



HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE AGENDA

Date: Wednesday, October 16, 2024, 4:30 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
 - a. Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on August 14, 2024.
 - b. Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on September 18, 2024.
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
 - a. Research and Evaluation Report - 2 Guelph Street (Georgetown) - R.D. Warren House
 - b. Research and Evaluation Report - 2 Mill Street East (Acton) - Secord-Starkman Block
 - c. Research and Evaluation Report - 4 Queen Street (Georgetown) - McColl House
 - d. Research and Evaluation Report - 8 Queen Street (Georgetown) - Ramsden House
 - e. Research and Evaluation Report - 526 Main Street (Glen Williams) - Beaumont Duplex
 - f. Research and Evaluation Report - 7 Prince Street (Glen Williams) - Hawkins House
 - g. Research and Evaluation Report - 5 King Street (Georgetown) - Beamish-Applebe House
 - h. Barnes Pioneer Cemetery Plaque
 - i. Naming of Glen Bridges
5. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

6. ADJOURNMENT



HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee meeting held on Wednesday August 14, 2024 VIA Zoom.

Members Present: Councillor J. Racinsky, Vice Chair, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, R. Denny, A. Walker, T. Brown

Regrets: Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, C. Donaldson

Staff Present: L. Loney, Manager of Heritage Planning, C. MacPherson, Heritage and Development Planner, L. Bateson, Senior Administrative and Heritage Planning Coordinator

1. CALL TO ORDER

Councillor, J. Racinsky, Vice Chair called the meeting to order at 4:30 pm.

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no disclosures of pecuniary or conflict of interest.

3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

3.a Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on June 19, 2024

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0040

That the Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on June 19, 2024, be received.

CARRIED

4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

4.a Demolition 14278 Third Line Lot 32, Concession 3 (Churchill)

L. Loney advised the committee that based on the Condition Assessment of the Existing Structure located at 14278 Third Line, Halton Hills, staff have no objection to demolition of the structure.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0039

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee recommend that Council remove the property at 14278 Third Line, Halton Hills from the Heritage Register.

CARRIED

5. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:35 p.m.



HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee meeting held on Wednesday September 18, 2024 in the Esquering Room at Town Hall, 1 Halton Hills Drive, Halton Hills, ON.

Members Present: Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, Councillor J. Racinsky, C. Donaldson (arrived 3:35 p.m.), L. Quinlan, M. Rowe (departed 4:31 p.m.), R. Denny (arrived 4:00 p.m.), T. Brown

Regrets: A. Walker

Staff Present: L. Loney, Manager of Heritage Planning, B. Parker, Director of Planning Policy, C. MacPherson, Heritage and Development Review Planner, A. Foster, Cultural Heritage Assistant, L. Bateson, Senior Administrative and Heritage Planning Coordinator, R. Brown, Deputy Clerk - Administration

1. CALL TO ORDER

Councillor C. Somerville, Chair called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m.
Quorum achieved at 3:35 p.m. – No voting took place prior to 3:35 p.m.

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no disclosures of pecuniary or conflict of interest.

3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

NIL

4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

4.a Heritage Strategy Workshop

L. Loney provided the committee with an overview of the Bill 23 Heritage Strategy progress to date noting that since March 2023, 24 properties have been fully designated, 18 properties are in process for designation, 15 properties are currently under review for potential designation and Heritage Halton Hills has decided not to review 11 properties from the Heritage Register.

L. Loney reviewed the list of properties that the committee has already set aside to not be pursued for designation at this time and brought forward other properties that could also be set aside at this time to help narrow down the overall list.

After careful review the committee agreed to remove the list of properties from the Heritage Register as they will not be reviewed within the next two years.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0040

THAT Council remove the following properties from the Heritage Register at this time, with the understanding that removal from the Heritage Register limits the re-listing of these properties for a period of five years, but does not preclude the potential designation of those properties within specific parameters established by the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

1. St. John's Anglican Cemetery - 11091 Trafalgar Road Lot 16, Concession 8, Stewarttown
2. McNabb Cemetery - 10118 Old Pine Crest Road Lot 11, Concession 11, Norval
3. Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery - Trafalgar Road Lot 13, Concession 8, Ashgrove
4. Hornby Presbyterian Cemetery & former Church - 8021 Eighth Line Lot 1, Concession 9, Hornby
5. Hornby Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery - 8002 Eighth Line Lot 1, Concession 8 (also 8008 Eighth Line), Hornby
6. Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery - 10579 Trafalgar Road Lot 13, Concession 8, Georgetown
7. Churchill Cemetery - Third Line at 32 Side Road Lot 32, Concession 4, Churchill
8. Dublin/St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery - Dublin Line Lot 25, Concession 1, Little Dublin
9. Acton Pioneer Cemetery Prospect Park - 19 Knox Street Lot 28, Concession 2, Acton
10. Ashgrove United Church Cemetery - 9810 Trafalgar Road Lot 9, Concession 7, Ashgrove

11. Brown Family Cemetery - 8684 Ninth Line Lot 4, Concession 9, Esquesing (Hornby)
12. Churchill Cemetery - 14397 Third Line Lot 32, Concession 4, Esquesing (Rural)
13. Fairview Cemetery - 20 Cobblehill Road Lot 27, Concession 2, Acton
14. Glen Williams Cemetery - Prince Street Lot 21, Concession 10, Glen Williams
15. Greenwood Cemetery - 100 King Street Lot 18, Concession 10, Georgetown
16. Mansewood United Presbyterian Church & Cemetery - 9020 Third Line Lot 6, Concession 3, Halton Hills
17. St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery - Winston Churchill Boulevard & 10 Side Road Lot: 11 Con: 11, Norval
18. St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery - Adamson Street South TBC, Norval
19. Union Presbyterian Church Cemetery - 16789 22 Side Road Lot 23, Concession 11, Esquesing (Rural)
20. St. Stephen's Anglican Church Cemetery - 14946 Steeles Avenue, Hornby
21. Atkinson-Neilson Family Cemetery - 8466 Trafalgar Road Lot 3, Concession 7, Hornby
22. John Coulson Cairn - 8315 Hornby Road Lot 2, Concession 8, Hornby
23. Joseph Brownridge Family Cemetery - 8788 Trafalgar Road Lot 4, Concession 7, Esquesing (Rural)
24. McPherson Family Cemetery - 8731 Trafalgar Road Lot 4, Concession 8, Esquesing (Hornby and West Hornby)
25. Pickard Family (Wilson) Cemetery - 8524 Ninth Line Lot 3, Concession 9, Esquesing (Rural)
26. 185 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
27. 186 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
28. 190 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
29. 194 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
30. 196 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
31. 200 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
32. 203 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
33. 204 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
34. 205 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
35. 208 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
36. 209 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
37. 212 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
38. 213 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
39. 216 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
40. 217 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
41. 219 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)

42. 220 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
43. 221 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
44. 223 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
45. 223 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
46. 224 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
47. 224 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
48. 227 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
49. 227 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
50. 228 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
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53. 232 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
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56. 236 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
57. 237 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
58. 238 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
59. 239 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
60. 240 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
61. 243 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
62. 244 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
63. 244 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
64. 247 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
65. 248 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
66. 248 McDonald Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
67. 251 Mason Boulevard Lot 29, Concession 3 (Acton)
68. 104 Charles Street Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
69. 106 Charles Street Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
70. 11 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
71. 11 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
72. 12 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
73. 12 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
74. 18 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
75. 19 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
76. 20 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
77. 21 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
78. 22 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
79. 23 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
80. 24 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
81. 25 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
82. 26 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
83. 26 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
84. 28 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
85. 28 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
86. 29 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
87. 30 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)

88. 31 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
89. 32 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
90. 33 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
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97. 41 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
98. 43 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
99. 45 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
100. 47 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
101. 49 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
102. 51 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
103. 55 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
104. 57 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
105. 59 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
106. 7 Churchill Crescent Lot 19, Concession 8 (Georgetown)
107. 7 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
108. 8 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
109. 9 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
110. 10 Normandy Boulevard Lot 17, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
111. 9343 Tenth Line Lot 7, Concession 11 (Norval)
112. 7974 Sixth Line Lot 15E, Concession 6 (Hornby)
113. 113 King Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
114. 25 King Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
115. 82 King Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
116. 19 Queen Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
117. 38 Mill Street East Part Lot 12 (Acton)
118. 11 Albert Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
119. 15 Queen Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
120. 16 – 18 Mill Street East Part Lot 3 (Acton)
121. 20 Mill Street East Part Lot 4 (Acton)
122. 549 Main Street Lot 21, Concession 10 (Glen Williams)
123. 35 Park Avenue Part Lots 32 & 33, Concession 9 W½
(Georgetown)
124. 3 Queen Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
125. 40 – 42 Queen Street Lot 18, Concession 9 (Georgetown)
126. 71 Mill Street East Lot 24 (Acton)
127. 10 Mill Street East Part Lot 2 (Acton)
128. 18 James Street (Georgetown)
129. 9670 Fifth Line (Halton Hills)
130. 8 Noble Street (Norval)
131. 80 Mill Street East (Acton)

CARRIED

L. Loney asked the committee to provide recommendations on properties that should be prioritized for research and evaluation; several properties were identified by the committee.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0041

THAT Council direct staff to prioritize the research and evaluation of the following listed properties:

1. Prospect Park (Acton)
2. Limehouse Memorial Hall (12389 Fifth Line)
3. One-room Schoolhouses, including;
 - a) Ligny School House (7593 5 Side Road)
 - b) Pine Grove School (15769 5 Side Road)
 - c) Gilbraltor School (11999 Fifth Line)
 - d) Waterloo School House (10421 Fourth Line)
 - e) Former Bannockburn School (13420 Fourth Line)
 - f) Lorne School (14021 Regional Road 25)
 - g) Blue Mountain School (13802 Trafalgar Road)
 - h) Swan House/former Dufferin School (10454 Regional Road 25)
 - i) Former Hornby School (13029 Steeles Avenue)

CARRIED

4.b Research and Evaluation Report - 12 Chapel Street (Georgetown)

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. L. Loney noted that the owners are supportive of designation. The property located at 12 Chapel Street (Georgetown) meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a mid-19th century Vernacular Ontario Cottage in the Gothic Revival Style. The property is associated with Reverend Ephraim L. Koyle and Vernon and Kay McCumber. It serves to define and maintain the mid to late 19th century character of the community of Georgetown, in its original location

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0042

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 12 Chapel Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.c Research and Evaluation Report - 93 Bower Street (Acton)

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. L. Loney noted that the owners are supportive of designation. The property located at 93 Bower Street (Acton) meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of Edwardian Classical residential architecture. The property is associated with D. Anderson, Cecil Watson Hartley Harrison, and J. Wesley Wolfe and has significant contextual value.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0043

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 93 Bower Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.d Research and Evaluation Report - 33 Queen Street (Georgetown)

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. L. Loney noted that the owners are supportive of designation. The property located at 33 Queen Street meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a modified craftsman bungalow. The property is associated with the King family and has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century character of the area surrounding the railway.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0044

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 33 Queen Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.e Research and Evaluation Report - 7593 5 Side Road (Esquesing)

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. C. MacPherson noted that the owners are not currently supportive of designation. The property located at 7593 5 Sideroad (Scotch Block) meets 5 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative and rare example of an Ontario rural one-room schoolhouse . The property is the oldest frame schoolhouse in Halton Hills. This property has significant contextual value.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0045

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 7593 5 Side Road for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.f Research and Evaluation Report - 16 Albert Street (Georgetown)

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. C. MacPherson noted that the owners are supportive of designation. The property located at 16 Albert Street (Georgetown) meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of Edwardian architecture. . The property has contextual value in defining and maintaining the early twentieth-century character of Albert Street

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0046

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 16 Albert Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.g Research and Evaluation Report - 23 Young Street (Acton)

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. A. Foster noted that the owners are supportive of designation. The property located at 23 Young Street (Acton) meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a vernacular Ontario Gothic Cottage in the community of Acton. The property is associated with the Campbell, Hurd, and McGregor families. The property has significant contextual value.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0047

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 23 Young Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.h Properties for Additional Consideration

This item was covered as part of the Heritage Strategy Workshop recommendations.

4.i Southeast Georgetown Secondary Plan Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

L. Loney provided the committee with a quick update on the Southeast Georgetown Secondary Plan Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment and requested the committee's endorsement of the plan.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0048

THAT Heritage Halton Hills endorse the Southeast Georgetown Secondary Plan Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as presented.

CARRIED

5. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

R.D. Warren House
2 Guelph Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

August 2024

Project Personnel

Report Authors

Caylee MacPherson
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

with

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Manager of Heritage Planning

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Caylee MacPherson

Field Review

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

Report Preparation

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

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Report Reviewers:

Laura Loney

Bronwyn Parker
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt
Commissioner of Planning & Development

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Figure 35: Side (southwest) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024) 15

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Figure 37: Partial rear (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations presently obscured by vegetation (Google Streetview 2022) 15

1.0 Property Description

2 Guelph Street, Georgetown	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PT LTS 41 & 42, PL 32, S OF TORONTO & GUELPH PLANK RD, AS IN 634149; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c. 1912
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Commercial
Architect/Building/Designer	Constructed for R.D. Warren
Architectural Style	Edwardian
Additions/Alterations	Sunroom Addition; Door Infill
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	August 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 2 Guelph 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 – 2 Guelph Street

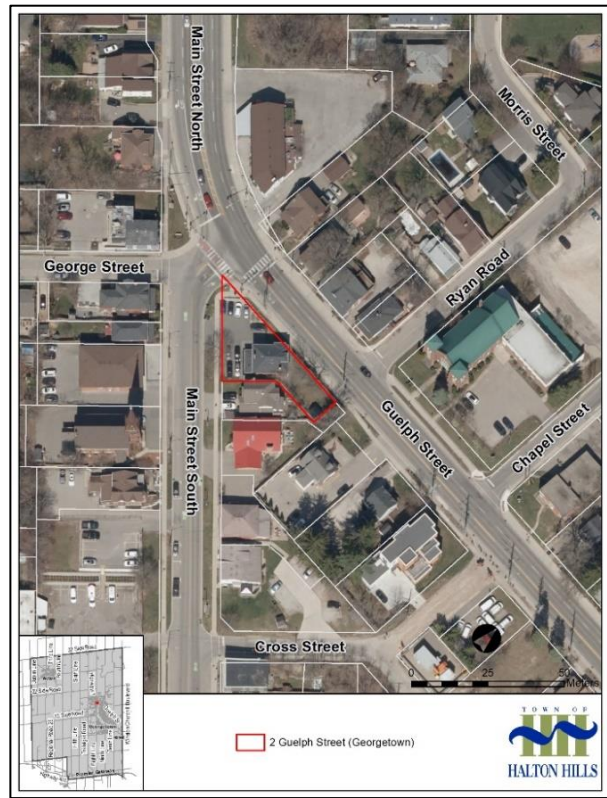


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 2 Guelph Street

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 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 Nation¹.

Early European History: 1843-1909

During the mid-nineteenth century, Morris Kennedy was appointed to survey the village of Georgetown. Kennedy laid out the plan of subdivision along Guelph Street, and in 1843, Lot 41 was sold to Maurice O’Carroll. Over the next several years, the property exchanged hands several times, from Maurice O’Carroll to James Moore, James Moore to William Patterson Moore, William Patterson Moore to Mary Jane Moore, Mary Jane Moore to Arthur Burnham Castell, and then from Castell to Robert Donald Warren (1864-1943) for \$600 in 1909.

¹ 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.

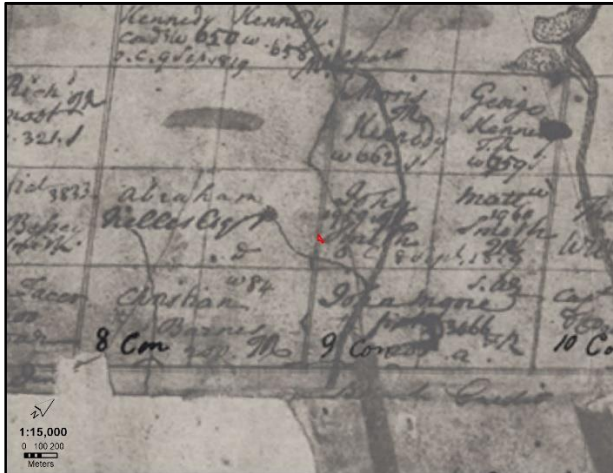


Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



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

Warren Family

Robert Warren constructed the extant dwelling on the subject property in 1912. Warren was a prominent member of the community, originally born in Acton, and attended Acton Public School, Brampton High School, and Milton Normal School. He was also the former editor of the *Georgetown Herald* from 1886-1909 and owned the *Halton Conservator* which operated from 1901 until 1906. Between 1903 and 1904, Warren served as the Reeve for Georgetown.



Figure 5: R.D. Warren, c. 1893 (EHS894)



Figure 6: The Georgetown Herald building along Main Street, c. 1900 (EHS26086)

In later years, Warren served as the editor of the *Canadian Baptist* and as Officer of the Treasurer of the Baptist Convention. During his time in Georgetown, Warren was the Superintendent of the Baptist School for 30 years and a member of the Senate of McMaster University.

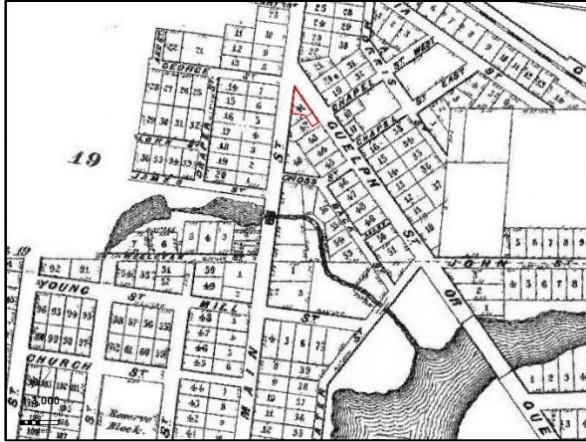


Figure 7: Subject property identified on 1877 Halton County Atlas

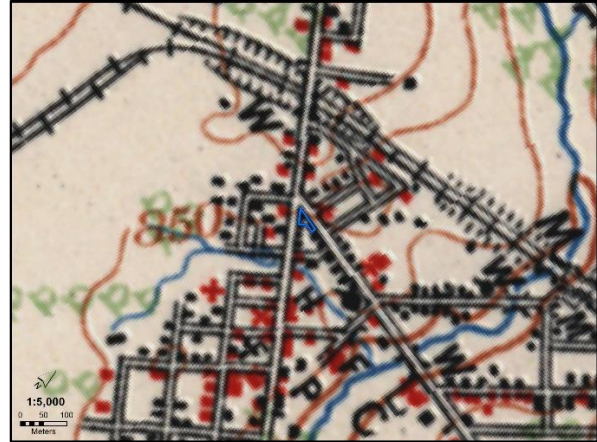


Figure 8: Subject property identified on 1909 National Topographic Survey

While residing on Guelph Street, Warren lived with his wife Minnie (nee. Bessey) (1861-1934). Minnie Warren was involved in various community organizations, primarily the Georgetown Baptist Church in which she served as the organist and choir leader. In 1913, the Warren family relocated to Toronto.

Garbutt Family

Frederic Garbutt (1877-1965) purchased the property from Robert and Minnie Warren in 1914. Garbutt was a longstanding clerk of the McGibbon Hotel during his time in Georgetown until moving to the City of Welland in 1919.

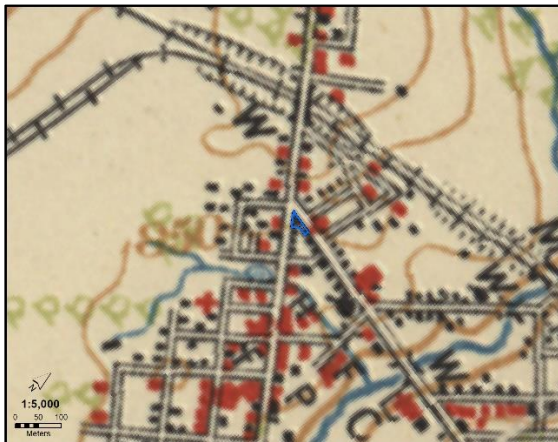


Figure 9: Subject property identified on 1915 National Topographic Survey



Figure 10: McGibbon Hotel located along Main Street, where Frederic Garbutt worked as a clerk, c. 1911 (EHS245)

After arriving in Welland, Frederic was the proprietor of the Dexter Hotel. He also purchased the Victoria Hotel in Dunnville which he operated until 1960. Frederic's wife Anna (nee. McLean) (1889-1945) and daughter Mary (1910-1984) lived with Frederic on Guelph Street.

Gollop Family and Evans Family

The subject property was transferred to Anna Garbutt in 1919, who the same year sold the property to Benjamin Gollop (1865-1936). Benjamin lived with his wife, Victoria (nee. Pearen) (1869-1957), son Frederick (1898-1984), and daughter Marion (b. 1907).

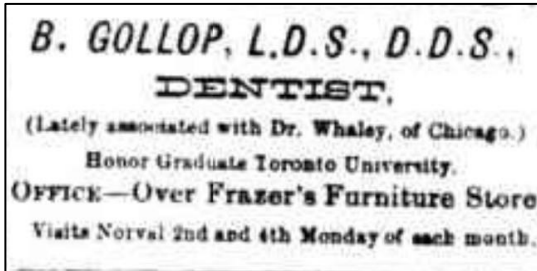


Figure 11: Advertisement for Dr. Benjamin Gollop's dentistry practice (*Canadian Champion*, 19 Feb 1891, p. 3)

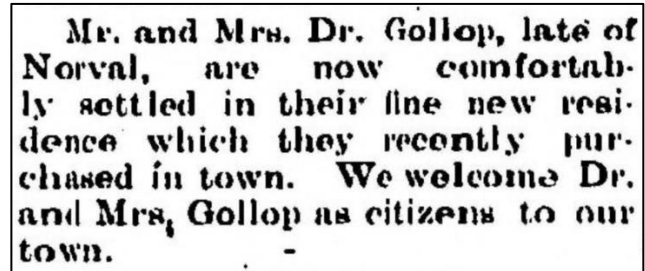


Figure 12: Welcome announcement for Mr. and Mrs. Gollop (*Georgetown Herald*, November 5, 1919, p. 4)

By trade, Benjamin was employed as a dentist and received his diploma from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in 1890. Before settling in Georgetown, Benjamin owned dental practices in both Milton and Norval, occasionally practicing within Campbell's Hotel in Georgetown. After moving to Georgetown, he relocated directly above the storefront at 76 Main Street South. Benjamin's wife, Victoria was an active member of the community as she was involved in the Georgetown Women's Institute and sang in the Norval Methodist Church choir.



Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1922 Georgetown Fire Insurance Plan



Figure 14: The former building of Benjamin Gollop's dentistry practice, c. 1940 (EHS10440)

Following Benjamin's death in 1936, Victoria inherited the property and continued to live in Georgetown until the mid-1940s before moving to Milton. Victoria sold the property to James Evans (1914-1974) and June Evans (1914-2015) in 1945.

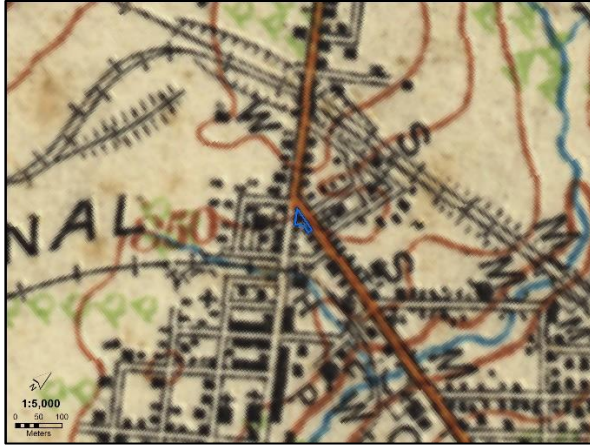


Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1929 National Topographic Survey



Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1934 Georatown Fire Insurance Plan

James and June had married in 1941 and lived in Nassau, Bahamas where James was stationed for two years during WWII before moving to Georgetown. While enlisted, June saved James' military salary, so they could afford their first home at 2 Guelph Street. The Evans also raised their two daughters, Mary and Barbara, while living at the subject property.

June attended Hamilton Normal School, and then studied at McMaster University to pursue a career in teaching. While balancing her studies, June was an avid pianist, and often performed in a band which was broadcast from CKOC radio-station at the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton. At the age of 17, June moved back to Esquesing to begin her teaching career at SS#7 Nassagaweya School, later teaching at Georgetown Public School, and Chapel Street School in Georgetown.



Figure 17: June Evans photographed with Georgetown Public School Staff, c. 1950 (EHS09635)



Figure 18: June Evans photographed with Chapel Street School Teaching staff, c. 1965 (EHS02535)

James was involved with the local board of education as a secretary-treasurer for 15 years, before being appointed to the position of Supervisor of Plant Maintenance and Operation for the Georgetown Public School Board.



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1965 aerial photography

In addition to his work at the school board, James operated an insurance agency with his father, known as the “Walter T. Evans Insurance Agency”. The family business was operated out of the former Gregory Theatre on Mill Street in Georgetown. James was also a member, Elder, Member of the Board, and Trustee of St. John’s United Church.

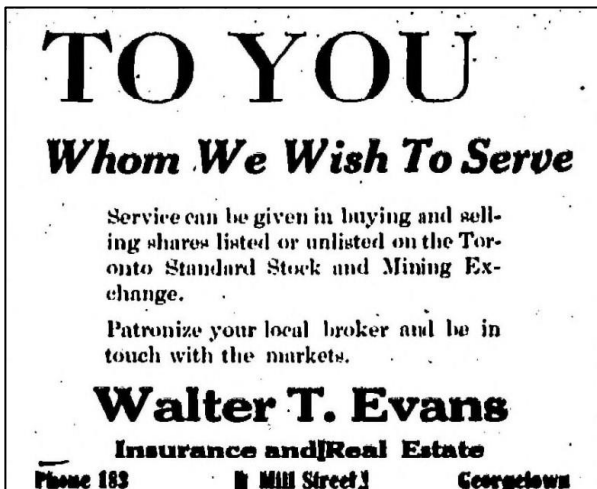


Figure 21: Advertisement for Walter T. Evans Insurance Agency (*Georgetown Herald*, June 6, 1928, p. 2)

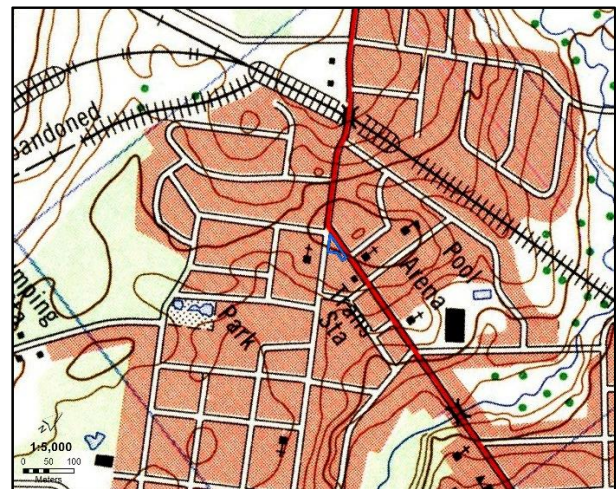


Figure 22: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey

1970s to Present

In 1972, James and June sold the property to Joan Jeffery (1926-2021) and Robert Jeffrey. In 1981, the property was sold to Timothy Thexton and Marie Martineau. In 1982, the property was sold to Eric and Cathrine Lucas, and later to William Manderson in 1986. During the 1990s, the property changed hands several times before being purchased by its current owners in 2017.



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 1985 aerial photography

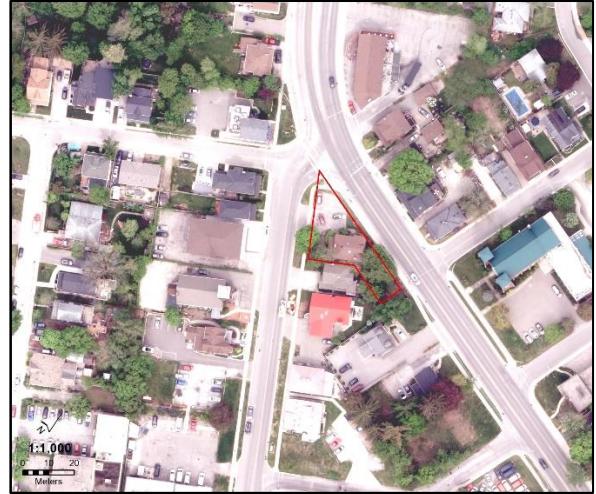


Figure 24: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast corner of the Guelph Street and Main Street South intersection in the community of Georgetown, within the Town of Halton Hills. The irregularly shaped lot features a two-storey red brick dwelling with a hipped roof, projecting brick and stone plinth foundation, and one-storey attached sunroom.

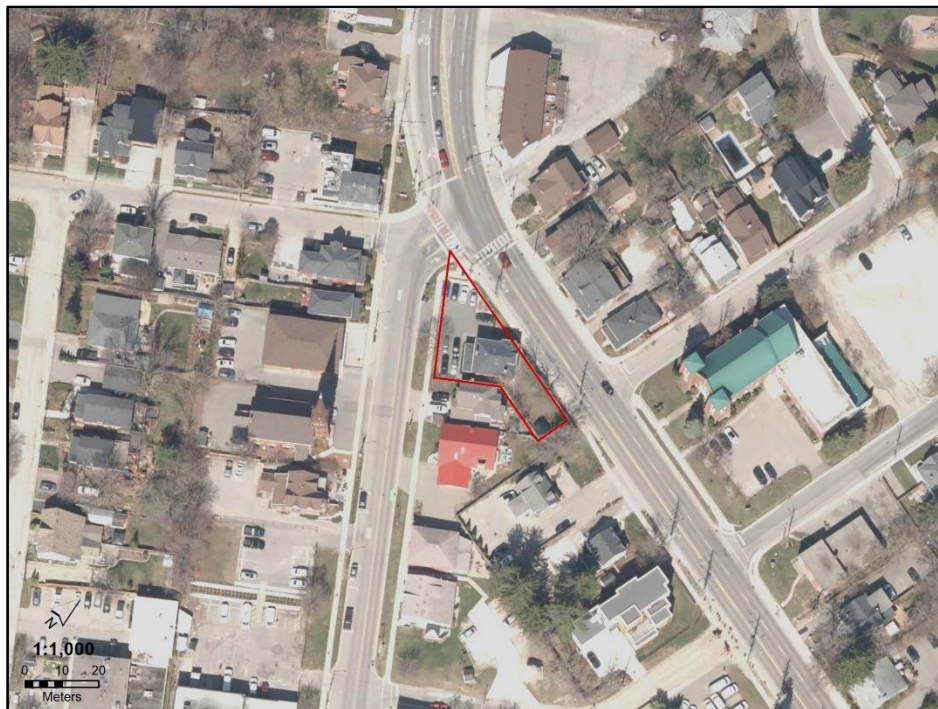


Figure 25: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 26: Looking southeast towards the subject property from Guelph Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 27: Looking east from Main Street South towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (northwest) elevation features a bay with flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first and second storeys, along with a central flatheaded entryway with a limestone lintel, enclosed by a painted wooden portico with gable roof and plain columns, and a wooden porch. To the right of the entrance is a flatheaded window opening with a stone sill and lintel.

Directly above the portico at the second storey is a flatheaded window opening with a stone sill and lintel, along with a larger flatheaded window opening with a stone sill and lintel to the right.

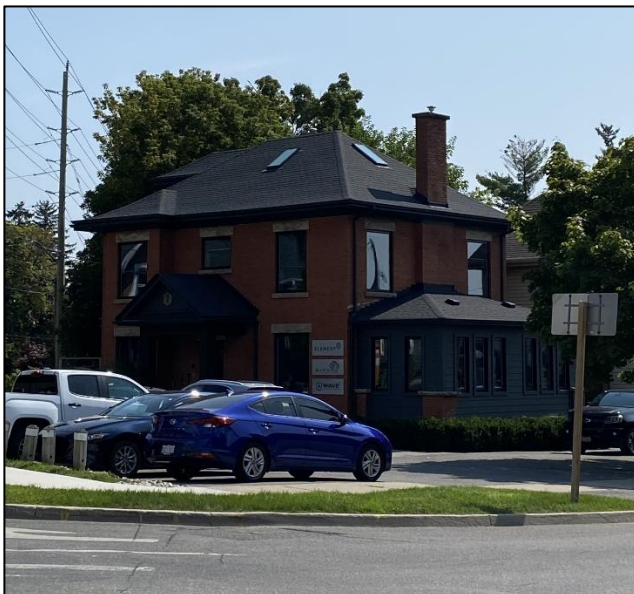


Figure 28: Front (northwest) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Front (northwest) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Front elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: Front elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Along the side (northeast) elevation facing Guelph Street is a flatheaded window opening with a stone sill and lintel at the first storey. To the right of the window is an entrance that has been infilled with brick. At the second storey are two flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels. Above the roofline is a shed dormer with a single flatheaded window opening, and horizontal gray vinyl siding.



Figure 32: Side (northeast) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 33: Partial side (northeast) elevation of the subject building obscured by vegetation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

On the opposite side (southwest) elevation is a one-storey enclosed sunroom with hipped roof, horizontal vinyl siding, multiple flatheaded window openings, and brick piers with stone tops on the corners. The second storey features two flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels, as well as a projecting chimney which extends beyond the roofline.



Figure 34: Side (southwest) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 35: Side (southwest) elevation of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Towards the rear (southeast) of the existing building are three flatheaded window openings and a single flatheaded door opening along the first storey, with stone sills and lintels. Along the second storey are two flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels. The rear (southeast) elevation also features a chimney that extends from the first storey above the roofline.

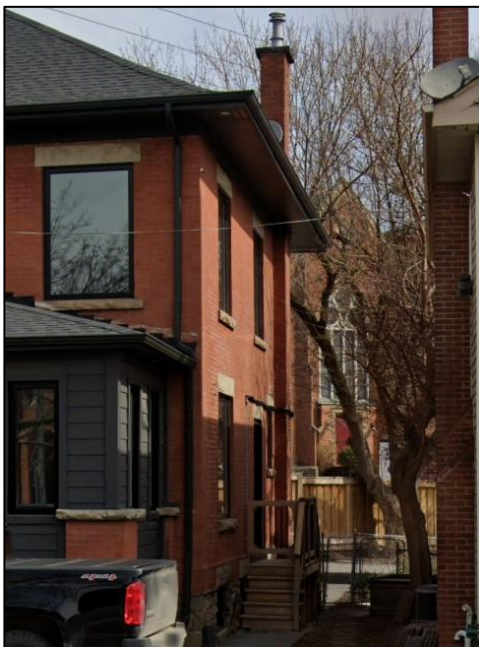


Figure 36: Rear (southeast) elevation of the existing building (Google Streetview 2022)



Figure 37: Partial rear (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations presently obscured by vegetation (Google Streetview 2022)

2.3 Architectural Style

The Edwardian style, or Edwardian Classicism, emerged during the 20th century and was a simplified and humble style compared to the more intricate architectural styles found throughout the late-nineteenth century. The Edwardian style provided an alternative to 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 facades, and featured details such as, but not limited to:

- Gabled or hipped roof shapes;
- Dormers included on the front and/or side elevations;
- Large painted wooden porches or large porticos;
- Multiple window openings with flatheaded openings; and,
- Smooth brick facades and tall brick chimneys.

The existing dwelling at 2 Guelph Street is reflective of many characteristics found in Edwardian style buildings, including the hipped roof, smooth brick façade and tall brick chimneys, multiple flatheaded window openings, portico encasing the front entryway, and dormer along the side (northeast) elevation. On the northeast (side) elevation, an existing door opening has been enclosed and infilled with red brick. Despite these interventions, the building has maintained its massing and shape, and remains an excellent example of Edwardian Classical architecture.

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 2 Guelph Street has physical and design value as a representative example of Edwardian Classical architecture in the community of Georgetown, within the Town of Halton Hills. The existing building features a modest design with a hipped roof, smooth brick façade and two tall brick chimneys, multiple flatheaded window openings, portico encasing the front entryway, and dormer along the side (northeast) elevation. Overtime, the building has been modified with the infill of an existing door opening along the northeast elevation. Despite this intervention, the building has maintained its original footprint and location, and retains many characteristics of the Edwardian Classical style.

Historical or Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	X
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A

Historical or Associative Value	
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

The property at 2 Guelph Street has historical and associative value due to its associations with the early owners of the property throughout the early-to-mid twentieth century. The extant dwelling was originally constructed for R.D. Warren, editor of the *Georgetown Herald* from 1886-1909, and owner of the *Halton Conservator*, which was published between 1901 and 1906. Between 1903-1904, Warren served as the Reeve for Georgetown, and was the superintendent of the Baptist School for 30 years. R.D. Warren also served as the editor of the *Canadian Baptist* and was a member of the Senate of McMaster University. Minnie Warren was also involved in the Georgetown Baptist Church as well, serving as its organist and choir-leader for several years.

The property is also associated with the Gollop family, who lived in the house from 1919-1945. Benjamin Gollop was a dentist and local businesses owner who owned a practice along Main Street in Georgetown. Victoria Gallop was involved in the Georgetown Women's Institute and sang in the Norval Methodist Church choir.

The property is also associated with June and James Evans. June worked as a teacher at the former SS#7 Nassagaweya School along Fifth Line and at Chapel Street School in Georgetown. James was involved with the local board of education as a secretary-treasurer for 15 years, before being appointed to the position of Supervisor of Plant Maintenance and Operation for the Georgetown Public School Board. James also operated an insurance agency with his father in the former Gregory Theatre along Mill Street in Georgetown. Additionally, James was also a member, Elder, Member of the Board, and Trustee of St. John's United Church.

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

The property at 2 Guelph Street is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the early twentieth century character and development of Downtown Georgetown. The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings in the residential neighbourhood, as a former residential building. The existing building within the subject 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 2 Guelph 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 2 Guelph Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Guelph Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1912, two-storey Edwardian residential building with hipped roof, brick chimneys, and projecting brick and stone plinth foundation;

- The materials, including red brick and stone detailing throughout;
- Front (northwest) elevation:
 - o Two-storey bay with two flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
 - o Flatheaded window openings at the first and second storey with stone sills and lintels;
 - o Flatheaded entryway with stone lintel;
 - o The one-storey wooden portico located directly above the entryway;
- Side (northeast) elevation:
 - o Flatheaded window openings at the first and second storey with stone sills and lintels;
 - o Shed dormer with flatheaded window opening;
- Side (southwest) elevation:
 - o Two flatheaded window openings at the second storey with stone sills and lintels;
 - o Brick chimney extending from the first storey above the roofline;

The rear elevation 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)

Secord-Starkman Block

2 Mill Street East, Acton, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

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1.0 Property Description

2 Mill Street East, Acton	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	LT 40, BLK 4, PL 31, ALSO SHOWN ON PL 1098; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1870s; Alterations c.1920s
Original Use	Commercial and Residential
Current Use	Commercial and Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Abraham Louis Starkman
Architectural Style	Early Twentieth Century Vernacular Commercial Building
Additions/Alterations	Exterior alterations c.1920s
Heritage Status	Listed on the Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
Report Date	September 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 2 Mill Street East 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 – 2 Mill Street East



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 2 Mill Street East

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 Nation¹.

European Settlement

In 1829, Lot 28, Concession 3 was granted to the Canada Company. Three years later, Rufus Adams, one of the founders of the community of Acton (originally called Adamsville) purchased the lot. The orchard lane within the property later became Bower Street. The 1819 Patent Plan (Figure 3) shows the subject property within Lot 28, Concession 3. Tremaine’s 1858 *Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*

¹ 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 4) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 5) shows the location of the property within Acton.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

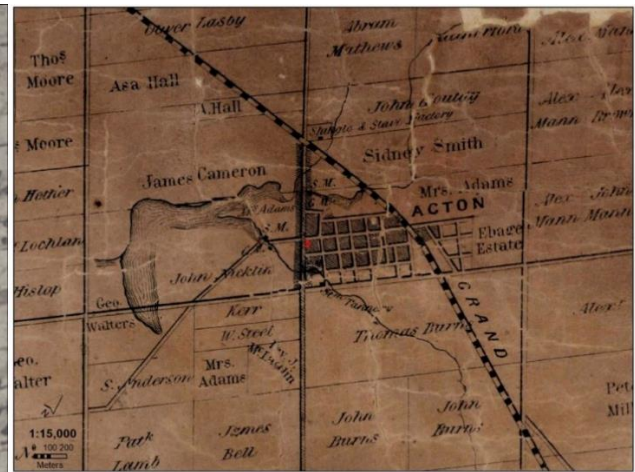


Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West



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

The Secord Family

The subject property remained within the Adams family until 1849, when Ruth Adams sold Lot 1 to John Folgate. Ownership subsequently passed through several individuals, including Irvine Moore, John Fernie, and Richard Hamilton, before any significant development took place.

The transformation of 2 Mill Street East into a commercial outlet for the village began with the arrival of Sarah Augusta Secord and her family in the 1860s. Sarah (née Culloden) was born on March 13, 1821, in Wicklow, Ireland, to Captain Lawrence Culloden (1795-1849) and Anna Eliza Culloden (1799-1860). At the age of thirteen, she emigrated with her family to Hamilton, Ontario, where she was educated at Mr. Cruickshank's select school for young ladies. In 1841, Sarah married Elijah Secord (1818-1860) in Oakville, Ontario, and they settled in Hamilton with their three sons: John Pearson Tanny Secord (1843-1920), Charles Frederick "Fred" Forbes Secord (1845-1920), and Andrew C. P. Secord (1856-1911).

By 1859, following the death of her husband, Sarah and her children relocated to Acton from Lowville, where she became a prominent businesswoman and community leader. In 1860, Sarah purchased the subject property at the southeast corner of Mill and Main Streets, where she established a successful general goods store.

In 1874, a fire destroyed Secord's shop at the original location, prompting her to move to the northeast corner of Mill and Main Streets, now 1 Mill Street East, which had previously been the site of her vegetable and flower garden. On this new property, Sarah constructed a timber-framed, white-washed building that was later described as "the best building in town for some years" (*The Acton Free Press*, July 21, 1898, p. 3). Here, she opened Mrs. S.A. Secord's Fancy Goods and Varieties.

Sarah Secord maintained ownership of the subject property at the southeast corner of Mill and Main Streets, where she had a new timber-framed shop built, with residential units on the upper floors. The shop was rented by her sons, John and Fred, who operated Secord Bros. Groceries and Hardware and the Secord Brothers' Montreal House. While the brothers sold both hardware and general goods, they earned a reputation for offering high-quality imported items. In July 1875, *The Acton Free Press* advertised that the Secord Bros. were "foremost in the army of progress and enterprise," having imported "the largest stock of teas, sugars, syrups, coffees, tobaccos, etc., the product of every land and climate, ever shown in Acton" (*The Acton Free Press*, July 23, 1875, p. 4). The sale of "exotic" teas became the Secord Brothers' specialty, and they quickly gained a reputation for fine goods and salesmanship.



Figure 6: Secord Bros' Grocery and Hardware advertisement (*The Acton Free Press*, February 22, 1877, p. 3.)

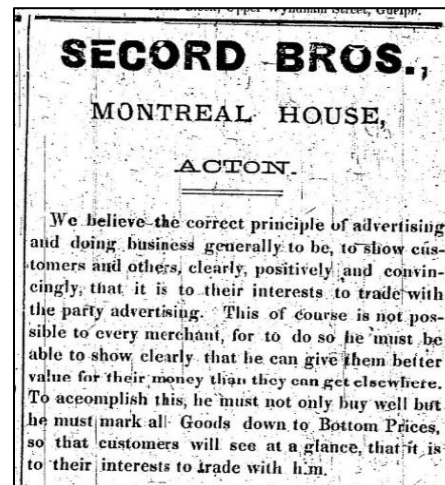


Figure 7: Advertisement for the Secord Bros' Montreal House (*Acton Free Press*, June 29, 1876, p.3)

Despite early success, the Secord Brothers were forced to declare insolvency in 1877 after overextending their credit with importers. In August 1878, their remaining stock was purchased by Mr. Alex Augustus Secord (a distant relation) of Secord & Co. With the Secord Brothers' business no longer operating at the location, a new shop, R. Cudmore's Groceries, moved into the subject property. Fred Secord subsequently relocated to Orillia to pursue other business ventures, while John remained in Acton to assist his mother with managing her business and properties as she prepared for retirement.

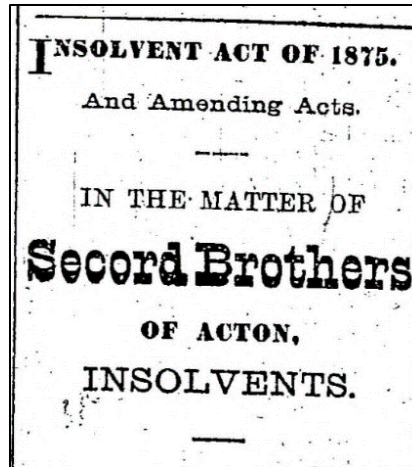


Figure 8: Announcement of insolvency for the Secord Brothers (Acton Free Press, September 20, 1877, p. 2)

Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Sarah Secord continued to expand her influence in Acton, purchasing and developing properties for both commercial and residential purposes. By the 1880s, the Secord Block had become home to some of Acton's most successful businesses. Beyond her commercial endeavors, Sarah was a central figure in the community, contributing to both its economic and social development. Raised in the Church of England, Secord contributed to the establishment of St. Alban's Church in Acton, hosting the first services in her home and later securing a permanent location for worship.

In June 1887, a fire broke out in one of Secord's properties, which housed both her apartment and Andrews & Co., on the south side of Mill Street. *The Acton Free Press* reported: "DESTRUCTIVE FIRE: Mrs. S. A. Secord's Store and Dwelling, and Andrews & Co.'s Stock in Ashes. NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHERS" (*The Acton Free Press*, June 30, 1887, p.1). The fire caused significant damage to both the subject property on the southeastern corner of Main and Mill Streets and the surrounding buildings, though most of the destruction affected the commercial block on the south side of Mill Street. Secord's Mill Street properties faced further challenges that year; on November 3, 1887, *The Acton Free Press* described an "outrageous act" in which Halloween pranksters severely damaged a storeroom that had survived the fire.

The misfortunes of the fires, coupled with her advancing age and declining health, prompted Sarah Secord's retirement. In 1888, she transferred ownership of the property to her son, John Pearson Tanny Secord, and by March 1899, she relocated to her son Fred Secord's home in Orillia. Sarah died on May 7, 1906, at the age of 85, from "congestion of the lungs." Her legacy as a businesswoman and community leader in Acton endured long after her death.

During John Secord's ownership of the subject property at the turn of the century, 2 Mill Street East featured a two-story, L-shaped structure clad in board and batten siding, topped with a gabled roof. The ground floor boasted wide plate glass display windows flanked by awnings, accommodating two retail establishments, while the upper level housed both residential and office spaces. The six upper-floor windows along Mill Street were double-hung sashes with embellished casings. Access to the second floor was provided by a single-story block attached to the easternmost part of the building at street level, leading to an open balcony. By 1919, this balcony had been covered with its own gabled roof.



Figure 9: The intersection of Mill and Main c.1905. The subject property is on the right. (EHS 25848)



Figure 10: The intersection of Mill and Main c.1900. The subject property is on the right. (EHS 25849)



Figure 11: A 1919 aerial photograph of the subject property before the Starkman renovations. (EHS 00151)

Several businesses operated within the subject property at 2 Mill Street East during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From 1881 to 1883, it housed Hughes & Griffin's Millinery and Dry Goods. After their partnership dissolved, C.B. Griffin took full ownership and reopened as Griffin's Dry Goods, which operated from 1883 to 1886. By the time of the fire, the property was occupied by Jermyn's Dry Goods, which remained in business from 1886 to 1893. In the winter of 1893, Durno & Co. purchased Jermyn's remaining stock and opened a dry goods and apparel shop, advertising themselves as "the successor to R.B. Jermyn." However, Durno & Co. declared insolvency in 1895 and was bought out by Duncan Ferguson of Stratford, who briefly ran Duncan Ferguson's Hats, Caps, and Millinery from 1895 to 1896.

From 1896 to 1899, the Symon Brothers operated The Symon Bros' Departmental Store, which later became Symon and Campbell's Hardware and Jeweler. They relocated in 1899, and the space was briefly occupied by Rafelman and Kopman's Union General Dry Goods from 1899 to 1901. From 1901 to 1909, William White successfully ran a jewelry business in the property before retiring. Finally, from 1910 to 1921, the property housed Woodhall & McKay's Bakery.



Figure 12: An advertisement for Hughes and Griffin's Millinery (1881-1883) (Acton Free Press, September 29, 1881, p. 3)



Figure 13: An advertisement for Griffin's Halton Dry Goods House (1883-1886) (Acton Free Press, May 24, 1883, p. 3)

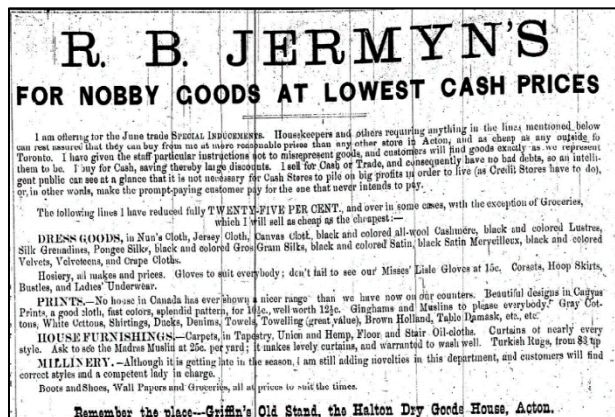


Figure 14: The announcement for R.B. Jermyn's Dry Goods grand opening (Acton Free Press, July 15, 1886, p. 2)

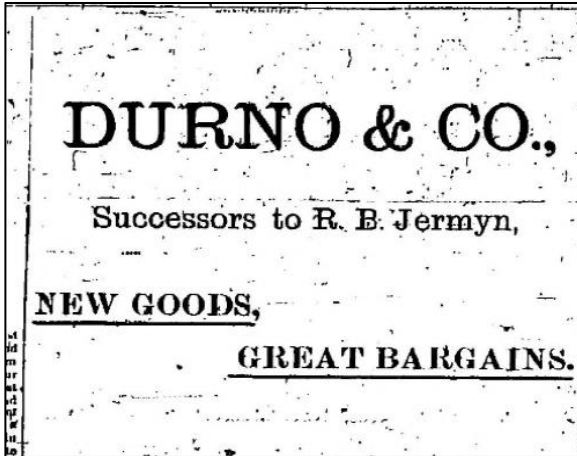


Figure 15: An advertisement for Durno & Co (1893-1895) (Acton Free Press, September 14, 1893, p. 3)

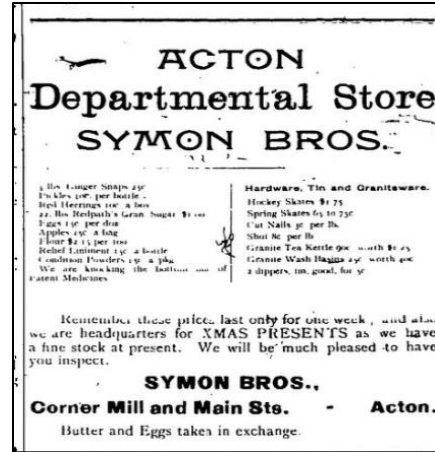


Figure 16: An advertisement for Symon Bros Departmental Store (1896-1899) (Acton Free Press, December 10, 1896, p. 2)

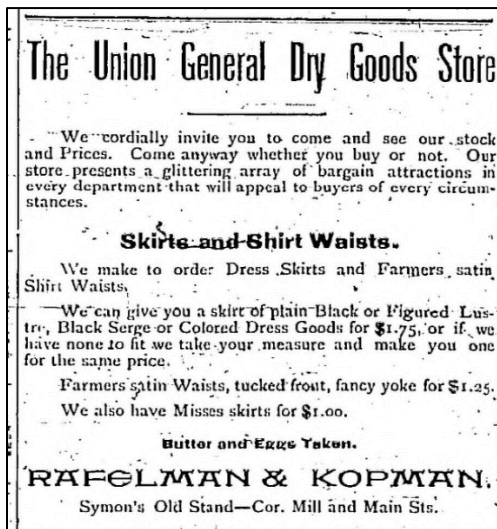


Figure 17: Advertisement for The Union General Dry Goods Store (1899-1901) (Acton Free Press, March 22, 1900, p. 2)

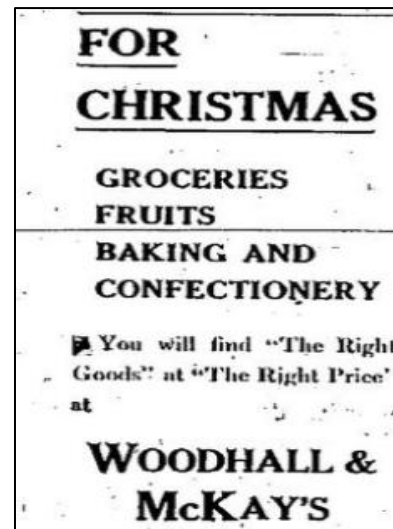


Figure 18: Advertisement for Woodhall & McKay's Bakery (1910-1921) (Acton Free Press, December 15, 1910, p. 6)



Figure 19: Aerial Photograph of Acton looking east (1919). At the centre is the intersection of Mill and Main Streets. The subject property is on the top right corner of the intersection. (National Archives of Canada PA30418; NEG#05.03.08&09)

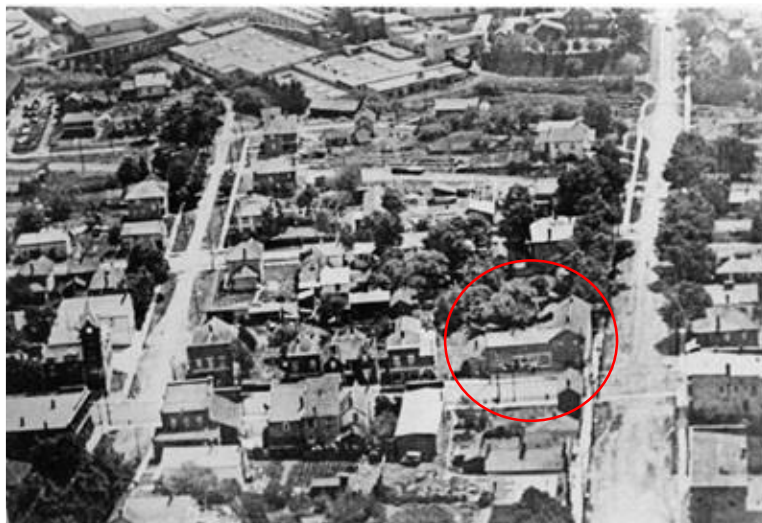


Figure 20: Aerial photograph looking south towards the Beardmore Tannery (1919). The right intersection is Mill Street and Main Street. The subject property is on the upper left corner of the intersection. (EHS 00151)

Following John Secord's death in 1920, the property was transferred to his wife, Sarah Jane Secord (née Wright), on July 26 of that year. Shortly thereafter, Sarah Jane Secord sold the inherited Secord properties. In July 1920, John Boyd Mackenzie assumed ownership of the property, and in June 1922, Mackenzie and his wife sold the subject property to Abraham "Louis" Starkman.

The Starkman Block

Louis Starkman (1876-1959) was born into a Jewish family in Poland in 1876. He and his wife, Sarah Starkman (1879-1967), emigrated to Canada between 1906 and 1915, eventually settling in Halton County. While living in Acton, they raised six children: Ida (1896-1990), Rosa (1899-1968), Ethel (1903-1992), Esther (1906-1998), Max (1908-1988), and Maurice "Morry" Starkman (1910-1975). Louis was a successful entrepreneur specializing in real estate and small-scale commerce. Between 1915 and 1931,

he and Sarah operated a popular apparel shop in Acton. Louis expanded their business ventures to include general goods, cattle feed, furniture, and real estate. In 1922, he acquired several properties in Acton, including 2 Mill Street East. The *Acton Free Press* (December 7, 1922) records his purchase of two stores from Lawrence Williams and two additional stores from John B. Mackenzie, marking a significant expansion of his business interests in the area.

Immediately after purchasing the subject property in June 1922, Louis Starkman began extensive renovations to accommodate both commercial and residential units. The rear of the building was extended, enclosing the original L-configuration into a rectangular plan. Portions of the east wall and the entire north and west walls facing Mill and Main Streets were clad in brick, while sections of the south wall retained their original board and batten exterior. The newly enclosed area was constructed with poured concrete, which has since been clad with vinyl siding. The building was transformed into a predominantly rectangular structure, except for the beveled corner at the intersection of Mill and Main Streets. The gable roof was removed, and the second floor was raised, now featuring a flat roof with a castellated cornice. The facade along Mill Street was divided into two distinct sections, each with two elongated windows on the upper floor, framed by limestone lintels and sills. Access to the second floor was relocated to the rear of the building.



Figure 21: A 1996 photograph of the date stone installed in 1922. (EHS 23572)



Figure 22: A 1996 photograph of Parapets on Starkman Block constructed in 1922. (EHS 23573)



Figure 23: A 1996 photograph showcasing details of the second floor of the Starkman Block constructed in 1922. (EHS 23571)



Figure 24: The right elevation of the Starkman block shows the architectural features of the Starkman renovation from 1922. (EHS 23574)

The construction of the new facade progressed rapidly. The August 10, 1922 edition of *The Acton Free Press* reported, "The bricklayers have nearly completed their work on the Starkman Block. This building is an ornament to the Mill and Main Street corner" (*The Acton Free Press*, August 10, 1922. P. 3). The work on the building was completed by October, and the date stone, inscribed "STARKMAN BLOCK 1922," was placed. The date stone was originally intended to be a gravestone, however due to a mistake made by the stonecutter in the lettering, it was sold to Starkman at a discounted price. The original incorrect lettering was then positioned facing the interior of the building.

The 1934 Fire Insurance Map indicates that the property housed two store fronts in a two-story wood frame structure with a brick façade. In 1934 three additional timber-framed structures were extant on the rear lot that were likely used for storage (since demolished).

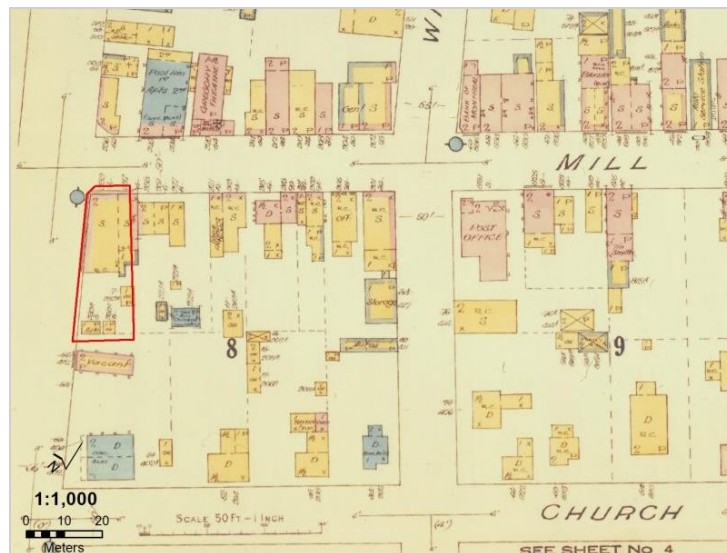


Figure 25: Subject property identified in the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan

The renovation of Starkman's Block in 1922 coincided with a similar project undertaken by Jack Leishman across the street at the northeastern corner of Mill and Main Streets, the site of Sarah Augusta Secord's second shop and renowned fruit and vegetable garden. These simultaneous projects significantly transformed the physical landscape of Acton's commercial center.

In 1925, *The Acton Free Press* reported the "continuous improvements [being] made on Mill Street in renovating and bringing up-to-date the storefronts, repairing buildings, and installing new fronts with constant regularity until our main business street has one of the finest appearances of any town of similar size" (*The Acton Free Press*, October 8, 1925. P.1). Starkman was commended for his significant contributions to the enhancement of Mill Street. These improvements not only modernized the physical appearance of Acton's main commercial area but also contributed to the economic vitality of the town. *The Acton Free Press* reported that the enhanced infrastructure and updated storefronts would attract more businesses and customers, bolstering the local economy.

The first business to establish itself in the post-renovation Starkman Block was W.D. Talbot's hardware store, which was moved from Main Street in 1923. It remained at 2 Mill Street East until 1937 when Talbot moved west across Mill Street. From 1937 to 1941, Starkman ran a furniture shop from the unit. The rooms above were rented out as both residences and office space, and in the 1930s, the "committee room" on the second floor hosted the Acton Liberal's progressive association.

In June 1936, Louis Starkman lodged a formal complaint with the local council regarding frequent flooding of his building at 2 Mill Street East, citing substantial property damage caused by inadequate drainage systems unable to manage stormwater runoff. This was one of many complaints Starkman had made about water damage to his Acton properties. However, the council informed him that it was the responsibility of property owners to address such risks. In response, Starkman elevated the shop floors and installed concrete steps at the storefront entrances to mitigate the issue. Despite his efforts, persistent water damage to shops along Mill Street eventually prompted the town to improve its water management infrastructure.

In 1939 Louis Starkman sold the subject property to his son, Maurice Starkman, a Toronto-based barrister. The property was then sold to the Gregory Theater Company and Odeon Theatres in 1947. In 1949, Daisy Kingshott purchased the subject property and leased it to numerous businesses between 1949 and 1980. Robert Caldwell and Fred Matthews leased the shop from 1949 to 1958, running the Acton Family Billiards Snack Bar and Barber Shop. Thomas Mullen purchased this business and renewed the lease from 1959 to 1964 before relocating to the former Rainbow Room in the Roxy theatre building in May of 1964. G. Alec Johnson's real estate firm, established in 1964, operated out of 2 Mill Street East until 1985. George Alec Johnson purchased the subject property in 1983 and owned it until his death in 1988, at which time, George's son, Ian Johnson, inherited the property. From 1985 to 2014, it was home to Remax Leathertown, founded by Barbara and Alex Glenn. In 2014, Royal LePage established their business here.



Figure 26: A pen and ink sketch of Acton's Main and Mill Street. The subject property is on the right. c. 1960-1970 (EHS 22722)



Figure 27: A 1975 photograph of G. Alec Johnson Real Estate LTD and Robertson's Flower Shoppe

Despite hosting several prominent businesses over the years, the physical structure remained largely unchanged following Starkman's renovations until 2003, when weathering necessitated the removal of the crenellations and date stone. The date stone was gifted by Ian Johnson to the daughter of Benny Rachlin, former Mayor of Acton, whose mother was Ethel Starkman. The decorative elements were not reinstalled following their removal. The subject property was purchased by its current owner in 2023.

The parking lot is fronted by a single dwelling and has been named Second Lane after Sarah Augusta Secord and the Secord brothers.



Figure 28: A 1971 photograph of an L&PS rail car being transported through Acton on its way to the Halton County Radial Museum. The subject property is on the right. (Halton County Radial Railway Museum)



Figure 29: A 1973 photograph of the Mill and Main intersection looking east down Mill Street. (Jim Turnbull Collection)



Figure 30: A 1992 photograph of Rene's flowers at 4 Mill Steet East (EHS 23571)



Figure 31: A 1992 photograph of Re-Max at 2 Mill Street East (EHS 23574)

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Mill Street and Main Street within the community of Acton in the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a fairly rectangular lot, and the existing building features an entrance that is oriented west towards the existing intersection. The rear property line backs on to Secord Lane which is accessed from Main Street South.



Figure 32: Looking northwest along the Main Street S elevation of the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 33: Looking southeast along the Main St S elevation of the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Looking southwest along Mill St E towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing two-storey building features a flat roof and is almost rectangular apart from a notch at the northeast corner of the building, accessed from within the rear parking lot.

The first storey of the northwest elevation facing Mill Street East is painted brick with unpainted brick at the second storey. The first storey features a traditional storefront composition, with a large storefront window and recessed entrance with transom window beneath a wooden cornice extending above the first storey. This elevation also features another large storefront window towards the west corner. This elevation is divided into two bays with capped brick pilasters extending between the first and second storeys. Within each bay are paired single window openings with stone sills and lintels connecting the openings. The parapet above appears to have been parged and painted.

The corner entrance (facing west) features a single flatheaded contemporary entrance with sidelights at the first storey and is recessed within the corner. A single flatheaded window opening with stone sill and lintel is centered within the façade above. The corner is defined by the brick pilasters on either side elevation. Unpainted brick is extant within the parged and painted parapet above the stone capping at the roofline.



Figure 35: Northwest elevation of the existing building within the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 36: West corner of the existing building within the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation is divided into three bays. Pilasters extend at either corner and towards the corner entrance of the building, and a chimney extends in place of a pilaster defining the third bay on the elevation. The existing foundation has been parged and features flatheaded openings at grade. The first storey features three small flatheaded window openings within the first two bays, and a larger single flatheaded window opening within the rearmost bay featuring a stone sill and lintel. Three single flatheaded window openings are extant within the second storey. There are no additional entrances along this elevation.



Figure 37: Southwest elevation of the existing building within the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear (southeast) elevation faces the rear parking lot and is visible from Main Street South. The visible rear is clad with siding and features some smaller, contemporary window openings. The rear addition is accessed via a wooden deck. The northeast elevation is somewhat visible from Mill Street East and has been stuccoed beyond the first pilaster on the elevation. This elevation features two smaller window openings on the second storey.



Figure 38: Southeast elevation of the existing building from within the rear parking lot at the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: Looking along the northeast elevation of the existing building within the subject property from Mill Street East (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 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 2 Mill Street East possesses significant physical and design value, serving as a representative example of an early twentieth-century vernacular commercial architecture within the community of Acton, particularly on Mill Street, the heart of Acton's commercial center. The property retains key features from the c.1920s Starkman renovations, particularly on the north-west and south-west elevations. These include the original brickwork, stone sills and lintels, flat roof, decorative parapets, and storefront configurations. The building exemplifies the design principles of its era, demonstrating both historical continuity and the aesthetic qualities associated with late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial structures. The building at 2 Mill Street East serves as a physical reminder of Acton's early commercial development and character.

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

The property at 2 Mill Street East holds significant historical and associative value, reflecting the early settlement and subsequent growth of the Acton community during the mid-nineteenth century. Its continuous use and association with key figures in Acton's history further emphasize its importance in the town's commercial and economic development. Originally constructed by Sarah Secord, a prominent early settler of Acton, the building was later acquired and renovated by Abraham Louis Starkman, one of the most influential businessmen and community leaders of the twentieth century. Although the facade underwent substantial renovation in 1922, altering its original appearance, the property's function has remained consistent for nearly 150 years. This continuity, particularly its century-long service in its current form, demonstrates the building's enduring role in supporting local businesses and the community from the 1880s through the 1920s and into the present day.

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

The property at 2 Mill Street East holds significant contextual value as it plays a crucial role in defining and maintaining the character of the area along Mill Street East in Acton. Situated at its original location on the corner of Main Street and Mill Street, the building is intrinsically connected to its surroundings—physically, functionally, visually, and historically—as a commercial structure. Architecturally, it aligns with the styles of other contemporary commercial buildings along Mill Street, such as the Leishman Block at 3 Mill Street East, and the structures at 8, 10, 25 (Warren Block), 27, and 29 Mill Street East, several of which were also renovated by Starkman. As a prominent landmark, the building anchors the corner of the busiest intersection in Acton, contributing significantly to the fabric of early twentieth-century commercial architecture that characterizes the town’s downtown core.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 2 Mill Street East 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 2 Mill Street East are identified as follows:

- The setback, placement, and orientation of the two-storey, mid-19th century commercial building at the historic intersection of Main Street and Mill Street in Acton;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey building with flat roof, red brick exterior and the existence of a brick parapet;
- The materials, including red brick exterior and detailing throughout;
- The front (northwest) elevation, including:
 - The two-bay composition defined with brick pilasters;
 - At the first storey, the recessed storefront entrance with flatheaded opening and transom window, and storefront windows beneath the projecting wooden cornice;
 - At the second storey, the paired single window openings with stone sills and lintels connecting the openings;
 - Brick parapet;
- The west corner, including:
 - Brick pilasters defining the corner;
 - Recessed entrance at the first storey and single flatheaded window opening with stone sill and lintel at the second storey;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including:
 - Three-bay composition defined by brick pilasters and a brick chimney;
 - At the first storey, three small flatheaded window openings within the first two bays, and a larger single flatheaded window opening within the rearmost bay featuring a stone sill and lintel; and,

- At the second storey, the three single flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels.

The rear elevation and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report. There is a significant opportunity to restore the original brick parapet of this building with available photographic evidence.

5.0 Sources

Primary Sources:

Census of Canada, 1871; Census Place: Esquesing, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C-9956; Page: 40; Family No: 158.

Census of Canada, 1881; Census Place: Acton, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C_13258; Page: 33; Family No: 170.

Census of Canada, 1901; Census Place: Acton (Village), Halton, Ontario; Page: 11; Family No: 106.

Census of Canada, 1911; Census Place: 29 - Acton, part, Halton, Ontario; Page: 17; Family No: 188.

Ontario Land Records, Block: 14 Lot: 1 Plan 31: 2 Mill St. East, Acton Ontario.

Seventh Census of Canada, 1931; Folder Number: T-27307; Census Place: Toronto West Centre, Ontario, Canada; Page Number: 6.

Sixth Census of Canada, 1921. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Library and Archives Canada, 2013. Series RG31.

Statistics Canada Fonds. Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 62; Census Place: Ward 2 Acton, Halton, Ontario; Page Number: 2.

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Newspapers

Acton Free Press

"Accident at Starkman Block." *The Acton Free Press*, August 24, 1922.

[Acton Free Press \(Acton, ON\), August 24, 1922, p. 1: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88835/page/3?q=billiards&docid=OOI.88835)

"Acton Family Billiards." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), May 21, 1964, p.3.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88835/page/3?q=billiards&docid=OOI.88835>

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

McColl House

4 Queen Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

June 2024

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1.0 Property Description

4 Queen Street	
Municipality	Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	LT 2, PL 37, SE OF QUEEN ST, EXCEPT 348324; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1880s
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	John McColl
Architectural Style	Gothic Revival
Additions/Alterations	Rear Addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	June 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 4 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*.

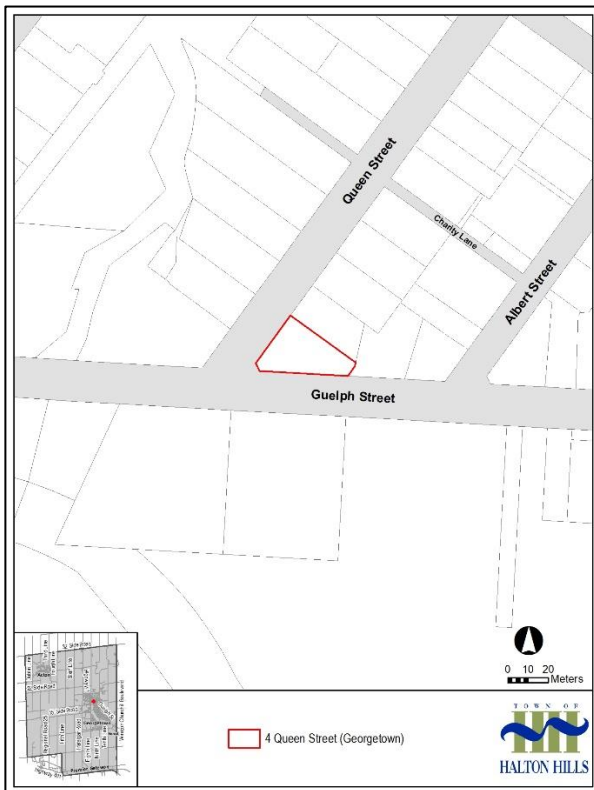


Figure 1: Location Map – 4 Queen Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 4 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.¹

McColl and Holmes Family

The subject property was once owned by John Moore, who was granted Lot 18, Concession 9 of Esquesing township by the Crown. 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 Joseph Freestone in 1857. The property was then sold to John (1822-1883) and Mary Gordon (nee. Forbes) (1854-1889) McColl for \$300 in 1883. Before moving

¹ 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.

to Queen Street, John farmed his family's property along Fifth Line near the Scotch Block community. During the same year, John passed away, and the property was sold to Allan Holmes for \$1,450, indicating a structure was likely constructed during this time.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1858 Tremaine Map

Holmes was originally born in the community of Norval and eventually became a farmer in Ashgrove along Seventh Line, later moving to Queen Street in 1883. After moving to Georgetown, Holmes worked as a drover, which entailed moving or herding groups of animals. During his time in the community, he also became a member of the local Methodist Church on Guelph Street (now St. John's United Church).

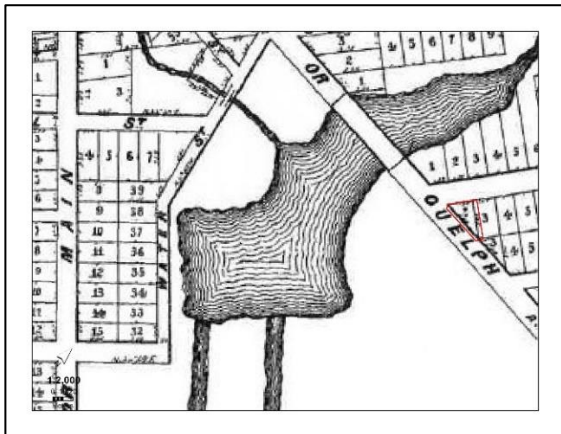


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1877 Halton County Atlas

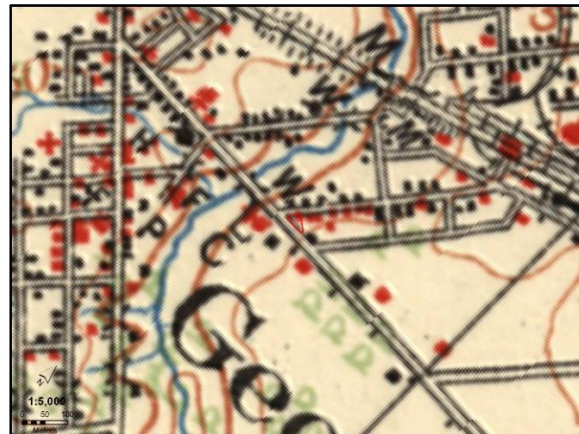


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

—The homestead of the late John McColl, in Esqueving, was sold to Mrs. John McColl for \$5,000, and the brick dwelling in Georgetown to Mr. Allan Holmes for \$1,450.

Figure 7: Acton Free Press (Acton, ON), November 15, 1883, p. 3

Clark Family

Following Holmes' death in 1903, his wife sold the property in 1906 to Hugh (1861-1940) and Anne Elizabeth (1864-1959) Clark. Hugh Clark, also a drover, was employed as a farmer prior to moving to Queen Street. In 1931, the Clark's son, James (1881-1931), was involved in a sudden fatal accident near Brampton. James served in WWI and was a member of the Georgetown Post of the Canadian Legion, Presbyterian Church, and the Young Mans Class.

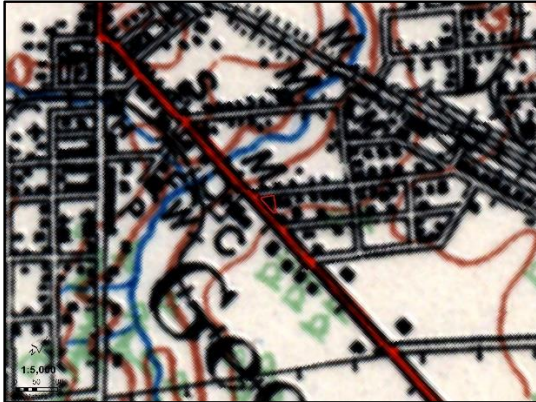


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1933 National Topographic Survey



Figure 9: Mrs. Hugh Clark at the Official opening of the new hall at Knox Presbyterian Church c.1954 (EHS04699)

Ross and Scott Families

Shortly after James' passing, the Clark's transferred their property in 1932 to their daughter Elma (1893-1947) and her husband Douglas Ross (1896-1956). Prior to moving to Georgetown, the Ross' resided in Montreal, Quebec, where Douglas worked as an accountant.



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan



Figure 11: Looking northeast towards Queen Street c. 1938 (EHS26084)

The Ross family remained in Georgetown for almost a decade before selling the property to Harry (1891-1977) and Alicia (1904-1990) Scott in 1941. Harry was self-employed as a truck driver, while Alicia worked as a mail carrier on RR3, Georgetown. Alicia also often made contributions to the *Acton Free Press* and the *Georgetown Herald* regarding local news events.

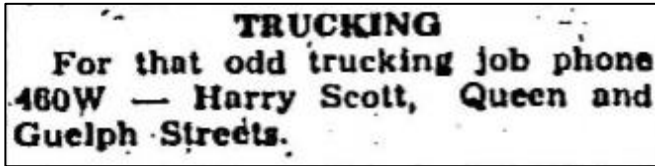


Figure 12: Georgetown Herald (Georgetown, ON), August 9, 1950, p. 4



Figure 13: Georgetown Herald (Georgetown, ON), April 26, 1962, p. 12

1960 to Present Ownership

The Scott family eventually sold the property to Henry (1930-2003) and Gay Dykstra (nee. De Boer) in 1962. Henry worked as an electrician for Leo's Electric Service and later in his career for the Piggott Construction Co. Gay Dykstra worked as a primary school teacher at Georgetown District Christian School (now Halton Hills Christian School).



Figure 14: Georgetown Herald (Georgetown, ON), May 19, 1954, p. 10



Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1956 Town Survey, Georgetown



Figure 16: Subject property identified on 1960 Fire Insurance Plan



Figure 17: Subject property identified on 1974 aerial photography

By 1973, John and Catherine Halovanic purchased the property. Three years later, in 1976, the present owners purchased the property from the Halovanics.



Figure 18: 4 Queen Street c. 1990 (EHS10596)



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 2005 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a semi-rectangular shaped lot and features a two-storey dwelling with brick cladding, a gable roof, and a rear one-storey addition. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a gravel driveway, located in the rear fronting on to Guelph Street. Stairs along the front (northwest) elevation provide pedestrian access from Queen Street.



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 21: Front (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 22: Looking towards Queen Street, viewing the partial front (northwest) and side (southwest) elevation (Google Streetview 2011)

The front (northwest) elevation of the existing two-storey structure features a one-storey projecting bay, with a bracketed roof and three segmentally arched double-hung window openings with metal capped sills, surrounded by painted voussoirs. Located above the bay are two segmentally arched window openings with metal capped sills, decorative wooden bargeboard, and a painted lozenge pattern, all contained beneath the gable peak. Extending beyond the roofline is a centrally placed brick chimney, setback from the gable peak.

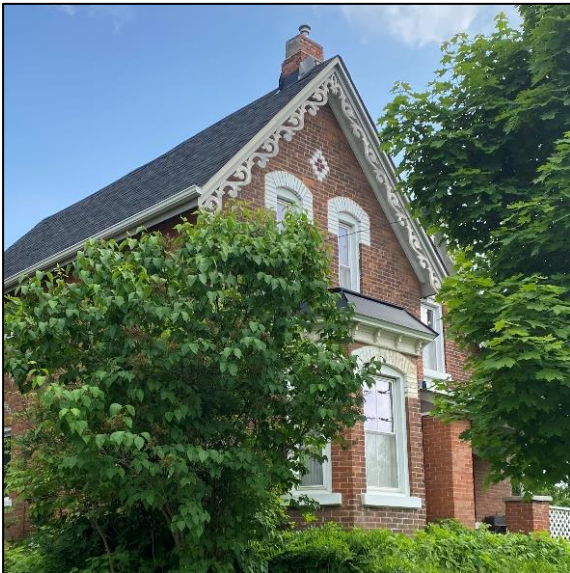


Figure 23: Partial front (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 24: Front (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing front entryway is contained by a one-storey covered wooden porch with a gable roof, which features wooden columns with brick piers. The entryway is flanked by transoms and sidelights and features a segmentally arched opening, and painted brick voussoir. Similarly, beside the entrance is a segmentally arched window, with a painted brick voussoir. Above the front porch is a segmentally arched window with a radiating brick voussoir, aluminum capped sill, and decorative cross-shaped brick work, located beneath the gable peak. The gable peak also features decorative wooden bargeboard.



Figure 25: Decorative white lozenge pattern directly above the bay on the front (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Decorative white brick in a cross pattern above the porch on the front (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features a one-storey projecting bay with three segmentally arched window openings with metal-capped sills, and white-painted brick voussoirs, with a bracketed roof. On the second storey are two symmetrically placed segmentally arched window openings, with metal capped sills, and white-painted brick voussoirs surrounding. Decorative wooden bargeboard is featured beneath the gable peak. One window opening is presently enclosed by wooden shutters.



Figure 27: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 28: Partial side (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

On the northeast (side) elevation is a segmentally arched window opening containing a tripartite window at the first storey, as well as a contemporary flat-headed window opening directly beneath the roofline.



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

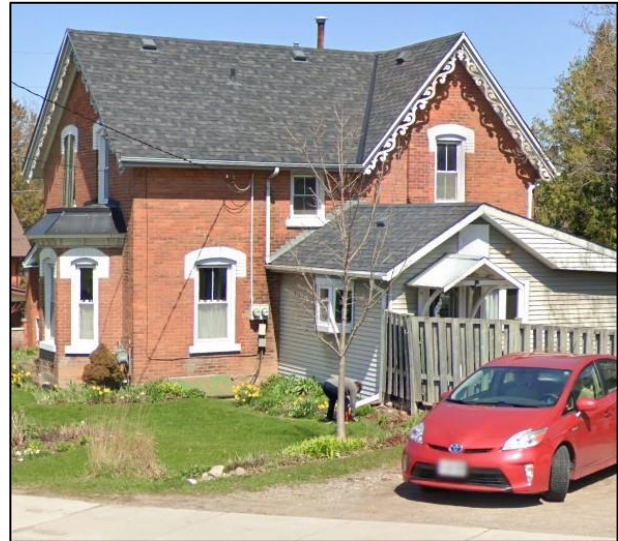


Figure 30: Rear (southeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Google Streetview 2023)

The rear (southeast) elevation features a one-storey addition clad with horizontal vinyl siding, as well as a segmentally arched window opening with a painted brick voussoir and metal-capped sill. At the second storey, a segmentally arched window opening with a painted brick voussoir and aluminum-capped sill is contained beneath a gable peak, which also features decorative bargeboard. Above the rear addition is a flat-headed window opening. A one-storey garage is located towards the rear of the property along Guelph Street. The garage features brick cladding, a shed roof, and flat-headed openings.



Figure 31: White paint weathering off the existing brick voussoirs (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 32: Accessory building located at the rear of the property, along Guelph Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

While the existing brick voussoirs surrounding the window and door openings have been painted with white paint, weathering reveals that the surrounding brick voussoirs are buff brick, making this an example of dichromatic brickwork.

2.3 Architectural Style

The existing building at 4 Queen Street is representative of the Gothic Revival architectural style, which was prevalent in Ontario between 1830 and 1900. Based on Shannon Kyles of *Architecture Ontario*, buildings constructed in this architectural style feature decorative elements such as, but not limited to:

- A steep, gabled roof with decorative wooden bargeboard;
- One-and-a-half to two-storeys in massing, with an L-shaped footprint;
- Bay window along the front elevation;
- Central door flanked by transoms and sidelights; and,
- Dichromatic or polychromatic brick patterns.

Extant architectural features that represent the Gothic Revival style include the gable roof, dichromatic brickwork, entryway flanked by sidelights and transoms, front and side bay windows, decorative wooden bargeboard, segmentally arched window and door openings, and the covered wooden porch.

The existing dwelling has been somewhat modified with the construction of a rear addition and an accessory structure in the rear of the property, along Guelph Street. Despite these alterations, the dwelling remains a representative example of a residential building in the Gothic Revival architectural 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.

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	X
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The property at 4 Queen Street has design and physical value, as it is a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century residential building in the Gothic Revival style. The two-storey brick residential building exhibits features typical of this style, including the gable roof, dichromatic brickwork, entryway flanked by sidelights and transoms, front and side bay windows, decorative wooden bargeboard, segmentally arched window and door openings, and the covered wooden porch. The existing wooden bargeboard, use of dichromatic brick, and decorative brick patterns on the front elevation display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit.

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

The property also has historical and associative value, due to its associations with the development of Queen Street during the expansion of the railroad. During this time, the surrounding area experienced significant residential development and growth.

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

The property at 4 Queen Street has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century character of the area surrounding the 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 4 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 4 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.1883, two-storey Gothic Revival residential building with gable roof and stone foundation;
- The materials, including dichromatic brick, wooden bargeboard and detailing throughout;
- The front elevation, including:
 - o The one-storey projecting bay with a bracketed roof, as well as three segmentally arched window openings and buff-brick voussoirs;
 - o Segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs;
 - o Decorative brick lozenge pattern and brick cross-shaped detailing;
 - o Decorative wooden bargeboard;
 - o Segmentally arched entryway, flanked by transoms and sidelights, beneath the existing covered wooden porch;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including:
 - o One-storey projecting bay with a bracketed roof, as well as three segmentally arched window openings and brick voussoirs;

- Decorative wooden bargeboard;
- Segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs;
- The side (northwest) elevation, including:
 - Segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs;
- The rear (southeast) elevation, including:
 - Decorative wooden bargeboard; and,
 - Segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs

The rear addition, rear accessory 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)

Ramsden House
8 Queen Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

June 2024

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1.0 Property Description

8 Queen Street, Georgetown	
Municipality	Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	LT 4, PL 37, SE OF QUEEN ST; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1900s
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	George Alexander Ramsden
Architectural Style	Edwardian Classicism
Additions/Alterations	Rear accessory structure
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	June 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 8 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 – 8 Queen Street

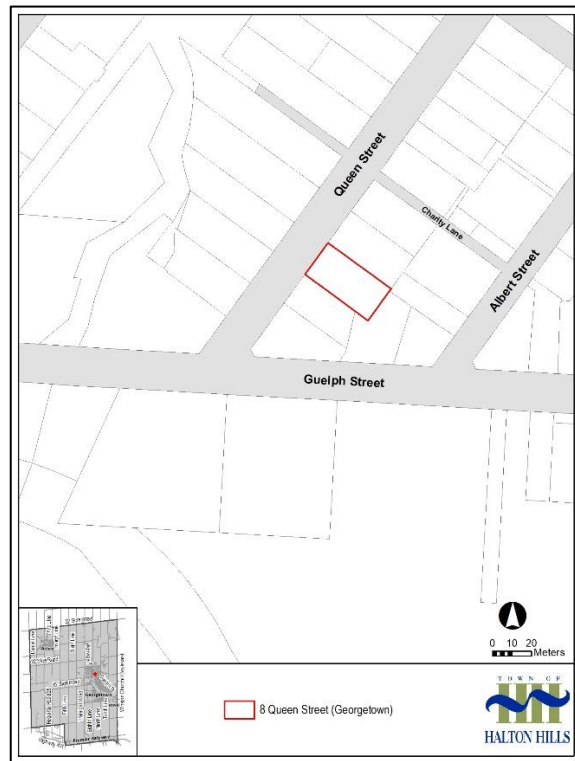


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 8 Queen Street

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 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 permanently¹.

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.

Ramsden Family

The subject property was once owned by John Moore, who was granted Lot 18, Concession 9 of Esquesing township by the Crown in 1819. In 1823, Moore sold the land to George Kennedy, who eventually surveyed the land into separate plots, eventually selling the lots at an auction in 1852.

¹ 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.

Following the sale of Lot 4, the land was originally sold to Lewis Reese, and exchanged hands a number of times from David McKinnon to Daniel Cook, Cook to Parick Costigan, Costigan to Joseph Barber, Barber to Elizabeth Hearnie, and then Hearnie to Margaret and Angus McKinlay. In 1906, McKinlay sold the property to Major George Alexander Ramsden (1876-1943) for \$600.

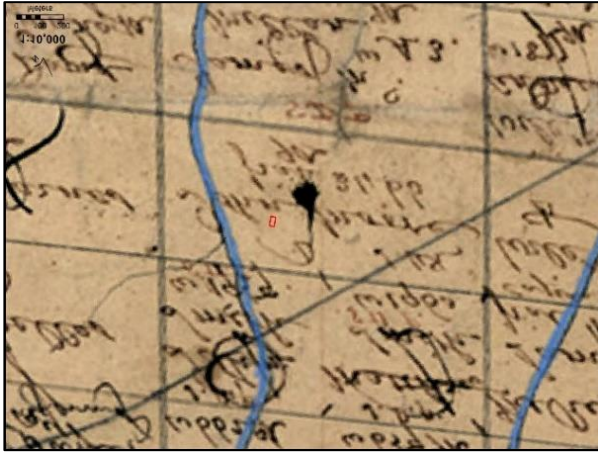


Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1858 Tremaine Map

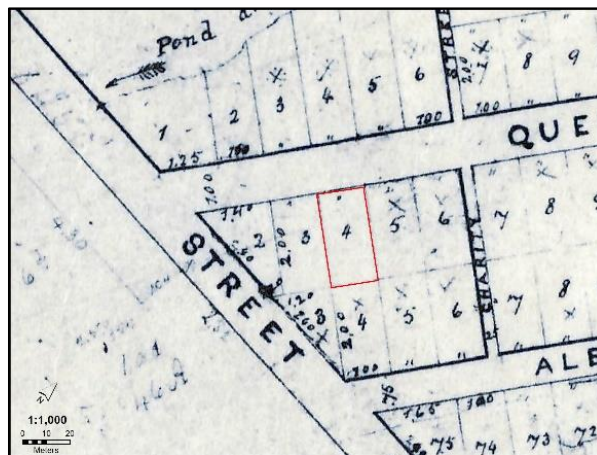


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1855 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown

Ramsden was a druggist and owned his own pharmacy in the McGibbon Block, directly beside the *Georgetown Herald* office and the Bank of Georgetown. In the following years, Ramsden eventually moved his business to Main Street, later named “MacCormack’s Drugs”, and operated there between the 1930s and 1970s. During his time in Georgetown, Ramsden was also part of the Credit Lodge of the Free Masons.



Figure 6: Original location of Ramsden's Pharmacy in McGibbon Block c.1900 (EHS26086)



Figure 7: Advertisement for George Ramsden's Pharmacy (*Georgetown Herald*, March 4, 1903, p. 3)

In 1904, Ramsden married Margaret Russell (1882-1952), and constructed the dwelling in 1906. During this time, George and Margaret lived with their two children Margaret Charlotte (1905-1982) and Jessie (1907-1993). A few years later, the Ramsden family moved to Midland, and the property was sold to Frederick Near (1853-1926) in 1910.

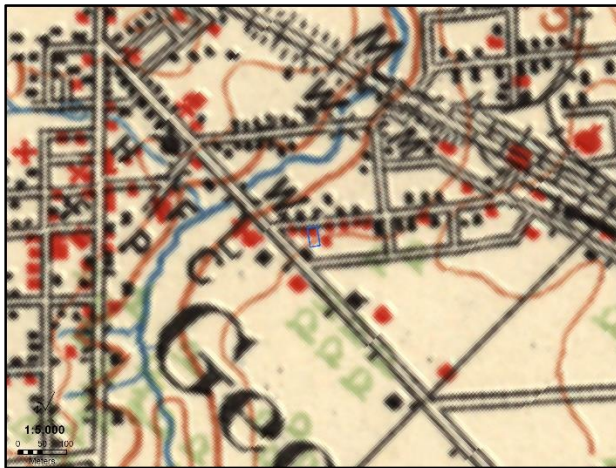


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey



Figure 9: Looking south towards Queen Street from the railway embankment, showing the surrounding streetscape c. 1909 (EHS11638)

Near Family

At the time of purchasing the property, Frederick lived with his wife, Christianna Near (1852-1931), and two children William (1877-1968) and Annetta (1878-1978). Frederick was retired but worked as a farmer in Esquesing before living on Queen Street. After Frederick's death in 1926, Christianna continued to live in the dwelling until 1931. During her time in Georgetown, Christianna was a member of the Georgetown United Church and an active member of the Women's Missionary Society.



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1922 National Topographic Survey

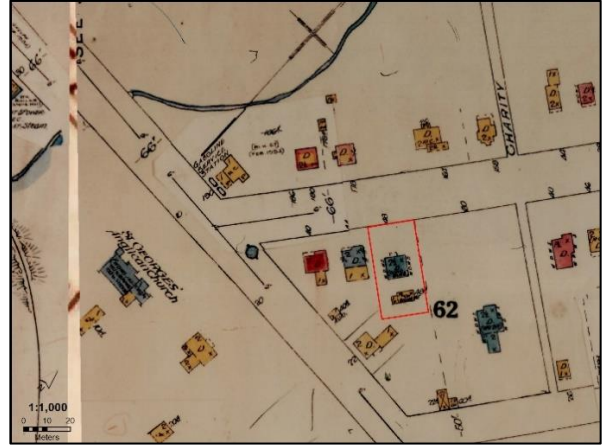


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan

1930s to Present

Following Christianna's passing, the property was then transferred to William (1877-1968) and Effie Near (nee. Townsend) (1883-1961) in 1937. Prior to moving to Queen Street, the 1931 Census shows William working as a farmer in Esquesing Township.



Figure 12: Alliance Paper Mills Ltd. Georgetown c. 1949 (EHSP25F)



Figure 13: Subject property identified in 1952 aerial photography

In 1945, William sold the property to Olive Logan (1899-1987), who moved to the subject property from Glen Williams with her father, William Logan (1874-1959). Olive worked as an office clerk at the Alliance Paper Mills Ltd. and was a member of the St. John's United Church in Glen Williams.

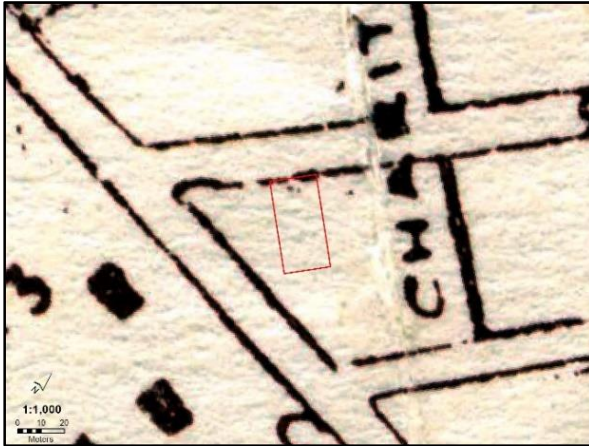


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1954 Town of Georgetown Survey



Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1960 aerial photography

Logan lived at the subject property until 1973 when she sold it to William and Marilyn Lowry. Before settling on Queen Street, the Lowry's lived in Nassagaweya, where William served on the Planning Board. Shortly after, the property was sold to Stanley and Grace Smith in 1975. Four years later, the property was purchased by James and Mary Roe in 1979.



Figure 16: Subject property identified in the 1960 Fire Insurance Plan

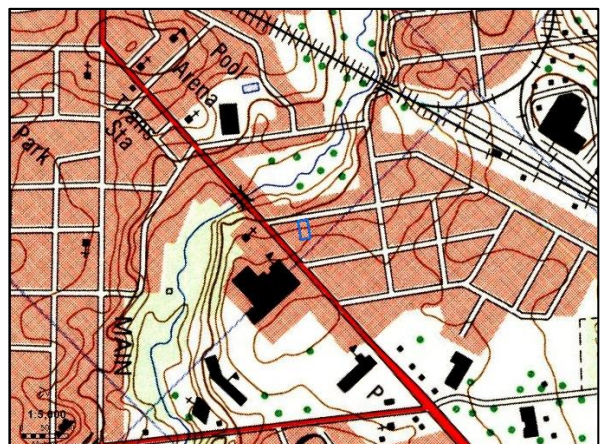


Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey

In 1981, the Cribbs purchased the property and resided in the dwelling until 1984, when they sold the property to Robert and Rebecca Caverly. Following the Caverly family, Geoffrey and Karen Morrow maintained ownership of the property until 1996, where they sold the property Eric Doubt and Monique Van Tetering. The property was eventually sold to its present owners in 2005.



Figure 18: Subject property identified in 1985 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2005 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown, within the Town of Halton Hills. The lot maintains a rectangular shape and features a two-storey dwelling with rusticated concrete block cladding, a hipped roof, and a projecting plinth foundation, as well as a detached accessory structure in the rear.



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

The site can be accessed via an asphalt driveway along the southwest elevation. Similar to neighbouring properties, stairs provide a connection from the sidewalk to the front porch. The front (northwest) elevation consists of a central open porch, with plain tapered wooden columns, and a central entrance flanked by sidelights.



Figure 21: Partial front (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 22: Partial front (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Directly above the porch is a balcony with metal railings, as well as a flathead entryway with a stone lintel. Along the first storey are three sash windows with flat headed openings, with stone sills and lintels. Similarly, at the second storey are single-hung windows with flat headed openings, along with stone sills and lintels. Above the roof line is a gable dormer with horizontal vinyl siding, and a flat headed window opening.



Figure 23: Looking southwest towards the subject property from Queen Street (Google Streetview 2023)



Figure 24: Looking southeast towards the subject property along Queen Street (Google Streetview 2023)

Along the side (northeast) elevation, is an enclosed one-storey sunroom, as well as three flat headed window openings with stone lintels and sills, at the second storey. The sunroom features an entryway

flanked by sidelights, and window openings on the northeast elevation. Below the roofline is plain decorative wood trim. Above the northeast roofline is a projecting brick chimney.



Figure 25: Partial front (northwest) and side (northeast) elevations of the existing dwelling, showcasing the sunroom (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

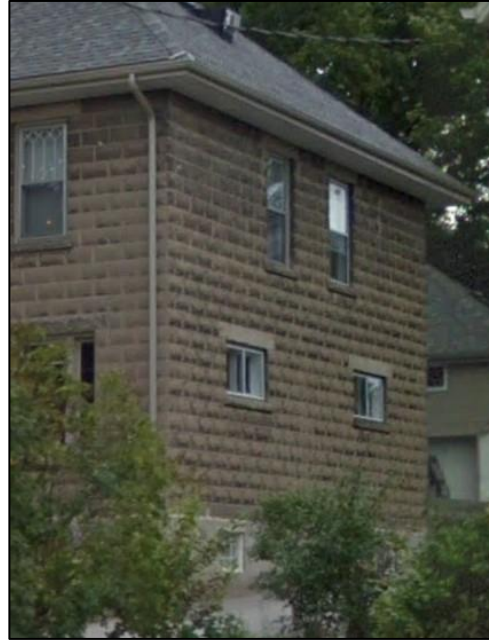


Figure 26: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Google Streetview 2020)

On the opposite side (southwest) elevation are two flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills at the first storey. Along the second storey are two one-over-one hung windows, with stone lintels and sills.

2.3 Architectural Style

The Edwardian style emerged during the 20th century and was a more simplified and humble style compared to the more intricate architectural styles found throughout the late 19th century. In *Ontario Architecture*, Shannon Kyles notes that Edwardian Classicism style buildings typically feature modest and balanced facades, 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 (Four-Square layout);
- Front porch containing white painted wood, as well as clustered or half columns;
- Smooth brick facades and chimneys; and,
- Multiple windows on each elevation with stone sills with flat openings.

The dwelling at 8 Queen Street features many of the characteristics found in Edwardian style homes. These features include a hipped roof, front porch with white painted wood half columns, balanced façade, American Four-Square layout, smooth brick chimney, numerous flat headed window openings with plain sills and lintels, and a central dormer.

A similar example of an Edwardian Classicism dwelling is the Listed property located at 93 Guelph Street, in the Town of Halton Hills. The dwelling exhibits a similar Four-Square layout, hipped roof, concrete sills and lintels, along with a rubble stone foundation. In contrast to 8 Queen Street, the structure at 93 Guelph Street features a smooth concrete block exterior.



Figure 27: Edwardian Classicism example at 93 Guelph Street, Georgetown (Google Streetview 2011).

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 8 Queen Street has design and physical value, as it remains representative of an early 20th century Edwardian Classicism style residential building in the community of Georgetown, within the Town of Halton Hills. The two-storey dwelling exhibits many features typical of the Edwardian style, including a rusticated concrete block exterior, including stone sills and lintels, a symmetrical façade, hipped roof, and various flat headed window openings. Throughout the dwelling, the original window and door openings have been maintained.

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

The property at 8 Queen Street has historical and associative value, due to its associations with local pharmacy owner, George Alexander Ramsden. Ramsden was a druggist who originally owned and managed a pharmacy that was located in the bottom corner unit of the former McGibbon Block in Downtown Georgetown. The pharmacy later relocated to Main Street North, where the former MacCormack's drugs was located in the later 1940s.

The property also has historical and associative value, due to its associations with the development of Queen Street during the expansion of the railroad. During this time, the surrounding area experienced significant development and growth.

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

The property at 8 Queen Street has contextual value as it maintains and defines the early 20th century character of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown. The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings in the residential neighbourhood, within proximity to the Georgetown GO Station. The property 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 8 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 8 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.1900s, two-storey Edwardian residential building with hipped roof and parged foundation featuring a projecting plinth;
- The materials, including concrete block, stone sills, and details throughout;
- Front (northwest) elevation:
 - o Central open porch with wood columns (stairs and stone columns are contemporary), containing an entryway flanked by sidelights;
 - Central open porch at the second storey, featuring an entryway with a stone lintel;
 - o Two flat-headed windows with stone lintels and sills at the first and second storeys
 - o Dormer featuring horizontal vinyl siding and a casement window;

- Side (northeast) elevation:
 - Enclosed sunroom on the first storey;
 - Two flat-headed window openings on the second storey, with stone sills and lintels; and,
- Side (southwest) elevation:
 - Two flat-headed windows with stone lintels and sills at the first and second storeys.

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

5.0 Sources

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills n.d.)

Beaumont Duplex

526 Main Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

Project Personnel

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Figure 27: Partial front (east) elevation of the existing duplex at the subject property (Property Owner 2024) 16

Figure 28: Front (east) elevation of the existing building at the subject property (File Photo n.d.)..... 16

Figure 29: Looking toward the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024) 16

1.0 Property Description

526 Main Street, Glen Williams	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	LT 47, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1904-1906
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Built for the Beaumont Family
Architectural Style	Vernacular with Gothic Revival influences
Additions/Alterations	N/A
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney with Mark Rowe
Report Date	September 2024

2.0 Background



Figure 1: Location Map - 526 Main Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 526 Main Street

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 526 Main Street in Glen Williams, 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 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 Nation¹.

¹ 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 Settlement History



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

In 1824 the Crown granted Lot 21, Concession 10 to John Butler Muirhead of Niagara. On November 9, 1825, the executors of his estate sold the lot to Benajah Williams, whose son Jacob established a woollen mill on the Credit River in 1839. The property was surveyed into village lots by Benajah Williams, with the first lots near the river sold beginning about 1849.



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

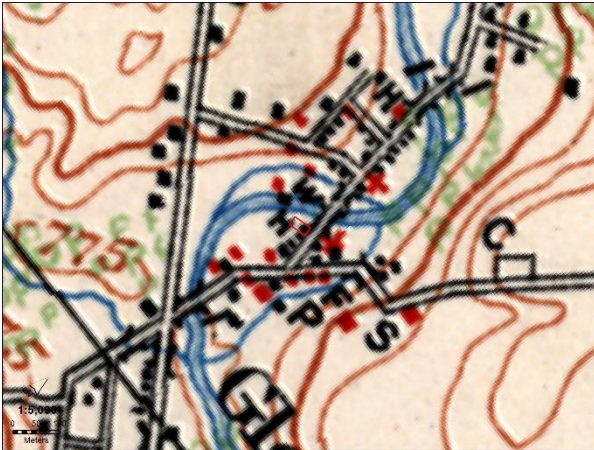


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

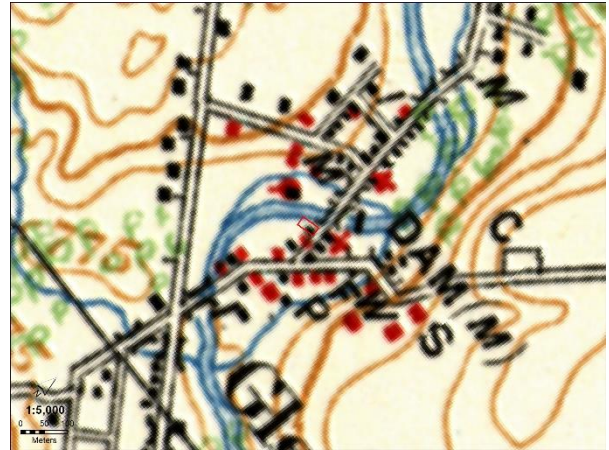


Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1922 *National Topographic Map*

Benajah Williams (1765-1851) was a clothier in Gainsborough Township, Niagara. His third wife was Elizabeth Kennedy (1788-1842) and since most of her family had left for Esquesing, they decided to move there as well. On October 12, 1824, he listed his mill property and Grimsby township property for sale in the *Niagara Gleaner*, and purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825. Benajah Williams is generally recognized as the founder of the Glen Williams community.

In 1849, the subject property was sold by Charles Williams to James Hillis, who then sold the property to Elizabeth McClure (née Smith) (1817-1091), wife of William McClure (1810-1887) in 1852. A blacksmith shop is shown on the subject property in 1854.

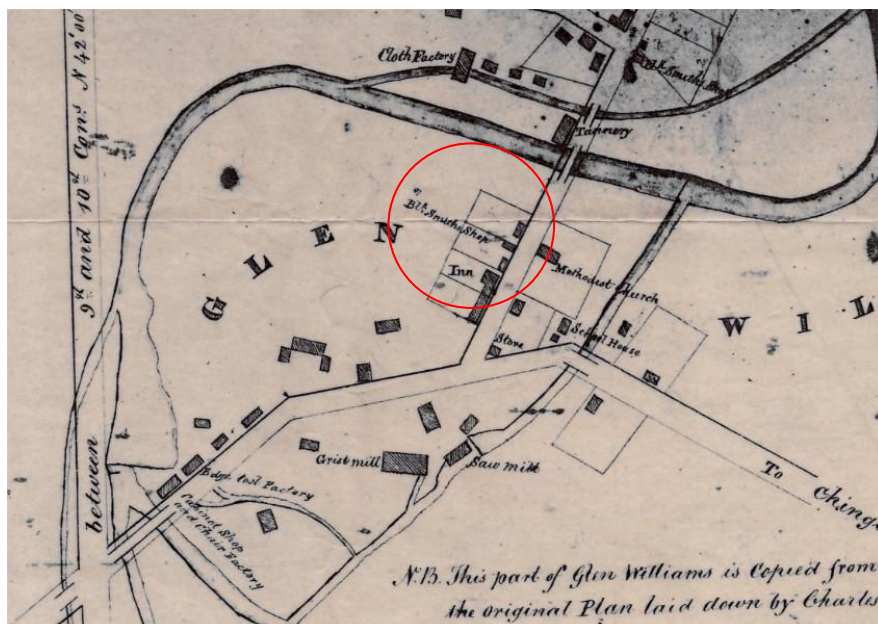


Figure 8: Subject property identified with blacksmith shop on the 1854 *Plan of Part of the Village of Georgetown*

McClure sold the property in 1872 to Richard Prout (1839-1914) and his wife Margaret (née Chalmers) (1848-1922), who sold to Joseph Williams in 1877. In 1887, Charles Williams and John Forster and his wife sold to James Cook, who sold the property a few years later to Elizabeth Campbell in 1891.

In 1904, the subject property was purchased by Joseph Beaumont, then owner of the Beaumont Knitting Mills.

Beaumont Family

Joseph Beaumont was the son of Samuel and Emma Beaumont. Samuel Beaumont (1840-1906) and Emma Beaumont (née Harpin) (1840-1926) emigrated with their family to Canada from Yorkshire, England in 1870, first living in Galt, Dundas, and Ancaster before moving to Norval. Beaumont had been raised in a woollen manufacturing district in Yorkshire, England, and was trained at an early age in the industry. Beaumont operated his mill in Norval until it was destroyed by a fire. In 1878, Beaumont left Norval for Glen Williams.

The Beaumont Knitting Mills were founded by Samuel Beaumont in 1878, however in 1882 the building was destroyed by fire. Following the fire, Samuel Beaumont built the existing building known as the Beaumont Knitting Mill. Beaumont ran the business until 1900 when son Joseph took over the business. Joseph also purchased the Dominion Glove Works in 1906. He made improvements to the mill, including a two-week shutdown in 1938 to install new machinery, and ran the mill until 1943.

Like their father, Samuel's sons Joseph Beaumont (1862-1943), Fred Beaumont (1868-1932), Lindley Beaumont (1872-1955), George Herbert Beaumont (1876-1946), and Matthew H. Beaumont (1884-1951) all worked at the mill and were significantly involved in the local community, and beyond. Fred Beaumont worked with the Richelieu Navigation Co., served overseas in WWI, and later worked with the Canadian Merchant Marine. Lindley Beaumont apprenticed as a machinist at R. W. King and Co., and later worked as a carder at the Beaumont Textile Mill. Lindley was a lifetime member of St. Alban's Anglican Church, served as church organist and Sunday School teacher, and was the leader of the Glen Williams Band for 20 years. George Herbert worked as a stationary engineer with the William Davies Company in Toronto. Matthew H. Beaumont was a local sportsman, and member of the Glen Band, and like his brothers William and Lindley was a life-long employee of the Beaumont Mill. Additionally, Samuel's wife Emma Beaumont was the president of the auxiliary of St. George's Church in Georgetown and later taught at St. Alban's Church in Glen Williams.

Joseph Beaumont and his brothers jointly owned the Beaumont Knitting Mills until Arthur, who had been running the business since 1943, purchased all of their shares. Arthur was a WWI veteran and was a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during WWII, representing the hosiery section of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods. Arthur was a Warden of St. Alban's Church for many years, as well as a member and past president of the Georgetown Lions Club. Arthur ran the business until 1957, at which time the property was purchased by Sam Penrice, Gordon Graham (Arthur Beaumont's brother-in-law), and Frank Grew. The business operated under the Beaumont name until 1982 when it was sold to a Quebec firm and purchased by its current owner, Malcolm Black in 1988.

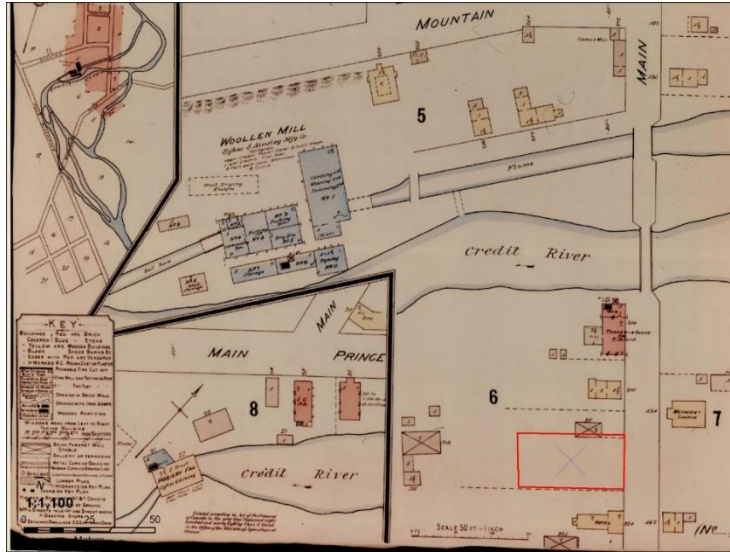


Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1898 Fire Insurance Plan; the existing building has not yet been constructed.



Figure 10: Beaumont Woollen Mills and home of Samuel Beaumont, looking west, c.1908 (EHS 11536)



Figure 11: Sketch of the Beaumont Knitting Company Ltd. (EHS 02782)



Figure 12: Glen Williams Citizens Band, c.1920. The Beaumont brothers are circled and identified from left to right: Lindley, Matthew, William, and George (EHS 00035)

Joseph Beaumont & Family

Samuel and Emma's son Joseph Beaumont (1862-1943) lived in Glen Williams for 65 years. He served on the executive board of the corporation of Trinity College in Toronto, and was significantly involved with the Church of England and the Synod of Niagara for almost 40 years. Joseph was married to Janet Cooper (1870-1933) and together they had six children between 1890 and 1903, including Winnifred (1890-1964), Harold Frederick (1892-1960), Cedric (1894-1898), Joseph Arthur ("Arthur") (1896-1974), Harpin (1900-1993), and Edith Eleanor (1903-1986).

In 1935, Joseph's son Arthur Beaumont married Doris Marie Graham ("Marie") (1908-1999), and they moved into the Manor House within Lot 50 (now 514 Main Street, Glen Williams) to live with Arthur's recently widowed father, Joseph Beaumont. Marie Beaumont kept the house for her father-in-law until his death in 1943. Arthur was a member of the Georgetown Lions Club and was involved in the Anglican Church. In 1962, Marie and Arthur began their own antiques business, which Marie was still running in 1984. Arthur and Marie had one child.



JOS. BEAUMONT'S RESIDENCE.

Figure 13: Joseph Beaumont House, c.1913 (EHS 00076)



Figure 14: Art Beaumont and family, c.1910. At the far right stands Joseph Beaumont with his wife Janet who stands behind Eleanor (EHS 20411)



Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1960 aerial photography



Figure 16: Interior of the barn housing Marie Beaumont Antiques, c.1962 (EHS 05696)



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 1977 aerial photography

Delmar and Ethel Beaumont

In 1951, the property was transferred to Delmar and Ethel Beaumont from J.A. Beaumont and Marie Beaumont. Delmar “Del” Beaumont (1923-2001) was the son of Matthew Beaumont and nephew of Joseph Beaumont. The 1931 Census identifies Matthew Beaumont as a Spinner, living in Glen Williams with his wife May and sons Clarence, Delmar, and Melvin. Del served in the Navy aboard the Corvette Trentonian for much of WWII and was part of the D-Day landings on June 6, 1944. Del had returned to Georgetown following WWII and led several different teams, was a member of the Georgetown minor hockey executive for 15 years, and spent time on the Little NHL began by Gordon Alcott in 1935. Del worked for Domtar, and later Twin-Cee Limited, and also received the 10th Hockey Heritage title in 1987 by the Georgetown Hockey Heritage Council.



Figure 18: Judges looking for the Most Valuable Player at the Bantam International Hockey Tournament are (LtoR) Blake Inglis, Gerry Inglis, Del Beaumont and Bungy Ward, c.1965 (EHS 24532)



Figure 19: Georgetown Minor Hockey Support president Del Beaumont presents the consolation championship trophy to Chinguacousy captain Mark McCauley, c.1971 (EHS 03821)

The *Georgetown Herald* reported in July 1951 that Mr. and Mrs. Eddie McDermott were new residents in half of the home owned by Del Beaumont (July 18, 1961, p.10), while in 1957, Del Beaumont was identified on Voter’s lists for Georgetown as a foreman living with Ethel at 53 Shelley Street.

The property was purchased in 1978 by Elaine M. Griffin (later Elaine M. Kenshead), who sold the property in 1989 to Brian Cornwall and Louise Nye. In 1989, Cornwall and Nye sold the property to Donald Ablett and Carol-Ann Michaelson. In 1996, the property was sold to Deborah MacDonald, who sold the following year to its current owner.

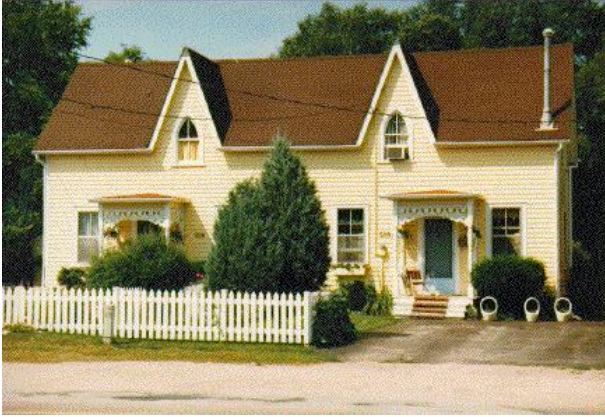


Figure 20: 526 Main Street, c.1990 (EHS 10806)



Figure 21: Subject property c.1990 (EHS 00933)



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 2002 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is a rectangular parcel located at 526 Main Street in the community of Glen Williams in Halton Hills and contains a single family dwelling constructed c.1904. The property is legally known as LT 47, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS.

The existing one-and-a-half storey building with steeply-pitched gable roof fronts onto Main Street in Glen Williams and is set back from the right of way. Initially, the dwelling was a multi-unit dwelling, however, has since been converted into a single-family dwelling. Staff photos have been supplemented with photos provided by the Owner and through historic street view images due to obstruction by foliage at the time of staff's site visits.



Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 24: Looking south along Main Street; subject property shown to the right (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 25: Looking northwest from Main Street towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front elevation of the existing building reflects its duplex configuration, with two gable peaks above each entrance. Elaborately carved wooden porches are extant over each flatheaded entrance which are slightly off centre from the gable peaks above. Flatheaded window openings with wood sills and surrounds are extant on either side of each entrance, and a lancet arched window is extant beneath each gable peak. The foundation is visible below the contemporary siding on the front elevation and appears to be a parged stone foundation.



Figure 26: Partial front (east) elevation of the existing duplex at the subject property (Property Owner 2024)



Figure 27: Partial front (east) elevation of the existing duplex at the subject property (Property Owner 2024)

Due to the building's setback from Main Street, adjacent buildings, and existing vegetation, the side (north and south) elevations are not highly visible from the right of way. The south and north elevations feature a single flatheaded opening at the first storey and symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings centered beneath the side gable at the second storey.



Figure 28: Front (east) elevation of the existing building at the subject property (File Photo n.d.)



Figure 29: Looking toward the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The modest frame duplex at 526 Main Street in Glen Williams can best be described as a vernacular, late-Victorian building with Gothic Revival influences.

Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture* identifies Victorian-style buildings as any building that does not fit into the categories of Italianate, Period or Colonial Revivals, Romanesque, Renaissance, Gothic and Classical Revivals, Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Arts and Crafts, and Queen Anne Revivals that has been constructed between 1840 and 1900, although the style was also used in the years following. Kyles also identifies Victorian residences as the most prominent application of the style in Ontario, with the use of many features to “dress up” a design with frills, swirls, patterns, and detailing, including one of the most commonly used detailing which was wooden trim and bargeboard.

The existing duplex at 526 Main Street in Glen Williams features many of the features of a typical Gothic Revival building, although some features have been removed or altered over time. Its rectangular form, steeply pitched roof with central gables over each half of the duplex, decorative wooden porches, lancet arched windows beneath the gable peaks all reference the architectural style. As such, this modest frame duplex can be best described as a late-Victorian vernacular residential duplex with Gothic Revival influences.

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 526 Main Street has physical and design value as a representative example of a late-Victorian residential duplex with Gothic Revival influences. The modest, frame duplex exhibits a rectangular form, steeply pitched roof with central gables over each half of the duplex, decorative wooden porches, lancet arched windows beneath the gable peaks all reference the architectural style. The existing one-storey wooden porches at each entrance exhibit elaborate wooden carvings which reflect the Victorian tendency to dress up their buildings in different ways, however the simplicity of the duplex with minimal other detailing reflects it was likely intended to be used as a rental property, however, has since been converted into a single-family dwelling.

Historical or Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	X
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A

Historical or Associative Value	
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	X

The property at 526 Main Street has historical and associative value due to its associations with the Beaumont family and the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century development of the community alongside the prosperity of local industry. The existing building was constructed for Joseph Beaumont, a member of the prominent Beaumont family of Glen Williams established with the arrival of Joseph's father, Samuel Beaumont. The Beaumont Knitting Mills were established by Samuel Beaumont in 1878 and was owned by the Beaumont family until the mid-twentieth century, employing family members and many others in the community. The property was owned between the 1950s and late 1970s by Delmar and Ethel Beaumont, prominent locals in the community and relatives of Joseph Beaumont.

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

The property at 526 Main Street has contextual value as it serves to support and maintain the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century character of the commercial and residential area on Main Street in the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills. Built on the former site of a blacksmith shop, the existing building has remained in its location since construction for over 120 years. This modest, frame building is similar in scale to surrounding buildings and 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 129 Main Street South 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 526 Main Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing residential duplex along Main Street in the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey frame building with stone foundation and gable roof;
- The materials, including stone foundation and wooden porch detailing;
- The front (east) elevation, including:
 - o At the first storey, single flatheaded entrances beneath elaborately carved wooden porches, and single flatheaded window openings on either side;
 - o At the second storey, lancet arched window openings beneath the central gables along the roofline; and,
- The side (north and south) elevations, including the single flat-headed window openings at the first storeys and paired, symmetrically placed, flatheaded window openings at the second storey beneath the gable peak.

526 Main Street | LT 47, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS

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

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Research and Evaluation Report



(John Mark Rowe 2024)

Hawkins House

7 Prince Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

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1.0 Property Description

7 Prince Street, Glen Williams	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 51, PL 56, AS IN EW17606 EXCEPT 244833 S/T 64751; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1851
Original Use	Residential / Commercial
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	James Hawkins
Architectural Style	Georgian
Additions/Alterations	N/A
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	John Mark Rowe with Laura Loney
Report Date	September 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 7 Prince Street in Glen Williams, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

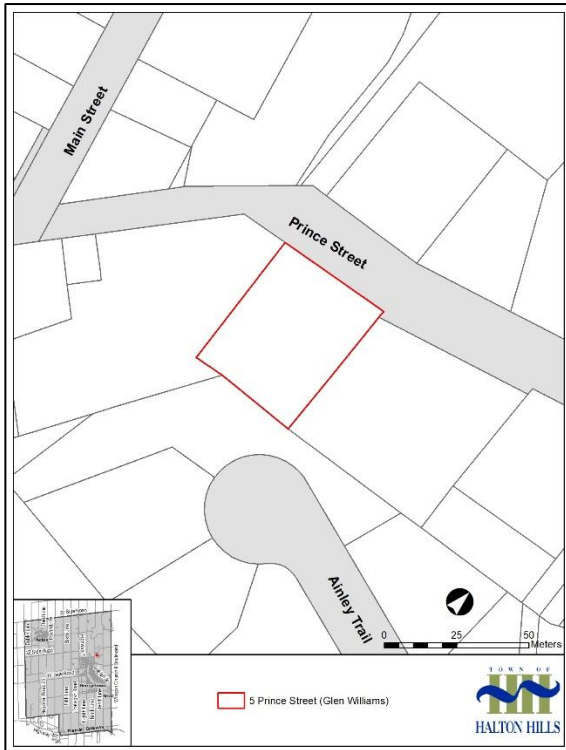


Figure 1: Location Map – 7 Prince Street



Figure 2: Aerial photograph - 7 Prince 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 archeological 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 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.¹

In the spirit of reconciliation, the government of Canada agreed to compensate the Mississaugas of the New Credit in 2010 by paying \$145 million for their land. In 2013, remains of 13 different Huron-Wendat First Nations archeological excavations were reinterred at the Kleinberg ossuary by the University of Toronto on lands owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust.

Early European Settlement History

The son of a Loyalist family, John Butler Muirhead (1800-1824) received a location ticket for Lot 21, Concession 10 Esquesing in 1818; he completed his settlement duties on his 200 acres on June 13, 1823. He married Ann Doestader in May 1824. On September 25, 1824, the Crown patent was issued to Muirhead. John Butler Muirhead died suddenly on November 29, 1824, and was buried at St. Mark’s Church, Niagara.

¹ *Cultural Heritage Strategy*, Town of Halton Hills, 2023. 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 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

Benajah Williams (1765-1851) was a clothier in Gainsborough Township, Niagara. His third wife was Elizabeth Kennedy (1788-1842) and since most of her family had left Niagara for Esquesing Township, they decided to relocate to the area. On October 12, 1824, Benajah listed both his mill property and Glimsby township property for sale in the *Niagara Gleaner*. Benajah purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825. Benajah, then 60, reportedly had the saw mill up and running that same year; the area soon became known as Williamsburg, later known as Glen Williams in 1852.

Benajah's oldest son Joel Williams began farming Lot 21, Con. 11 which he had purchased from The Canada Company in 1838. Benajah divided his property between his second and third sons. Charles Williams (1811-1889) received the south-easterly 106 acres on 4 February 1842, and Jacob Williams (1816-1853) received the north-westerly 94 acres on 24 July 1843. Jacob Williams' land included the woollen mill he had established in 1839. Following the division of the property, the brothers had a Village Plan drawn up in 1854.

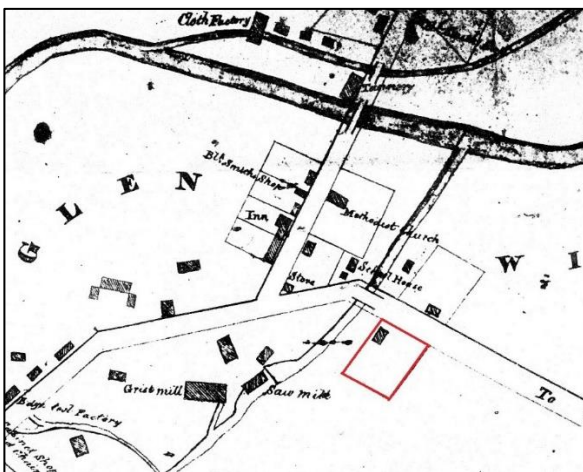


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1854 Survey of the Village of Glen Williams

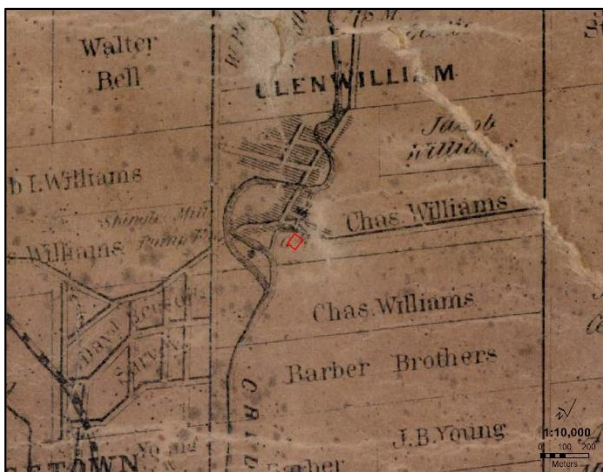


Figure 6: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

The subject property is shown as Lot 51 (outlined in red) in Figure 5. It is at this point that Prince Street begins its steep incline to the cemetery at the top of the Credit Valley. Note that the northwestern lot line faces a raceway, which in fact was the channel dug to provide waterpower from the Credit River to the Williams' sawmill, further downstream. A bridge can be seen marked on the plan which was printed in this 1877 *Historical Atlas* (shown in Figure 8 below).

The 1854 survey map of the Village of Glen Williams (Figure 5) included all the existing buildings in the village. Lot 51 is also outlined in red, and the existing house is shown. The long-edge of the Georgian centre-hall plan house facing the raceway was established as the front of the house. The structure was built as a store oriented towards the principal buildings at the intersection of Main and Prince Streets.

The 1854 map identified principal buildings in the village; additionally, the mill raceway can be easily traced from the Credit River at the top, under Prince Street, past #7 Prince Street and to the rear of the sawmill to provide power. The Williams Mill building (515 Mill Street South) is extant at this location today. Figure 7 shows the intended front elevation of the house during the spring. The mill raceway runs across the front of the house. Prince Street starts up the hill on the left. The top of a picket fence surrounds the yard opposite #3A Prince Street.



Figure 7: Front elevation of the extant dwelling at 7 Prince Street, c.1912 (Detail, EHS 20154)

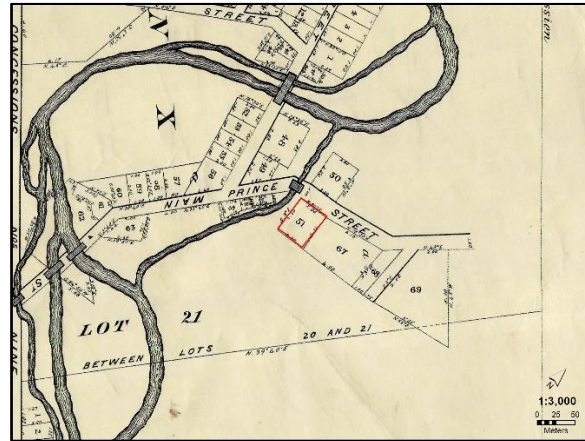


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

Village Lot 51 was sold to James Hawkins by Charles and Mary Jane Williams on February 8, 1850. Lot 51 covered half an acre of land. This red brick one-and-a-half-storey house was likely completed c.1850-1851, however, has since been painted.

James Hawkins (1819-1893) and Fanny Hawkins (nee Reesor) (1819-1891) had a son Nelson about 1850. James Hawkins was born in New Brunswick about 1819, making him a contemporary of Frances (Fanny) Heustis Beek (1822-1887), who became the wife of Jacob Williams. Frances Beek was the daughter of Joseph Beek, a leading Wesleyan Methodist minister in New Brunswick. Beek likely arrived in Williamsburg (Glen Williams) after Jacob Williams opened his woollen mill in 1839.

James Hawkins advertised his property for sale in 1855 with an advertisement placed in the *Halton Journal*:

“FOR SALE OR TO LET: That new brick store and dwelling house situated in the flourishing village of Glen Williams, in the township of Esquesing. The subscriber will sell or let for a term of years on reasonable terms. The building consists of six bedrooms, Store and Kitchen and Cellar, there is also a good well of water and also a cistern of Rain Water on the premises with half an acre of land attached thereto. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JAMES HAWKINS, [Glen Williams], Nov. 15, 1855”

The advertisement suggests Hawkins may have been a shopkeeper in the village for a short time, however local directories do not identify him as such. The New Brunswick-born Hawkins was identified in the 1861 census as a schoolteacher in Markham, York County.

The subject property was sold on November 3, 1857, to John Gardhouse and then on July 12, 1869, to Sarah and Edward Lawson, residents of Bolton, Peel County. The Bolton Flour Mill had been sold in 1860 by Edward Lawson, owner from 1855, to John Gardhouse, and was operated by Gardhouse until 1881. Gardhouse was also a professed Wesleyan Methodist. This information implies that the house on Lot 51 was likely rented out to the many mill workers in Glen Williams during their tenure.

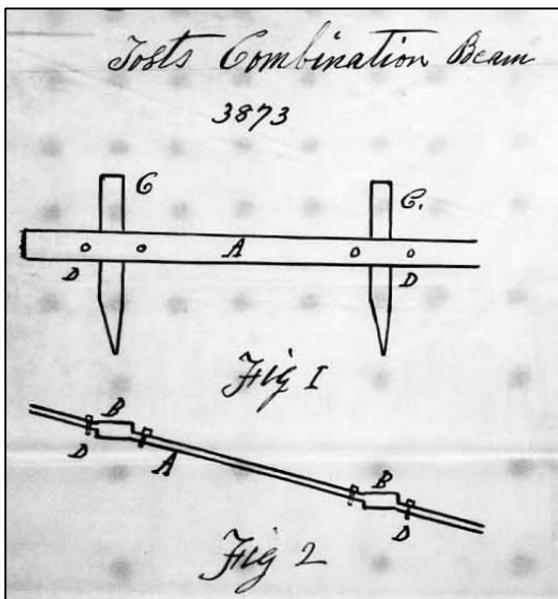


Figure 9: Illustrated Detail of Tost's Combinations Beam (Patent Number 3873, Granted 1874-09-30)

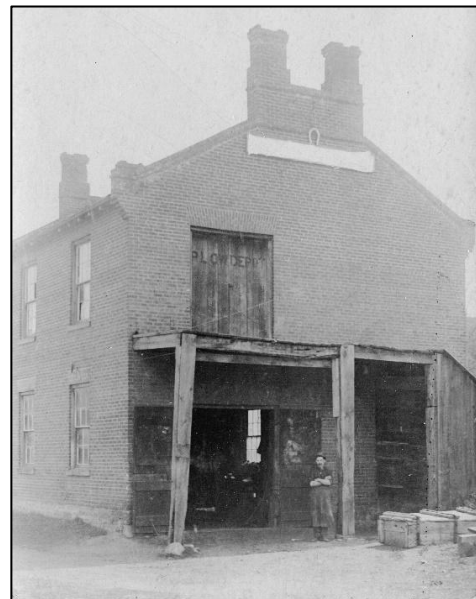


Figure 10: Blacksmith shop on Prince Street built by William Tost, c. 1871 (EHS1026)

In March 1870, blacksmith William Tost attended the organization meeting to build the Glen Williams Town Hall at the home of Charles Williams; Tost would remain a Town Hall Trustee until 1899. On February 2, 1871, Tost purchased Lots 65 and 66 (now 3 & 3A Prince Street) from Charles Williams. Two days later, Edward and Sarah Lawson sold the half-acre property at Lot 51 to William Tost and his wife Helen (nee Burwell).

Tost soon proceeded to build the two-storey red brick blacksmith and manufacturing building at 3A Prince Street. The building at 7 Prince Street became the home of William and Helen with children Latitia, Mary (Minnie) and Margaret (Maggie). Tost advertised as a general blacksmith, edge tool, and

mill iron manufacturer in an 1869-1870 Hamilton-based directory. The 1871 Census also noted Tost owned 3 village lots, 2 houses, 1 shop and 2 barns.

The 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Halton* (the *Atlas*) noted that “Mr. W. Tost attends to the wants of the horses, and has built a very fine brick blacksmith shop and carriage shops. He has been in business in the Glen a long time, and does an extensive trade. He is also the manufacturer and patentee of Tost’s celebrated iron beam harrow, which are becoming so deservedly popular.” The *Atlas* gives his birthplace as England and year of settlement as 1846. He immigrated to Canada in 1831, so it is likely that he established his business in the village as early as 1846.

An 1882 directory lists Tost simply as a blacksmith. The 1884 Esquesing Assessment Rolls listed William Tost as a 45-year-old blacksmith owning one-and-a-half valued at \$800.

Mrs. Helen Tost (nee Burwell) died on May 29, 1886, and is buried at the Glen Williams Cemetery. Their daughter, Letitia, became Mrs. Jacob Worden, daughter Minnie became Mrs. R.S. McCrea while daughter Maggie remained at home to care for her father. William Tost died at age 79 on 21 January 1910.

William Tost had sold the blacksmith shop on Prince Street to shopkeeper Andrew Wheeler on July 9, 1906. William Tost’s executors sold the half-acre Lot 51 to Maggie Tost and Letitia Worden on March 26, 1910, for \$1. In 1915, the property was transferred to Maggie Tost’s sole ownership after her sister’s death.



Figure 11: Grandma Wheeler and other residents, with the extant dwelling at 7 Prince Street in the background, c. 1908 (EHS976)

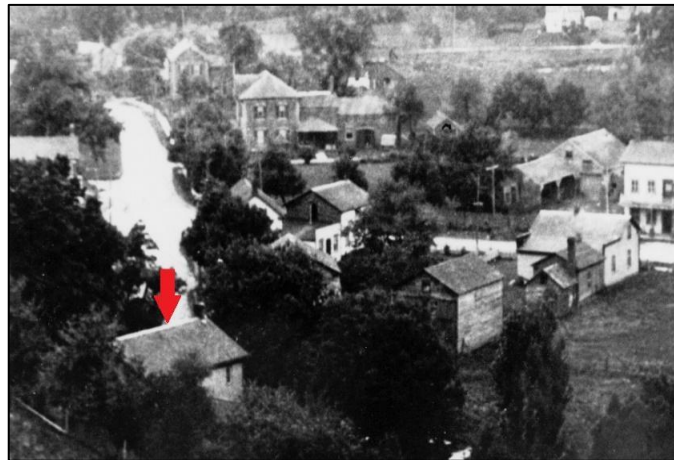


Figure 12: View of the village; the extant dwelling can be seen in the left-hand corner, c. 1908 (EHS480)

Maggie Tost died on August 13, 1931; the *Georgetown Herald* eulogized her by writing the following: “Margaret Tost, with religion as the keynote of her life, will be best remembered for her devoted and consistent work in connection with the Methodist Church of which she was a lifelong adherent.”



Figure 13: Wheeler children on Prince Street, c. 1910 (EHS977)

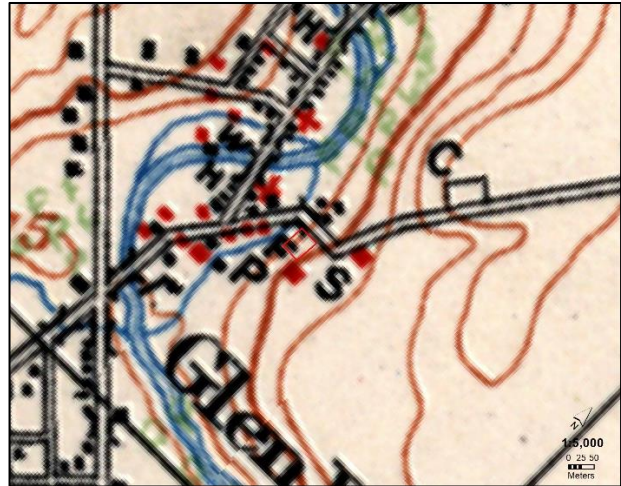


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

Andrew Wheeler, who had leased the Tost blacksmith shop to a blacksmith (and later a motor car mechanic) sold the property (3A Prince Street) on June 15, 1925, to William Schenk (1890-1972) and Evelyn Schenk who opened a soft drink bottling plant here. William and Evelyn Schenk purchased the house at 7 Prince Street in 1931 from Maggie Tost's estate.



Figure 15: (1) Alexander House, (2) 1837 Schoolhouse, (3) 1873 schoolhouse spire, (4) Hawkins House, c.1912 (EHS 20262)



Figure 16: Residents posing near Prince Street, c. 1920 (EHS 00975)

In 1934, William and Evelyn built a new house on Lot 65 (now known as #3 Prince St.) adjacent to the bottling plant and later hosiery mill. They likely also leased out the home at 7 Prince Street as they maintained ownership of the property.

At the end of WWII, Private Roy Puckering returned and in June 1948 he purchased #7 Prince Street, moving in with his wife Nellie (nee Stamp) and children Linda and Brian.



Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Survey



Figure 18: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography

On 29 May 1959, Roy and Nellie Puckering severed the south quarter of their lot and sold it to David Newton Stamp, Nellie's father. This portion of the property had a separate small one-and-a-half storey frame house (appearing in early photographs); this property was eventually numbered #5 Prince Street. The current owners were told it dates from about 1900, but the 1871 Census returns mentions two houses on the lot, so it may be older.

After David Stamp's death in 1967, the property was conveyed to Mary Elizabeth Stamp, Nellie's mother. In March 1968, Mary Stamp conveyed the property back to her daughter Nellie Puckering, restoring Lot 51 to its original dimensions.



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1960 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1977 aerial photography

Following Roy Puckering's death in 1981, Nellie Puckering continued to live at 7 Prince Street, walking to Preston's store daily for her needs. Unfortunately, her memory became weaker, and she could no longer live alone. In November 2000, the subject property (including both 5 Prince Street and 7 Prince Street) was conveyed by Nellie Puckering to her daughter Linda Anderson. The property was vacant when it was sold to its current owners on September 5, 2001.



Figure 21: Partial front and side elevation of 7 Prince Street, c. 1990 (EHS942)



Figure 22: Subject property identified on 2002 aerial photography

The current owners reside in #7 Prince Street. The painted brick was started by Roy Puckering, but the gable end was never completed since he had a heart attack during the work. The house at #5 Prince Street is a workshop today.



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography



Figure 24: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography

2.2. Property & Architectural Description

Hawkins House is located at 7 Prince Street, Glen Williams, Halton Hills. The subject property is a rectangular village lot, situated on the south side of Prince Street, just at the point where the street ascends sharply to the top of the Credit River valley. The property is legally known as PT LT 51, PL 56, AS IN EW17606 EXCEPT 244833 S/T 64751; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 25: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 26: Side (north) elevation of the existing dwelling, fronting Prince Street (John Mark Rowe 2024)

The subject property contains a one-and-a-half-storey Georgian plan residential brick house building with moderately pitched cedar shake roof with gable returns on both facades and cedar shakes. It is situated near the western property line, demarcated by the drop in elevation to what was once a substantial raceway from the Credit River to the Williams sawmill and for a time, through a flume to the power plant and thence into the current ballpark. The front elevation faces west, at an angle matching the former raceway.



Figure 27: Front (west) elevation of the existing dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)



Figure 28: Basement windows on the extant dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)

The existing building is currently obscured from view by a line of trees and bushes along the western property line. A concrete sidewalk leads from Prince Street across the front of the house, firstly to the

former front entrance, secondly to the kitchen door at the back of the frame single-storey addition and thirdly to the front door of the workshop, municipally known as #5 Prince Street. The wide gravel driveway at the rear of the house leads to a car port and shed. The angle of the drive mirrors the house angle and follows the steep embankment of the valley.



Figure 29: Side (east) elevation of the existing dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)

Hawkins House is a two-storey house constructed with locally made, compact red terra-cotta brick, laid in a common bond pattern, although the bond pattern does vary on the front of the house. The ground floor is triple-wythe construction with the second floor being double-wythe².

The building features a rubble foundation that is six feet deep under the south end and features a three-foot crawl space on the north end of the house. A three-course brick plinth sits on top of the stone foundation. The five steps up to the front door, seen in historic photographs, are now replaced by three steps built into a flagstone landing.

The original front door is a panelled framed door of either solid red pine or hemlock. It is in remarkable shape as it has been covered with storm doors over the years. A twist bell has been installed as well as a slot for mail delivery (installed in 1967). It has eight panels (six identical) with a wide lock rail. A secondary door facing Prince Street appears to be a replacement wood frame door (age unknown) with a six-pane window insert.

The transom is a single piece of glass in a painted wooden frame. It is protected by an exterior two pane storm window.

The window openings and door opening are supported by a flat soldier brick voussoir. Windows are framed in plain hemlock on the exterior and red pine internally. A solid hemlock lug sill supports the windows. Windows are two over two sashes, primarily featuring original glass, and are currently protected by a four-pane wooden storm window. The house has an asymmetrical window configuration on the other three walls.

The rear (east) wall has only two close-set ground floor windows, corresponding to the placement of the original kitchen. The north wall, facing Prince Street, has two balanced windows on the ground floor

² These bricks may well have come from brickyards owned by John Leslie's brickyards. Leslie was the farmer on Main Street leaving the Glen towards the 10thTenth Line.

with a door set at a lower level, while the upper floor has only one window. A corresponding single upper floor window is set in the south wall.



Figure 30: Interior windows along the front (north) elevation of the extant dwelling, looking towards Prince Street (John Mark Rowe 2024)



Figure 31: Wooden front door and transom found on the side (west) elevation of the existing dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)

The medium pitch gable roof, with projecting eaves, is clad with cedar shakes, as it would have been originally. The simple flat fasciae are covered by aluminium eavestrough but like the gable ends may have a decorative narrower fascia board placed on the base board. The soffits are wide with three levels of overlapping boards, giving the roof trim a profile. A frieze board with molding finishes the top of the brick walls.



Figure 32: Rear (south) elevation of the subject dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)



Figure 33: Existing pine floorboards found throughout the interior (John Mark Rowe 2024)

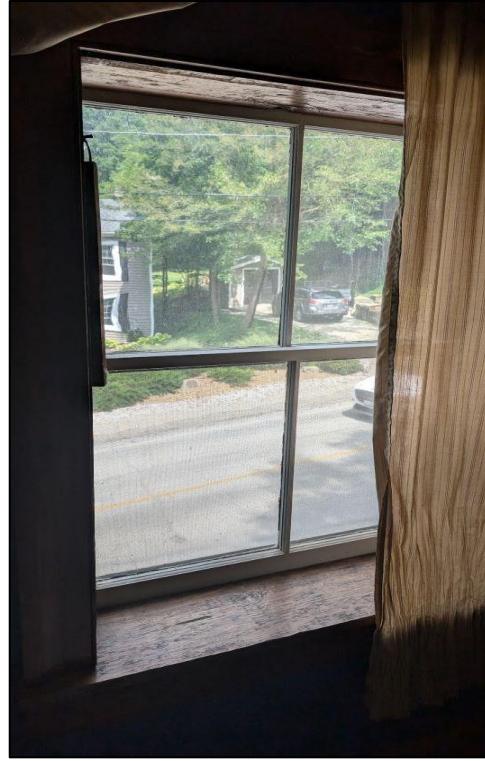


Figure 34: Interior windows on the second storey, overlooking Prince Street (John Mark Rowe 2024)

Attached to the south wall is a frame summer kitchen that is currently sided, visible in all historic photographs. The door has been moved to the south end of the structure and accommodates a contemporary kitchen. The roof features shake shingles to match the house and simple flat fascia ends in short eaves return to echo the original returns found on the brick house.



Figure 35: Interior of the framed summer kitchen (John Mark Rowe 2024)



Figure 36: Existing fireplace in the extant dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)

Rooms inside the house seem to remain true to the original layout, which census records mentioned as having 9 rooms. The floorboards are wide pine boards and all door moldings, window casings and baseboards are original. The staircase is steep and is made of the original red pine treads. The simple brick hearth (with modern insert) features a stepped-back brick mantle.



Figure 37: Existing fireplace in the extant dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)



Figure 38: Existing fireplace in the extant dwelling (John Mark Rowe 2024)

At the rear of the property is the home at #5 Prince Street. It is a simple wood frame 1½ storey house with a steep pitched roof featuring cedar shakes. The summer kitchen sits at the southern end of the building. The east side has a deck with a pop-out dormer in the roof, containing a sliding door for access. The building appears to have originally been a stable and may date from the building of the house, being converted by William Tost into a dwelling. Rob Wilson decommissioned the kitchen which had water supplied from a cistern, via a hand pump on the sink. He removed interior walls and added a second-storey deck. The second house (#5 Prince St.) has not been identified as a heritage attribute of the property.

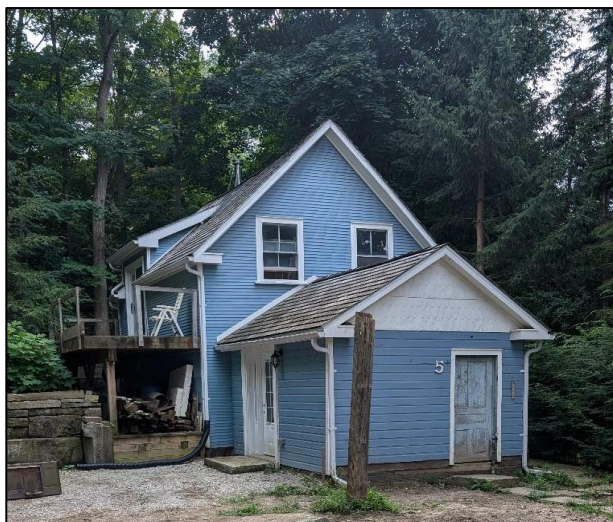


Figure 39: Existing dwelling at 5 Prince Street, located in the rear yard of the subject property (John Mark Rowe 2024)

2.3. Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

Hawkins House is a modest, three-bay Georgian plan building, of the style beloved by the Williams family. Patriarch Benajah Williams brought this love of the Georgian design from New England as did many United Empire Loyalists. It was greatly simplified and modified in the backwoods of Upper Canada. The c.1854 home of Frances Williams, widow of Jacob Williams, at 15 Mountain Street (Figure 39), seems to be a modelled on this building, albeit with a shallower second storey. Mrs. Williams, being a New Brunswicker and a Wesleyan Methodist suggest that James Hawkins was well-known to the Williams family.

The c.1851 is the oldest brick residence in the village of Glen Williams. The brick Georgian plan buildings built by the Williams family include 504, 510 and 514 Main Street, and many clapboard examples, all of which were built after Hawkins House.



Figure 40: Example of a Georgian House at 15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams (John Mark Rowe 2024)

Balanced and symmetrical facades are a hallmark of Georgian houses, and this building boasts three bays across the front with the centre door topped with a transom. A chimney is located at each gable end and originally all window openings featured shutters. The original heavy solid plank door is still extant and would have been opens outwards and hooked open during the good weather. The door stop and hook are still in place on the front façade.

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
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The property at 7 Prince Street has physical and design value as the first brick house built in the pioneer village, using the Georgian floor plan common to the world of Benajah Williams, family patriarch. He brought his love of this design from New England. The Williams family were doubtless party to the design and building of this house, reflecting the austere tastes of the Wesleyan denomination at that time. It is remarkably true in most respects to the original design of the dwelling place.

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

The property at 7 Prince Street has historical and associative value as one of the few surviving earliest village homes in the community of Glen Williams and the oldest brick home, built with the help of the founding family. Its associative value is reflective of New Brunswick native James Hawkins search for employment in Upper Canada and reflects the principles of early Wesleyan Methodism. It is secondly associated with respected village blacksmith William Tost who successfully patented an iron beam harrow and built an imposing two-storey brick blacksmith shop and plow depot. Thirdly it has a long association with the family of World War II veteran Roy Puckering.

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

The property at 7 Prince Street has contextual value as a building that defined the road layout by its placement, thereby making it a prominent landmark on Prince Street as an early shop and as the house passed by generations of school children and those accompanying friends and relatives to their final resting place in the Glen Williams Cemetery. Its very placement reflects the milling heritage of the village, aligning with the millrace.

Hawkins House at 7 Prince Street, Glen Williams, Halton Hills, is an historic landmark in the hamlet of Glen Williams that physically defines the layout of this section of the village and defines the charm and attraction of this Credit Valley hamlet as a tourist attraction.

4.0. Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 7 Prince 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 7 Prince Street are identified as follows:

- The placement and orientation of the c.1851 Hawkins House on the south side of Prince Street, Glen Williams;
- The scale, form and massing of the building as a two storey, simple brick vernacular Georgian building designed for commercial and residential use with an attached frame single-storey summer kitchen;
- The medium-pitched cedar shake roof with gable returns at both ends and enhanced fascia and soffit;
- On the front (west) elevation;
 - o The original panelled timber front door, original two-pane sash windows clad with original framing and interior casings
- Interior features including;
 - o The wide pine floorboards and stair treads; and,
 - o The original simple fireplace with stepped brick mantle.

The second house (#5 Prince St.) has not been identified as a heritage attribute of the property.

5.0. Sources

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Beamish–Appelbe House

5 King Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

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1.0. Property Description

5 King Street, Georgetown	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LTS 31, 32 & 33, PL 51, N/E OF "MCNABB ST", AS IN "G9117"; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1912
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Thomas William Beamish
Architectural Style	Edwardian
Additions/Alterations	Rear Addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	September 2024

2.0. Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 5 King 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*.

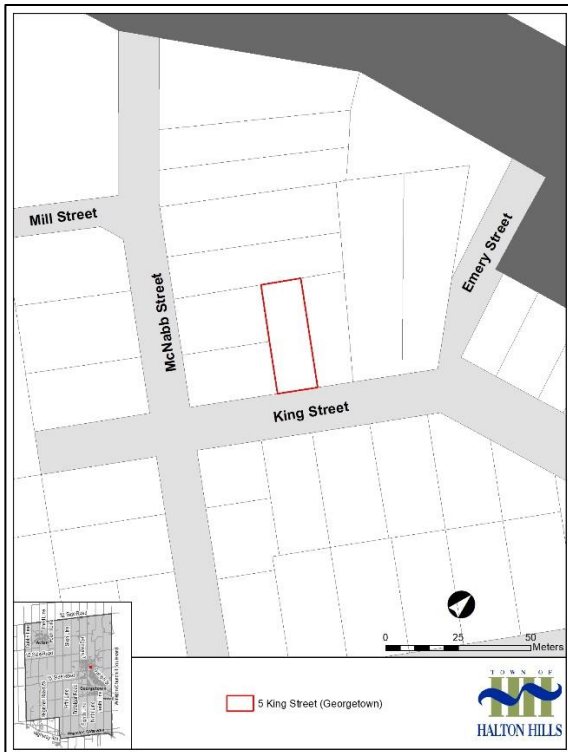


Figure 1: Location Map - 5 King Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 5 King 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 Nation¹.

Early European Settlement History

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. George Kennedy sold Lot 31 along McNabb Street to George Powell in 1862.

George Kennedy left the eastern portion of Emery Street undivided, and later retained James Warren in 1871 to complete the survey for Emery, McNabb, and Rosetta Streets. In 1875, George Powell sold Lot 31 to William Walker, who also purchased Lots 32 and 33 of Warren’s Survey. Parts of Lots 31, 32, and 33 conjointly changed hands a number of times, from William Walker to Alfred Watson in 1881, Thomas Harris in 1890, Isaac Markle in 1907, John B. MacKenzie in 1911, and to Robert Waldie in 1911, before being sold to Thomas Beamish in 1912 for \$1,750.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

Beamish Family and Appelbe Family

In 1912, Thomas William Beamish (1875-1947) constructed the extant dwelling along King Street (formerly Emery Street) across part Lots 31, 32, and 33. Originally born in Toronto, Beamish moved to

¹ 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.

Thamesville in the late 1890s, working as a harness maker. By 1911, Beamish was living and working in Haldimand County as a harness maker before moving to Georgetown.

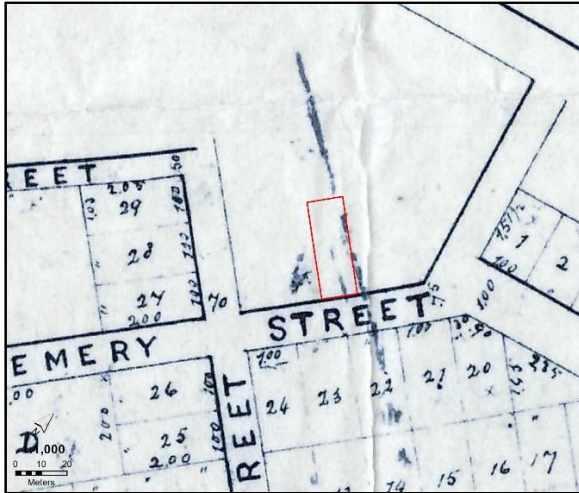


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown

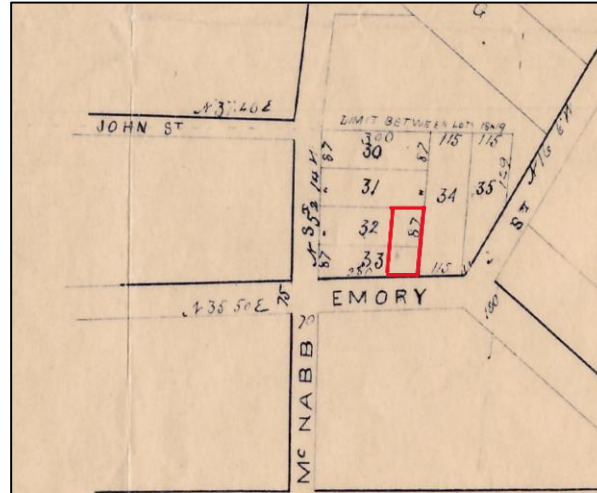


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1871 Plan of Parts of Georgetown, surveyed by James Warren

Once in Georgetown, Beamish established his own store along Main Street, selling leather shoes and harnesses. On King Street, Beamish lived with his wife, Flora (1875-1962), and children, Ethel (1901-1974), Derretta (1905-1968), and Vera (1906-1983). Beamish lived in the Town only for a brief period before returning to Toronto where he worked as an insurance agent. In 1914, Beamish sold the property to William Phillips Appelbe (1847-1930).



Figure 7: Advertisement for T.W. Beamish Shoe Company (*Georgetown Herald*, September 3, 1913, p. 1)

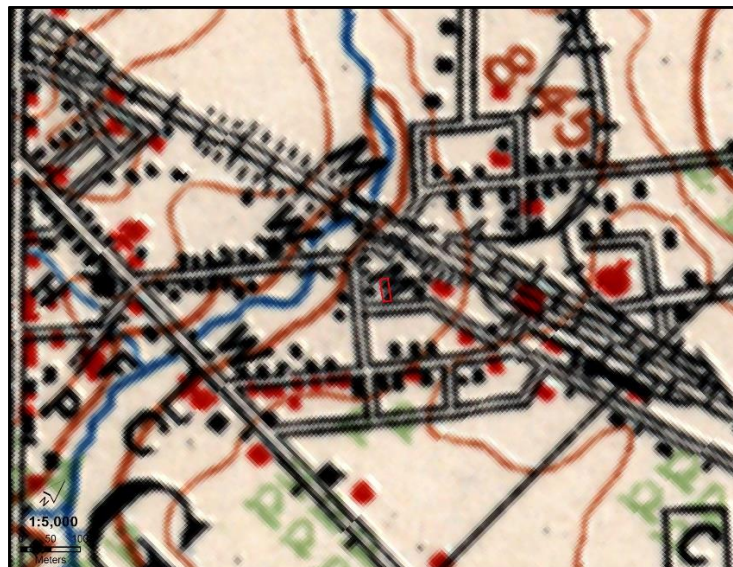


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

Before moving to King Street, Appelbe attended college in Toronto, studying military tactics, before taking charge of the training for the Northwest Rebellion in the 1880s. Trained in the ranks of the

Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in Toronto, Appelbe became a lieutenant in the Lorne Rifles. He later became the Commanding Officer and served for 40 years.

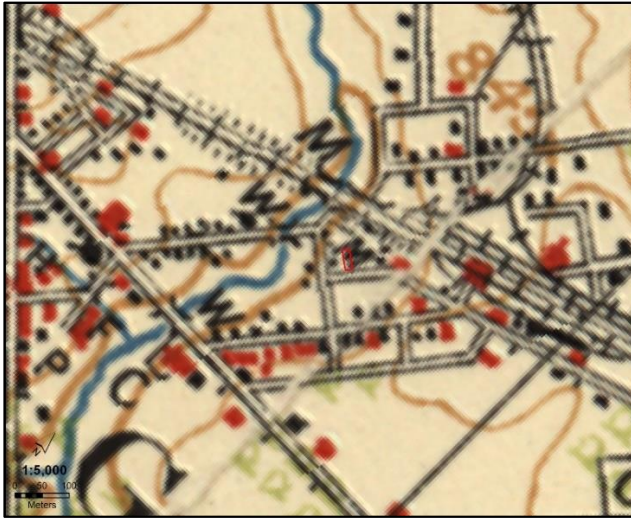


Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Survey

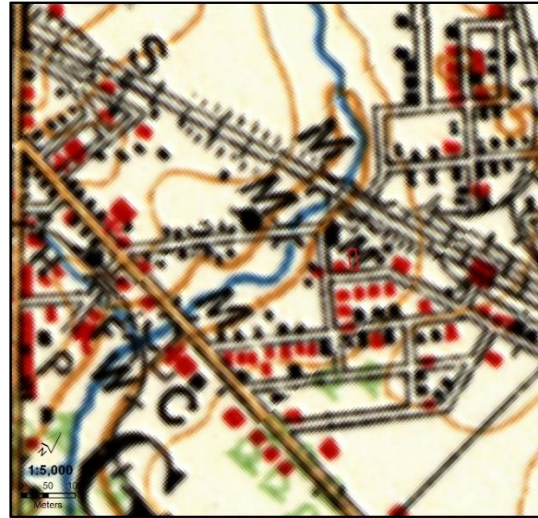


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1922 National Topographic Survey

Following his service in the Lorne Rifles, Appelbe returned to Stewarttown where he became a farmer. During his time in Stewarttown, Appelbe lost both his wife, Caroline (née Stewart) (1852-1914), and his only daughter Martha Stephens (née Appelbe) (1874-1910). Following his retirement from farming, Appelbe moved to Georgetown in 1914. While living in Georgetown, Appelbe was part of the local Methodist Church, and was known for being a Conservative in politics. Figure 12 shows the subject property extant in 1934 with brick veneer cladding.

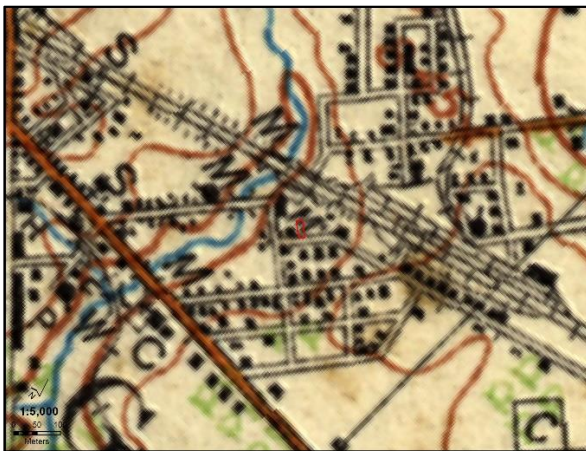


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1929 National Topographic Survey

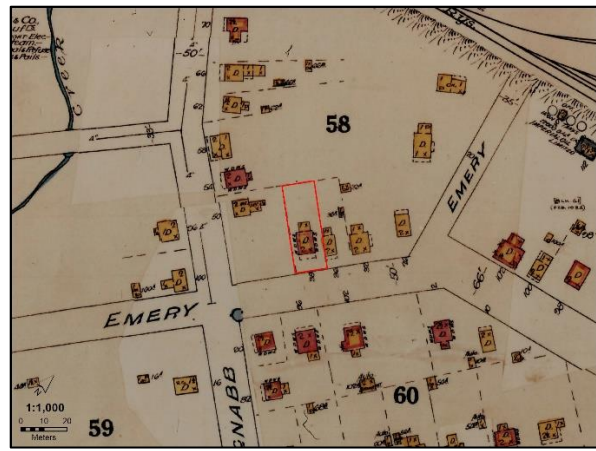


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan

Lucas Family

Following Appelbe's death in 1930, his son-in-law Joseph Stephens sold the property to John Lucas (1907-1987) and Grace (née McMenemy) (1908-1977) Lucas in 1943. John and Grace were married in the United Church Parsonage in Limehouse in 1932. After living on Albert Street for several years, the Lucas family sold the property to Myrtle and Arthur Scott in 1948 and moved to Glen Williams.

1950s to Present

Arthur Scott (1911-2001) and his wife, Myrtle (née Kirby) (1914-1969) operated the Georgetown Transportation Company in town, which operated as a bus line servicing the Town and providing links to Milton and various school bus routes. Additionally, the Scott family operated the Chevrolet-Oldsmobile franchise at the corner of Queen and Guelph Streets in Georgetown before selling the business to Andrew Murray.



Figure 13: Arthur Scott Motors Ltd. Chevrolet Oldsmobile dealer at the corner of Queen and Guelph Streets, Georgetown (EHSP17F)

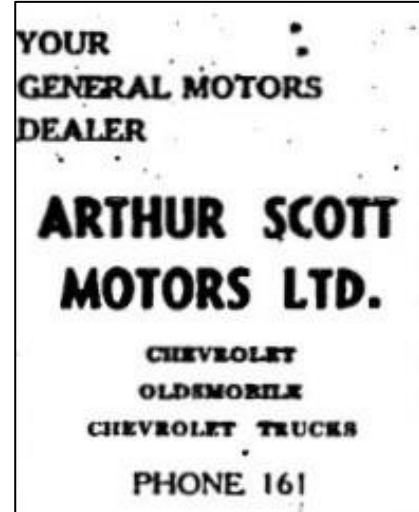


Figure 14: Advertisement for Arthur Scott Motors Ltd. (*Georgetown Herald*, May 28, 1952, p. 9)

Myrtle Scott was a Director of the North Halton Golf and Country Club and belonged to the Business & Professional Women's Club and other community civic organizations. In 1951, the Scott family moved to Maple Avenue, and Pauline Ostrowski purchased the subject property. In 1958, Pauline sold the property to William (1893-1964) and Veronica (née Barry) (1898-1998) Jeffrey.



Figure 15: Subject property identified on 1952 aerial photography

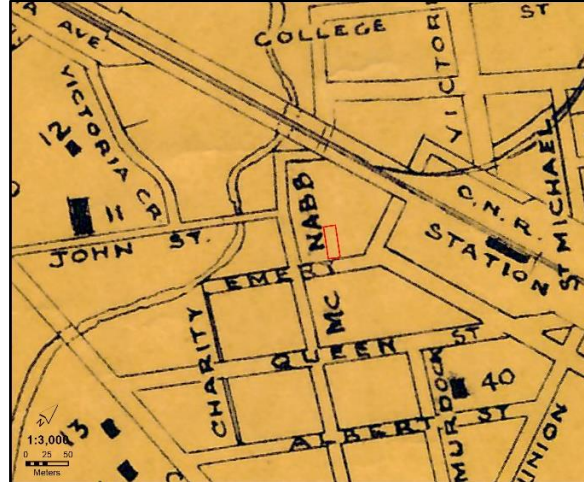


Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1956 Town of Georgetown Survey

William Jeffrey was originally born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and moved to Canada in 1919. Four years later, in 1923, William married Veronica, and moved to Windsor, Ontario with their child William (1925-



Figure 17: Subject property identified on 1965 aerial photography

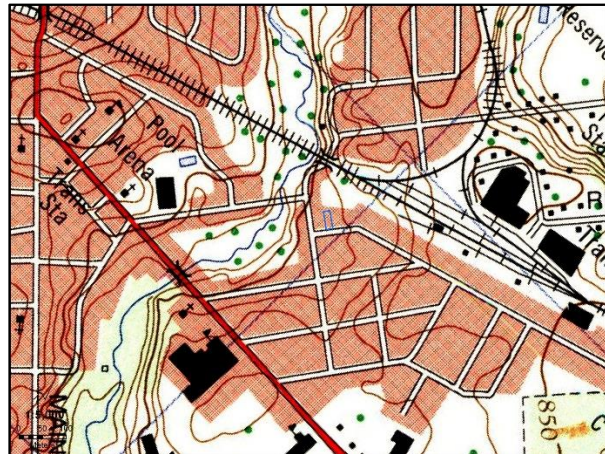


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1972 National Topographic Survey

2008).

After William's death in 1964, Veronica Jeffrey continued to own the property until her hundredth Birthday in 1998, where it was sold shortly after to its present owners.



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 2002 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the northwest side of King Street (formerly Emery Street) in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey red brick dwelling with a stone foundation, hipped roof, dormer, wooden covered porch, and an addition along the rear (northwest) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via an asphalt driveway, located along the side (southwest) elevation, fronting onto King Street.



Figure 21: Looking south towards the existing dwelling from Albert Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

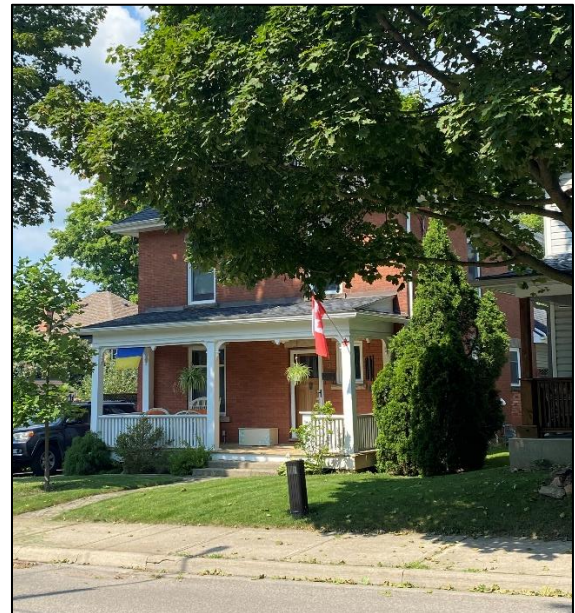


Figure 22: Looking east towards the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (southeast) elevation features a one-storey covered wooden porch with painted square wooden columns, plain eaves, decorative brackets, and a wooden railing. The first storey of the front

elevation is an asymmetrical design, featuring a flatheaded entrance with stone lintel, flatheaded window opening with stone lintel and sill, and a smaller flatheaded window opening with a stone lintel and sill.



Figure 23: Looking southwest towards King Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 24: Obscured front (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

At the second storey are two symmetrically placed, flatheaded window openings, with stone sills and lintels. Above the roofline is a dormer with a hipped roof, vinyl cladding, and a tripartite window opening.



Figure 25: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Obstructed partial side (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Both side (southwest and northeast) elevations along the first storey features two differently sized flatheaded window openings with stone lintels and sills. On the second storey are two flatheaded window openings with stone lintels and sills.

Towards the rear of the property is a contemporary one-storey addition clad with vinyl siding.

2.3 Architectural Style

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

Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture* notes that Edwardian Classicism style buildings typically feature modest and balanced facades, and featured details such as, gable or hipped roof shapes, dormers along the front and/or side elevations, wooden front porches with white painted roof, smooth brick facades as well as American Four-Square floorplan layouts.

The extant dwelling at 5 King Street features smooth red brick cladding, a hipped roof, a central dormer along the front elevation, a one-storey wooden covered porch with white painted square columns, and an American Four-Square layout typical to Edwardian style dwellings.

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 5 King Street has physical and design value as it is a representative example of an early twentieth-century residential building in the Edwardian architectural style. Built by Thomas Beamish in 1912, the two-storey residential building exhibits features a hipped roof, central dormer along the front elevation, smooth red brick façade and tall brick chimney, an American Four-Square layout, as well as one-storey covered wooden porch with white painted square wooden columns, plain eaves, decorative brackets, and a wooden railing, which are elements and characteristics typical to the Edwardian style.

Historical or Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	X
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A

Historical or Associative Value	
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

The property at 5 King Street has associations with Thomas Beamish, who owned a shoe and harness business along Main Street from 1912-1914, while residing in Georgetown. The property also has associations with William Appelbe, who was trained in the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in Toronto, later becoming the Commanding Officer of the Lorne Rifles for 40 years. Appelbe was also part of the local Methodist Church and worked as a farmer in Stewarttown before residing in Georgetown.

Additionally, the property has associations with Arthur and Myrtle Scott, who owned the Chevrolet-Oldsmobile franchise at the corner of Queen and Guelph Streets in Georgetown, along with a bus line servicing the Town, with links to Milton and various school bus routes. Myrtle Scott was a Director of the North Halton Golf and Country Club and belonged to the Business & Professional Women's Club and other community civic organizations.

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

The property at 5 King Street has contextual value as it is important in defining and maintaining the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century character of King Street, surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station in Georgetown. The property remains physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as a residential building along King 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 5 King 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 5 King 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.1910s, two-storey Edwardian residential building with hipped roof;
- The materials, including smooth red brick, wood, and stone;
- The front (southeast) elevation, including:
 - o The covered wooden porch with square wooden columns, plain eave detailing, and decorative brackets;
 - o Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first and second storey;
 - o Dormer located at the second storey with hipped roof and tripartite window opening; and,
- The side (southwest and northeast) elevations, including:
 - o Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first and second storey.

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

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