice (nee Bullivant) (1889-1972) in 1931. Alice had married husband carpenter William John Wright (1882-1921) in 1907. The 1921 census indicates that Alice and William were then living on Guelph Street. In July 1921, Wright died at aged 38 of appendicitis. Five years after his death, Alice married Joseph Mulholland.

Joseph Mulholland (1886-1941) was a carpenter who, according to 1931 census, worked at the planing mill. The home is described as a single detached, stuccoed house with 9 rooms. Alice's children with late husband William Wright are also identified as living in the home, including Muriel (17), Harry (16), Frederick (14) and Alsace (12). In 1941, following Joseph's death, the estate remained in Alice Mulholland's name.

### *McCumber*

In 1944, the subject property was purchased by Vernon McCumber, son of Alexander Smith McCumber (1887-1962) and Vivian L. McCumber (nee Nelson) (1887-1983). The 1920's United States Federal Census identifies Alexander, then 31, living in a rented home in Rhode Island with his family and working as a Superintendent at a paper mill. The 1931 Census identifies Alexander, Vivian with children Erma,

Earl, Vernon and Elmer. Alexander is identified as a Foreman at the paper mill, Vivian as a homemaker, and the children as students.

Alexander's son Vernon "Vern" McCumber (1915-1987) and daughter-in-law Kathleen "Kay" Louise McCumber (nee Mulholland) (1917-2001) purchased the subject property at 12 Chapel Street in 1944 and the following year granted the southerly 55 ft of the property to his parents which became known as 10 Chapel Street. The existing residence at 10 Chapel Street was likely constructed shortly thereafter.

Kay McCumber was an executive member of the Georgetown Home & School Association, acted in local theatre with the Lion's Club, and the treasurer of the Georgetown Boys Band. Both Kay and Vernon were also members of St. John's United Church involved in many aspects of church life. Vernon was also involved with the Boy Scout Committee.

The 1940 Voter's List for Georgetown identifies Vernon as a papermaker, and the 1945 Voter's List identifies Alexander as a foreman living with wife Vivian, spinster Erma McCumber, labourer Vernon and his wife Mrs. Vernon McCumber. The *Georgetown Herald* reported in 1940 that Vernon, an employee of the Alliance Paper Mills, broke his arm in a fall on the job that year.

In December 1947, Vern McCumber was elected to Council, and by 1948, he was a Councillor for Ward 1. In 1953 he was re-elected Secretary of the Boy Scout Committee, and in 1957, he was re-elected to the committee of stewards for St. John's United Church. The 1957 Voter's List identifies foreman Vernon and his wife Kathleen at 12 Chapel Street East, while gentleman Alex McCumber and his wife living next door at 10 Chapel Street. The 1968 Voter's List identifies Vivian as a widow, still living at 10 Chapel Street, and Vernon, Kathleen, and their son Robert living at 12 Chapel Street East. Robert (Bobby) McCumber received a BA from the University of Toronto and planned to attend the Ontario College of Education to specialize in art (1968).

#### *Late-Twentieth-Century Ownership*



Figure 8: Subject property identified in 1952 aerial photography



Figure 9: Subject property identified in 1965 aerial photography

The property was owned by the McCumber family until September 4, 1968, when it was sold to George Wayne, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, and Gloria Helen Riddall, a payroll supervisor, according to 1968,

1972 and 1974 Voter's lists for Georgetown. George Riddall played hockey and was a local boxer and served in WWII with the 11<sup>th</sup> Canadian Field Ambulance Corps, R.C.A.M.C. Field Ambulance.

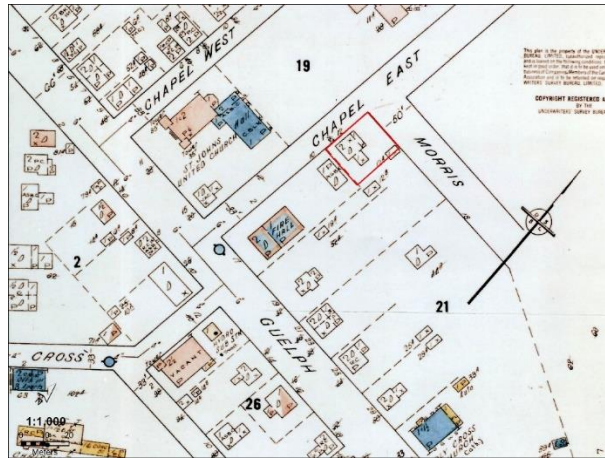


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1960 Fire Insurance Plan of Georgetown showing a two-storey frame dwelling with one-storey side (current porch) and rear additions.

In August 1972, the property was purchased by Eliza Hazel Preston, following which it changed hands several times in the 1980s through 2000s, and was purchased by its current owner in 2022.



Figure 11: Subject property identified in 1990 aerial photography



Figure 12: Subject property identified in 2002 aerial photography



Figure 13: Subject property identified in 2007 aerial photography



Figure 14: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography.

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is a rectangular-sized property located along the east side of Chapel Street and the south side of Morris Street in the community of Georgetown in the Town of Halton Hills, Ontario.

The property contains a one-and-a-half storey frame building with a cross-gable roof and rear addition, with a rear detached garage accessed from Morris Street.



Figure 15: Looking north along Chapel Street, subject property to the right (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 16: Looking south along Chapel Street, subject property on the left (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 17: Looking towards the front (west) elevation of the building at 12 Chapel Street from the other side of Chapel Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (west) elevation reflects characteristics consistent with the Gothic Revival, or Ontario Cottage, form, with some modifications and features removed. The front entrance, accessed via a single step from the sidewalk along Chapel Street, is centered on the elevation and features a door surround with transom. The two single window openings are located on either side of the entrance at the first storey.

Above the entrance and below the central gable peak is a smaller flatheaded window opening with contemporary stained-glass window. The exterior is currently clad with aluminum siding. An enclosed sunporch is located at the side (north) elevation and is accessed from the west elevation.



Figure 18: Front (west) elevation of the existing building at 12 Chapel Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (north) elevation features the enclosed sunporch with rear one storey addition featuring a single flatheaded opening. Above the sunporch is a smaller flatheaded window opening centered beneath the gable.



Figure 19: Side (north) elevation of the existing building at 12 Chapel Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (south) elevation features a single flatheaded window opening towards the front elevation and a smaller window opening towards the rear at the first storey, and a pair of flatheaded window openings at the upper storey. A second enclosed sunporch is extant at the rear elevation.



Figure 20: Side (south) elevation of the existing building at 12 Chapel Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear elevation and interiors were not investigated as part of this report.

### 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 12 Chapel Street has physical and design value as a representative example of a vernacular Gothic Revival, or Ontario Cottage, residential building within the community of Georgetown in the Town of Halton Hills. Built circa 1850, this frame residence is one of the earliest remaining examples of pre-Confederation residential architecture in the community. The existing building reflects the scale, form, and massing of a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Cottage with central gable with central entrance, window beneath the gable and symmetrically placed windows on either side of the entrance. This modest home has been clad with aluminum siding and some window openings have been altered, however opportunities for restoration of key original features remain.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 12 Chapel Street has significant historical and associative value due to its early owners and connections with the Methodist church community in Georgetown. The existing residence was built for Reverend Ephraim L. Koyle by the early Episcopal Methodist Church, a minister who went on to serve many different congregations throughout the Province. Owned briefly by Trustees of the Methodist Church (now St. John's United Church), the home was purchased by the Standish family in 1884. Margaret Standish and her sister Sarah Ellen Prentice lived in the home and were involved with the local church as well. Some of the home's most prominent owners were Vernon and Kay McCumber. Kay was an executive member of the Georgetown Home & School Association, acted in local theatre with the Lion's Club, and served as treasurer of the Georgetown Boys Band. Vernon, originally working at the Alliance Paper Mills, later became a Councillor and served as Secretary of the Boy Scout Committee. Like the home's previous owners, the McCumber family were involved in the church community at St. John's United Church.

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

The property at 12 Chapel Street has contextual value as it is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings. The existing Gothic Cottage helps to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century development of this residential neighbourhood on the periphery of Georgetown's historic downtown. The residence is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to the surroundings in the community along Chapel Street and to St. John's United Church at Guelph Street and Chapel Street. The property is similar in scale and materials to the neighbouring properties and has not been identified as a landmark in the area.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 12 Chapel Street 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 heritage attributes of the property at 12 Chapel Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Chapel Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing one-and-a-half storey frame building with gable roof with central gable at the front elevation;

- The front (west) elevation, including the central entrance, single flatheaded window openings one either side at the first storey, and existence of a small window opening within the central gable peak;
- The side (north) elevation, including the gable peak and single flatheaded window at the upper storey, and the wooden enclosed sunporch at the first storey; and,
- The side (south) elevation, including the single flatheaded window openings at the first and second storeys.

The interiors, rear elevation, and rear additions have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.



## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources

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Year: 1871; Census Place: St Lawrence Ward, Hamilton, Ontario; Roll: C-9927; Page: 8.

Year: 1871; Census Place: St Lawrence Ward, Hamilton, Ontario; Roll: C-9927; Page: 8.

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"Mrs. Joe Emmerson Home, School Prexy". (May 19, 1954). *Georgetown Herald*, p.1.

<https://news.haltonhills.halinet.on.ca/91208/page/1?q=mccumber+chapel+street&docid=OOI.91208>.

"Mulholland-Wright Wedding." (February 10, 1926). *Georgetown Herald*, p.4.

<https://news.haltonhills.halinet.on.ca/89763/page/4?q=%22mabel+wright%22&docid=OOI.89763>.

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Harrison-Wolfe House**

93 Bower Street, Acton, Town of Halton Hills

August 2024

### **Project Personnel**

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93 Bower Street | LOT 17 PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098; PART BLOCK A PLAN 345, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, AS IN 431875; PART ALLEY PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, PART 1 PLAN 20R20521 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

Figure 22: Southwest corner of the existing building at 93 Bower Street, showing the side (northwest) and front (southeast) elevations (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 13



## 1.0 Property Description

<b>93 Bower Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	LOT 17 PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098; PART BLOCK A PLAN 345, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, AS IN 431875; PART ALLEY PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, PART 1 PLAN 20R20521 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c. 1909
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	W.D. Anderson
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Edwardian
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Front Porch enclosed
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	August 2024

## 2.0 Background

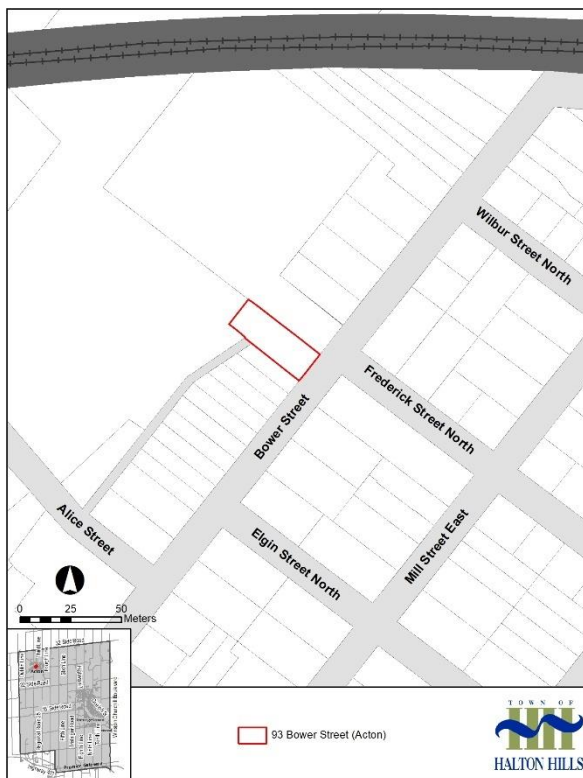


Figure 1: Location Map – 93 Bower Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 93 Bower Street

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 93 Bower Street in Acton, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until approximately the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

### *Early European Settlement*

In 1829, Lot 28, Concession 3 was granted to the Canada Company. Three years later, Rufus Adams purchased the lot. The orchard lane within the property later became Bower Avenue. David Henderson purchased the old Adams farmhouse and surrounding property from the Adams family towards the end of the nineteenth century.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

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Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

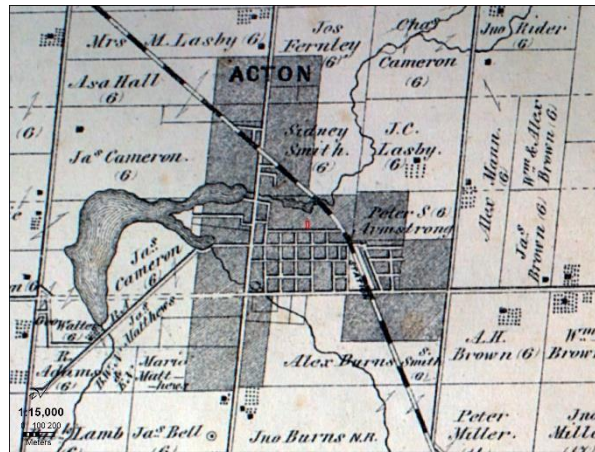


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

### Henderson Family

The Hon. David Henderson was born in 1841 and moved to Acton in 1878. Henderson was a storekeeper for many years, later forming a partnership with his wife Alison Christie's family to establish Christie, Henderson & Co., a private bank. Henderson was soon elected to Council and the Board of Education, and in 1888 was elected as the Conservative candidate for the House of Commons. While defeated at a by-election in 1891, Henderson was re-elected in 1893, appointed member of the King's Privy Council of Canada in 1916 and served in the House of Commons until his retirement in 1917. Henderson's wife Alison died a tragic death in 1914, falling off their balcony, while Henderson died in 1922.



Figure 6: Hon. David Henderson, c.1900 (MHS 5969)

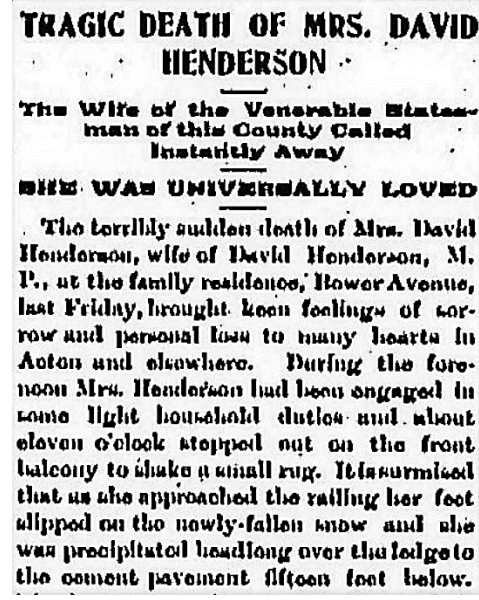


Figure 7: Excerpt from the Acton Free Press, 26 November 1914

In 1898, David Henderson and his wife sold the property to John Henderson and Charles Christie Henderson, who sold the property a few years later in 1906 to William Dutton Anderson (1871-1939) who constructed the residence for his family.

#### *Anderson & Bell Families*

The 1901 Census identifies William Anderson as a plasterer living with his wife Ada Williamson (1871-1931) with their two children and their lodger, Mary Lambert. Anderson appeared to undertake many different jobs within the community and served as chief of the Acton Fire Brigade. Local papers reported that he did the plastering for D.M. Henderson's new residence at Bower Avenue and Elgin Street which was completed in 1908. The *Acton Tanner* reported that Anderson's tannery business had been purchased by Mr. Robert Lasby in 1911. The 1921 census shows Anderson working as a tanner at the tannery, and he is noted as the plasterer for a home built by prominent local builder J.B. Mackenzie in 1926 (*Acton Free Press*, July 8, 1926, p.4). A tender for repair of the chimneys on the Acton Town Hall was awarded to Anderson in 1932 (*Acton Free Press*, August 4, 1932, p.1). On his death certificate, Anderson is identified as a stonemason.

Anderson owned the property until 1911 when it was sold to Jeremiah Bell (1876-1953). Bell was married to Mary Elizabeth (nee Storey) (1875-1931), daughter of farmers Robert and Mary Storey. Bell served as a local councillor in Acton and owned the property, likely using it as a rental property, until 1918.



Figure 8: Subject property identified along Bower Street (then Ave), showing the Corporation Pond towards the rear, c.1919 (EHS 00152)

The subject property had several tenants in the early twentieth century; located directly beside the Syndicate Housing, the home also served as one of the Beardmore residences until it was purchased by Cecil (C.) Watson Hartley Harrison in 1919 from Jeremiah Bell.

#### *Harrison Family*

Cecil (C.) Watson Hartley Harrison (1888-1960) married Florence Langton Russell (1892-1982) on Dec 20, 1914. The 1921 Census identifies that the couple were then living in Winnipeg as Harrison had been appointed the circulation manager for western Canada for McLean's Magazine, however they soon returned to Acton. In 1922, Harrison founded the Acton Machine Company, first by selling auto parts made by Mr. F.S. Blow, and then growing his business and moving it to a factory on Maple Avenue, Georgetown.

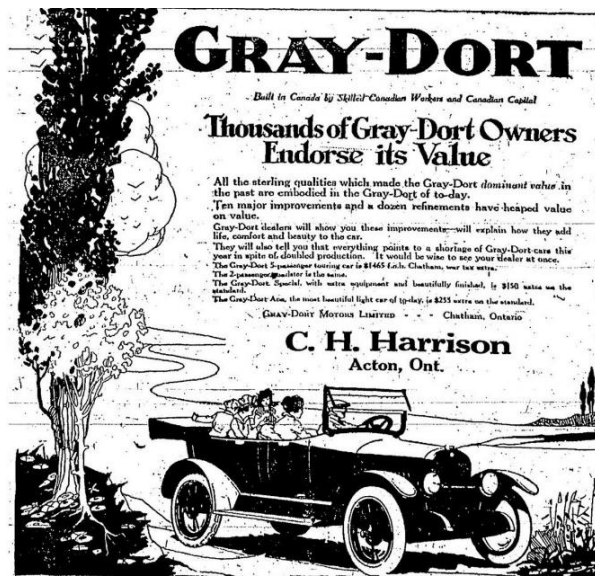


Figure 9: C. H. Harrison Gray-Dort Car advert from Acton Free Press; Thursday, May 13th, 1920 (Courtesy Vintage Acton)

The 1931 Census identifies Harrison as a Manager Distributer in Auto Supplies, living with Florence on Bower Street (formerly Avenue) with their two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

A prominent citizen, Harrison served his community in many ways, as he was involved with the local United Church, served as YMCA Director, was involved with the local Lodge, served as a Trustee of the School Board, on Council and as Reeve, served on the Chamber of Commerce and the Acton Fall Fair Board. Florence was also very involved in the community, serving on the Welfare Board, and led the Girl Guides and other activities.

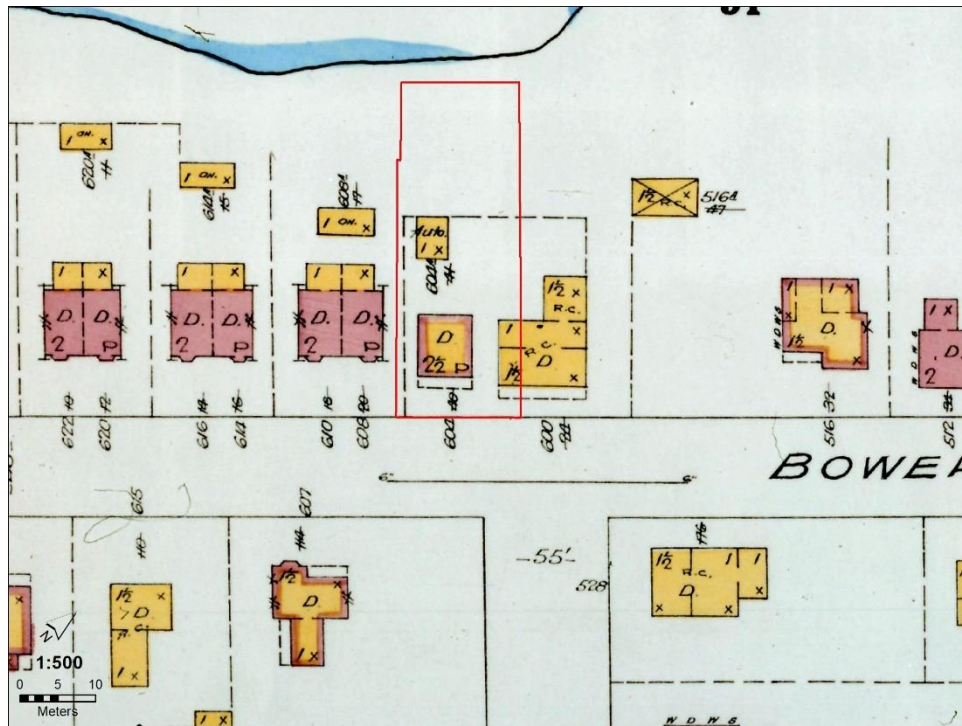


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan of Acton, showing the frame two-and-a-half storey building with brick veneer and rear one-storey frame garage within the subject property.

The Harrison family lived in Acton for 17 years. In 1936, Harrison sold the Acton Machine Company to J. Donnefield and moved with his wife to High Park Boulevard in Toronto, however he owned the property until 1950.

#### *Wolfe Family and Late-Twentieth Century Ownership*

In 1950, the property was sold to John Wesley Wolfe (1914-1980). Wolfe, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, lived in Acton since 1936 and married his wife Helen Lorraine (nee Ostrander) (1914-1962) in 1942. Wolfe was a leather industry executive, developing the Pers Pro Tan tanning process, raising cattle and operating a turkey farm ("Lorraine Farms") along First Line which was the target of a community petition due to the smells it produced. Wolfe was also the chairman of the Acton Public School Board, member of the Masonic Lodge and North Halton Golf Club, YMCA member, and an Intercollegiate Wrestling Champion (1936).

Helen Wolfe was an active community member and worked raising turkeys and cattle with Wesley, was a member of the Arts and Crafts Guild of Georgetown, the Presto Club in Guelph, the Acton Music Club,

the I.O.D.E, and a member of the Acton Women's Institute. Helen was also a Wolfe Cub leader, member of St. Alban's Anglican Church, a representative of the Halton County's Children's Aid, and a member of the St. Andrew's College Ladies' Guild.



Figure 11: J. Wesley Wolfe, c.1956 (EHS 00746)



Figure 12: Helen Ostrander, c.1938 ("Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1908-2010"; School: University of Toronto; Year: 1938)



Figure 13: Cornerstone laid for the addition to Acton Public School, c.1951. Wolfe is pictured back left (Acton Free Press / Dills Collection courtesy Vintage Acton)

In 1961, Wolfe sold the subject property to Donald Gordon Ryder and Dora Marguerite Ryder (nee Wood), and moved to Toronto. In 1963, it was reported that Wolfe would open a specialized leather product industry in the former Davis Leather Company building in Newmarket.

Donald Ryder (1920-2014) was a veteran of WWII serving in the Dental Corps as a Sergeant for the Canadian Army. Donald worked for Dills Printing and Publishing for 29 years, followed by Metroland Media, as a photographer, sports editor, and then advertising manager. He was also actively involved in local sports, a member of the Royal Canadian Legion, the Masonic Lodge, and the Acton Volunteer Fire Brigade in addition to other local community groups. Dora (1925-1977) also served in the Royal Canadian Navy during WWII and worked at Dills Printing and Publishing for 32 years before retiring due to health complications. Dora was a linotype operator and proofreader at Dills Printing and Publishing, and was also active in sports, the Lakeside I.O.D.E., and other community activities.

Following Dora's death in 1977, Donald owned the property until 2003 when he moved to Alberta to be with family and it was purchased by its current owners.

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Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1971 aerial photography (Courtesy Vintage Acton)



Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 16: Subject property identified in 2007 aerial photography



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property at 93 Bower Street is a rectangular parcel located along the northwest side of Bower Street in the community of Acton in the Town of Halton Hills and contains a single detached brick dwelling with a rear detached garage. The existing residence is located adjacent to the Syndicate Housing Heritage Conservation District on Bower Street to the southwest, with a vacant lot located directly northeast. The property is legally known as LOT 17 PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098; PART BLOCK A PLAN 345, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, AS IN 431875; PART ALLEY PLAN 75, ALSO SHOWN ON PLAN 1098, PART 1 PLAN 20R20521 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS.

The existing two-and-a-half storey frame building on a stone foundation with brick exterior features a hipped roof with dormer facing the southeast, and brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The front (southeast) elevation is dominated by a one-storey brick porch that has been enclosed and modified,



obscuring the main entrance within. The second storey features evenly spaced single flatheaded window openings with concrete sills and lintels. The central dormer in the roof above features a hipped roof and paired openings that have been infilled with contemporary windows.



Figure 18: Looking towards the subject property from Bower Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 19: Front (southeast) elevation of the existing building on Bower Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation is divided into two bays with the brick chimney that extends above the roofline. Towards the front elevation are single flatheaded window openings with concrete sills and lintels at the first and second storeys. Beyond the chimney and towards the rear are paired single window openings with continuous sill and lintel at the first storey, and a single flatheaded window opening with concrete sills and lintel above.

The side (northeast) elevation features a single flatheaded window opening and paired single window openings with continuous sill and lintel at the first storey and smaller single flatheaded window opening at the second storey.



Figure 20: Southeast corner of the existing building at 93 Bower Street, showing the side (southwest) and front (southeast) elevations (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 21: Southwest corner of the existing building at 93 Bower Street, showing the side (northwest) and front (southeast) elevations (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear elevation and interiors were not investigated as part of this report.

## 2.3 Architectural Style

The Edwardian style, or Edwardian Classicism, incorporates Classical detailing and features sparingly and in an understated way. A common style in Ontario between 1900 and 1930, the hallmark of Edwardian Classicism is its simple designs and detailing, straight rooflines, smooth surfaces, many windows with flat-arches and plain lintels, restrained ornamentation, and simplified massing. Edwardian residential buildings typically feature a generous front porch (often with wooden columns atop brick piers), simplified dormers that reflect the simplified roof shape, and undecorated chimneys. Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture* notes that a subtype of the style is “Foursquare”, with uncomplicated buildings featuring equal sides and a massed, cubical shape, with four rooms per floor being typical.

The existing residential building at 93 Bower Street reflects those characteristics typical of Edwardian residential buildings, including its simple designs and detailing, smooth surfaces, flatheaded windows with plain sills and lintels, simplified massing, a generous front porch (although now enclosed), and simplified roof with dormer and simple brick chimney. As such it can best be described as representative of the Edwardian Classical style.

## 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 are not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 93 Bower Street has physical and design value as a representative example of Edwardian Classical residential architecture due its simple designs and detailing, smooth surfaces, flatheaded windows with plain sills and lintels, simplified massing, a generous front porch (although now enclosed), and simplified roof with dormer and simple brick chimney. The building has maintained significant integrity since its construction in the early twentieth century and is compatible with buildings of a similar vintage along Bower Street, including the Syndicate Housing adjacent to the southwest.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>X</b>

The property at 93 Bower Street has historical and associative value due to its associations with its early owners through to the mid-twentieth century. The existing home was built on land previously owned by

the Honourable D. Henderson by local tradesperson W.D. Anderson for his family. Anderson undertook work throughout the Acton community as a teamster, plasterer, builder, tanner, and stonemason.

The property was later owned by Cecil Watson Hartley Harrison, who worked as an auto supplies distributor and was involved with the local United Church, served as YMCA Director, was involved with the local Lodge, served as a Trustee of the School Board, on Council and as Reeve, and served on the Chamber of Commerce and the Acton Fall Fair Board. Cecil’s wife Florence Harrison was also very involved in the community, serving on the Welfare Board, and led the Girl Guides and other activities.

In 1950, the property was owned by J. Wesley Wolfe, a leather industry executive who developed the Pers Pro Tan tanning process, operated a turkey farm in the community, and was chairman of the Acton Public School Board, member of the Masonic Lodge and North Halton Golf Club, YMCA member, and an Intercollegiate Wrestling Champion (1936). Helen Wolfe, Wesley’s wife, was an active community member and worked raising turkeys and cattle with Wesley, was a member of the Arts and Crafts Guild of Georgetown, the Presto Club in Guelph, the Acton Music Club, the I.O.D.E, and a member of the Acton Women’s Institute. Helen was also a Wolfe Cub leader, member of St. Alban’s Anglican Church, a representative of the Halton County’s Children’s Aid, and a member of the St. Andrew’s College Ladies’ Guild.

The property was also home to long-time owners Donald and Dora Ryder from the 1960s onwards. Both Donald and Dora were WWII veterans who worked for many years at Dills Printing and Publishing (later Metroland Media) and were actively involved community members.

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

The property at 93 Bower Street has contextual value as it helps to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century development of this residential neighbourhood on the periphery of Acton’s historic downtown. The residence is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to the surroundings in the community along Bower Street. The property is similar in scale and materials to the neighbouring properties and has not been identified as a landmark in the area.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 93 Bower Street 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 heritage attributes of the property at 93 Bower Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing residential building along Bower Street in the community of Acton in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of two-and-a-half storey frame building with brick exterior with stone foundation, hipped roof, and brick chimney;
- The materials, including brick exterior, concrete sills and lintels, stone foundation, and wooden porch detailing where extant;

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- The front (southeast) elevation, including the existing of a covered front porch at the first storey and single flatheaded window openings at the second storey;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including the brick chimney and flat-headed window openings at the first and second storeys; and,
- The side (northeast) elevation, including the flat-headed window openings at the first and second storeys.

The rear elevation and interiors were not investigated as part of this report.

## 5.0 Sources

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2023)

**King House**  
33 Queen Street, Town of Halton Hills

July 2024

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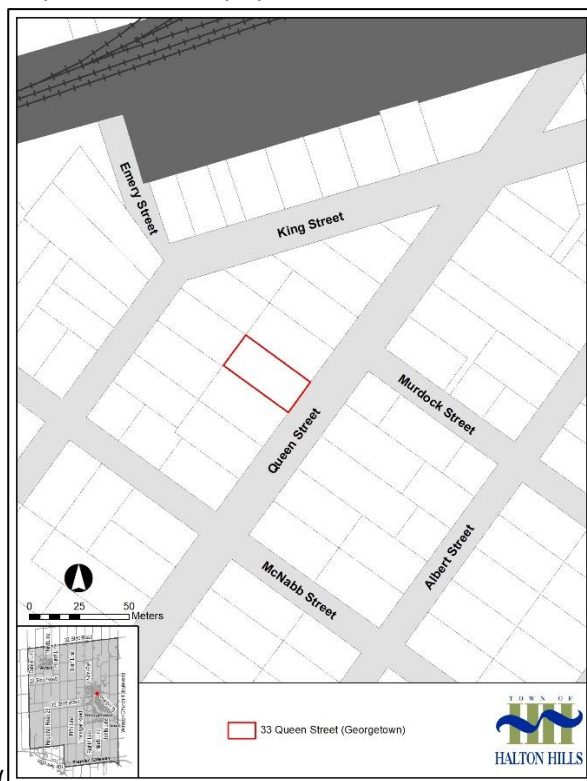
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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>33 Queen Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 15, PL 37, NW OF QUEEN ST, AS IN 669461; HALTON HILLS; PIN: 250400045
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1901
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Built for George King
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Craftsman
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear accessory structure
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	July 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the



property at 33 Queen Street in Halton Hills, Ontario (

Figure 1 and

Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

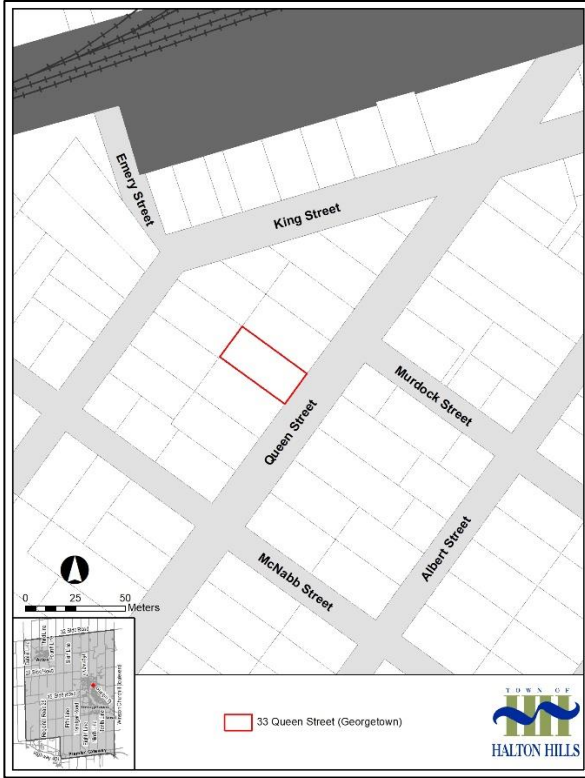


Figure 1: Location Map – 33 Queen Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 33 Queen Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

### *Kennedy Family*

Lot 18, Concession 9 was granted by the Crown to John Moore in 1821. In 1823, Moore sold the land to George Kennedy, who eventually surveyed the land into separate plots. An auction was held in 1852 to sell the building lots. Following the subdivision of land, the property was sold to Jane Eliza Murdock in 1859.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1821 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

### King Family

Eliza transferred the property to William Barclay in 1884. In 1886, the property was sold to George King (1858-1910). King was originally born in England and immigrated to Canada in 1871. Shortly after immigrating to Canada, he married his wife, Alice Catharine (nee. Crocker) (1856-1922), in 1878. In 1901, George took out a mortgage and began constructing the extant dwelling.



Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown



Figure 6: Subject property identified on the Tremain's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

King was employed as a foreman at the local Barber Paper Mill, and lived with his eight children, Alice (1880-1949), Mary Ann (1882-1970), Frederick (1884-1951), Lucy (1886-1955), Clara (1888-1905), William (1888-1915), Francis (1893-1929), and Percy (1895-1916), along Queen Street. At the time, Lucy and Mary worked as rag pokers at the Barber Paper Mill, and Frederick was employed as a laborer.

Alice was actively involved in the community, and was a member of the Methodist Church, as well as the Ladies Aid and the Women's Missionary Society. During WWI, Alice lost her two sons, William, and Percy, during battle.



Figure 7: Pte. Percival Albert King, c.1919 (Government of Canada)



Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

Following George's death in 1910, Alice King assumed ownership of the property in 1911. Alice continued to live at the subject property before selling the property to Robert Cole (1855-1940) in 1918.

#### *Cole and Campbell Families*

Before moving to Georgetown, Robert Cole worked as a farmer in Esquesing Township. While living on Queen Street, Robert also lived his wife, Mary Jane Cole (1860-1923). After residing in the house for a year, Robert Cole sold the property to William Campbell (1868-1956) and moved back to Ballinafad in 1919.



Figure 9: SS. No. 9, Limehouse School, c.1920 (EHS21867)



Figure 10: Subject property identified on 1918 National Topographic Survey

**Mr. Robert Cole hold a very successful sale last Wednesday. Mr. Cole is leaving the farm and intends living in Georgetown.**

Figure 11: *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), September 4, 1918, p. 2

William Campbell was originally born in Trafalgar Township and worked as a fruit farmer. William married his wife, Margaret (1870-1952) in 1896, and lived with his four daughters, Ina (1897-1977), Rose (1899-1960), Margaret (1901-1978), and Lorna (1904-1980).

Robert's wife, Margaret, was a member of the Knox Presbyterian Church, and belonged to various ladies' organizations in the Church. Robert's daughters were also employed locally: Rose was employed as a schoolteacher at S.S. No. 9, Limehouse, Ina worked as a nurse for the public-school board, and Margaret worked as a bookkeeper.

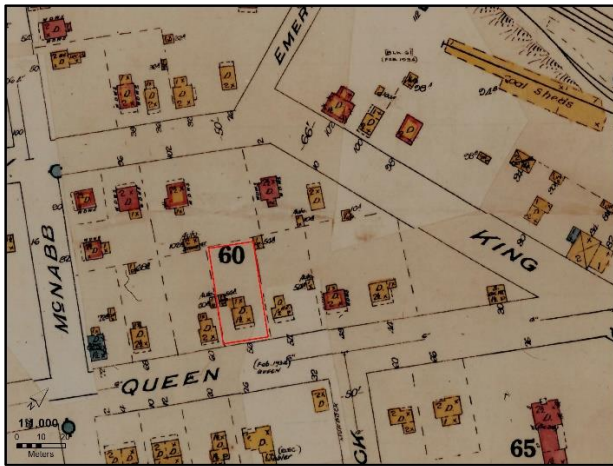


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan



Figure 13: Obituary for Mrs. William Campbell (Georgetown Herald, November 12, 1952, p. 1)

Following the deaths of William and Margaret Campbell, the property was transferred to Ina (nee Parr) Harding in 1956. Ina lived at the subject property from 1956-1977 with her husband, Percy Harding (1896-1965). Percy was a Corporal in WWI and was employed as a machine operator at the local landfill.



Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1954 Town of Georgetown Survey



Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1960 aerial photography



*1970s to Present*

Following Ina Harding's death in 1977, the property was purchased by Maitland Kenneth (1944-2022) and Jacqueline Money Penny. Kenneth was a Veteran of the Canadian Navy and served on the HMCS Bonaventure and was later employed as a carpenter. Prior to moving to Queen Street, Kenneth and Jaqueline had resided on Maple Avenue in Georgetown.



Figure 16: Subject property identified on 1969 aerial photography



Figure 17: Subject property identified on 1974 National Topographic Survey

Shortly after, the property was purchased by David and Kimberley Smith in 1979. The Smith family continued to reside on Queen Street until 1983, when the property was purchased by John and Robin James.



Figure 18: Subject property identified in 1985 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

Eventually, the property was sold to Susan Platz in 1985, who formerly lived in Oakville on Reynolds Street. By 1987, the property was purchased by its present owners.

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the northwest side of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a one-and-a-half storey dwelling with horizontal white siding, a gable roof, front dormer, and a covered porch. The property can be accessed by vehicle via an asphalt driveway, located at the front of the property, fronting onto Queen Street.

The front (southeast) elevation features a wooden covered porch, supported by plain tapered wood columns with stone podiums. The first storey features an asymmetrical façade, with two flat-headed window openings, along with a flat-headed door opening. At the second storey is a dormer with a gable roof, which features a large window opening. Located below the gable peak are cedar shake shingles.



Figure 20: Front (southeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 21: Central dormer along the front (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 22: Looking southwest along Queen Street, towards the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features a projecting one-storey bay window with three flat-headed window openings. To the side of the bay window is a flat-headed window opening. Along the second storey are two flat-headed window openings located beneath the gable peak. Above the roofline is a single brick chimney.



Figure 23: Partial side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

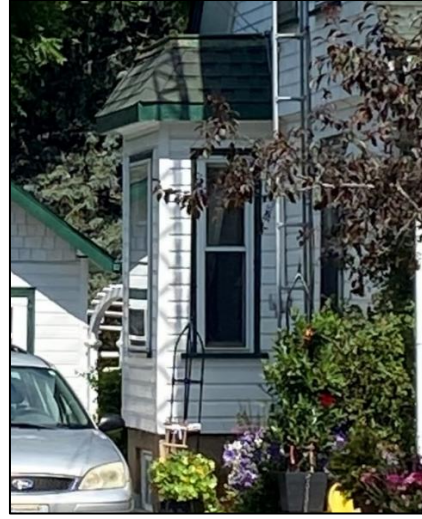


Figure 24: Partial view of the bay window along the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 25: Partial side (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 26: Partial side (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

On the opposite side (northeast) elevation, the first storey consists of a single flat-headed window opening, as well as two flat-headed window openings beneath the gable peak, at the second storey.

Towards the rear of the property is a contemporary one-storey detached accessory structure. The structure features a gable roof, with wood shakes beneath the gable peak, along with decorative wood beams.



Figure 27: Rear accessory structure located along the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Analysis

The existing dwelling at 33 Queen Street is representative of a Craftsman Bungalow in the Arts and Crafts architecture style, which was prevalent in Ontario from 1900 to 1940. Based on Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture*, the Craftsman Bungalow style often features influence from the Arts and Crafts movement, which includes ornamental designs, ample garden spaces, and greater attention to material details. The Arts and Crafts movement prioritized function over aesthetics and was designed to connect the house to natural elements, such as taking advantage of sunlight.

The Craftsman Bungalow architectural style typically features one to one-and-a-half storey massing, with low-pitched roofs, overhangs, large porches, single chimneys, grouped windows, and materials such as brick cladding, stone, siding, or shingles.

Within the Town of Halton Hills, there are many examples of Craftsman Bungalows listed on the Register, including 25 King Street (Figure 28) and 32 Brock Street (Figure 29). These properties exhibit compatible massing and designs, and include features similar to 33 Queen Street, including covered porches, central dormers with multiple windows, brick chimneys, and steep roofs. However, compared to many other Craftsman Bungalows, the extant dwelling features frame construction compared to traditionally used brick. Typically, Craftsman Bungalows are designed using a mixture of building materials, such as brick or stone with siding or shingles.

Architectural features extant within the dwelling, that contribute to the Craftsman Bungalow style, include the one-and-a-half storey massing, broad roof, front dormer with multiple windows, horizontal siding, large wooden porch with overhang, and single chimney.

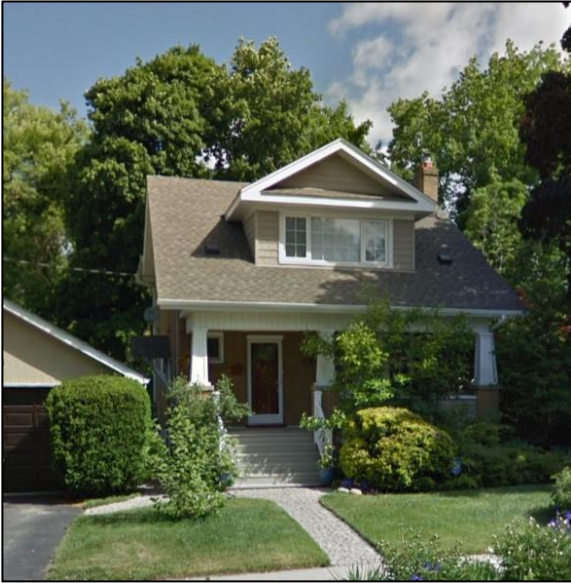


Figure 28: Example of a Craftsman Bungalow at 25 King Street, Georgetown (Google Streetview 2016)



Figure 29: Example of a Craftsman Bungalow at 32 Street, Acton (Google Streetview 2023)

The existing dwelling has been somewhat modified with the addition of vinyl horizontal siding, and new vinyl windows along the front dormer. Despite these alterations, the dwelling has retained its original form and scale and remains a representative example of a residential building in the Craftsman style.

### 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 are not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 33 Queen Street has physical and design value as it is representative of a Craftsman Bungalow in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. Despite the alterations to the siding material, windows on the front dormer, and porch podiums, the dwelling remains a representative example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. The building has retained typical characteristics including its one-and-a-half storey massing, broad roof, front dormer with multiple grouped windows, horizontal siding, large wooden porch with wooden columns and overhang, and single brick chimney. The extant dwelling is also frame construction, whereas most Craftsman Bungalows are constructed using a mixture of building materials, such as brick or stone with siding or shingles.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 33 Queen Street has historical and associative value due to its associations with the King family, who were a working-class family.

George King immigrated to Canada in 1871 and began working at the Barber Paper Mill shortly after settling in Georgetown in the 1880s. George worked at the local paper mill as a foreman, while his daughters Mary and Lucy worked as rag pokers. The Barber Paper Mill was established in 1854 and was a significant company in the papermaking industry. The mills were owned by the Barber family and were instrumental to the development of Georgetown ("Papertown"). The industrial operation became the largest industry in the County of Halton and was a significant employer of the community by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The mill continued to supply paper across the country until 1948.

Two of George's sons, William and Percy, served in WWI, and both passed away during battle. George's wife, Alice, was an active member of the community, and was a member of the Methodist Church, as well as the Ladies Aid and the Women's Missionary Society.

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

The property at 33 Queen Street has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century character of the area surrounding the Grand Trunk Railway. The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings in the residential neighbourhood, within proximity to the Georgetown GO Station. The existing building is relative in its scale, form, and massing to the surrounding residential buildings along Queen Street and has not been identified as a landmark in the community.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 33 Queen Street 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 heritage attributes of the property at 33 Queen Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Queen Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1901, one-and-a-half storey frame Craftsman Bungalow with its gable roof and central dormer;
- The materials, including wood and stone;
- The front (southeast) elevation, including:
  - o The front wooden porch, with a broad roof, and simple turned wooden columns;
  - o Extant flat-headed window openings at the first storey;
  - o Offset entryway, featuring a wooden exterior door;
  - o Central dormer with gable roof, grouped windows, and wood shakes beneath the gable peak;
- The side (northwest) elevation, including:
  - o One-storey projecting bay window with three flat-headed window openings;
  - o Flat-headed window openings at the first and second storeys; and,
- The side (northeast) elevation, including:
  - o Flat-headed window openings at the first and second storeys.

The rear elevation, garage accessory structure, and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

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Year: *1891*; Census Place: *Georgetown, Halton, Ontario, Canada*; Roll: *T-6340*; Family No: *203*

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Year: *1911*; Census Place: *2 - Esquesing, Halton, Ontario*; Page: *2*; Family No: *19*

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.

# Research and Evaluation Report



(HouseSigma 2021)

## **Ligny School House**

7593 5 Side Road, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

August 2024

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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>7593 5 Side Road</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 6, CON 2 ESQ, PART 3, 20R9814; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1874
<b>Original Use</b>	Institutional
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Trustees of S.S. No. 1
<b>Architectural Style</b>	One-room Ontario Rural Schoolhouse
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Vinyl siding; Window openings
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	August 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 7593 5 Side Road in Esquesing Township, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 1: Location Map - 7593 5 Side Road

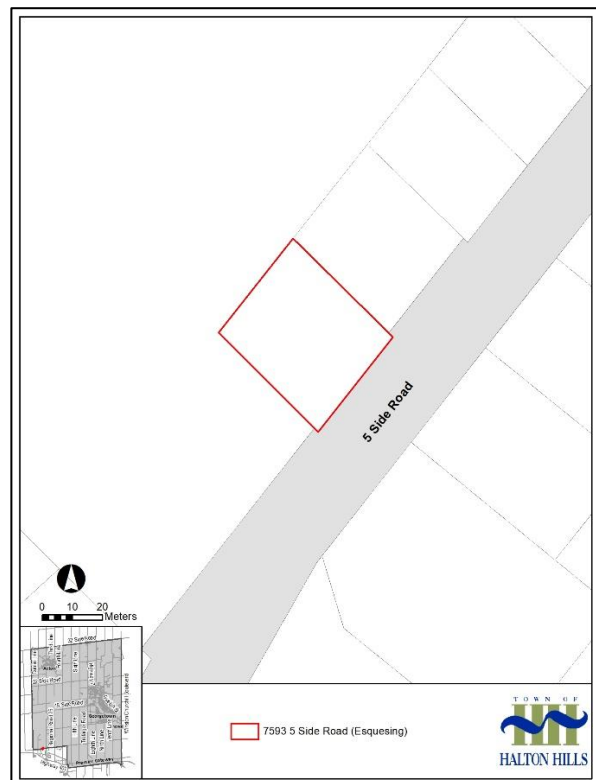


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 7593 5 Side Road

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

*Early European Settlement: 1832 – 1874*

In 1832, Robert Turnbull was granted 100 acres in Lot 6, Concession 2. The property was then sold to Alexander Duff in 1834 and was eventually willed to Thomas Duff in 1859. Shortly thereafter, the property was purchased by Thomas Aitken in 1863. By 1870, Thomas Chisholm oversaw ownership of the property. With the demand for a new location for the Ligny Schoolhouse, Thomas Chisholm sold 50 acres to the Trustees of S.S. No. 1 Log for £65 in 1874.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

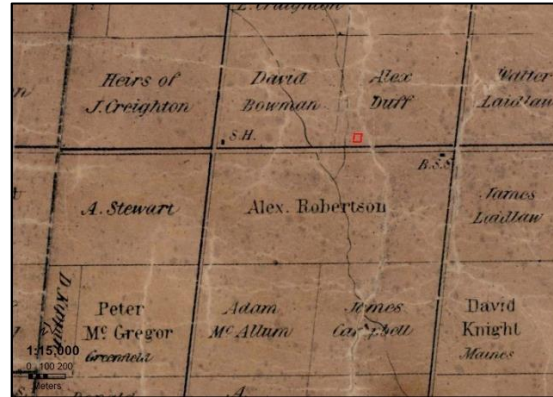


Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine’s 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

*Trustees of S.S. No. 1 School*

S.S. No. 1 Ligny School (“Ligny School”) was located on several different properties prior to being located on 5 Side Road. Initially, Ligny School was located on Alex Robertson’s farm on Lot 5, Concession 2, in 1820, and was constructed using logs and mud. In the early years of Ligny School, *Halton’s Scotch Block* recounts that pupils often had to watch for black bears while travelling to school.

In 1840, the school moved to a frame schoolhouse along First Line as enrollment gradually increased and funding became available with United Canada’s *Common School Act* in 1841, which permitted the allocation of £50,000 annually to local elementary schools in Upper and Lower Canada, based on enrollment rates.



Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1877 Esquesing Township Map



Figure 6: Ligny School and students, c.1879 (Halton’s Scotch Block)



In 1874, Esquesing Township loaned the Ligny Trustees \$711 and the Ligny School was relocated to its present location on Campbellville Road, where it was re-shingled, re-papered, re-framed, and repainted.

The name “Ligny” was chosen by one of the first schoolteachers, Robert Little (1835-1885), and refers to the Battle of Ligny. This naming was in line with other former local schools, such as “Quatre Bras” and “Waterloo”, which were also named after infamous European Battles. It is unknown why Robert Little referenced this battle, but many suspect it to be hinted towards a history lesson.

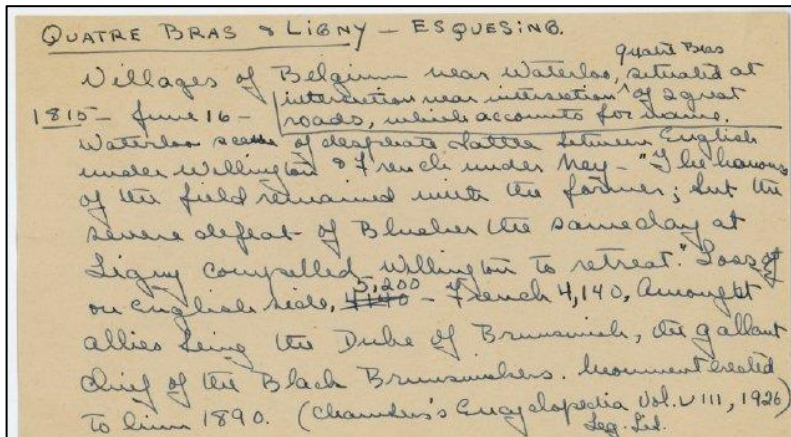


Figure 7: Handwritten notes on Quatre Bras and Ligny school districts in Esquesing, referencing the military history associated with each name, c. 1926 (Oakville Historical Society; 1979.13.3E)

The new schoolhouse was likely re-constructed due to the introduction of the *Ontario School Act* (1871) (the “Act”). Introduced in 1871, the Act was championed by Egerton Ryerson, who strongly believed in the idea of having schools supported by taxes, and having schools become more accessible to children.

This legislation abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. Children within this age range had to attend school for a minimum of four months annually. In addition to these changes, each county was assigned a superintendent to oversee the school systems, each school became fully public, and a structured curriculum was introduced.



Figure 8: Ligny School group, c. 1890 (Milton Historical Society 4792)



Figure 9: Pupils gathered at Ligny School, c. 1895 (Halton's Scotch Block)

With the changes made by the *Ontario School Act* (1871), there was a need to construct new one- and two-room schoolhouses to accommodate the growing student populations. Many counties took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools. In Halton, five new schools were constructed in Esquesing, School Sections 2, 6, and 11, during 1873.



Figure 10: Ligny School class photograph, c. 1908 (Milton Historical Society 1299)

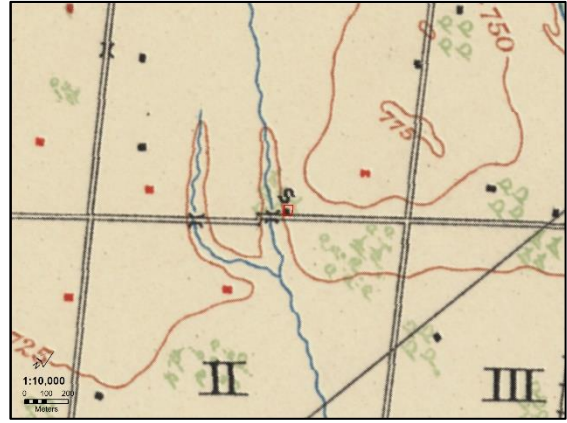


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

Ligny School was a one-room schoolhouse and was also known as a “Common School”. Typically, Common Schools accommodated students aged 6 to 17, and often had a single teacher who worked concurrently with students of different education levels.



Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1918 National Topographic Survey



Figure 13: Ligny School class photograph, c. 1920 (Milton Historical Society 1300)

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Ligny School experienced many changes, including the introduction of a water well in the early 1900s, and the construction of an iron fence in 1918. The curriculum also saw changes, with the commencement of piano lessons in 1919. By 1935, the Scotch Block Women’s Institute oversaw all music lessons for students. By the end of 1938, the Trustees approved the installation of electric lighting in the school.

In 1934, a reunion was held welcoming more than 500 former alumni, along with former teachers and residents of the section. The reunion consisted of activities, story telling and sharing, as well as speeches from the Chairman.



Figure 14: Former students and teachers gathered at the Ligny School reunion in August 1934 (Halton's Scotch Block)

During the 1940s, there were frequent discussions on building consolidated schools, which were intended to host students from multiple schoolhouses. With the “baby boom” population following WWII, many schoolhouses began to experience overcrowding.

The dramatic increase in the school-aged population led to increased investment into public education, which included constructing larger consolidated schools, and hiring more teachers. Additionally, since many families began to move into cities, and buses and personal vehicles were gaining popularity, many students no longer walked to the local schools in their districts.

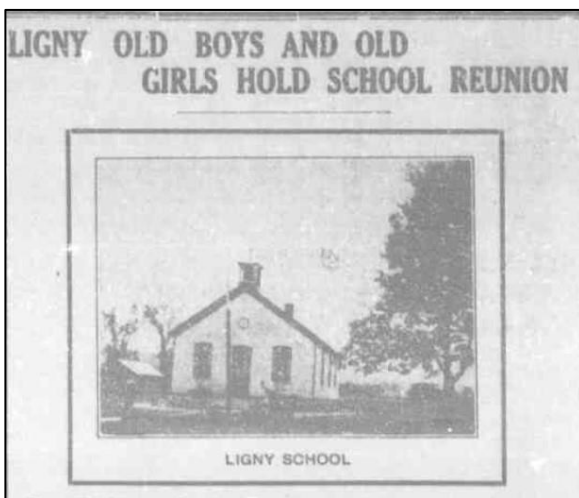


Figure 15: Article covering the Ligny School Reunion (*Canadian Champion*, p. 2, August 30, 1934)



Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Map



Figure 17: Ligny School class photo, c. 1938 (Milton Historical Society 6801)



Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Map



Figure 19: Ligny School, c. 1944 (EHS11515)



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography

In 1962, all township schools were joined with the Esquesing Area Board, resulting in the closure of Ligny School, along with Quatre Bras, Hornby and Pinegrove. To accommodate students from each school section, pupils were transferred to the newly constructed Pineview School in 1963. The Halton Board of Education took responsibility for all county schools in 1969.



Figure 21: Last class of Ligny School, c. 1963 (Halton's Scotch Block)



Figure 22: Construction of Pineview School, c. 1963 (EHS06426)

Many notable alumni have attended and worked at Ligny School, going on to work in law, medicine, and politics, including Dr. William Scott (1826-1900) (physician), William Laidlaw (b. 1834) (lawyer), Duncan McGibbon (1841-1920) (judge), Dr. David Robertson (1841-1912) (physician and politician), Dr. Alexander Robertson (1848-1918) (physician), and George Elliot (1902-1965) (politician).

Ligny also saw many teachers over the years, however, the most notable one is likely Robert Little. After immigrating to Canada from England in 1852, Robert created a reputation as a successful teacher, teaching at Waterloo, Quatre Bras, and Ligny Schools, eventually becoming the Principal of Acton Public School in 1863. Shortly after, Robert became the Inspector of Public Schools for the County in 1871.

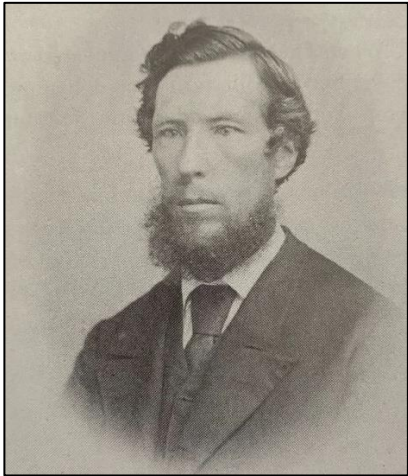


Figure 23: Photograph of Robert Little, date unknown (Halton's Scotch Block)



Figure 24: Photograph of Dr. David Robertson, c. 1870s (Milton Area Biographies, Vol. 1)

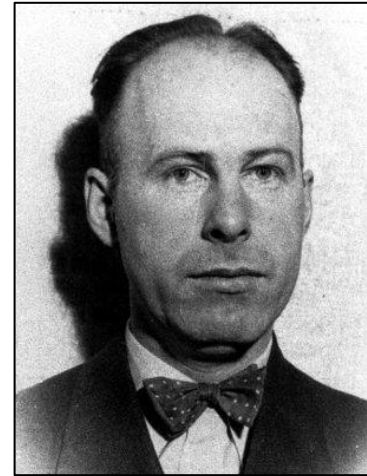


Figure 25: Photograph of George Elliot, c. 1940 (Milton Historical Society 5948)

### *Scotch Block Women's Institute*

Following the closure of Ligny School, the property was auctioned off and purchased by the Scotch Block Women's Institute in 1963 for \$3,000 and renamed "Ligny Hall". The hall was retrofitted with a kitchen and included banquet tables and chairs to host community events.

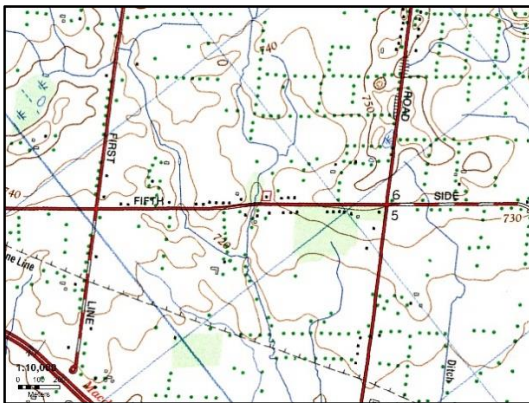


Figure 26: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey



Figure 27: Scotch Block Women's Institute, c. 1986 (EHS18302)

Due to maintenance fees, and declining membership, the Women’s Institute sold the property to Margaret Elizabeth and Anna May Poloni in 1989 for \$179,000.

*1990s to Present*

After the Poloni family purchased the extant building, it was converted into a private residence. In 1994, the property was purchased by Beverly and Philip Milne. Within the same year, the property was purchased by Robert James Lamb.



Figure 28: Former Ligny School House, c. 1995 (EHS12526)

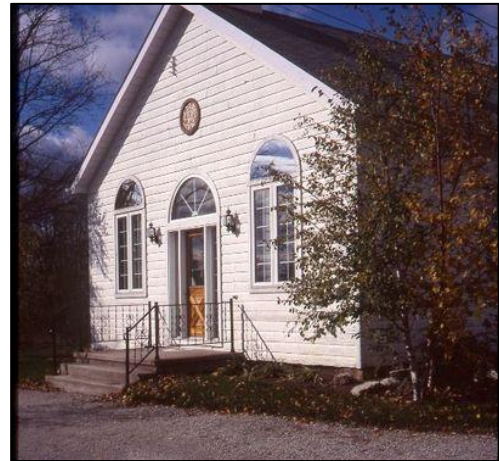


Figure 29: Former Ligny School House, c. 1995 (EHS18649)

Several years later, Thomas Bjelic and Andrea Fleming purchased the property in 1998, and resided on 5 Side Road until 2021, when the property was sold to its present owners.



Figure 30: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography



Figure 31: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is a square-shaped parcel located along the northwest side of 5 Side Road in the community of Scotch Block within the Town of Halton Hills. The property features an existing one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with vinyl red siding, a gable roof, belfry, as well as an addition and accessory structure along the rear (northwest) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via an asphalt driveway fronting 5 Side Road.



Figure 32: Front (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)



Figure 33: Front (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)

The front elevation features a symmetrical façade with two flatheaded window openings with vinyl window shutters on either side of the central entrance. The doorway features a semi-circular opening flanked by sidelights and a transom.



Figure 34: Looking southwest towards the subject property along 5 Side Road (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 35: Looking southwest towards the subject property along 5 Side Road (Google Streetview 2022)



Figure 36: View of the subject property facing northeast towards 5 Side Road (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

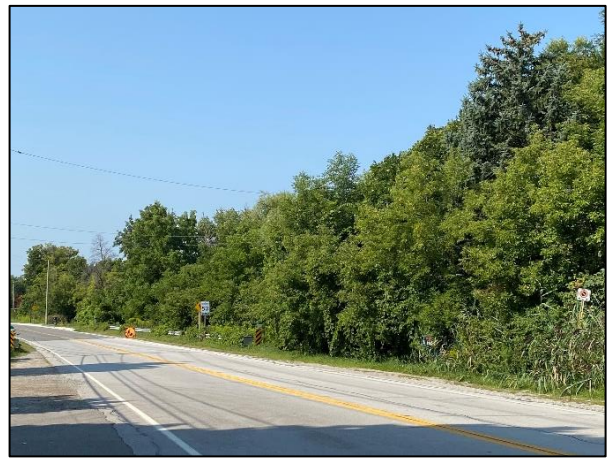


Figure 37: View of the subject property facing southwest towards 5 Side Road (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Along the second storey is a gable roof, with wooden shingles and a wooden date sign directly beneath the gable peak, which reads: “Ligny S.S. No.1 1874”. Directly above the roofline is a belfry, with a bell remaining.



Figure 38: Side (northeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)



Figure 39: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)

On the side (northeast) elevation are three flatheaded window openings. Adjacent to this elevation is a contemporary detached one-storey accessory structure. On the other side (southwest) elevation are three flatheaded window openings, along with a semi-circular window opening. Additionally, the side (southwest) elevation features an entrance to a storm cellar.





Figure 40: Partial side (northeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 41: Accessory structure adjacent to subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Towards the rear elevation is a contemporary one-storey addition with a flat-headed entryway containing a sliding door, flanked by two floor-to-ceiling windows, and transoms. Along the side (northeast) elevation of the addition is a flatheaded entryway. Above the addition roof peak is a stone chimney.



Figure 42: Partial rear (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)



Figure 43: Rear elevation of the subject dwelling (HouseSigma 2021)

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The existing building at 7593 5 Side Road is a representative early example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century rural Ontario schoolhouse. In 1857, the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada published “*The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*”, which provided architectural plans for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, along with recommendations for school site layouts and construction methods. Similarly, in 1866, the *Canadian Farmer* published an article, “*Cheap Country School Houses*”, providing architectural floorplans and construction methods for rural schoolhouses.

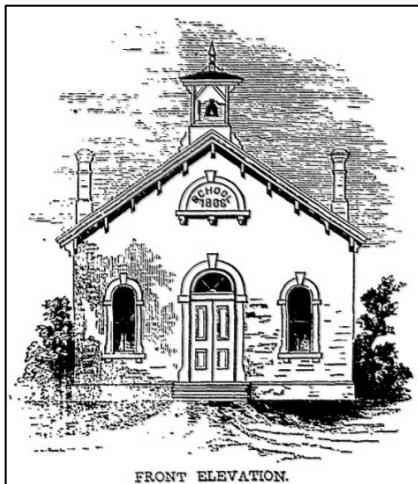


Figure 44: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)

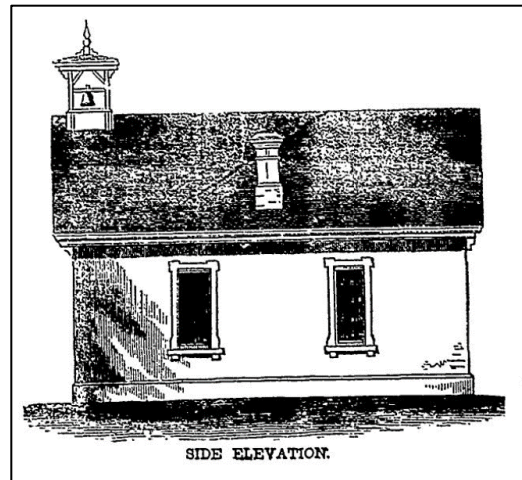


Figure 45: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)

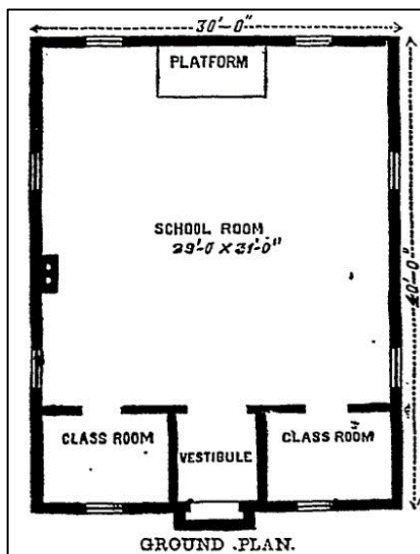


Figure 46: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)



Figure 47: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)

Each rural schoolhouse design featured a gable roof, semi-circular window openings, a central semi-circular door opening with transom, date stone, as well as a belfry and bell directly above the gable peak. Materials recommended included brick, frame, and stone. The one-room schoolhouse was designed for sixty-four pupils and was intended to accommodate a small rural village or hamlet.

One-room schoolhouses were first made of logs, but gradually transitioned to materials such as brick, frame and occasionally stone. These schoolhouses were built as needed as the number of students increased in each school district. Typically, the interior consisted of an open room with all desks facing a platform and blackboard, with book closets on either side of the teacher's desk. To provide warmth, a stove was often placed inside, either located at the front or middle of the room.

Based on Shannon Kyles of *Architecture Ontario*, buildings constructed in this architectural style feature elements such as, but not limited to:

- One-and-a-half storey massing featuring brick, stone, or frame construction;
- One-room floorplan layout;
- Gable roof with a belfry and bell;
- Central entrance with a transom, along with a vestibule;
- Two windows along the front elevations, with multiple windows along the side elevations; and,
- Date stone indicating the date of construction.

Features extant within the existing building include the frame construction, gable roof with a belfry and bell, central entrance with two windows along the front elevation, multiple windows along the side elevations, and a date sign indicating the date of construction.



Figure 48: Former Hornby School along Steeles Avenue (Google Streetview, 2021)



Figure 49: Former Pinegrove School located along Fifth Line (Google Streetview, 2022)

Similar examples of the one-room schoolhouse exist in the Region of Halton, including the former Hornby School in Halton Hills (Figure 49) and Pinegrove School in Milton (Figure 50). Both Hornby and Pinegrove Schools were closed concurrently with Ligny School in 1962, following the opening of Pineview School. Hornby School features a symmetrical dichromatic brick façade with two window openings, one-and-a-half storey massing, a gable roof, date stone, and a central entrance. Pinegrove School consists of

a more vernacular one-room schoolhouse design, with one-and-a-half storey massing, stone construction, two window openings with radiating voussoirs, a central entrance, a gable roof, date stone, along with a belfry and bell.

In comparison to both Hornby and Pinegrove School, Ligny School is a rare example of a frame construction one-room schoolhouse in the community and is the only remaining example in the Town of Halton Hills.

While the window and door openings have been modified, the exterior colour has changed, and a rear addition has been incorporated, the existing building remains a representative example of a one-room schoolhouse.

### 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 are not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 7593 5 Side Road has physical and design value as a representative and rare example of an Ontario rural one-room schoolhouse in the community of Scotch Block within the Town of Halton Hills. The one-and-a-half storey schoolhouse is the oldest and only frame schoolhouse in Halton Hills and features a gable roof with a belfry and bell, central entrance with two windows along the front elevation, multiple windows along the side elevations, and a date sign indicating the date of construction (c. 1874). The design features influence from *The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements* and the *Canadian Farmer*, which published architectural plans and construction methods for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools in Canada.

While the window and door openings have been modified, and a rear addition was incorporated, the building maintains the form, massing, and layout of a one-room schoolhouse.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>X</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 7593 5 Side Road has historical and associative value due to its associations with the early educational system in the community of Scotch Block, the growth of the student population

resulting from the *Ontario School Act*, and the rural development of the surrounding area. The property also yields information regarding the early settler growth of Scotch Block and provides more information regarding the early development of the educational system in Ontario.

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

The property at 7593 5 Side Road has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the rural character of the area along 5 Side Road. The former Ligny Schoolhouse is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as an early schoolhouse that serviced the local school section. Due to the vegetation along the front (southeast) elevation, the schoolhouse remains slightly visible to the public right of way. Thus, the property has not been identified as a landmark.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 7593 5 Side Road 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 heritage attributes of the property at 7593 5 Side Road are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the schoolhouse along 5 Side Road in the Township of Esquesing within the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of one-and-a-half storey frame schoolhouse with gable roof;
- On the front (south) elevation:
  - o Date sign located directly beneath the gable peak, inscribed with “Ligny S.S. No.1 1874”;
  - o Central entryway flanked by transoms;
  - o Two window openings; and,
- On the side elevations:
  - o Evenly spaced window openings along each side elevation, modified from segmentally arched openings to flatheaded openings.

The rear elevation, rear addition, accessory structure, and interiors were not investigated as part of this report.

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **McCallum House**

9296 Dublin Line, Town of Halton Hills

August 2024



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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>9296 Dublin Line</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 7, CON 1 ESQ, AS IN 290299, EXCEPT PART 1, 20R9517; T/W 255316; S/T DEBTS, IF ANY, IN 247076; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1860
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential/Farm
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential/Farm
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	McCallum Family
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Georgian Farmhouse
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear Addition
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9296 Dublin Line in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

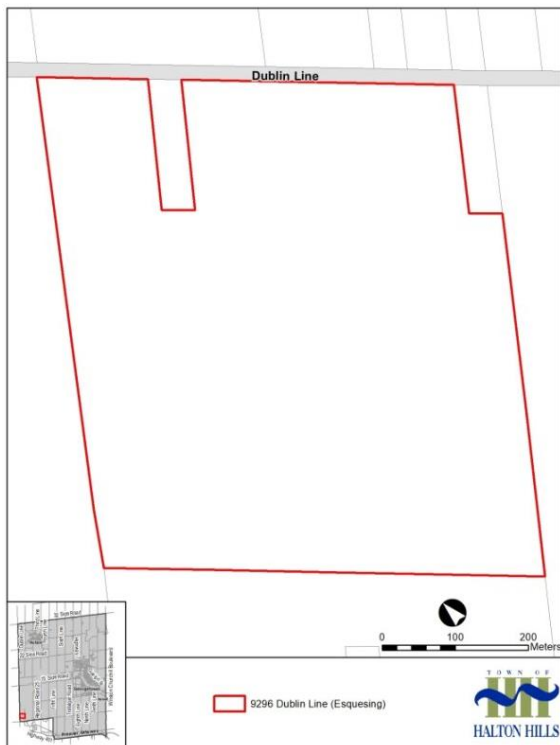


Figure 1: Location Map – 9296 Dublin Line



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9296 Dublin Line

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until approximately the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished as a result of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

### Early European Settlement and the McCallum Family



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

James McLean was granted the crown patent for Lot 7, Concession 1 in 1822. In 1839, the east 100 acres of the lot was sold to Duncan McCallum. Farmer and cabinetmaker Duncan McCallum (1800-1883) and his wife Susan (nee Menzies) (1801-1876) immigrated to Halton from Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland in 1833, along with Duncan's siblings Finlay and Archibald McCallum. The McCallum brothers had been selected by the Marquis of Breadalbane in 1822 to be sent to Edinburgh to welcome King George IV on his first visit to Scotland.



Figure 4: Duncan McCallum (Records and Memories of Boston Church of the Scotch Block; County of Halton, Ontario. 1820 – 1920; By John McColl D.D.)

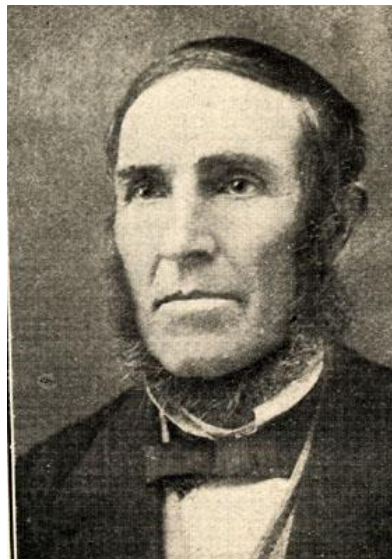


Figure 5: Finlay McCallum, c.1870. Finlay was a teacher and County Treasurer (Milton Historical Society 1690)



Figure 6: Jane McCallum (nee Laidlaw), c.1860s (Milton Historical Society 4916)

Duncan's brother Finlay also settled on Lot 7, Concession 1. Finlay McCallum (1813-1881) was a teacher in Milton, retiring in 1852 and then becoming Deputy Registrar and County Treasurer (1860-1881). Finlay and his wife Jane (1830-1906) had several children, including James, Agnes, Christina, Janet,

Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Andrew, Helen, and Mary. In 1866, Finlay purchased a farm on Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1, in Esquesing Township, where he lived until his death in 1881.

Duncan and Susan had several children, including John, Margaret, Finlay, Christina, Isabella, James, and Catherine. Duncan was chair of the committee to build Boston Presbyterian Church in March 1866 (James Smith of Toronto was the architect) and was superintendent of the building process. Duncan McCallum is buried at the Boston Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

The existing residential building within the subject property was constructed c.1860 and is identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* with an orchard to the south of the drive.

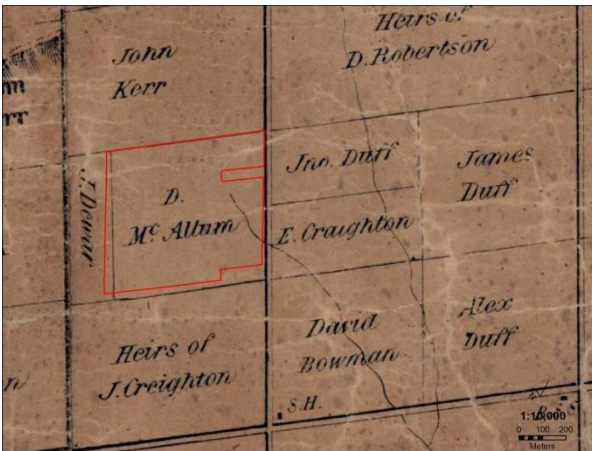


Figure 7: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton

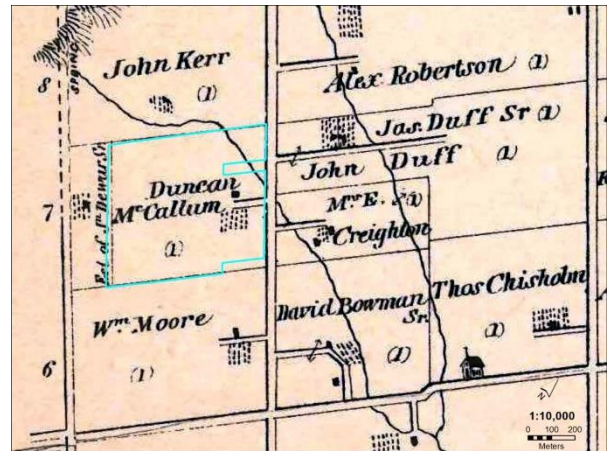


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

In 1882, the property was transferred to Duncan's son Finlay. Finlay McCallum (1829-1908) lived on the family farm until his death. Finlay and his wife Catherine (nee McDougall) (1852-1930) had several children, including Duncan, Jane, John, Janet, Neil, Susan, and Catherine.



Figure 9: Back row - Catherine, John, Susan, Duncan, Margaret. Centre row - (Mother) Catherine (nee McDougall d. 1930), Jane and (Father) Finlay. Front row - Myrtle and Neil. c.1890-1900 (Milton Historical Society 6067)

In 1914, the property was transferred from Catherine McCallum (son Finlay's widow) and family to their son Neil McCallum.

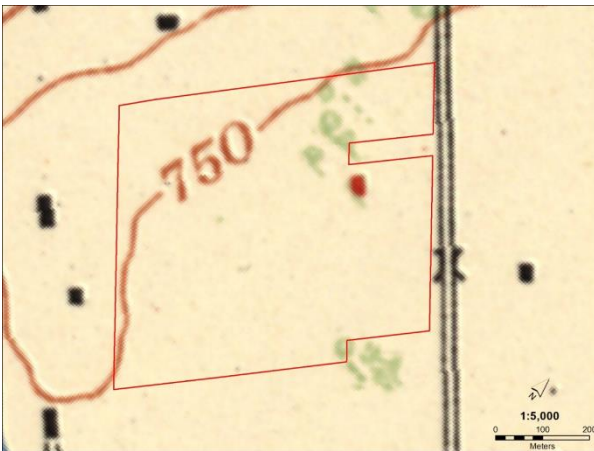


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

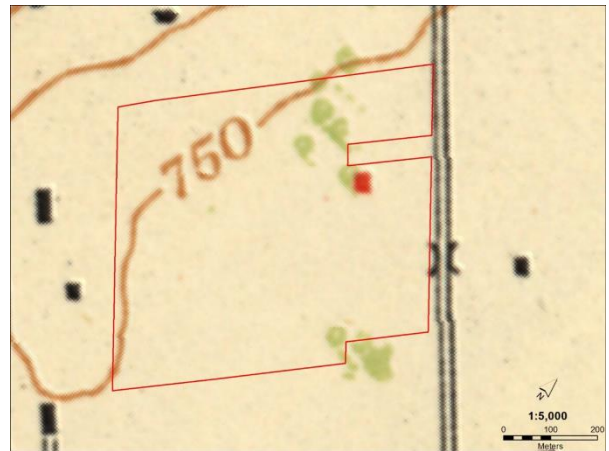


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1918 *National Topographic Map*



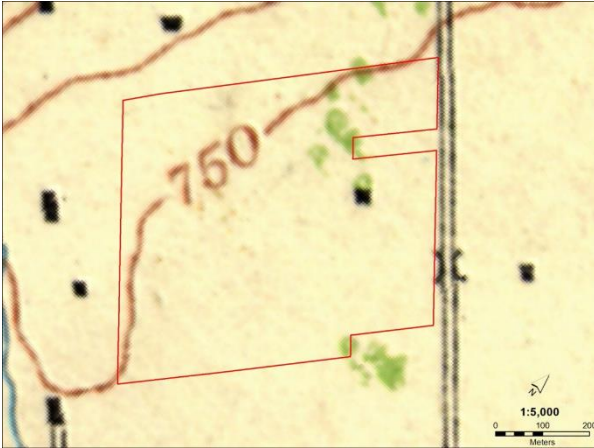


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1929 *National Topographic Map*

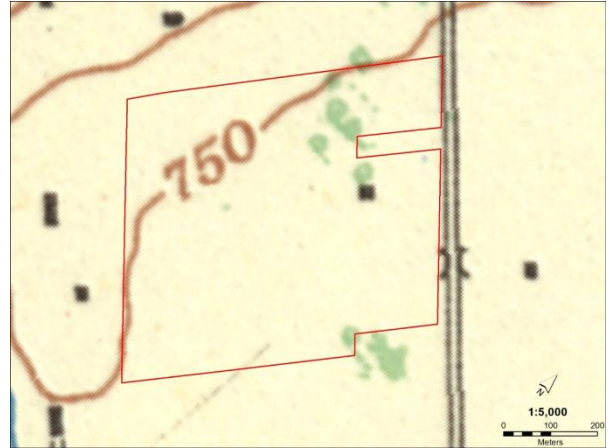


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1938 *National Topographic Map*

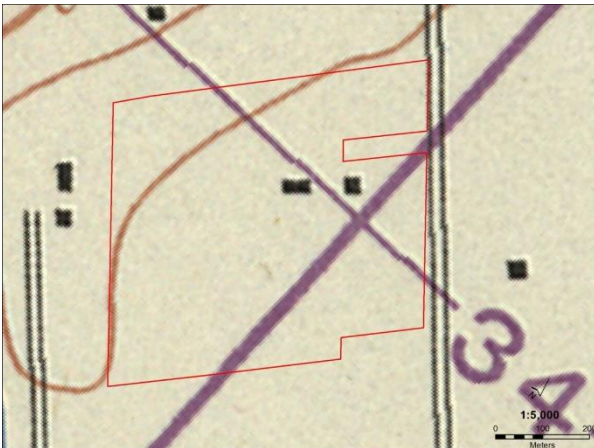


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1942 *National Topographic Map*; a new structure is identified to the rear of the original residence within the subject property.

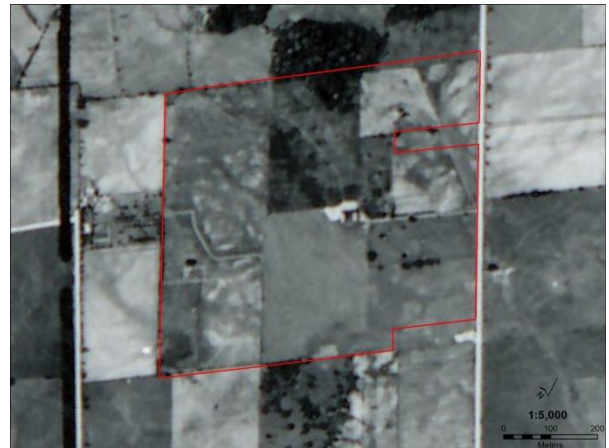


Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

In 1968, the property was transferred to Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924-2012) and his wife Nessie Elizabeth Rhoda McCallum (1929-2013), the fourth generation of the McCallum family to own the property. Their children, Finlay, Janet (May) and Susan (the fifth generation of the McCallum family) owned the property after their parents. The property has recently sold as of the finalization of this report, resulting in the end of ownership by the McCallum family for 185 years.

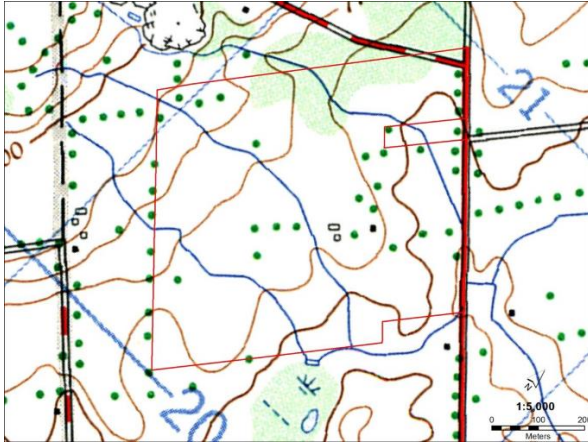


Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 18: Subject property identified in 2015 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The property at 9296 Dublin Line is located along the southwest side of Dublin Line, just north of Steeles Avenue in the Township of Esquesing within in the Town of Halton Hills. The property is primarily composed of agricultural fields, with a residence and associated buildings located in the centre of the parcel, accessed via a long driveway from Dublin Line. The property primarily consists of farm fields, while the house is located amongst mature vegetation at the end of a long drive. No additional farm-related outbuildings are extant within the subject property although there is a modern house to the rear (southwest) of the existing farmhouse.



Figure 20: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 21: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing residential building on the subject property is a one-and-a-half storey, pre-Confederation stone farmhouse in the Georgian Revival style with gable roof and stone foundation and one-storey rear addition, constructed by the McCallum family.

The front (southeast) elevation is balanced with a central entrance within a flatheaded opening, with sidelights and transom. A stone lintel is located above the entrance. Two symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings are located on either side of the entrance with stone sills and lintels. The projecting eaves include wooden dentils beneath the wooden soffit.



Figure 22: Front (southeast) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The southwest elevation of the existing residential building features a single flatheaded angular window opening with stone sill and lintel at the first storey and smaller symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels and wooden shutters at the upper storey beneath the gable peak and abutted by returning eaves; wooden dentils are featured beneath the eaves as well. A stone chimney is located above the roofline at either end.



Figure 23: Partial southwest elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy Avison Young)

A one-storey stone addition with shed roof and central brick chimney is located towards the rear with two single flat-headed window openings and a larger middle section featuring siding and a contemporary door opening.



Figure 24: Side (southwest) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy Avison Young)

## 2.3 Architectural Style

Georgian-style architecture was brought to Canada by United Empire Loyalists and people emigrating from Great Britain. The style was used throughout the province primarily between the 1780s and 1860s, replacing the log homes of these early settlers. The style was known for its balanced composition, restrained ornamentation, and minimal detailing, focusing on symmetry, simplicity and solidity, and characterized by a formal arrangement of façades with some classical detailing.

The existing c.1860s residential building on the subject property can be best described as a Georgian Revival farmhouse. The home’s stone construction rectangular form, five-bay primary elevation, end-gable roof, and centered single door entrance with shallow transom and sidelights are all features characteristic of the style.

## 2.4 Farmstead Analysis

The farmstead analysis provides an overview of the existing structures on the property typical to historic Ontario Farmsteads. The evaluation below helps identify the existing structures on the subject property, determine their date of construction, and confirm landscaping features. The farmstead analysis for the subject property can be found in the tables below.

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
A. Farmhouse	<b>Y</b>	The existing c.1860s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
B. Barn	<b>N</b>	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
C. Outbuildings	<b>N</b>	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.

<b>Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature</b>	<b>Existing (Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
D. Silo	<b>N</b>	There are no silos within the subject property.
E. Entrance Driveway Framed by Vegetation	<b>N</b>	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, and there are some mature trees surrounding the existing house. However, the existing driveway is not tree-lined.
F. Front-yard Mature Trees	<b>N</b>	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, however they are not mature.
G. Rear Fields	<b>Y</b>	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1860s residence.
H. Drive Lines	<b>N</b>	The driveway accessed from Dublin Line remains the only drive within the subject property.
I. Rear Woodlot	<b>Somewhat</b>	There is no woodlot located at the rear of the property, however there is a woodlot along the northwest property line which may have been the historic woodlot for the property.
J. Windrows along Property Edge	<b>Y</b>	The property features several windrows along the property lines and within the subject property.
K. Orchard	<b>N</b>	There are no orchards extant within the subject property; the orchard shown in early 1870s mapping is no longer extant.
<b>Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature</b>		
<b>Additional Criteria for Consideration</b>	<b>Existing (Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	<b>Y</b>	The subject property was settled by the McCallum family pre-Confederation, with the existing stone residence constructed c.1860.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	<b>Y</b>	The existing pre-Confederation Georgian Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.

Intact Collection of Typological Features	<b>N</b>	The c.1860s farmhouse remains an isolated feature of the former farm complex.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	<b>Somewhat</b>	The subject property remains within a rural area, however the landscape is continuously changing. A golf course is located directly across from the subject property, and the area to the south includes industrial and commercial properties. Residential infill on severed lots of former farms is located along the northwest side of Dublin Line just north of James Snow Parkway.
Site Development Pressure	<b>N</b>	The subject property is located within the Niagara Escarpment Control Area and within the Greenbelt.

The subject property has retained some elements that are typical of historic Ontario farmsteads, including the original c.1860s farmhouse, agricultural fields, windrows, and a woodlot along the northwest property line. However, there are no longer any associated outbuildings, including a barn, silo, or other agricultural facilities extant within the subject property. Additionally, the property is located within a changing broader context, with no in-tact historic farmsteads adjacent to the property and an evolving commercial, industrial, and residential context in the general area. The significant feature of the subject property remains the original farmhouse set back within the subject property within an agricultural setting. There is limited to no development pressure on the site which is subject to protection through the Niagara Escarpment Commission and is located within protected Greenbelt lands.

### 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 are not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 9296 Dublin Line has physical and design value as an early example of a stone Georgian farmhouse in the historic Scotch Block community in the Town of Halton Hills. The one-and-a-half storey pre-confederation farmhouse features a cut ashlar stone façade, rectangular form, and end-gable roof. Typical to the Georgian architectural style, the front façade features a five-bay primary elevation, with a central entrance flanked by shallow sidelights and a transom, surrounded by a stone sill and lintel. Throughout the exterior are flatheaded window openings with stone lintels and sills, with few remaining wood shutters. On all elevations, painted wooden dentil detailing can be found beneath the eaves. Two stone chimneys exist directly above the roofline on both side elevations.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 9296 Dublin Line has historical and associative value due to its 185-year history and association with the McCallum Family. The existing c. 1860s house was constructed by Duncan McCallum, who was a farmer and cabinet maker in Halton. Originally from Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, Duncan immigrated to Halton in 1833. During his time in the community, Duncan was the chair of the committee overseeing the construction of Boston Presbyterian Church in 1886 and was the superintendent during the building process. Until the recent sale of this property, the McCallum family maintained ownership of the dwelling for nearly two centuries.

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

The property at 9296 Dublin Line has contextual value as it serves to maintain and support the rural character of the surrounding area in the historic Scotch Block community in the Town of Halton Hills. The existing farmhouse, surrounded by agricultural fields since its settlement in the mid-nineteenth



century, is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The farmhouse has not been identified as landmark due to its deep setback from Dublin Line and modest size, however it remains distinct in its detailing and construction as the surrounding context of the area changes.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9296 Dublin Line 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 heritage attributes of the property at 9296 Dublin Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing c.1860s farmhouse along Dublin Line in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey Georgian farmhouse with gable roof with wooden soffits and dentils, stone chimneys, and stone foundation;
- The materials, including cut ashlar stone construction, stone lintels and sills, wooden door surround with transom and sidelights, and wooden dentils and soffits along the roofline;
- On the front (southeast) elevation:
  - The central entrance with wooden transom window and sidelights, and stone lintel and sill;
  - The flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels;
- On the side (southwest) elevation:
  - The flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels; and,
- On the side (northeast) elevation:
  - The flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels.

The one-storey addition, rear elevation of the one-and-a-half storey farmhouse, and interiors have not been identified as attributes as part of this report.

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

## **Johnston – Snyder House**

16 Albert Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

July 2024

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### 1.0 Property Description

<b>16 Albert Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	LT 69 SAS, PL 37; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1920s
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	William David Johnston
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Edwardian
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear addition; Accessory garage structure
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney; Caylee MacPherson
<b>Report Date</b>	July 2024

### 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 16 Albert Street in Georgetown, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

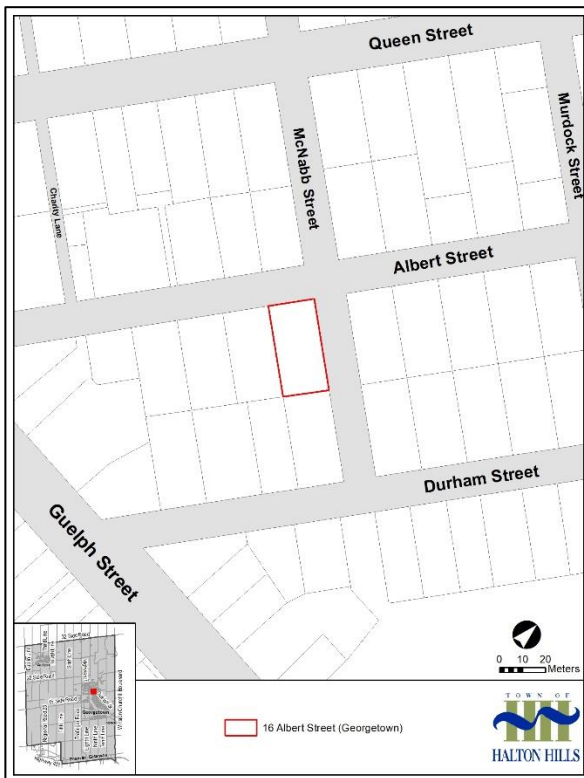


Figure 1: Location Map - 16 Albert Street

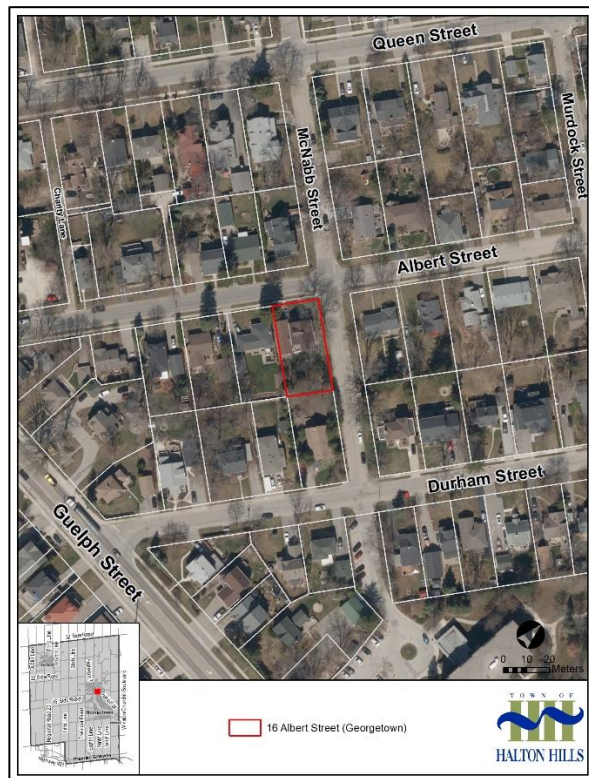


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 16 Albert Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

### *Kennedy Family*

Lot 18, Concession 9 was granted by the Crown to John Moore in 1821. In 1823, Moore sold the land to George Kennedy, who eventually surveyed the land into separate plots. An auction was held in 1852 to sell the building lots, and Kennedy transferred the ownership of Lot 69, Plan 37 to his nephew, Jacob Kennedy.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.





Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

### McKay Family

The subject property was then transferred to Walter McKay in 1872 (1822-1886). Walter was employed as a carpenter from 1851, until 1875 when he worked as an architect and builder. Walter was involved in the design and construction of many buildings in the Town of Halton Hills, including the Presbyterian Church in Norval, the former Presbyterian Church in Ballinafad, and the Georgetown Congregational Church along Church and Market Street.



Figure 5: Norval Presbyterian Church, c.1908 (EHS00302)



Figure 6: Former Presbyterian Church, Ballinafad, c.1900 (EHS12153)

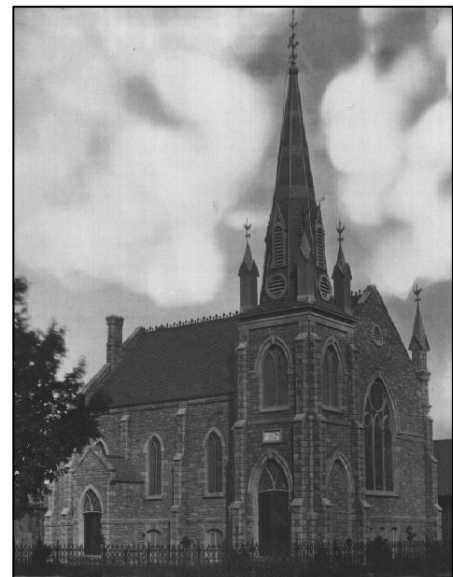


Figure 7: Congregational Church, Georgetown, c.1890 (EHS11509)

In 1905, the property was transferred to Walter's son, Oliver McKay (1871-1931), who ran a local grocery store located on Mill Street before retiring in 1914. While living in Georgetown, Oliver was a member of Knox Presbyterian Church.



Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1856 Georgetown Plan of Town Lots

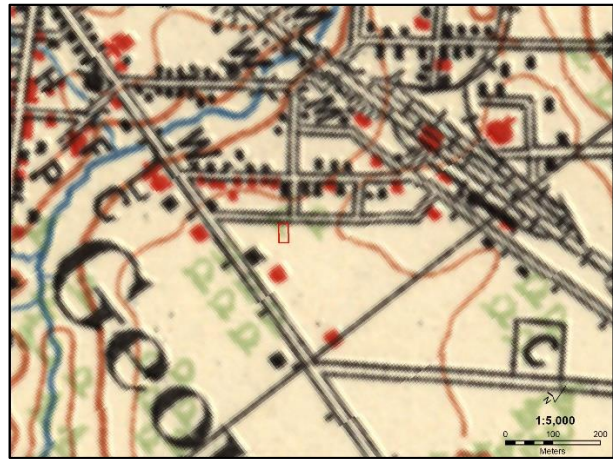


Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

### Johnston Family

The property was then purchased by William David Johnston (1858-1936) in 1919. While the house was being constructed, William lived at 32 Charles Street, Georgetown with his wife Mary (1861-1955) and their adopted daughter, Cora (1900-1974). William was employed as a farmer, and Mary was actively involved with St. John's Anglican Church, where she was a Sunday School teacher, organist, and a leader for various women's groups. During WWII, Mary was a volunteer for the Red Cross.

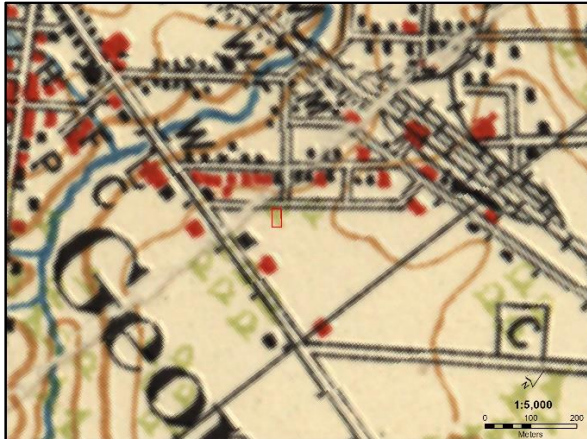
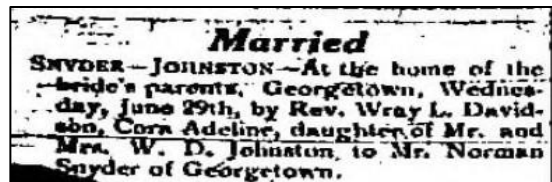
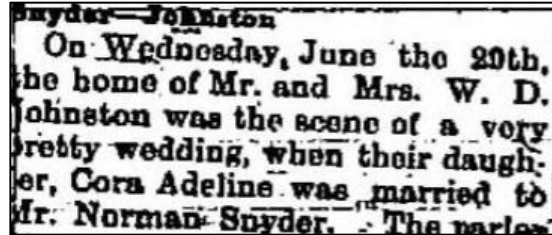


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1918 National Topographic Survey; the existing house is not yet identified.



Figures 11 and 12: Marriage announcements for Cora Johnston and Norman Snyder (Georgetown Herald, July 6, 1921, p. 2)

After the construction of the house was completed, Cora married Norman Snyder (1896-1980) in 1921, and moved into the home on Albert Street shortly thereafter. Like her mother Mary, Cora was a member of St. John's United Church, and was active member in various Church organizations, as well as a volunteer worker for the Red Cross.

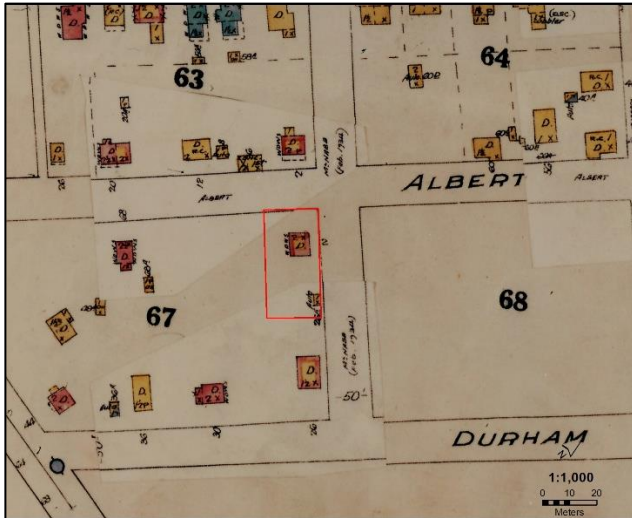


Figure 13: Subject property identified on 1934 Fire Insurance Plan showing a frame two-storey building with brick veneer.



Figure 14: Advertisement for Norman Snyder's Carting Business (Georgetown Herald, July 6, 1921, p. 3)

During WWI, Norman attempted to enlist in the 164<sup>th</sup> Battalion, but did not see combat. Following the war, Norman continued to work as a carter manager, and later started his own transport business, which operated out of a warehouse along Young Street in Georgetown.

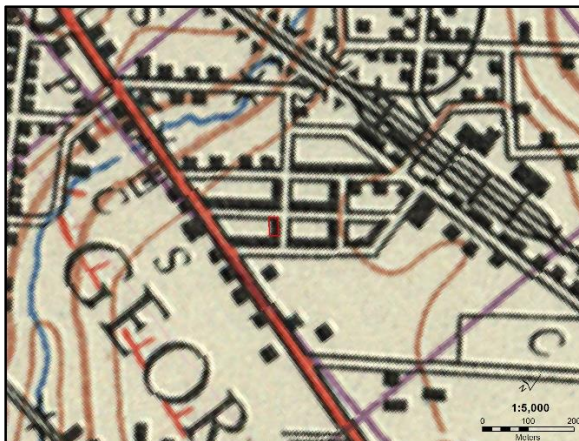


Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Survey



Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1954 Town of Georgetown Survey

In 1954, Norman sold his business to Scobie Transport, Ltd., however, the business continued to operate in Georgetown. Before retiring in the early 1960s, Norman continued to work as a mover with Gordon Fricker.

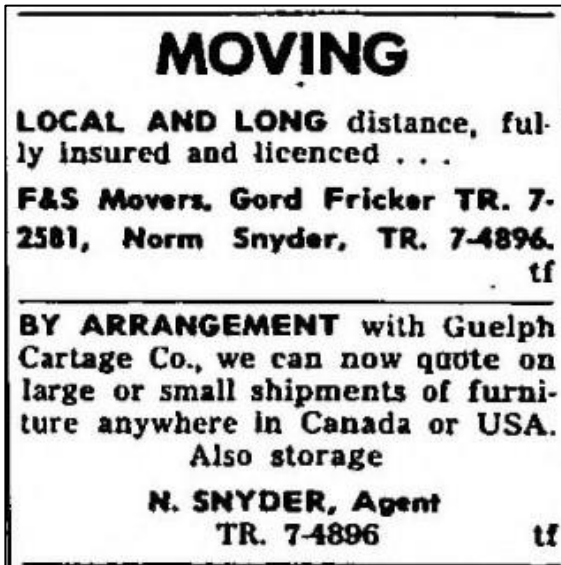


Figure 17: Georgetown Herald (Georgetown, ON), October 29, 1958, p. 5



Figure 18: Wedding anniversary announcement for Mr. and Mrs. Snyder (Georgetown Herald, July 1, 1971, p. 6)

Shortly after moving to Albert Street, the Snyders' first daughter, Elizabeth Adeline (1923-1977) was born. Elizabeth attended school in Georgetown, and married Gordon McMurchy (1918-1990) in 1945. After marrying, the couple moved to Huttonville.

#### 1970s to Present

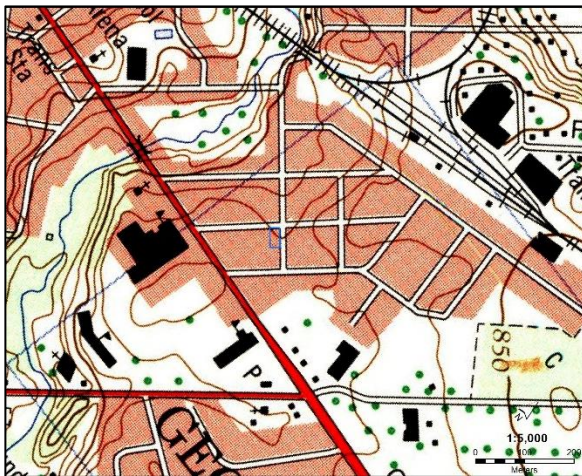


Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1974 National Topographic Survey



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1980 aerial photography

In 1976, the property was transferred to Elizabeth, who lived in the house for one year before her passing in 1977. Gordon eventually sold the property to its present owners in 1980.



Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1985 aerial photography

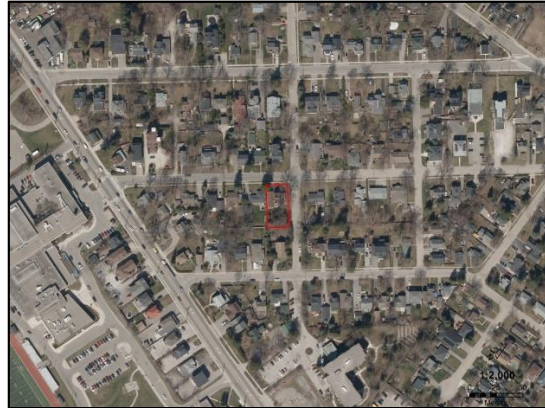


Figure 22: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of Albert Street in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey frame dwelling with red-brick cladding, stone foundation, a gable roof, and an addition along the side (southwest) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a gravel driveway, located along the side (southwest), fronting onto Albert Street. Stairs situated along the front elevation also provide pedestrian access to the dwelling via Albert Street.



Figure 23: Looking southeast towards the existing dwelling from McNabb Street (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 24: Looking northeast towards the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

The front (northwest) elevation features a one-storey covered wooden porch with square wooden columns and brick piers, plain eaves, contemporary knee wall with decorative brick detailing, and a parged foundation. Along the first storey is an asymmetrical design, featuring two flat-headed window openings with a brick soldier course lintel and stone sill, along with a flat-headed doorway opening featuring a brick soldier course lintel.



Figure 25: Partial front (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 26: Front (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

At the second storey are two symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings, with a brick soldier course lintel and stone sills. Beneath the gable peak is a flat-headed tripartite opening, along with decorative bracketing, and cedar shingles.



Figure 27: Existing cedar shingles beneath the gable peak, along the front elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

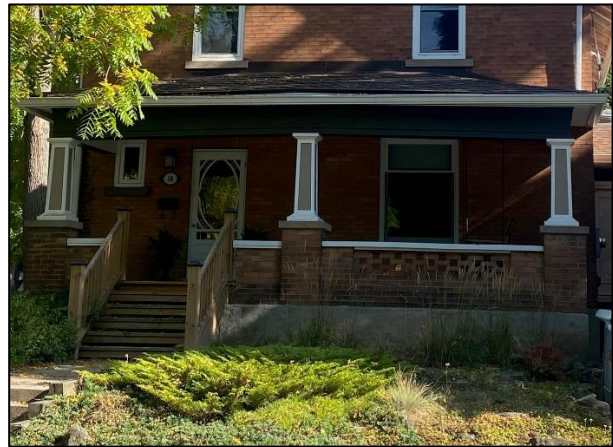


Figure 28: Existing covered wooden porch along the front elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

The side (northeast) elevation along the first storey features two differently sized window openings, both consisting of flat-headed openings with a brick soldier course lintel and stone sills. On the second storey is one flat-headed window opening with a brick soldier course lintel and a stone sill.



Figure 29: Side (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Side (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

On the other side (southwest) elevation is a contemporary garage structure. A portion of the original elevation is maintained, which features one flat-headed window opening with a flat arch and stone sill. Above the roofline is a dormer with a gable roof and semi-circular window opening.



Figure 31: Partial side (southwest) elevation, showing the existing window opening and dormer (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 32: Existing dormer located above the roofline on the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

Towards the rear of the property is a contemporary addition clad with vinyl siding. The features extant on the original façade including the two flat-headed window openings at the second storey, as well as the cedar shingles and brick chimney projecting above the roofline.



Figure 33: Rear (southeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Flat-headed window openings along the remaining original elevation (Google Streetview 2019)

## 2.3 Architectural Style

The Edwardian style, or Edwardian Classicism, emerged during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was a more simplified and humble style compared to the more intricate architectural styles found throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Edwardian style provided an alternative to the contemporary Period and Colonial Revivals, which were often influenced by Victorian architecture.

In *Ontario Architecture*, Shannon Kyles notes that Edwardian Classicism style buildings typically feature modest and balanced façades, and featured details such as, but not limited to:

- Gabled or hipped roof shapes;
- Dormers included on the front and/or side elevations;
- Three to four bedrooms on the upper storey (American Four-Square layout);
- Front porch containing white painted wood, as well as clustered or half columns;
- Extended roof eaves featuring elongated blocks or cantilevered brackets;
- Smooth brick façades and tall brick chimneys; and,
- Multiple windows on each elevation with flat window openings and brick soldier course lintels.

The dwelling at 16 Albert Street features many of the characteristics found in Edwardian style homes. These features include a gable roof, smooth brick façade and tall brick chimney, front porch with semi-white painted wood half columns, American Four-Square layout, numerous flat-headed window openings with brick soldier course lintel and stone sills, and a dormer along the side (southwest) elevation.

## 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 are not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 16 Albert Street has physical and design value as it is a representative example of an early twentieth-century residential building in the Edwardian architectural style. The two-storey residential building exhibits features a gable roof, smooth brick façade and tall brick chimney, an American Four-Square layout, and numerous flat headed window openings with flat arches. The front porch features semi-white painted wood half columns with brick bases, and a dormer along the side (southwest) elevation, which are elements typical of the Edwardian style.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 16 Albert Street has historical and associative value due to its associations with the Johnston and Snyder family. The Johnston family was actively involved in the community of Georgetown and were members of St. John's Anglican Church. Both Mary and Cora participated in various Church organizations and volunteered for the Red Cross during WWII.

Norman Snyder, Cora's husband, was a locally known business owner, who worked as a carter manager before starting his own transport business, which was located along Young Street in Georgetown. Norman continued to operate his business until selling it in 1954 and continued to work afterwards until his retirement in the 1960s.

The property also has historical and associative value, due to its associations with the development of Albert Street following the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway Station. During this time, the surrounding area experienced significant residential development and growth.

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

The property at 16 Albert Street has contextual value as it is important in defining and maintaining the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century character of Albert Street, surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station in Georgetown. The property remains visually and historically linked to its surroundings as a residential building along Albert Street. The property is relative in scale and design to neighbouring properties and has not been identified as a landmark in the community.

#### 4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 16 Albert Street 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 heritage attributes of the property at 16 Albert Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Albert Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1920s, two-storey Edwardian residential building with gable roof, brick chimneys, and stone foundation;
- The materials, including smooth red brick, wood, and stone;
- The front (northwest) elevation, including:
  - o The flat-headed door opening with a brick soldier course lintel;
  - o Flat-headed window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills at the first and second storey;
  - o Covered wooden porch with square wooden columns and plain eave detailing, brick podiums;
  - o Cedar shingles located directly beneath the gable peak;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including:
  - o Dormer with a gable roof;
  - o Flat-headed window opening with a brick soldier course lintel and stone sill;
- The side (northwest) elevation, including:
  - o Three flat-headed window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills;
- The rear (southeast) elevation, including:
  - o Cedar shingles located directly beneath the gable peak; and,
  - o Flat-headed window openings located at the first and second storey, along the original façade.

The rear addition, garage structure, and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

**Campbell Cottage**  
23 Young Street, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

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### 1.0 Property Description

<b>23 Young Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	LT 40, PL 28, ALSO SHOWN ON PL1098; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1887
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Archibald Campbell
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Gothic Cottage
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Contemporary Rear Addition; Hipped Roof
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	September 2024

### 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 23 Young Street in Acton, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 1: Location Map - 23 Young Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 23 Young Street



## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History Background*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settled in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning "trusting creek"), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas' fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land "surrenders" to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas' traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills' 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

### James Young and the Grand Trunk Railway

In 1829, the Crown granted Lot 28, Concession 3 to the Canada Company. Rufus Adams (1783-1856) acquired the lot in 1834. In 1852 the directors of the new Toronto to Guelph Railway Company voted to route the Western extension of the Grand Trunk Railway lines from Toronto through Esquesing township with stations being established in Weston, Brampton, Georgetown, Acton, Rockwood, and Guelph. In 1853, Georgetown merchant James Young (1820-1888) purchased 25 acres of Lot 28, Concession 3 from Rufus Adams, selling portions of his new land to the railroad Company in 1854 for the construction of this Western line.



Figure 3: Subject property identified in the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1858 Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

Young subsequently surveyed and subdivided his remaining property into village lots and streets. The main thoroughfare of this subdivision, aligned parallel to the railway, was named Young Street after himself. Adjacent to Young Street, the eastward thoroughfare was designated Wellington, commemorating Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington. Streets intersecting this layout were named Arthur, after Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught), and Peel, in tribute to Sir Robert Peel, the contemporary British Prime Minister. Village Lot 40, the subject property, is at the northeast corner of Young and Arthur streets.

On April 20, 1854, James Young began auctioning several of these village lots. In 1855, Duncan Campbell Jr. (1817-1892) purchased the subject property from James Young and his wife Hestor Young (née Phillips) (1818-1897). By 1856, the Grand Trunk Line's construction through Acton was completed, including the town's first railway station, and houses began to rise on the newly divided village lots east of the rail line.



Figure 5: Portrait of Halton Volunteers with studio backdrop of Niagara Falls. Captain James Young (Back, centre, holding sword) of Georgetown is the commanding officer. C.1866 (EHS 00443)

### *The Campbell Families*

Duncan Campbell Jr. was born in Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland. He was the youngest child of Duncan Campbell Sr. (1766-1858) and Margaret Catherine Campbell (née Boyd) (1784-1871), who married in 1806. The couple had three other children: Hugh (1808-1880), Anne (1810-1871), and Peter (1813-1882).

Duncan Campbell Sr. was a tailor by trade and served in the 89th Princess Victoria's Infantry Regiment during the Napoleonic wars. He was discharged on September 12, 1821. The family emigrated to Canada around 1830, settling on a small farm near Puslinch where Hugh and Duncan Jr. began farming on Duncan Sr.'s land. In 1835, Anne left the property when she married Archibald Campbell (1811-1899) (no relation).

Duncan Campbell Jr. married Mary Campbell (née Campbell) (1815-1882) around 1840, and between 1844 and 1859 they had six children. Duncan Campbell Jr. purchased the subject property in 1855, likely intending to build a home. However, when his father, Duncan Campbell Sr. died in 1858 aged 92, this intention was never realized. Duncan Campbell Jr. became head of the household, inheriting his father's Puslinch property and taking over farming operations. From 1858 to 1892, Duncan Campbell Jr. lived on and farmed his Puslinch property while he retained ownership of Village Lot 40 in Acton. The property remained vacant during this time.

Duncan's mother, Margaret, died in 1871. Duncan's wife, Mary, died in 1882. In 1887, Duncan Jr. sold the subject property to his brother-in-law, Archibald Campbell.

Archibald Campbell (1811-1899) was born in Fernan, Parish of Kenmore, Scotland, on April 26, 1811, to another Duncan Campbell (1769-1837) and his second wife, Janet McGregor (1776-1833). Archibald emigrated with his family to Canada in 1833, and a few months after their arrival, they settled on Lot 26, Concession 7, Nassagaweya, about two miles west of Acton. They called their homestead "Knothead Farm" after the farm that the family left behind in Scotland.

Archibald married Ann Campbell in 1835, and the couple settled on Knothead Farm. Archibald and Ann had ten children: Duncan (1835-1911), John (1837-1862), Janet (1839-1853), Peter Charles (1840-1867), Archibald (1843-1870), Hugh (1844-1920), Catherine (1846-1862), Robert Burns (1849-1936), Donald (1850-1934), and Margaret Ann (1864-1949).

Following the death of his father in 1837, Archibald took over Knothead Farm, where he and Ann raised their children, and Archibald continued to work as a farmer with the help of his sons. In 1851 he was elected as a member of the Municipal Council of Nassagaweya. He was re-elected to the Council eighteen times between 1851 and 1867, nine years of which he served as its executive officer in the Reeve's chair. Archibald was also a member of the County Council of Halton for nine years, and in 1867 and 1868, was elevated to the highest position in the County, the Wardenship. He was a Justice of the Peace throughout the 1870s and 1880s.

Anne Campbell died in 1871, following which Archibald remarried Margaret Elizabeth Laidlaw (née Stewart) (1834-1918) on December 20, 1872. Margaret was born in Esquesing Township, the sixth child and first daughter of James Stewart (1787-1865) and Elizabeth Stewart (1800-1841). She married first to James Henderson Laidlaw on May 24, 1859, at the United Presbyterian Church in Guelph. They were the parents of two children, John Calvin Laidlaw (1860-1925) and Anne Henderson Laidlaw (1862-1934), before James died on April 29, 1864. Margaret and her children moved to Knothead Farm in 1873 with Archibald's family and they farmed the property until 1886.

Archibald's sons gradually left Knothead to start their own families. Duncan and Robert moved to Arnou, Bruce County, Hugh purchased property in Nassagaweya, and Donald moved to Manitou, Manitoba. Archibald began considering retirement in the 1880s, and in 1886, he purchased the subject property, Lot 40 in Acton, from his brother-in-law through his marriage to Anne, Duncan Campbell Jr.

Archibald Campbell had the one-storey timber-framed brick veneer cottage built on the subject property in 1887 for \$650. The *Acton Free Press* announced that the couple moved into the newly completed dwelling on November 3, 1887.

Archibald was one of the original members of Acton's Knox Presbyterian Church, organized in 1845. He was the last original member of the church when he died in 1899. Archibald Campbell and Ninian Lindsay, Sr. were the first deacons appointed by Church; Archibald was an elder for nearly half a century and held the office until he died in 1899. His \$500 donation was the first and highest subscription tendered for the erection of the first Knox Church. When the new church was opened, Margaret Elizabeth Campbell was appointed president of the Knox Ladies' Aid organization.

Archibald Campbell died on May 22, 1899. His obituary noted that he was "a respected pioneer of the region. He was a man highly esteemed by all, was a good neighbor and a true friend. In politics he was a life-long Liberal, which party he pays unwavering support" (*Acton Free Press*, June 1, 1899, p. 2).

Ownership of the subject property transferred to Margaret Elizabeth Campbell through Archibald's will in 1899. She continued to live there for the next six years before selling the property to John W. Husband in 1905 and relocating to Guelph.

#### *The Husband Family*

John Wesley Husband (1851-1917) purchased the subject property in 1905. He was married to Agnes (née Hall) (1846-1930). They had two children: William Harrison (1877-1892) and Amelia Jane (1880-1973). The family moved to Acton in 1900 after farming Lot 24, Concession 4, Nassagaweya.

In 1901, John worked as a tanner at Beardmore and Co. and ran a boarding house on Main Street before moving to the subject property four years later. A contemporary commented that while the Husbands lived in the cottage on Young Street, they were "a happy couple indeed, and during their years of married life together their joys were many, for they acted in the true spirit of mutual helpmeets, and their home, both in Acton and in Kitchener, was a happy one." (Dills, *Acton's Early Days*, p. 190).

In 1909, Amelia Jane married Charles Ebbage (1873-1922) at the subject property, where they lived with John and Agnes before relocating to Kitchener in 1910. John and Agnes Husband sold the property in 1911 before they also relocated to Kitchener, where John got a job as a supervisor at George Schlee's Berlin Button Works factory.

#### *The Hurd Family*

The subject property changed ownership several times between 1911 and 1912. John Kitching (1869-1938) and Adah Mary Kitching (née Easton) (1865-1954) purchased the subject property from the Husbands before selling it to John Alexander Thomas (1841-1912) in March of 1911. The newly widowed Jane Russell (1857-1939) purchased the property in October of that year. Jane Russell rented the subject property to the Hurd family from 1912 to 1918.

Thomas Hurd (1861-1933) was born in Erin, Wellington County, and married Margaret Kee (1866-1897) in 1887. The Hurds had four children: Roy (1888-1916), Helen (1889-1962), Hazel (1892-1924), and James Kee (1894-1983). Following Margaret's death in 1897, in 1901 the family moved to a house on Frederick Street in Acton: Thomas was then working in Acton as a tanner for Beardmore and Co. By 1911, Roy Hurd also worked as a tanner with his father.

On June 19, 1915, Roy Hurd enlisted as a Gunner in the 29th Battery of Canadian Field Artillery, which was later absorbed into the Third Brigade when they arrived in France during the First World War (1914-1918). Roy departed Canada from Saint John on December 18, 1915, aboard the Missanabie and arrived in England on December 27, 1915; Roy was later deployed in France on March 2, 1916. On April 6, 1916, Roy Hurd was killed in action by a German shell in France during an artillery bombardment. He was buried at Reninghelst Military Cemetery in Belgium. His name appears on the Cenotaph in Acton.



Figure 6: Corporal Roy Hurd is honoured on the Acton Cenotaph (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

Following Roy’s death, Thomas Hurd left Acton in 1918 and resettled in Nutley, New Jersey, where he died in 1933. The following year, in 1919, Jane Russell sold the subject property. Between 1919 and 1923, the house remained unoccupied and was sold several times.

#### *The McGregor Family and Modern Ownership*

Marjory McGregor (née Mann) (1852-1933) purchased the subject property in 1923. She married Duncan McGregor (1839-1919) in 1874. Marjory grew up on a farm outside of Acton, and the couple lived on the McGregor family farm at Lot 27, Concession 7 near Nassagaweya. They had seven children: Alexander (1876–1961), Donald (1874–1943), Elizabeth “Lizzie” Ann (1881–1955), Jessie (1885–1971), John (1877–1946), Mary (1888–1928), and William Duncan (1891–1953). Duncan died in 1919. Marjory left the McGregor family farm in 1923, settling in Acton with two of her daughters, Lizzie, and Jessie. Jessie worked at the Storey Glove factory and at a tailoring shop to support her mother and sister. In 1931, the cottage was valued at \$2500 and described as a five-room brick bungalow.

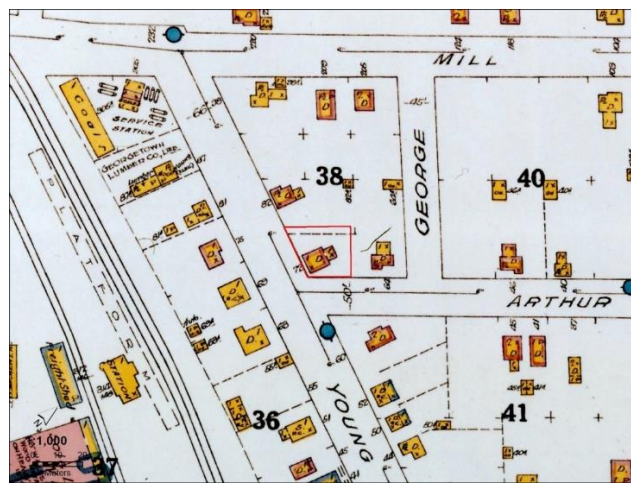


Figure 7: Subject property identified in the 1934 Acton Fire Insurance Plan

Marjory died in the home in 1933, and the property was transferred to Jessie and Lizzie through probate of will. Jessie and Lizzie lived in the house together for the next two decades. Jessie McGregor hosted weekly meetings of the Farm Women’s Club on the subject property throughout the 1930s, making it a place of frequent communal gatherings in Acton. She also hosted meetings of the Knox Ladies Aid group and Missionary Society in the brick cottage.

After Lizzie’s sudden death in 1955, Jessie sold the subject property to Joseph and Isabella McConnell in 1956. Joseph McConnell, a pattern designer, and fabric manufacturer by trade, lived on the subject property with his wife Isabella from 1956 to 1968. The property was then sold to Miru Bozjem “Mike” Stedul, who lived there with his daughters, Annie, and Barbara. By 1973, Stedul had moved in with Annie to her home on Church Street, and ownership of the subject property was transferred to Lewis Atkinson. It remained within the Atkinson family for the next decade. Jodie Abbott has owned the subject property since 2023.

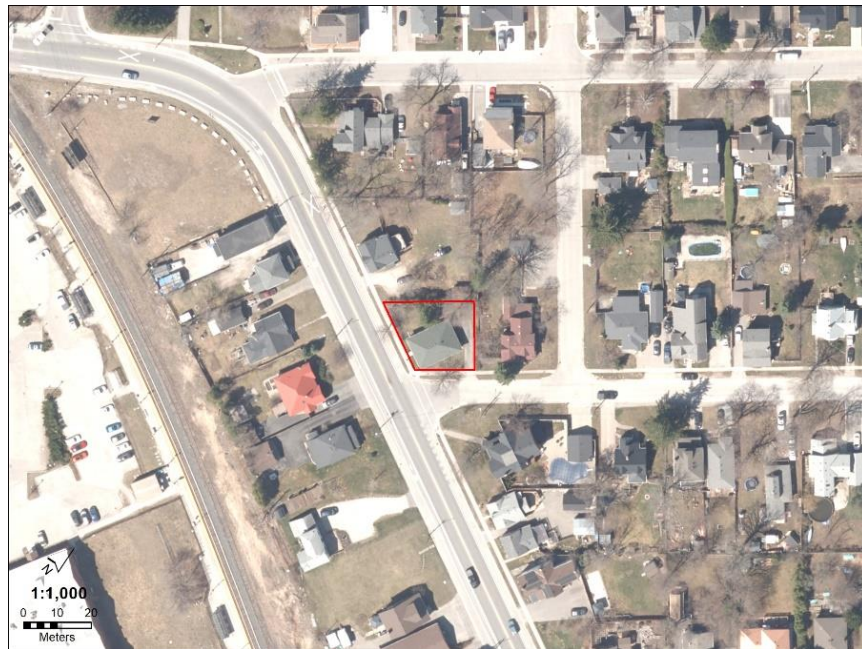


Figure 8: Subject Property identified in 2023 arial photograph (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located at 23 Young Street in the Town of Halton Hills and is situated on the northwest corner of Young and Arthur Street. The dwelling is set back five meters from the road and accessible from stairs on Young Street and a driveway on Arthur Street. It contains a one-storey timber-framed brick-veneer cottage constructed c.1887. The property is legally known as LT 40, PL 28, ALSO SHOWN ON PL1098; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 9: 23 Young Street, Front (South) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The residence on the subject property is a single-storey timber framed cottage, featuring a brick facade laid in a running bond pattern and capped with a hipped roof. The stone foundation has been parged. The front (south) elevation presents a central door, capped by a transom window and segmentally arched entrance. This door is flanked by symmetrically placed segmentally arched windows on either side. Above the windows and door, voussoirs feature a limestone capstone and vertically placed bricks forming the arch. Decorative painted window hoods above the windows utilize the trompe-l'œil technique to extend the existing voussoir downward with white paint, creating the illusion of three-dimensional arches despite being painted atop the brick. The windows rest on painted limestone sills. The modern eaves of the hipped roof cover the voussoir above the door, suggesting that the door was once situated under a small gable, typical of contemporary Gothic Revival cottages based on similar designs and floor plans.

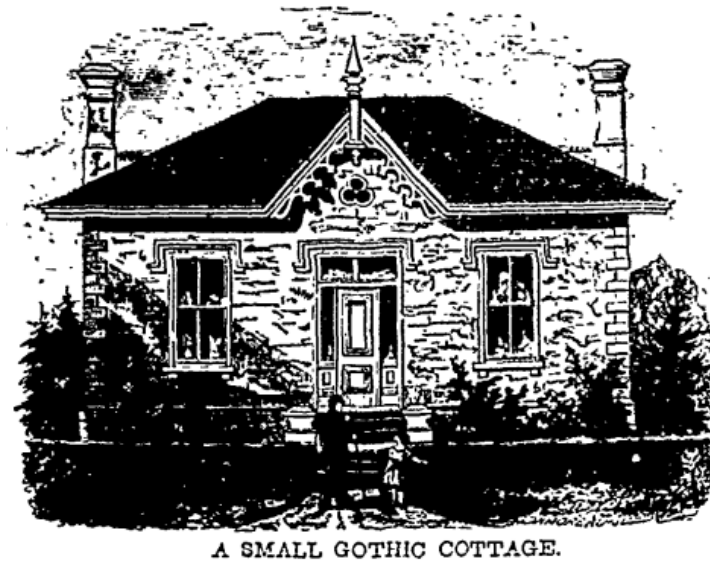


Figure 10: Plans for a Small Gothic Cottage," The Canada Farmer Vol. 1, no. 2 (Feb. 1, 1864) p.21.



This design for a small gothic cottage that appeared in the *Canadian Farmer* in 1864 shares the same dimensions and floor plan as the subject property and provides an example of what the original roof may have looked like.



Figure 11: 23 Young Street, Side (East Elevation) (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (east) elevation of the home features two segmentally arched window openings, consistent with the front elevation, incorporating the same limestone sills, voussoirs, and decorative elements. Discolouration of the brick on the centre of the original section of the structure indicate the presence of a since-removed chimney on this wall. From this angle, a modern addition to the rear elevation is observable. This addition features a single central window, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation. The addition steps back slightly, providing access to a small porch and back door. The modern hipped roof seamlessly covers this extension, indicating that it was constructed concurrently with the rear addition.



Figure 12: 23 Young Street, Side (West) Elevation (House Sigma 2023)

The side (west) elevation is obscured from the road by hedges. On this side, the original structure was divided into two segments by a chimney that has since been removed, though the discoloration of the bricks still outlines where the chimney once was. To the right of the old chimney, on the northernmost portion of the wall, there is a single segmentally arched window with the same decorative elements and

details as the front and side elevations. It occupies a central position on the wall and would have been situated to the left of the original living room fireplace. To the left of the old chimney, on the southernmost portion of the wall, twin segmentally arched windows are placed beside each other, separated by the width of a single header and stretcher group. From this angle, the parged foundation is visible.

### **2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis**

The existing building within the subject property is best described as a modified Ontario Gothic Cottage. The Gothic Cottage architectural style was a popular vernacular adaptation in Ontario during the mid-nineteenth century, especially in rural and small-town settings. The Ontario Gothic Cottage is characterized by its simple, modest design, often reflecting the practical needs of the middle and working classes, while incorporating Gothic Revival influences that were popular during the Victorian era.

Typical features characteristic of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style include:

- One or one-and-a-half storey homes with a symmetrical facade;
- Hipped or Gabled roofs, often with steep pitches and decorated bargeboards;
- Central gable dormers with pointed or arched windows, frequently topped by a finial;
- Round-arched or pointed-arched windows that echo the Gothic style, often with decorative hood moulds or voussoirs;
- Brick or timber-framed construction with either brick veneer or stucco finish;
- Twin chimneys on the side elevations;
- Decorative woodwork or "gingerbread" trim along the eaves and gables.

The Campbell Cottage at 23 Young Street is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style as it exhibits several of these defining characteristics. Although it is a single-storey structure, its Gothic Revival influences are evident in the symmetrical arrangement of the segmentally arched windows on the front (south) elevation, the central entrance with its segmentally arched transom window, and the use of voussoirs and limestone sills that enhance the Gothic aesthetic. The trompe-l'œil window hoods, which mimic the appearance of extended voussoirs, are a unique decorative feature that adds to the cottage's architectural charm.

The roof of the Campbell Cottage has been modified with a modern hipped design, which departs from the more typical steeply pitched gabled roofs seen in other Ontario Gothic Cottages. Despite this alteration, the dwelling retains its essential Gothic character through the preservation of its original window openings and other architectural details.

There are several other Gothic Revival-inspired cottages on Young Street that share similar characteristics with the Campbell Cottage. Properties such as 48 and 56 Young Street exhibit comparable Gothic elements, including the use of segmentally arched windows, limestone sills, voussoirs, and similar proportions. 36 and 39 Young Street also display a high degree of Gothic influence, though to a much more modest and restrained degree. These homes, like the Campbell Cottage, represent the adaptation of the Gothic Revival style to the modest scale and practical needs of middle-class residents in small-town Ontario.



Figure 13: The Front Elevation of 56 Young Street, a double residence built in the Gothic Cottage style. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 14: 56 Young Street, rear Elevation. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

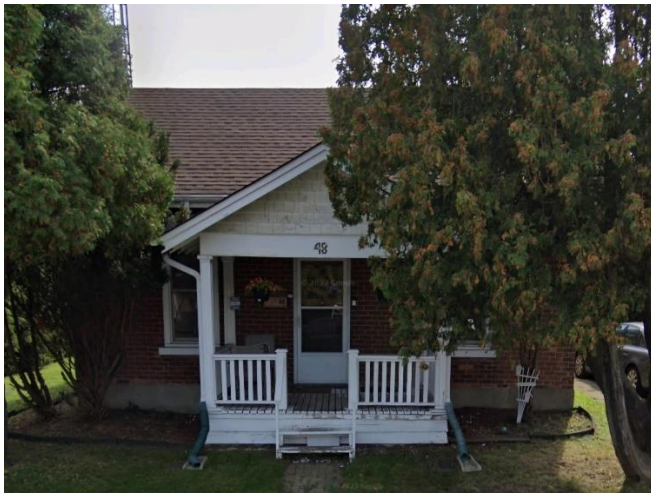


Figure 15: Front Elevation of 58 Young Street featuring segmentally arched windows, limestone sills, and a similar design and proportions to 23 Young Street. (Google Street View, 2023)



Figure 16: Side Elevation of 58 Young Street featuring segmentally arched windows. (Google Street View, 2023)

The Campbell Cottage stands out for its use of trompe-l'œil decorative elements, transom window, segmentally arched window openings, and voussoirs which are found in few other Gothic Cottages along Young Street. Additionally, while many Ontario Gothic cottages feature central gables with pointed windows, the Subject Property's single storey design and modified hipped roof presents a unique vernacular adaptation of the style.

The presence of the Campbell Cottage at a prominent corner of Young and Arthur Streets adds to its contextual significance. As one of the first homes of its size on Young Street, it was an example for the construction of similar cottages in the area, contributing to the architectural character of the neighborhood.



Figure 17: Window Detailing on 23 Young Street. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

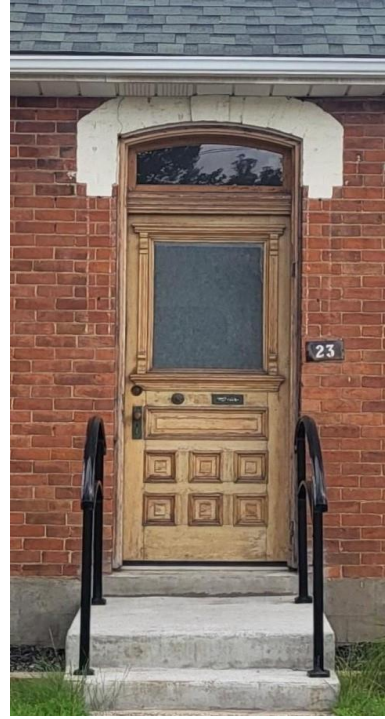


Figure 18: Entrance Detailing, including transom window and voussoir on 23 Young Street. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024).

### 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 are 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 23 Young Street has physical and design value as a representative example of a vernacular Ontario Gothic Cottage in the community of Acton within the Town of Halton Hills. The Campbell Cottage, despite alterations to the roof, has retained significant architectural details characteristic of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style, including its one-storey form, brick exterior, symmetrically placed entrance and windows, the segmentally arched window openings, limestone sills, voussoirs, and transom window. The front elevation has undergone few alterations from the structure's original form. The Campbell Cottage is an excellent example of the quaint, yet ornate vernacular architecture of mid-nineteenth century Acton. This home is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage in Acton, adapted to the materials and style of the community.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 23 Young Street holds significant historical and associative value due to its association with several prominent citizens and families of Acton. Archibald Campbell, the property's architect and first resident, was a founding member of Acton's Knox Presbyterian Church, established in 1845. Notably, he remained the last surviving original member of the church until his death in 1899. Campbell served as one of the church's first deacons and was an elder for nearly half a century. His \$500 donation was the first and largest contribution towards the construction of the Knox Church. The property also served as the childhood home of Acton war hero Roy Hurd, who was killed in action on April 6, 1916, during World War I. His name is commemorated on Acton's Cenotaph. From 1923 to 1955, the property was owned by the respected McGregor family. Jessie McGregor, a prominent feminist in the community, hosted weekly meetings of the Farm Women's Club at the property throughout the 1930s. Additionally, she hosted gatherings of the Knox Ladies Aid group and the Missionary Society at the cottage.

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

The property at 23 Young Street holds contextual value as the first home of its size on Young Street, setting a precedent for the retirement cottages of similar size and style that later populated the area. The existing home within the subject property is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings amongst several similar cottages of the same vintage. Positioned at the prominent corner of Young and Arthur Streets, the home on the subject property represents an amalgamation of a vernacular interpretation of the Ontario Cottage style and the modest retirement cottages that came to define Young Street in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The existing building on the property is relative in scale, form, massing, and setback to neighbouring properties and as such has not been identified as a landmark.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 23 Young Street 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 heritage attributes of the property at 23 Young Street are identified as follows:

- The location, setback, and orientation of the existing Ontario Gothic Cottage along Young Street in Acton, Halton Hills, Ontario;

- The scale, form, and massing of the single-storey, timber-framed brick veneer cottage;
- The materials, including brick and limestone;
- The front (south) elevation, including:
  - The central segmentally arched entrance with transom window and, flanked by symmetrically placed segmentally arched windows;
  - The voussoirs above the window and door openings, featuring a limestone capstone and vertically placed bricks forming the arch;
  - The trompe-l'œil decorative window hoods painted above the windows;
  - The symmetrically placed entrance and windows.
- Side (east) elevation, including:
  - Two segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and voussoirs.
- Side (West) Elevation, including:
  - Twin segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and voussoirs separated by a single header and stretcher group on the north half of the wall; and,
  - A single segmentally arched window opening with the voussoirs above the window featuring a limestone capstone on the south half of the wall.

The rear elevation and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

## 5.0 Sources

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